

# PREview:

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## Visualisation diagrams

- strength of associations between maternal factors (child aged 9 months and 3 years) and child outcomes - health, behaviour and learning (aged 5 years)

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These charts and graphics – showing how factors at 9 months and at 3 years are associated with learning and development, health and behaviour outcomes at 5 years – provide a visual representation of the modelling undertaken by the PREview researchers when analysing the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS).

**The terms are taken from the MCS. Use the *A-Z of terms* at the end of this document for an explanation.**

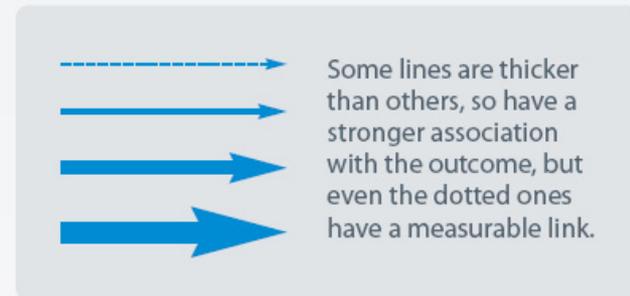


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# What do these charts mean?



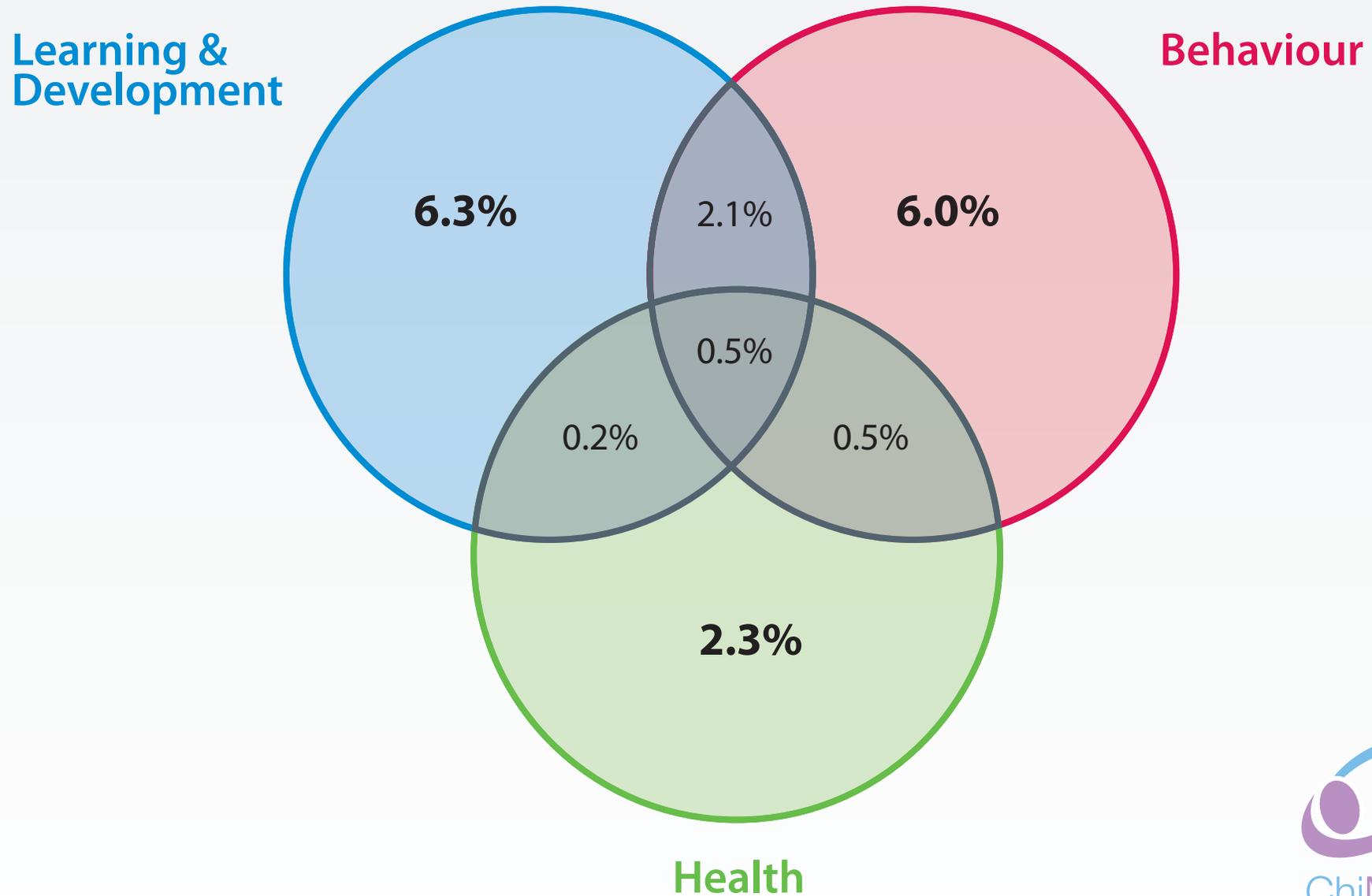
} These are the outcomes at 5 years

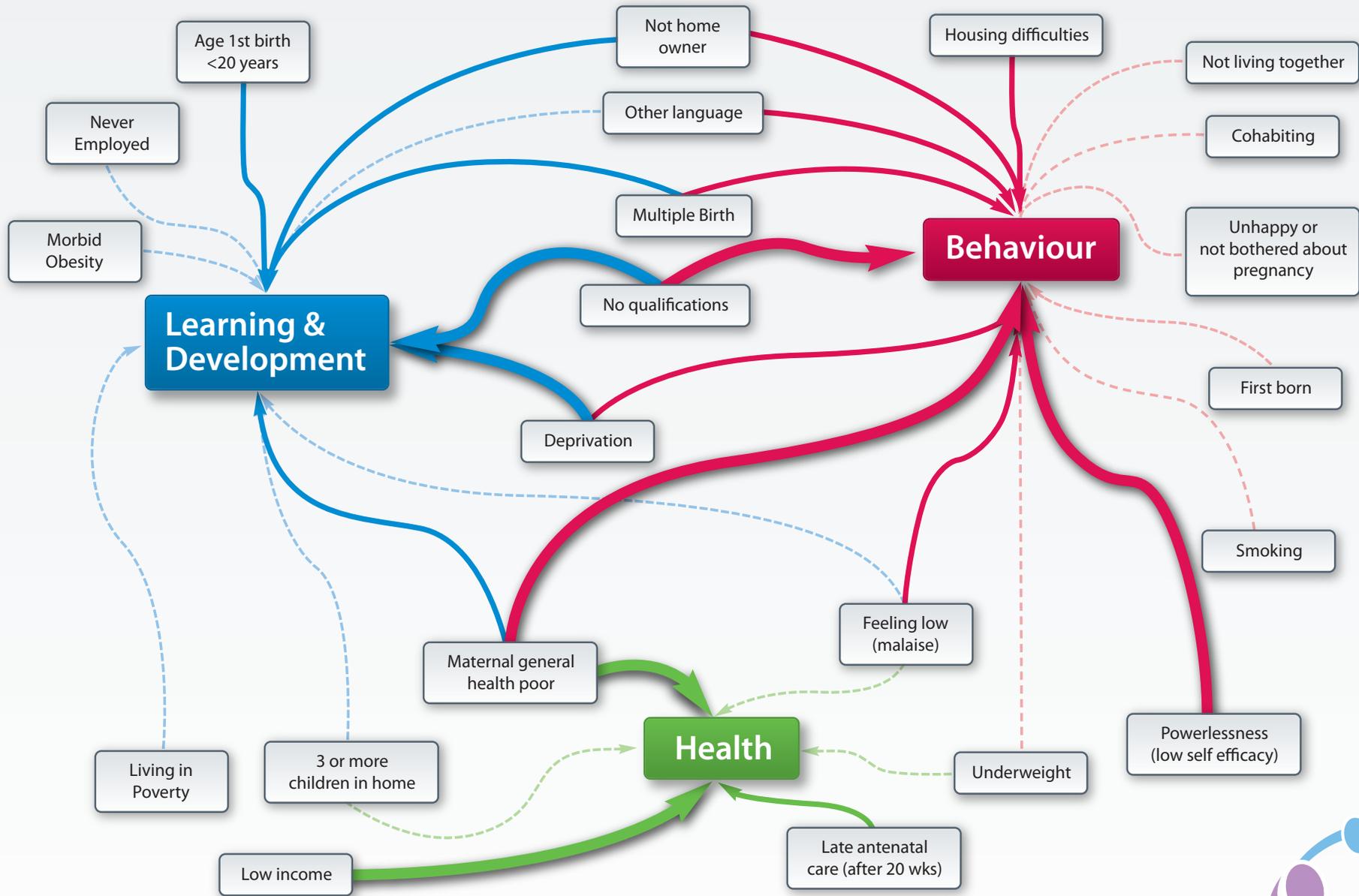


## These charts are suggesting a number of things, including:

- Different measures of poverty (ie low income, living in poverty, deprivation) are related to each of the outcomes which shows that being poor is a disadvantage, whatever measure is used
- Different measures of disadvantage (housing, employment and poverty) are related to more than one outcome
