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## CASUSAL PROCESS B

Poverty is defined in two different aspects. "Absolute poverty is based on a fixed level of resources, or threshold" (2006). The resources that fall below the threshold are viewed as experiencing absolute poverty. "Relative poverty is based on comparison and is measured through self-images, expectation, and prospects of poor families which are relative to others in their culture, regardless of their actual level of deprivation" (Barusch, 2006). In this research Bronfenbrenner use a model to explain the effects of poverty upon children of socioemotional development. For Example: poor are at higher risk of facing depression, internalizing and externalizing symptoms, lower level of sociability and initiative, and disruptive classroom behaviors. **This causal process can be explained through:** Bronfenbrenner five structures of the ecological environment which are Microsystems, Mesosystems, Exosystems, Macrosystems, and Chronosystems. In 1977 Bronfenbrenner proposed an ecological system model called biocological paradigm.

1. It explains how human development occurs through reciprocal interactions.
2. The shows the effectiveness of parents and the developing person.
3. It also explains how the development outcomes are influenced by interactions within Microsystems, or the immediate settings that contain the developing persons.
4. Bronfenbrenner uses the family models to explain how the economic conditions affect family interactions by creating economic pressure or daily strains, resulting in parental depression.

Bronfenbrenner is saying; socioeconomic influence Parents' life outlooks and parental

values, which in turn, affect childrearing orientations. **Key concepts are defined as:**

*Microsystems:* is a pattern of activities, roles, and interpersonal relations, or the immediate settings that contain the developing person. *Mesosystems:* is a processes among two or more Microsystems in which the developing person actively participates.

*Exosystem:* One or more settings that do not involve the developing person as an active participant, but in which events occur that affect or are affected by what happens in the setting containing the developing person. *Macrosystem:* exist or could exist at the level of the subculture or the culture as a whole, along with any belief systems.

*Chronosystems:* Affects the consistency and change over the life course. These structures of the ecological environment serve as a frame-work to explain the processes by which economic deprivation affects children's socioemotional development (Eamon, 1998).