

The image features four children's hands, each with a unique and colorful paint design. The hands are positioned in a way that they appear to be reaching out or holding each other. The designs include various colors like green, red, yellow, blue, and pink, with some hands having more intricate patterns or shapes. The background is plain white, which makes the vibrant colors of the paint stand out.

Perceptions of child poverty

Perceptions of child poverty

- Important to think about our perception of child poverty
- Our behaviour, our interactions are influenced by our perception

How do we look at child poverty?

- Prof. Baldwin van Gorp: 12 glasses (frames) through which we look at poverty
- People often do not realize through which 'glasses' they look
- If you explicate those frames, they are suddenly aware
- Your glasses determine what problem you see and what is a possible solution

How do we look at child poverty?

- The one 'right' frame does not exist, the 12 different frames are not better or worse than the others
- Some frames relate child poverty to a problem (bad parent, little caring society ...). Other frames especially invite you to look from a different angle, to take a different perspective (the power of children in poverty, if we work together we can achieve something ...)
- The 12 frames are a tool to have a more differentiated view on child poverty, to find new causes and solutions

**In Sarah's schoolbag is always an empty bread box,
but the girl wears the latest Disney shoes.**

**How do you look at her poverty? Through which glasses you look?
Your glasses determine the problem you see and the possible solution**

- Read the 8 statements. Choose 2 statements that suit you
- Conversation with two:
 - What is the impact of the statement on the children, the parents?
 - Does this statement encourage you to take action? Do you want to change something in Sarah's situation? If so, how?
- Conversation in the whole group

**In Sarah's school bag is always an empty bread box,
but the girl wears the latest Disney shoes.
How do you look at Sarah?**

1. *"It is bad, I'm so sorry for Sarah. Poor child! "*
2. *"Sarah? If we do not act now, it will get worse later on."*
3. *"We see Sarah only as a problem child, not her capacities, opportunities and dreams. Sarah can make it in life."*
4. *"We sat with the parents of Sarah around the table. They gave us hints and information on what is important for them. "*
5. *"Not everything is hopeless. Look at Vincent Kompany, who grew up in a poor neighbourhood of Brussels and made it anyway. "*
6. *"In Sarah's school bag is always an empty bread box, but she wears the latest Disney shoes."*

**In Sarah's satchel is always an empty bread box,
but the girl wears the latest Disney shoes.
How do you look at her poverty?**

7. *"Sarah's mom does everything for her. She wants the best for her child, just like we do."*
8. *"Being poor or becoming poor? It's a lottery ticket. Sarah has bad luck that she was born in that family. "*
9. *"More and more children are as poor as Sarah. Something is wrong with our society?"*
10. *"The fact that children in our school have no food, makes me angry. In the 21st century? We have to do something! "*
11. *"Awful for Sarah and her parents, but glad it did not happen to me. "*
12. *"A child is not poor if it doesn't have a smartphone and there is no car at home?"*

Level	Problematizing Frames	De-problematizing Counterframes
Focus on the Child in Poverty		
	<p>1. The Innocent Victim </p> <p>2. Nuisance </p>	<p>3. The Seed </p> <p>4. Gulliver and the Lilliputians </p> <p>5. School of Hard Knocks </p>
Focus on the Parent in Poverty		
	<p>6. The Bad Parent </p>	<p>7. Self-Sacrifice </p> <p>8. Wheel of Fortune </p>
Focus on the Phenomenon Poverty		
	<p>9. The Fever </p> <p>11. Calculated Altruism </p>	<p>10. The Awakening </p> <p>12. Diogenes of Sinope </p>

Level	Problematizing Frames	De-problematizing Counterframes
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Focus on the Child in Poverty

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<p>1. The Innocent Victim</p>	
<p>2. Nuisance</p>	

<p>3. The Seed</p>
<p>4. Gulliver and the Lilliputians</p>
<p>5. School of Hard Knocks</p>

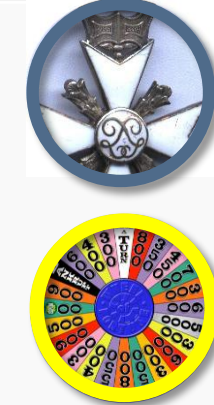


Focus on the Parent in Poverty

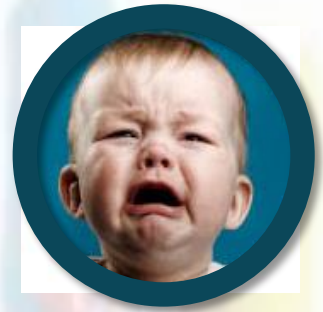
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<p>6. The Bad Parent</p>	
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<p>7. Self-Sacrifice</p>
<p>8. Wheel of Fortune</p>



"It is bad, I'm so sorry for Sarah. Poor child!"



« Poverty is like punishment
for a crime you didn't commit. »

- Eli Khamarov

Le pourcentage
de personnes
vivant avec

MOINS
DE **1€** / JOUR

EST PASSÉ
DE



À







1. The Innocent Victim

- You help children in poverty out of pity because they are unable to help themselves. The child is **the innocent victim** and stuck in the role of the weak, the dependent to be helped.
- *You are looking at 'the poor' as a helpless creature, forgetting his 'strength' and 'potential'. Read also frames 3, 4, 5 and the others? They will help you to look more nuanced.*

"Sarah? If we do not act now, it will get worse later on."