- How a mother feels in her pregnancy physically and emotionally is associated with all the outcomes
- The level of support a mother has from her partner or the baby's father is related to the child's behaviour at 5 years
- Being a young mother (under 20 years) at the time of first birth and having no qualifications are powerfully related to both poor behaviour and poor learning outcomes at 5 years
- The child's position in the family (first born) or being one of a multiple birth, or having three or more siblings are variously related to all the outcomes

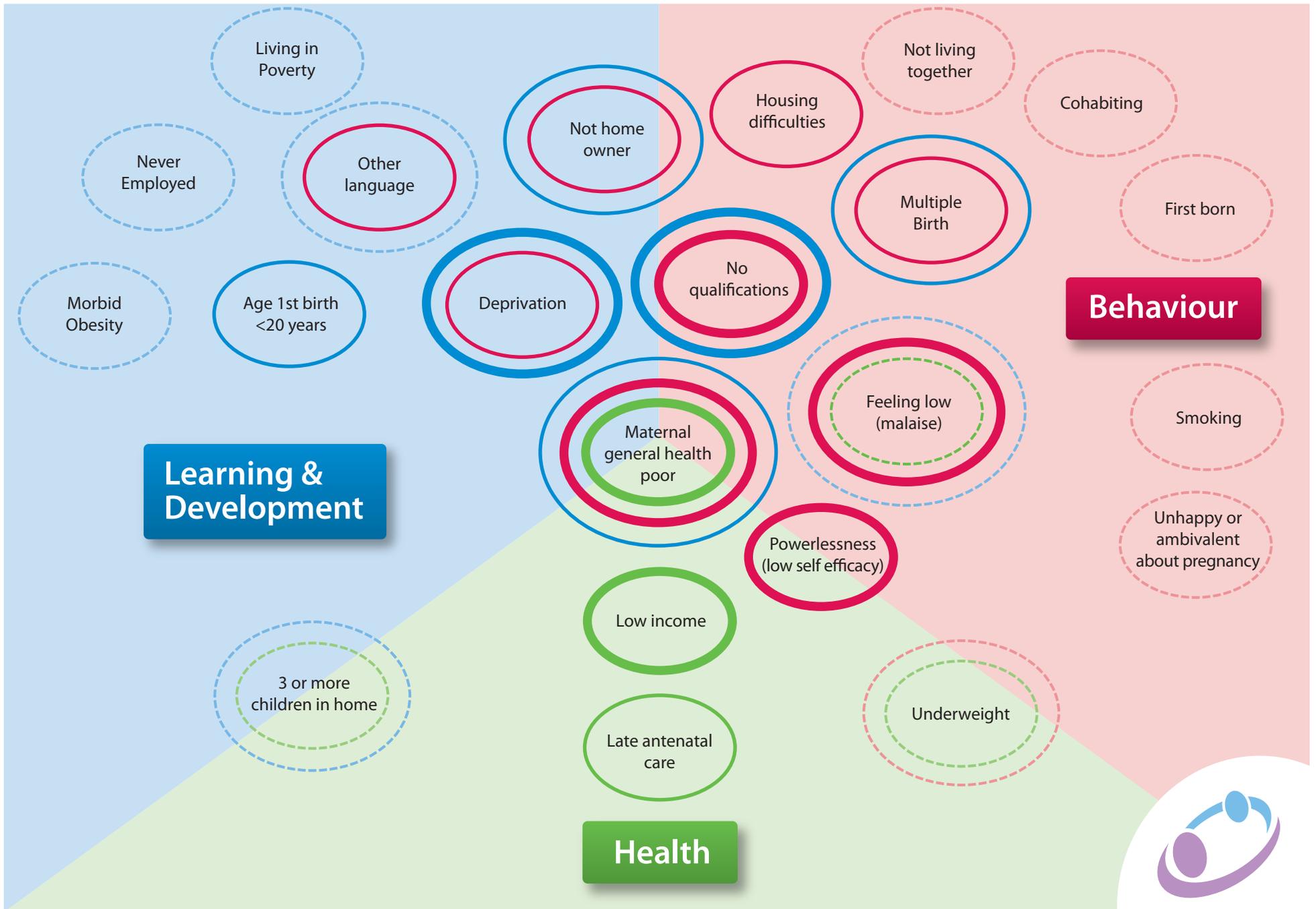
## Percentage of children with poor outcomes at age 5





