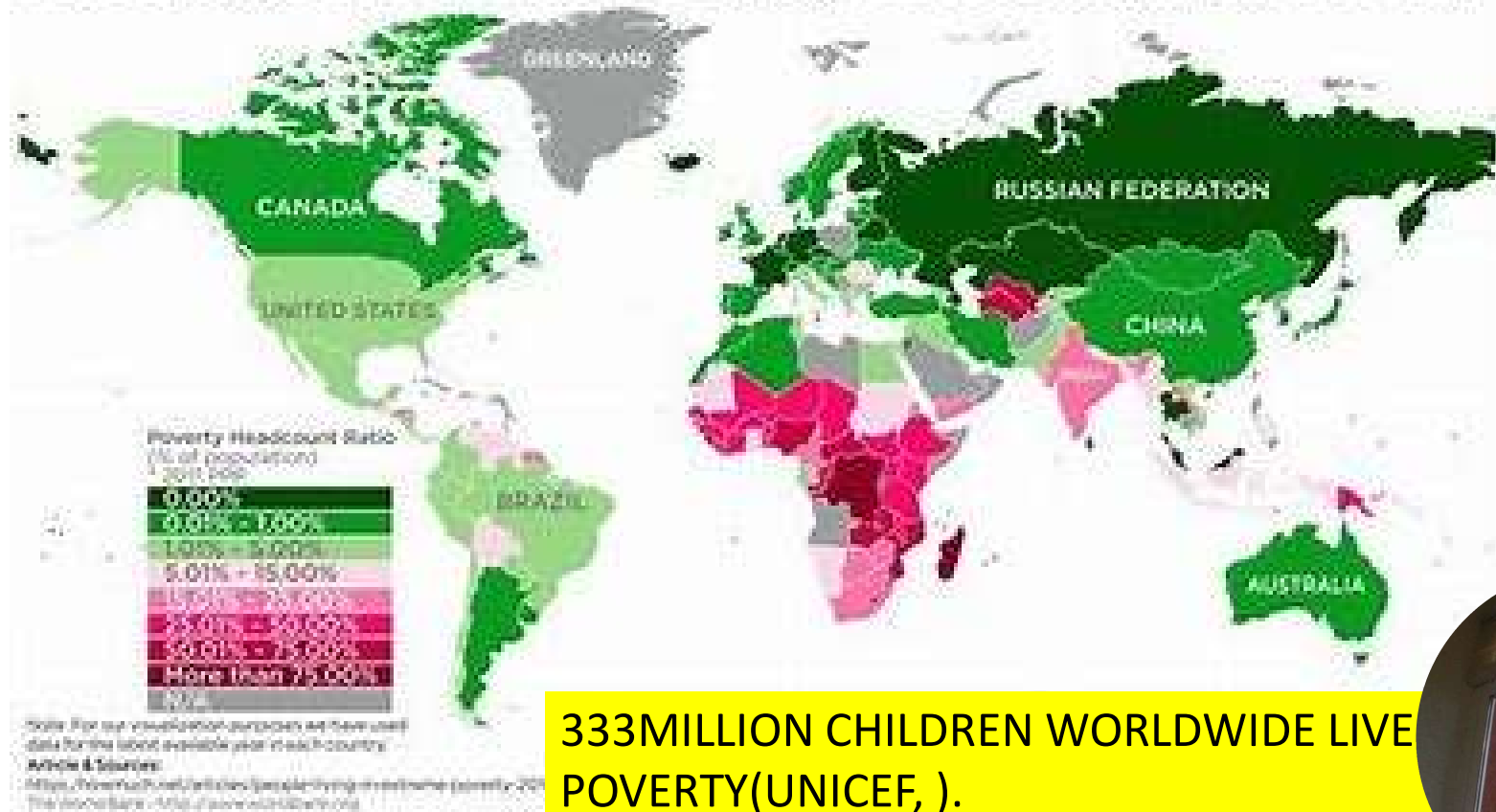


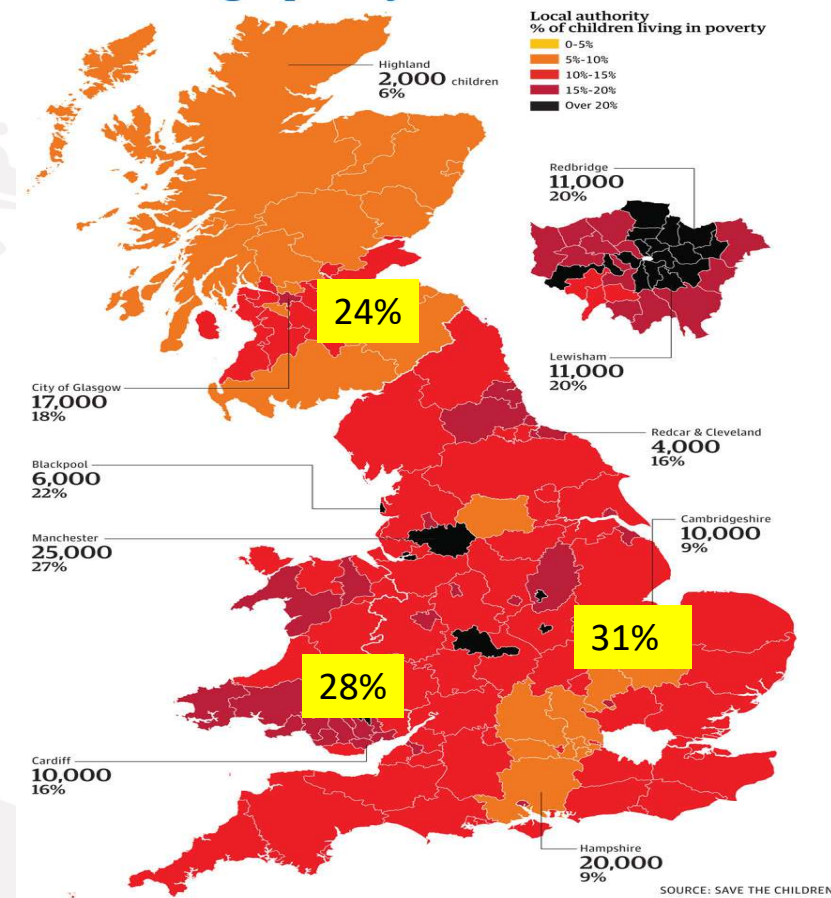
EFFECTS QUALITY INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT COUNTRIES DISTORTION
TE JOBLESS ECONOMIC MALNOURISHED
R Y MULTINATIONAL INTEREST INDUSTRIALIZATION EDUCATION
AY COUNTRY EVEN GLOBAL CORE POVERTY
N AMONG TE JOBLESS ECONOMIC MALNOURISHED
ODATING AY COUNTRY EVEN GLOBAL CORE POVERTY
SELF-SERVING NATION COOPERATES FAVORABLE WORLD NEOPOLITIC



People Living in Extreme Poverty Percentage of Population Living on less than \$1.90 a day*



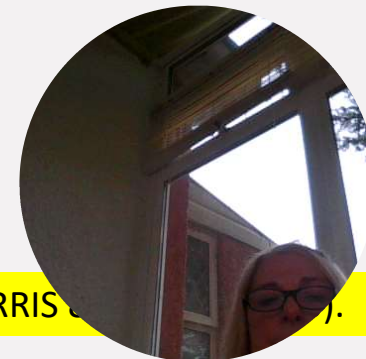
Children living in poverty



22%
N.Ireland

28%

31%



5.2 MILLION CHILDREN LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LINE 2022(KOUTAVAS, YERA, COLLYER, CURRAN, HARRIS & JONES 2022).

