The effect of poverty on child development and educational outcomes
Besides its indirect effect on child development in health, poverty has indirect influences on child development of cognition, such as stress, parenting behavior, and family processes. Some studies found that household income is the best predictor of two behavioral problems indices. While income directly affects the availability of food, health care, and housing, financial stress also hinders child development of distinct mechanisms. Educational Outcomes of Children. Around the world, poverty presents a chronic stress on children and families and may affect the school achievement of children. Poverty affects a child's development and educational outcomes beginning in the earliest years of life, both directly and indirectly through mediated, moderated, and transactional processes. School readiness, or the child's ability to use and profit from school, has been recognized as playing a unique role in escape from poverty in the United States and increasingly in developing countries. It is a critical element but needs to be supported by many other components of a poverty-alleviation strategy, such as improved opportunity structures and empowerment of families. The paper review Children International ensures that kids have a healthy foundation from which they can grow by supporting healthy habits and connecting kids with health services. This is what they're all about – giving kids the tools and supports they need to be the very best they can be! In order to help children and communities in need, it's important to first understand the effects of poverty on child development. The research, along with our own clinical experience, shows that the impact is significant. B – Engle, P.L. & Black, M. M. (2008) The Effect of Poverty on Child Development and Educational Outcomes California. The Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences. Volume 1136, Reducing the Impact of Poverty on Health and Human Development: Scientific Approaches. Pages 243–256.