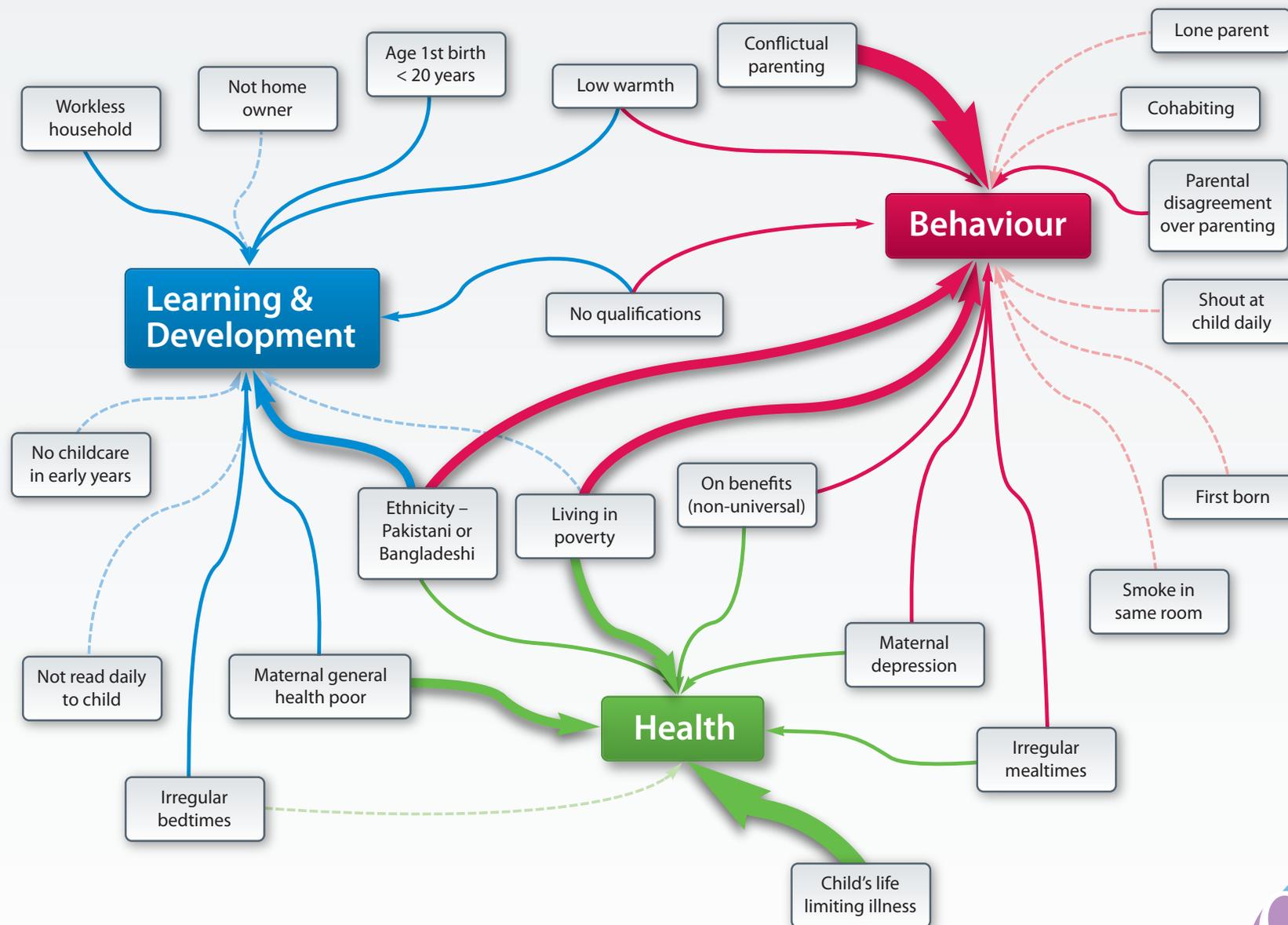
**PREview strength of associations:**  
 Maternal factors, age 9 months, and child outcomes, age 5 years.