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs



HEALTH

PHYSICAL

MENTAL

HOUSING

INADEQUATE

HOMELESSNESS

EDUCATION

UNEMPLOYED

EMPLOYED
LIVING
POV



STEREOTYPING



STEREOTYPING





STEREOTYPING



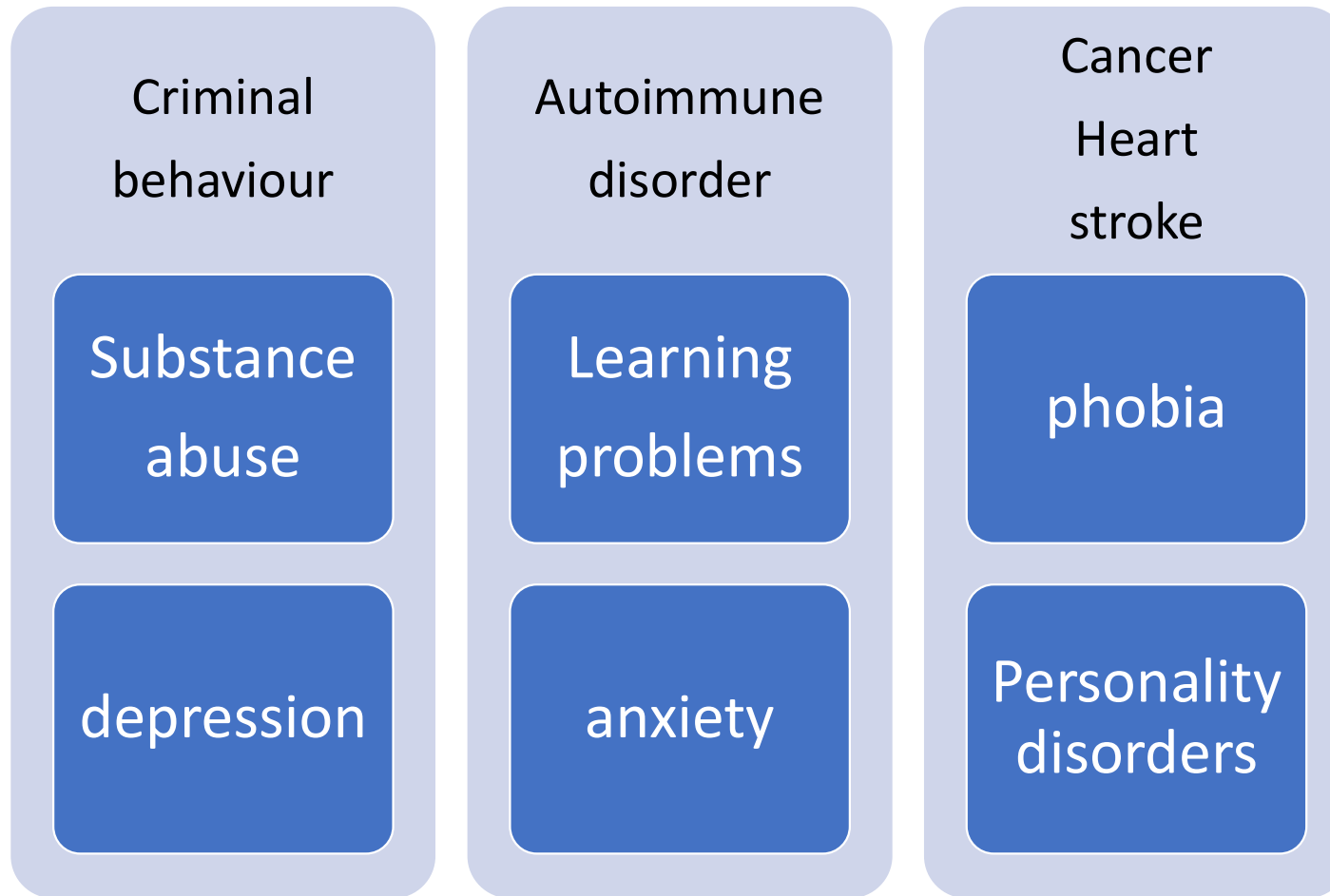
ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES INCLUDE:



ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES HAVE BEEN LINKED TO



CRADLE TO THE GRAVE- BLOOM,(2016). TRAJECTORIES OF CHILDHOOD-INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION.



