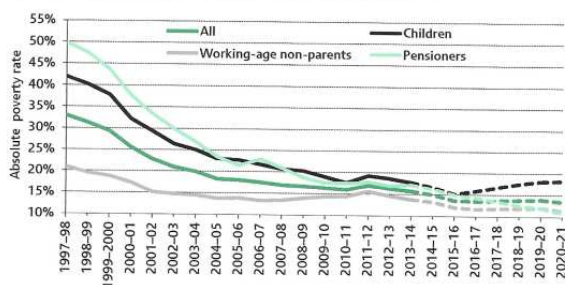


How does educational psychology respond to the government's policy of austerity?
Tuesday 19th April 2016

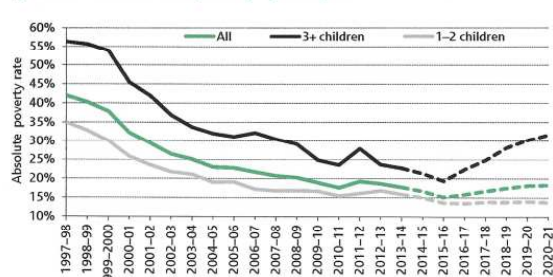
Child poverty trends and some current knowledge

Figure 3.7. Absolute poverty rates: 1997–98 to 2020–21



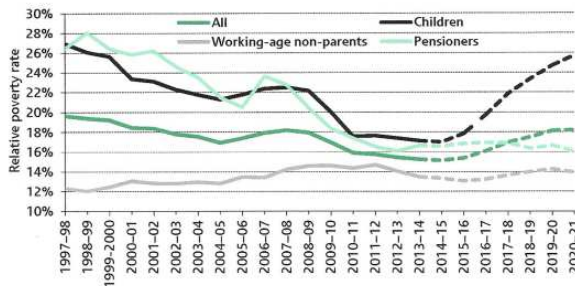
Browne, J and Hood, A. *Living standards, poverty and inequality in the UK, 2015-16 to 2020-21*. Institute of Fiscal Studies, Report R114, February 2016.

Figure 3.8. Absolute child poverty by family size: 1997–98 to 2020–21



Browne, J and Hood, A. *Living standards, poverty and inequality in the UK, 2015-16 to 2020-21*. Institute of Fiscal Studies, Report R114, February 2016.

Figure 3.9. Relative poverty rates: 1997–98 to 2020–21



Browne, J and Hood, A. *Living standards, poverty and inequality in the UK, 2015-16 to 2020-21*. Institute of Fiscal Studies, Report R114, February 2016.

Summary data

- 3.7 million children living in poverty in the UK in 2013-14: 9 in a classroom of 30
- The number of children in absolute poverty has increased by 5 million since 2010.
- The number of children in relative poverty is projected to rise from 3.6 million in 2010 to 4.3 million by 2020
- 64% of children growing up in poverty live in a family where at least one member works
- There is a 28% gap between pupils receiving and not receiving free school meals in terms of achieving at least 5 A* - C GCSE grades

From: www.cpag.org.uk

Children from low income families

- **More likely to be solitary.** More than a third of children in persistent poverty were described as tending to play alone, compared to a quarter of children who have never experienced poverty.
- **Three times as likely to fall out with their friends 'most days'** (9% of children in persistent poverty compared to 3% of those who had never experienced poverty).
- **Four times more likely to fight with or bully other children** (16% of those in persistent poverty, compared to 4% of those who had never been poor). They are also more than twice as likely to report being bullied frequently themselves (12% compared to 5% of the never poor).
- **Less likely to talk to their friends about their worries** (34% of those in persistent poverty, compared to 43% of those never poor).

Joseph Rowntree Foundation March 2016