



**Module: Introduction to Research
(BMHP5005)**

Assessment 2: Viva Voce

**Topic: Poverty in childhood and its
effects on their education and mental
development.**

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Introduction

- There are 4.3 million children living in poverty in the UK today, equal to 3 in 10 children. This research studies Child Poverty and the Impact of child poverty on School-age child growth and development (End child poverty, 2022).
- In GCSE's there is a 28% gap between the grades of a child who receives Free School meals who is not.
- Poverty is also related to a more complicated health history during a lifetime. (End Child Poverty, 2022)



Accordingly, to End Child Poverty where we can read some poverty facts and figures, Child poverty was in decline from the 1998/9- 2011/12 but ever growing since then. In UK the highest rate of poverty is in London, where 9 children in a classroom of 30 lives in poverty.

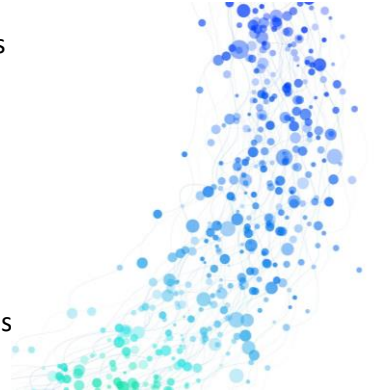
Aims and Objectives

- This research Aims to understand the impact of child poverty on children's education and mental health.
- Objectives: Secondary research, evaluating studies and journals.

The Aims to understand how poverty impacts children's development at school age. I am using studies and peer-reviewed journals.

Methods

- It is Qualitative and quantitative research conducting secondary research method using articles and journals
- Using Keywords: Poverty, Child mental Development, Health and Education
- Database: Google Scholar, University Library
- The research inclusion and exclusion criteria:
 - Articles from 2009 and 2018 but will exclude studies done from 2018.
 - Includes School and after-school activities but excludes Summer holiday activities.



In this research, I used Qualitative and Quantitative articles and journals which I find on Google Scholar and University websites using the keywords of Poverty, Child mental development, Health and education.

The study only valued 9 years and excludes the years from 2018 and the time during and after the pandemic.

Excludes Summer activities which big part of the children's mental development.

Literature Review

Author(s), title, and year of publication	Aim of study	Methods and Sample size and characteristics	Summary of main findings
Yolande Muschamp, Kate Bullock. 2009 The impact of poverty on pupils learning identities within out-of-school activities	To identify the difference in after school activities for a better off families to poorer families, and how it affects the child.	Interviews 55 children	Children from better off-families can take part in higher quality after-school activities. While children's from poorer families have free options for earlier age as a teenagers the options are limited.
Goretti Horgan, 2009 That child is smart because he's rich': the impact of poverty on young children's experiences of school	Interviews with children from different backgrounds to find out how they feel about School.	Interviews 220 children	Children from poorer backgrounds felt they are at a disadvantage compared to their better-off peers. The children feel that richer children get a better education. They felt richer children are smarter.
Lai E, S Wickham, C Law, M Whitehead, B Barr, D Robinson. 2019 Poverty dynamics and health in late childhood in the UK: evidence from the Millennium Cohort Study	To assess the factors of child poverty and its indicators on adolescent physical and mental health in the UK	Quantitative questioner Sample size 10652 children	Poverty has a significant impact on children's mental and physical health.

Results

- worst physical and mental health
 - Children with a better background who are living in a better area and going to better schools like school more than their more unfortunate peer
 - Children living in poverty are not able to access as many good activities some can't even afford them at all and it puts the child in a more disadvantaged place.
 - Children living in poverty are more likely to have behaviour problems.
 - The impact on children is lower self-esteem, poorer physical and mental health and obesity. (Lai *et al*, 2018)
- **Key Themes are**
 - Low income
 - Single parenting
 - Economic crisis

- Any experience with poverty is associated with the worst physical and mental health
- Children with a better background who are living in a better area and going to better schools like school more than their more unfortunate peers and it has a big effect on the results
- Some children find it even hard to travel to after-school activities.
- Some children turn to gangs and crime to earn some money.
- Children seeing themselves different then more fortunate peers leads to low self esteem,

Discussion

- The review discusses what difference it makes for a child's development physically emotionally and educationally.
- How children feel in their school in a better-situated area/school or in poorer are.
- Why it is important to have after-school activities and how children living in poverty are more disadvantaged than children whose parents are more able to pay for those activities.
- Children receiving free school meals are labelled. (Horgan, 2009)

It is clear that there is a difference between poorer child education and mental development. While child from better off families can concentrate on playing and making friend a child from a poorer family worries about money issues from young age.

Conclusion

- child poverty is high in the UK and it affects many children's mental and physical health, being poorer means a disadvantage in education as well. (Health Scotland, 2021)
- Children receiving Free School meals are labelled and they feel their chances to be successful are less than the children attending better schools and after-school activities
- There is a difference in achievements of a better-situated child than one who lives in poverty

References

- End Child Poverty (2022) Child poverty facts and figures, available at: <https://endchildpoverty.org.uk/key-facts/> (accessed: 12/08/2022)
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- Public health Scotland (2021) Child poverty overview available at: <http://www.healthscotland.scot/population-groups/children/child-poverty/child-poverty-overview/impact-of-child-poverty> (accessed: 12/08/2022)