Teenage pregnancy

Lone parent/younger relationship

Multiple family

Eating disorder

Self- harm

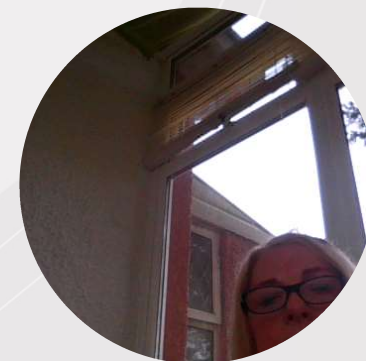
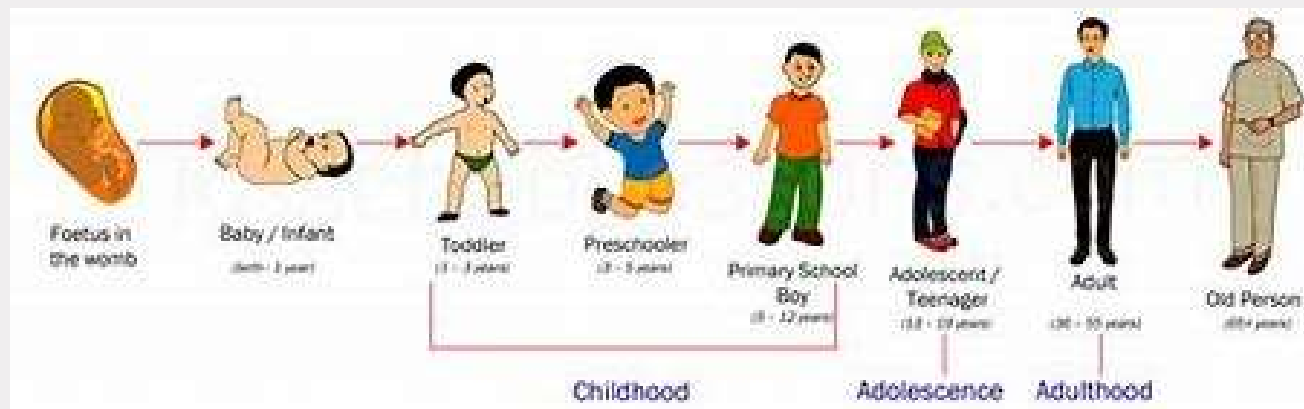
Suicidal

Dysfunctional behaviour

Increased aggression

PTSD





Adolescent Behavior

LEARNING ABOUT THE **CHANGES**
ADOLESCENTS EXPERIENCE AND
HOW THEY AFFECT SCHOOL
PERFORMANCE AND HOME LIFE

Presented by Amy Tupperley

**BIOLOGICAL
CHANGES**

**PARENTAL
INFLUENCE**

**BEHAVIORAL
CHANGES**

**STRATEGIES FOR
SUPPORTING YOUR
ADOLESCENT**

**SCHOOL
BEHAVIOR**



ADOLESCENT BRAINS

ARE SENSITIVE TO STRESSORS

BIOLOGICAL

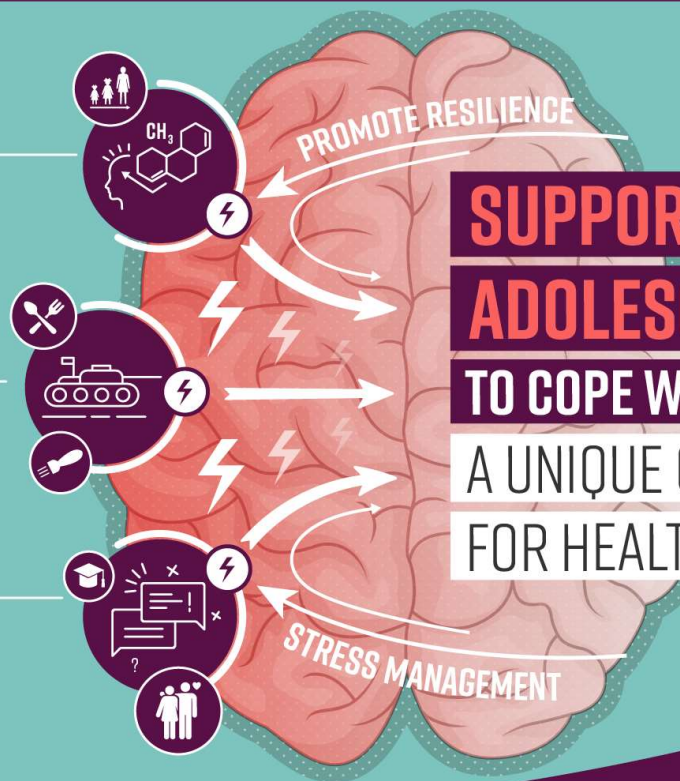
CHANGES IN HORMONE LEVELS AFFECT DEVELOPMENT OF NEUROBIOLOGICAL CIRCUITS.

POPULATION

MASS EVENTS - WAR AND DISASTER - CAN HAVE LONGER LASTING NEGATIVE IMPACTS.

SOCIAL

ADOLESCENTS NEED A SUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENT TO DEVELOP THEIR SOCIAL IDENTITY AND CONNECT TO PEERS.



