

Poverty, Parenting and Education: Findings from PSE 2012

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Poverty and Social Exclusion in Scotland and the UK
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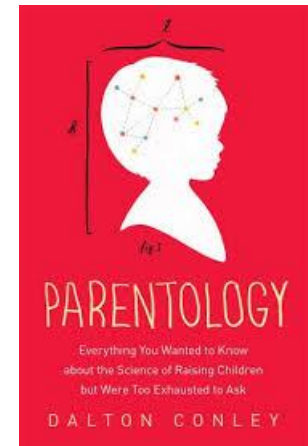
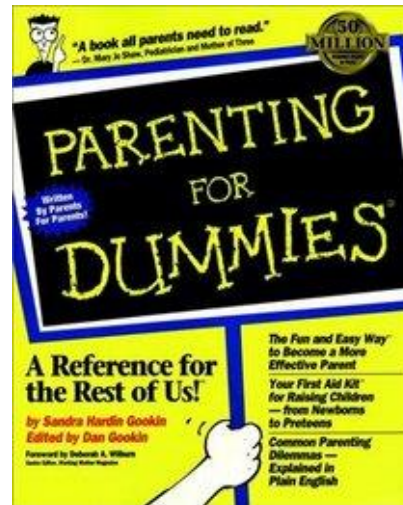
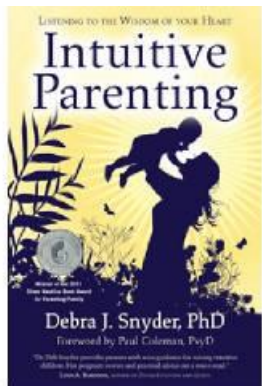
Overview

- Context
- Parenting and Poverty
- Measures of parenting
- Data - Relationship with poverty, education and time
- Conclusions



Parenting Culture

- Increased profile of parenting:
- ‘tiger mothers’ feckless fathers’, ‘helicopter parents’



Political Context

- Cycle of deprivation (1970s)
- Focus on family structure (1980s)
- Shift to parenting practices (1990s)
- Individualised discourse (current)



Parenting *versus* Poverty

- “the right kind of parenting is a bigger influence on their [children’s] future than wealth, class, education or any other common social factor” (Allen 2011: pxiv)
- “It is family background, parental education, good parenting and the opportunities for learning and development...that together matter more to children than money” (Field 2010:p5)
- *Troubled Families* programme (launched 2011). Directed at 120,000 families with ‘troubled and chaotic lives’



Measuring Parenting

- “We all know what good parenting looks like” (David Cameron 2010)



- Parenting includes:
 - Parenting style
 - Quality of parent-child relationship
 - Direct parent-child activities
 - General caring activities

