that Tosh2.0 is the most popular entertainment series among men aged 18-24 (Pérez & Greene, 2016). Of course people are capable of differentiating between jokes and facts, but young adults who watch the show are still open to influence, and the depictions of how to treat certain groups of people, not only women but people of colour, homosexuals and overweight people are also prone to mocking on the show, can leave its mark on the younger generation. With children’s growing involvement in technology many are likely to seek advice online when exploring the dating world. Daryush Valizadeh (aka Roosh V) has recently came to many people’s attention for his controversial writings on how to seduce women (for the sole purpose of just sleeping with lots of women and his promotion of rape culture (Baker, 2013). As a practitioner working with children and young adults one must be aware of what they take as truth, as to ensure they understand what is expected of each gender as an adult. It is important to address any discriminatory behaviour projected by children, and young people, regarding gender as it can have a negative effect on how a girl, or boy, see themselves or capabilities in the future. As one teacher said in Öhrn’s study of sexism in secondary schools, “That is why during these three years in secondary school they should learn that this is not the case.” (Öhrn, 2009, p. 585). It is vital to use this time of social development to inform pupils of appropriate gender roles, to avoid repetitions of female degradation.

Whilst education is a fundamental right to all children in the UK there are doubts about its accessibility to the lower class and low-income families (Jacob & Ludwig, 2008). Poverty affects many aspects of a child’s life, from social events to their self-esteem, educational resources and basic travel to school. When one cannot afford all of these sacrifices must be made. With nearly a third of parents skipping meals during the summer holidays it is, again, no secret that many children facing daily poverty are limited in their opportunities (Russell, 2008). Because parents living in destitute environments have a higher chance of suffering from physical ill health and depression (Ghate & Hazel, 2002), the emotional impact this may have on children in these families is another concern for those working in this field, as children of parents suffering with depression are more likely to develop behavioural problems and experience academic difficulties (Sheehan & Levine, 2006). It is not just in the younger years poverty is a concern however, recent work suggests the increase in female involvement in the sex industry is related to a combination of rising tuition fees and unavailable financial support from the family (Roberts et al. 2007). It is important to recognise the challenges children from low-income families face especially when working in education, but also to understand the limits it can put on their social