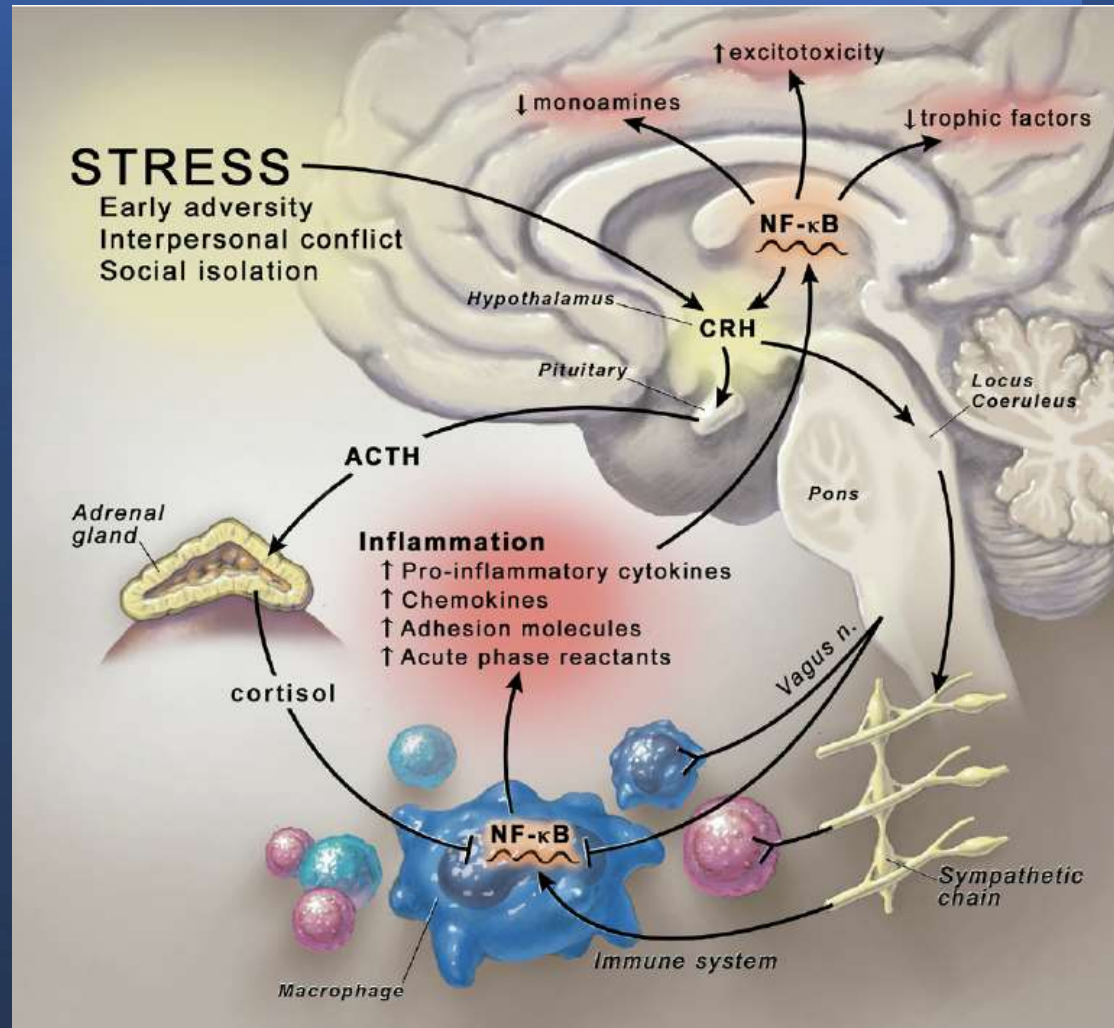
SUPPORTING ADOLESCENTS TO COPE WITH STRESS