Parenting Practices

Education: Reading
Homework
Attend school parents' evenings

Leisure: Television
Sports
Games

Food: Family meals

Every Day

Most Days

Some Days

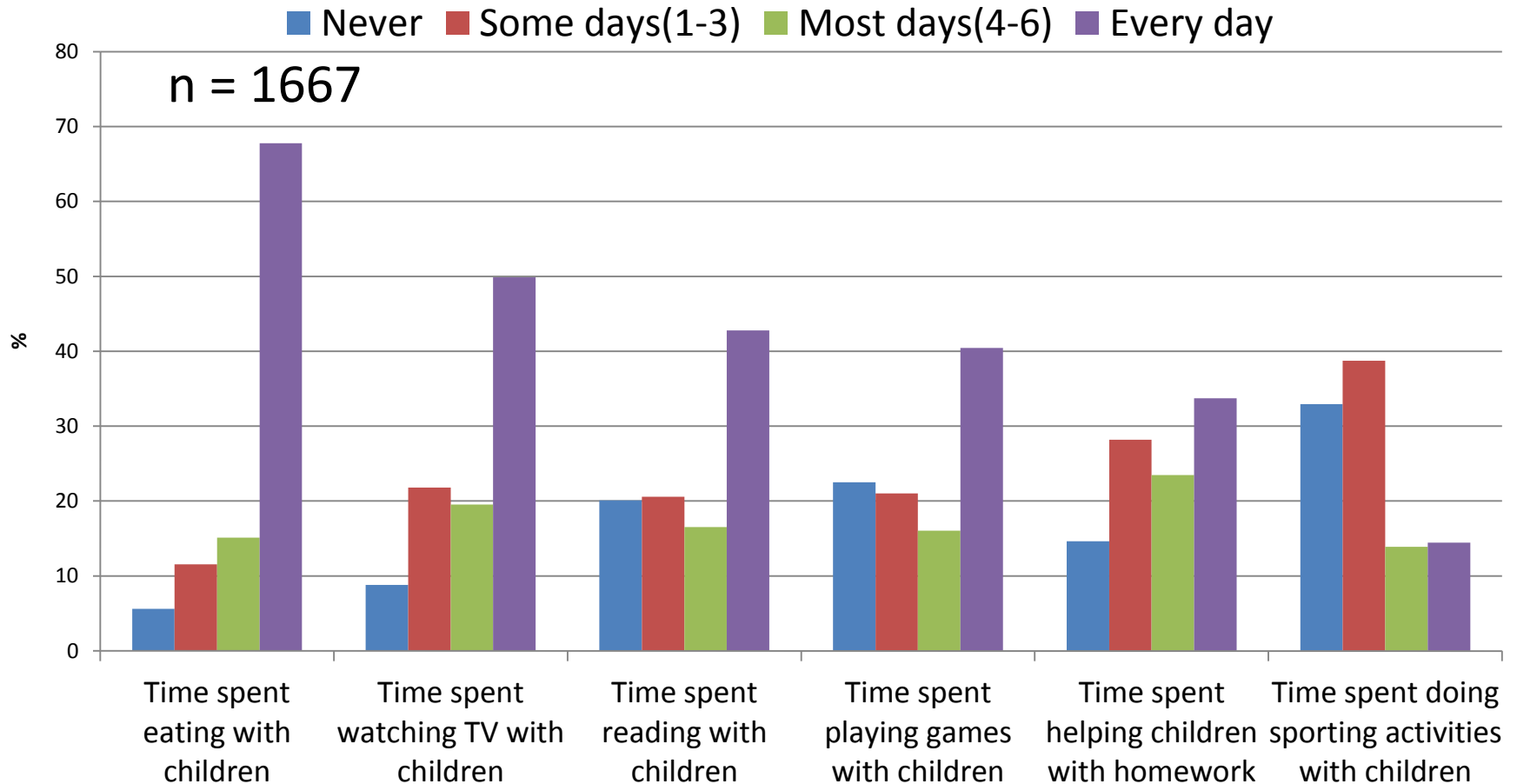
Never



Influences on Parenting Practices