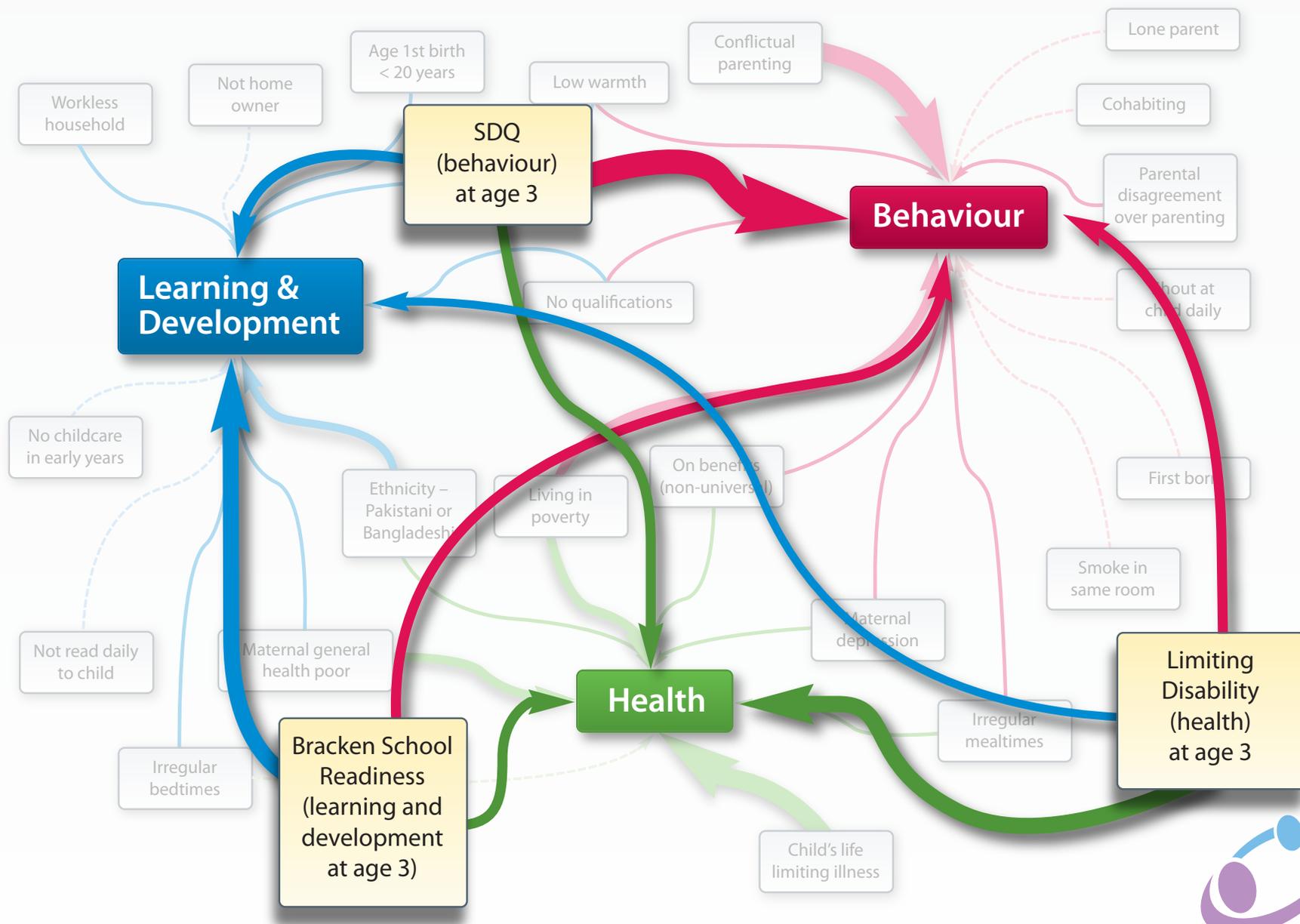


**PREview strength of associations:**  
 Maternal factors, age 9 months, and child outcomes, age 5 years.





**PREview strength of associations:**  
 Maternal factors, age 3 years, and child outcomes, age 5 years.



**PREview strength of associations:**  
 Child outcomes at age 3 years, and child outcomes age 5 years.



# Maternal Depression - persistent or episodic

Child Age 9 months	Child Age 3 years	Outcome Age 5 years
✓	✗	Maternal depression (Health, Behaviour, Learning & Development)
✗	✓	Maternal depression (Health, Behaviour, Learning & Development)
✓	✓	Maternal depression (Health, Behaviour, Learning & Development)