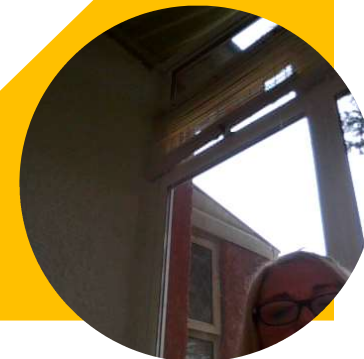
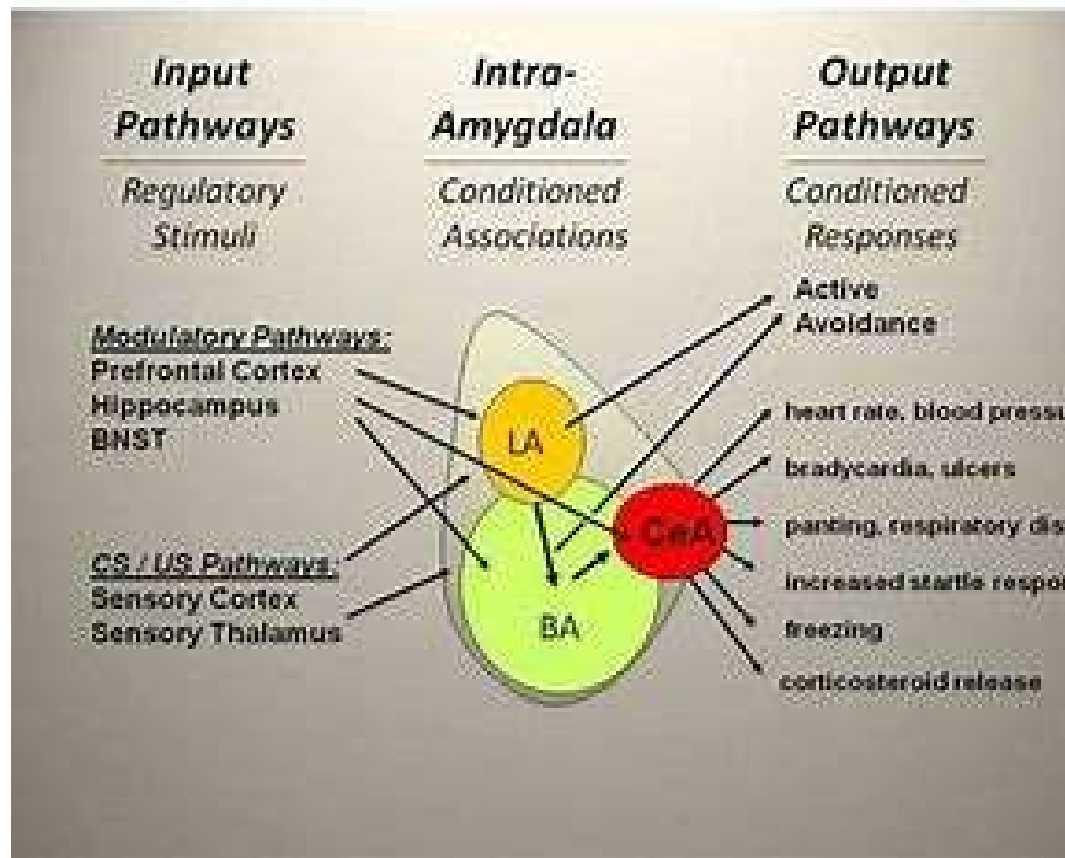
A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
FOR HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

DOWNLOAD

"THE ADOLESCENT BRAIN: A SECOND WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY"
WWW.UNICEF-IRC.ORG/ADOLESCENT-BRAIN







THE ADOLESCENT BRAIN

A SECOND WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY

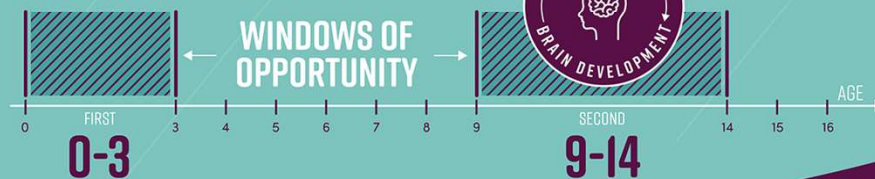
unicef 
Office of Research - Innocenti

EARLY ADOLESCENCE IS
A TIME OF RAPID
LEARNING AND
BRAIN DEVELOPMENT

THESE INCLUDE
INCREASES IN
SENSATION-SEEKING,
MOTIVATION FOR SOCIAL
RELATIONS AND SENSITIVITY TO
SOCIAL EVALUATION.

A PERIOD OF
VULNERABILITY
AND OPPORTUNITY

PUBERTY INITIATES INTENSE
LEARNING & BRAIN
DEVELOPMENT, WHICH LEAD TO
STRUCTURAL REMODELING AND
NEURAL RE-CONFIGURATION OF
KEY BRAIN SYSTEMS. IT'S A
CRUCIAL TIME TO INVEST IN
ADOLESCENTS.