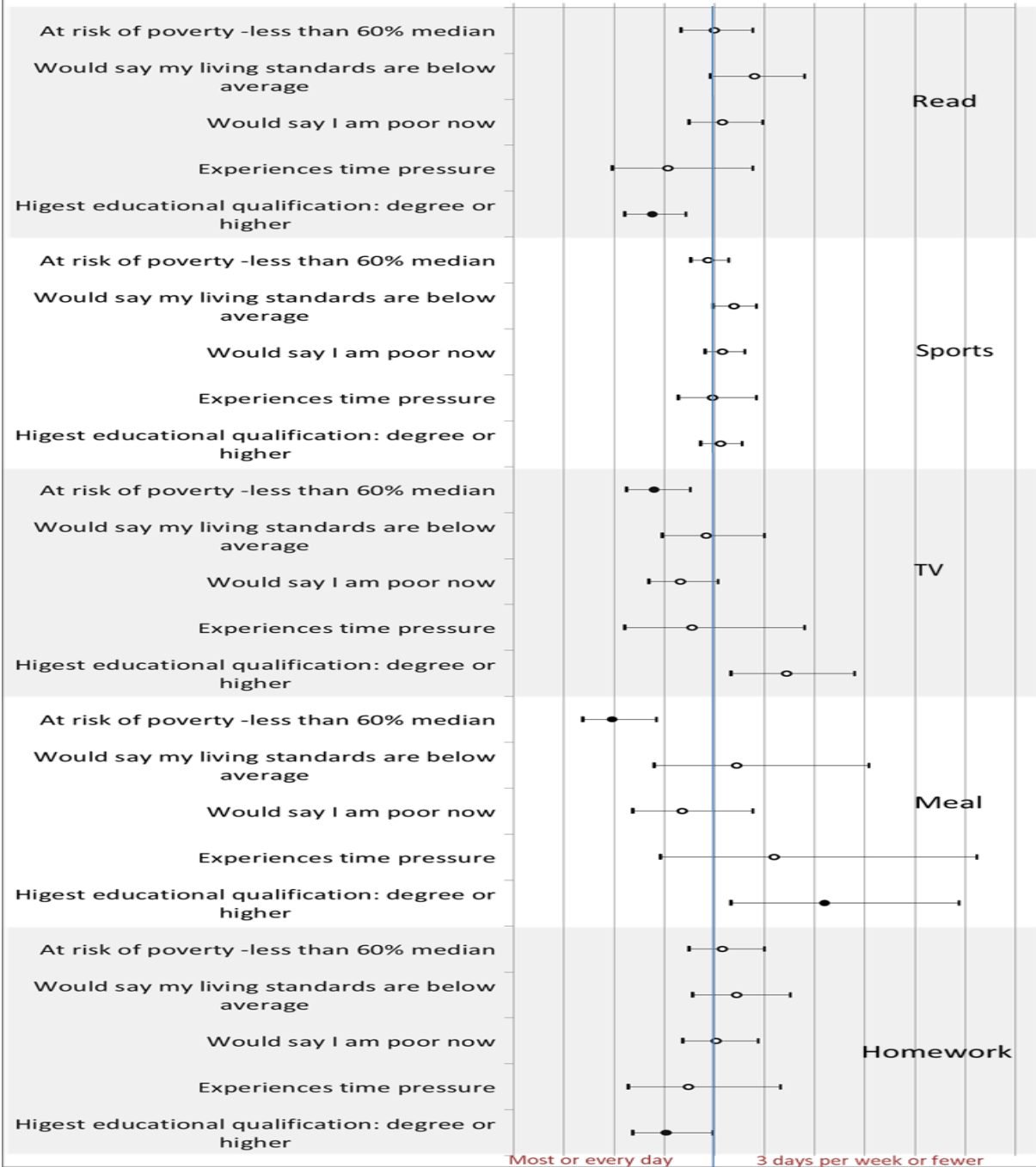
- Poverty
 - Income poverty (< 60% median)
 - Subjective assessment of poverty
- Education
 - Educational qualifications
- Time
 - Employment status (anyone unemployed / all adults in employment)
 - Perceived time pressure