- Health
- Behaviour
- Learning & Development

# Maternal General Health Poor - persistent or episodic

Child Age 9 months	Child Age 3 years	Outcome Age 5 years
✓	✗	
✗	✓	
✓	✓	

-  Health
-  Behaviour
-  Learning & Development

# Living in Poverty - persistent or episodic

Child Age 9 months	Child Age 3 years	Outcome Age 5 years
✓	✗	Living in poverty
✗	✓	Living in poverty
✓	✓	Living in poverty

- Health
- Behaviour
- Learning & Development



# Workless Household - persistent or episodic

Child Age 9 months	Child Age 3 years	Outcome Age 5 years
✓	✗	Workless household
✗	✓	Workless household
✓	✓	Workless household

- Health
- Behaviour
- Learning & Development



# Persistent and episodic factors

Child Age 9 months	Child Age 3 years	Outcome Age 5 years			
✓	✗	Maternal depression	Poor general health	Living in poverty	Workless household
✗	✓	Maternal depression	Poor general health	Living in poverty	Workless household
✓	✓	Maternal depression	Poor general health	Living in poverty	Workless household

- Health
- Behaviour
- Learning & Development



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# A – Z of terms

The A – Z of terms in the [Millennium Cohort Study](#) (MCS)

This is the term	This is what it means
Behaviour	Measured using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire. A score of 14 or more places a child in the 9% whose behaviour has the poorest outcome.
Cohabiting	Refers to the mother and father of the child enrolled in the Study (MCS).
Conflictual parenting	<p>One of the Pianta Parenting Scale measures where the parent (usually the mother) assesses the way the child interacts with her in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child and I always seem to be struggling with each other</li> <li>• Child easily becomes angry with me</li> <li>• Child remains angry or is resistant after being disciplined</li> <li>• Dealing with the Child drains my energy</li> <li>• When the Child wakes up in a bad mood, I know we're in for a long and difficult day</li> <li>• The Child's feelings towards me can be unpredictable or can change suddenly</li> <li>• The Child is sneaky or manipulative with me</li> </ul>
Deprivation	Scored according to 2004 <a href="#">Index of Multiple Deprivation</a> .
Ethnicity – Pakistani or Bangladeshi	Means that there is potentially a higher association of poor outcomes for the child should the family be of these ethnicities. However it should be noted that even though the survey oversampled to obtain more BME (black and minority ethnic) families, the numbers are still quite small, and therefore care should be taken when interpreting this indicator.
Feeling low (malaise)	A question that asked the mother of the child whether she has ever been diagnosed with depression or anxiety and whether she had felt low or sad for a period of two weeks or more since the baby was born.
Health	The mother's rating of the child's general health as excellent; very good; good; fair; poor. The analysis compares the 4% of children with fair or poor health with those in the better health categories.
Housing difficulties	<p>Finding out whether the family had ever experienced any housing difficulty since the child in the Study was born. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• had ever been homeless</li> <li>• had to move eg because they could no longer afford their home</li> <li>• been evicted</li> <li>• experienced re-possession</li> <li>• experienced problems with neighbours</li> </ul>

Learning and Development	Measured using the <a href="#">Foundation Stage Profile</a> . A score of 0-62 places a child in the 10% whose learning and development has the poorest outcome.
Living in poverty	A measure that accounts for household income in a way that allows comparisons to be made. This amount is then compared to the average household income. If a household income is 60% or below this average household income, then the household is "living in poverty".
Low income	Finding out whether the family are in receipt of means-tested benefits.
Low warmth	One of the Pianta Parenting Scale measures where the parent (usually the mother) assesses the way the child interacts with her in the following ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I share an affectionate, warm relationship with the Child</li> <li>• Child will seek comfort from me</li> <li>• Child values his/her relationship with me</li> <li>• When praised Child beams with pride</li> <li>• Child spontaneously shares information about himself/herself</li> <li>• It is easy to be in tune with what the Child is feeling</li> <li>• Child shares his/her feelings and experiences with me</li> </ul>
Maternal general health is poor	Refers to the mother's self rated general health being fair or poor, as opposed to excellent, very good or good.
Multiple birth	Refers to those mothers that had twins or triplets.
Never employed	Finding out whether the mother has ever worked.
Not living together	Refers to whether the mother and father of the child in the study live together.
Other language	Refers to whether another language other than English is spoken regularly in the home.
Parental disagreement over parenting	Refers to how often the parents disagreed over issues concerning the child in the study.
Smoking	Refers to whether the mother smoked during pregnancy.
Workless household	Refers to whether there is an adult in employment in the household.