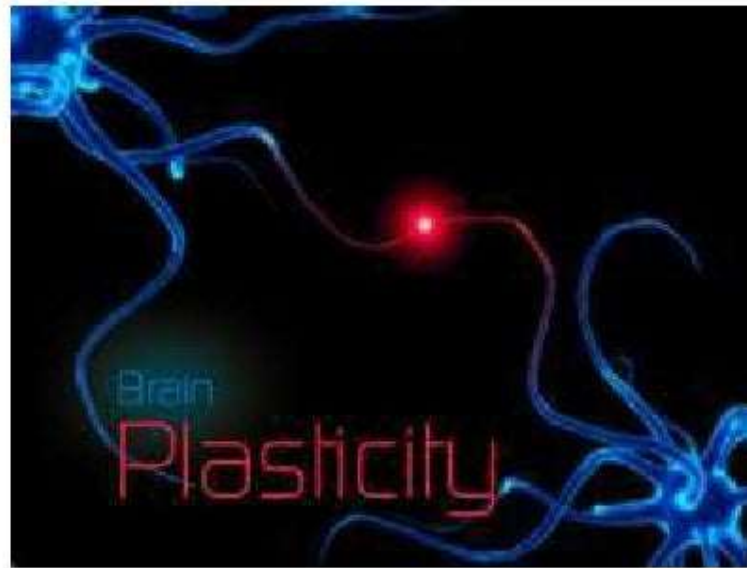
DOWNLOAD

"THE ADOLESCENT BRAIN
A SECOND WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY"
WWW.UNICEF-IRC.ORG/ADOLESCENT-BRAIN



Plasticity of the brain

- **Plasticity:** Refers to the brain's ability to reorganise neural pathways throughout the lifespan as a result of experience.
- Put simply: The brain's ability to change with learning.
- There is a change in the internal structure of neurons, notably the synapses &
- increase in the number of synapses





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POVERTY SCRIPT

Slide1.Since the covid 19 Pandemic, there has been a rise in the incidence of child poverty by 30%(Skinner, Bywaters & Kennedy, 2023).

In addition, the decision by current government to action the removal of child tax credit contributed to categorization and inclusion of doubling the poverty rate in 2022 in comparison to figures for 2021, increased by 12.4%, making 5.2 million children to be included to living in poverty (Koutavas, Year, Collyer, Curran, Harris & Wimer, 2023).

Inequalities are largely due to decisions and actions of government, responsible for protocol and policy, even though it is the government who would benefit from better provision and investment of children to secure a better future, to endeavour to eliminate issues associated with children who live in poverty and the impact it can have on young lives (Hayre & Pollock,2022).

Slide2. A report by Unicef estimated 333 million children live in extreme poverty worldwide. Evidence shows that the basics of food, shelter, sanitation, education and health, are not available to meet basic needs (UNICEF, 2023).

This map identifies Britain as a dark green area identifying worldwide rate of 0.01%-1.00% which looks proportionally small.

Slide3. Alarming 1:5 children live in poverty in 40 of the world's richest countries (Unicef, 2023).

Poverty appears to be geographically diversified, affecting west Wales, North Wales and Eastern areas mainly rural and the result of previous industrial areas where conversion to tourism has been less productive such as S. Wales valleys are regions with the highest percentage of support from government benefit (Libra, 2015).

This map reflects the local authority percentage of children living in poverty.

These are areas which suffer as a result of government decisions.

The Welsh Economy GOVT. Wales (2023) has rated economy in Wales as just at or below the average for the U.K. which seems to be a rather vague summary for such an important subject.

Slide4. The needs of children can be exhibited by Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs identifying basic physiological requirement of food, water, shelter and safety, the feeling of being loved and belonging to booster self-esteem for psychological preservation, before consideration for fulfilment to achieve and succeed (Crandall, Powell, Bradford, Magnusson, Hanson, Barne & Bean, 2020).

Slide 5. As a result of living in poverty, the implication of being poor has a direct affect upon physical and mental health, inadequate housing and homelessness affecting feelings of security and safety, can contribute to lack of academic attainment affecting future employment and long- term goals (Hayre & Pollock, 2022).

Poverty is maltreatment.

Economic insecurity, maternal hardship, housing hardship = child maltreatment(Hayre & Pollock, 2022).

Covid 19 Pandemic has focuse on impact of childhood poverty emphasising growing demand for child welfare and protection (Berger & Slack, 2021).

But who is responsible

Slide 6,7,8. Essentially, the Government, media and society blames the parents.

Stereotyping those who are poor as products of their own choice, whether lazy, addicts, unable to manage resources well, criminality, wanting an easier life without meeting the demands of work, causing increased taxes on the worker (Libra, 2015).