Frequency of Parenting Practices



Relative Risk

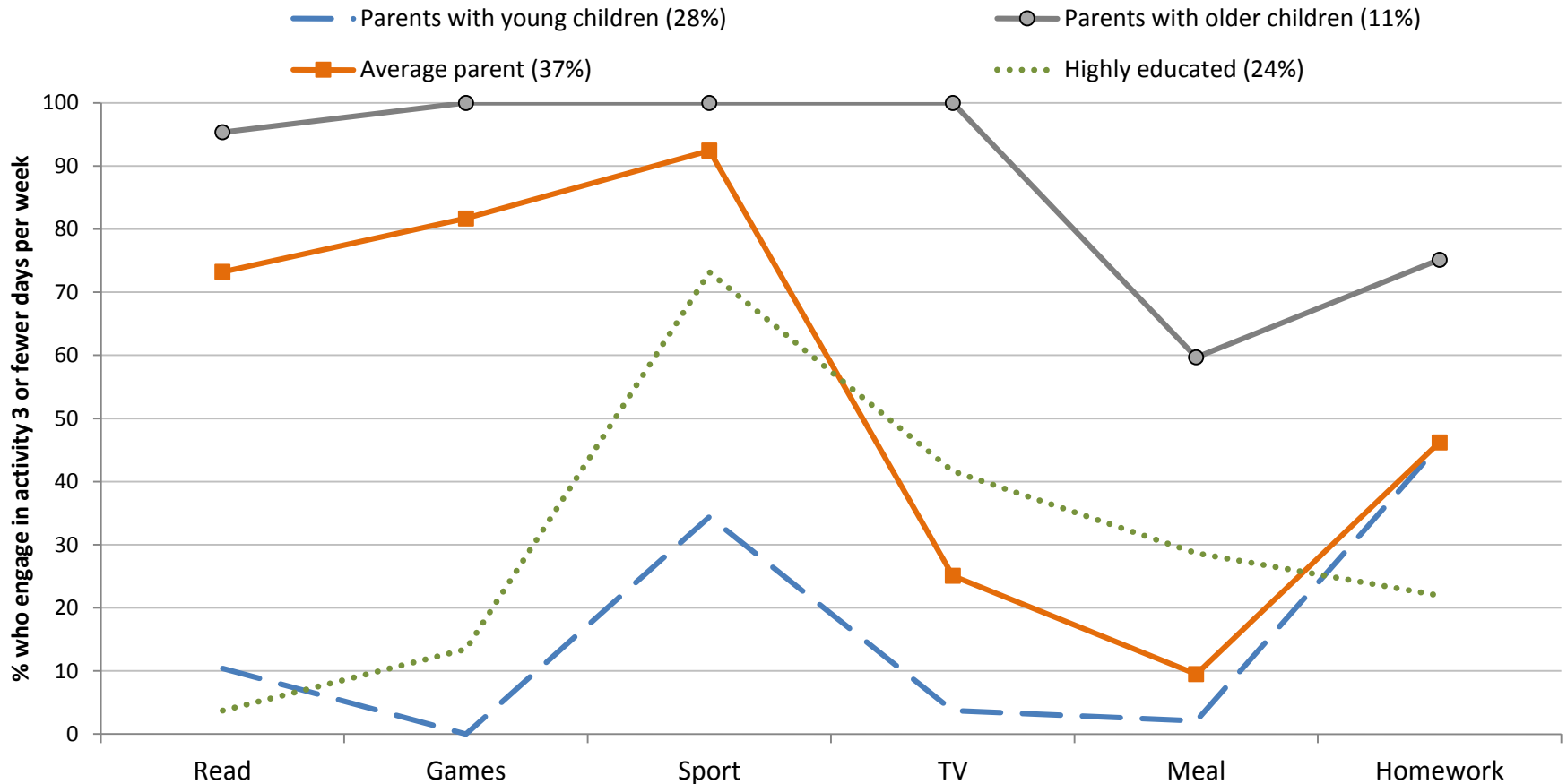
0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 1.25 1.5 1.75 2 2.25 2.5



Most or every day

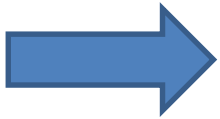
3 days per week or fewer

Latent Class Profiles



Conclusions

- No evidence for group of parents who fail to participate in high profile parent-child activities



- Rethink assumptions about existence of group of 'poor parents' doing 'poor parenting'
- Focus analysis on the top of the social scale and the 'unusual' practices of these parents

Poverty and Parenting: Initial Findings PSE 2012

References

Allen. G. (2011) *Early Intervention: The Next Steps*. London: Cabinet Office.

Field, F. (2010) *The Foundation Years: Preventing Poor Children Becoming Poor Adults*. London: Cabinet Office.

Levitas, R. (2012) 'There may be 'trouble' ahead: what we know about those 120,000 'troubled' families'' *Poverty and Social Exclusion in the UK Policy Response Series No.3*.

Welshmann, J. (2007) *From Transmitted Deprivation to Social Exclusion: Policy, Poverty, and Parenting*. Bristol: Policy Press.



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