This portrayal can be difficult for those children who are old enough to realize and measure their own situation with others which may contribute to feeling stigmatized having psychological and social consequence (Heberle & Carter, 2020, Bywaters, Skinner, Cooper, Kennedy, Malik, 2022). Effectively, it can also affect esteem as parents.

Slide 9. Walsh, McCartney, Smith & Armour, (2019) produced a systematic review which showed correlation between children subjected to socioeconomic inequality and poverty, experience an elevated risk for Adverse Childhood Experiences and maltreatment. Further research has been provided since the Covid 19 Pandemic by Bywaters et al, 2022 which updated a previous review by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (2016) and also since then a meta-analysis by Skinner, Bywaters & Kennedy,(2023).

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Slide 10 & 11 & 12- effects of history repeating itself and the consequences that may ensue as a result of poverty and SES and intergenerational transmission (Skinner et al, 2023).

Slide13. Adolescence has been described as a period of storm and stress (Hall,1904), categorized because of its tendency for emotional turbulence and opposition for authority. Adolescence is susceptible to physiological and psychological changes that can occur. It is a phase when teenagers display multifaceted aspects of behaviour being both autonomous and reliant, developing peer relationships and having a quest for independence (Buchanan, Romer, Wray-Lake & Butler-Barnes,2023).

A recent study conducted in the Avon area, found that exposure to abuse before 11 years of age, were more likely to develop **conduct problems** in adolescence such as bullying and stealing than those exposed to abuse in adolescence, or not abused at all.

Those abused in both childhood and adolescence were ten times more likely to have early onset persistent conduct problems. In contrast abuse in adolescence only did not increase the risk.

The findings of the study suggested that conduct problems in adolescence to be associated with Adverse Childhood Experience rather than teenage rebellion or reaction to peer pressure. Limitations of the study were noted due to self reporting and potential recall bias. It was not conclusive of all cases (Bauer, 2021).

Slide14. Children who are poor are more likely to be exposed to stress. Evidence has identified that exposure to toxic stress in childhood, can predispose to inheriting other issues that are likely to unfold over a lifespan, which is relevant to intergenerational transmission. The knowledge base identifies sensitivity to substance abuse, depression, anxiety, learning problems, phobia, personality disorders, criminal behaviour, autoimmune disorder, heart disease, stroke, cancer and others. Trajectories of childhood, define a role in unfolding adult lives as well as the intergenerational transfer of vulnerabilities and strengths (Bloom,2016).

Adversity and socio-economic status suggest long term impact of early life **stress** upon cognitive, affective and biological functioning and personality. Those adolescents who experience maltreatment tend to be less agreeable less conscientious and have less openness to experience, with a tendency for higher neuroticism and increased risk of personality disorder. Individuals exposed to adversity, deprivation are reported to have higher incidence of negative emotionality and are prone to alienation in having similar repercussion for adulthood (Brennan, Moffitt, Bourassa, Harrington, Hogan, Houls & Caspi, 2024).

Despite Adverse childhood Experiences being highly socially presented, the role of childhood socioeconomic position and poverty as a mode to address them has been defended from political disclosure (Walsh et al, 2019).

Slide15. Experiencing poverty increases vulnerability for a dysregulated hypothalamus- pituitary- adrenal -axis functioning compromising long-term health, but in contrast, studies show that positive parenting behaviour is important to combat development of physiological stress in low- income families (Raikes & Thompson,2005). Evidence informs us that a child-parent relationship providing safety and security, is a protective factor and a key function of attachment (Gerhardt,2003).

Slide 16. Reducing poverty in adolescence is a crucial window opportunity to mitigate the impact of poverty in child development, to build on investment in the early years as an intervention to promote gender equality and social mobility for all young people for the benefit of community and society. Early recognition of Adverse Childhood Experiences with positive action may reduce threat of health risk behaviour, potential general and chronic and psychological health problems (Lee, Slack, Berger, Mather & Murray, 2021).

Slide17.The good news is that with psychotherapy , time and expense, neuroplasticity allows the brain to heal. Positive events allow for growth and development to alter anatomical structure that suffer from trauma such as the prefrontal cortex ,amygdala and the hippocampus. Brain chemistry also improves (Gerhardt,2003). Addressing this aspect, could infiltrate generational cycles to facilitate better outcomes with effective parenting (Park,2023).

Slide18. and understanding the importance of love Gerhardt,2003).