*"Children should not just live in poverty, because otherwise they are the criminals of tomorrow. And crime, we do not need."
(Krant van West-Vlaanderen, 21 januari 2011)*

2. Nuisance



- Children living in poverty are ticking time bombs who are more likely to live in poor health or to be unemployed. If we do not act now, they are a burden and cost to society, **a nuisance**.
- *This frame mobilizes, but also responds to anxiety. You read also frames 3, 4, 5 and the other? They help you to look more nuanced.*

**"We see Sarah only as a problem child,
not her capacities, opportunities and dreams.
Sarah can make it in life."**



*"We see the child with its capacities, opportunities, needs and dreams."
(Knack, 2 oktober 2013)*



3. The Seed



- You think poverty is not a property of the child, but of his environment. A child in poverty is full of potential. The child is a **strong seed** that needs good soil to grow into a strong tree or a beautiful flower.
- Positive, forward-looking frame. It pays to invest in the fight against poverty. You read the other frames? They help you to look more nuanced.

“We sat with the parents of Sarah around the table. They gave us hints and information on what is important to them.”



**WE'RE UNITED
FOR A CHANGE.**

**CAMPAIGN AGAINST
CHILD POVERTY**

*It's a matter
of conscience.*



*“With the commitment and support of others we can accomplish much.”
(Libelle, 14 maart 2013)*

*“The children in poverty are also asking for more participation. They want their voices heard in the debate and in the search for solutions.”
(De Morgen, 1 september 2010)*

4. Gulliver and the Lilliputians

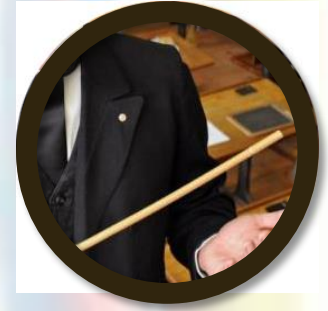


- We can win the fight against child poverty if all parties involved, including the children and their parents work together as equal partners. We have to fight poverty, not the poor people. Together we are strong.
- Encouraging and action-oriented frame. You read the other frames? They help you to look more nuanced.

"Not everything is hopeless. Look at Vincent Kompany, who grew up in a poor neighbourhood of Brussels and made it anyway."



5. School of Hard Knocks



- Poverty is not just a problem but can also be a hard school. Every poor person is an expert, **an experience expert**. His life experience, knowledge and insights are needed to understand and fight against child poverty.
- This is a hopeful frame and sees poverty not only as a problem. You read the other frames? They help you to look more nuanced.

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Focus on the Child in Poverty

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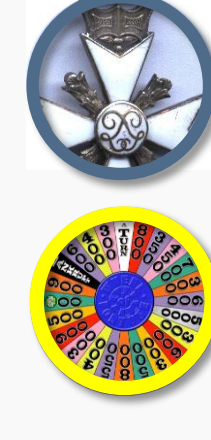


Focus on the Parent in Poverty

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<p>6. The Bad Parent</p>	
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<p>7. Self-Sacrifice</p>
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"In Sarah's school bag is always an empty bread box, but she wears the latest Disney shoes."



<http://youtu.be/KHi2dxSfghw>



*"I often hear that students follow their parents, and are proud that they are unemployed!"
(Armoede in een rijk land, 24 juni 2013)*

6. The Bad Parent



- Poor parents are responsible for their poverty: they are lazy, not seeking a job, smoking and drinking or using drugs, or were very young pregnant. They're **bad parents**. And if they can buy Disney shoes, they might not really be poor.
- This frame is top-down. We determine what is positive and negative, the "poor" have to adapt. You read the frames 7, 8 and the other? They help you to look more nuanced.

"Sarah's mom does everything for her.
She wants the best for her child, just like us."



*"Hunger is bad, but I save the food
from my mouth hoping that my
children can escape out of this
vicious circle.»*

10/11/13 om 19:25 - Bijgewerkt op 11/11/13 om 08:11

'Armoede wordt van moeder op dochter doorgegeven'

Steeds meer Belgische vrouwen moeten schrapen om het eind van de maand te halen. De 42ste Nationale Vrouwendag zou een aanleiding moeten zijn om actie te eisen. En wel nu.

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KEER GEDEELD



REACTIES 19



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Leonardo DiCaprio
wins Best Leading
Actor award - The ...

► 2:58

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=csOZOynHu78>

14 feb. 2016 –

Leonardo DiCaprio's BAFTA
acceptance speech for Best
Actor.



7. Self-Sacrifice

- Poor parents are people like you and me. The only difference is that their living conditions force them to make choices that we do not have to make. That makes it difficult for them to be a good parent.
- This frame has a positive starting point. You read the other frames? They help you to look more nuanced.

"Being poor or become poor?
It's a lottery ticket.
Sarah has bad luck that she was born in that family."



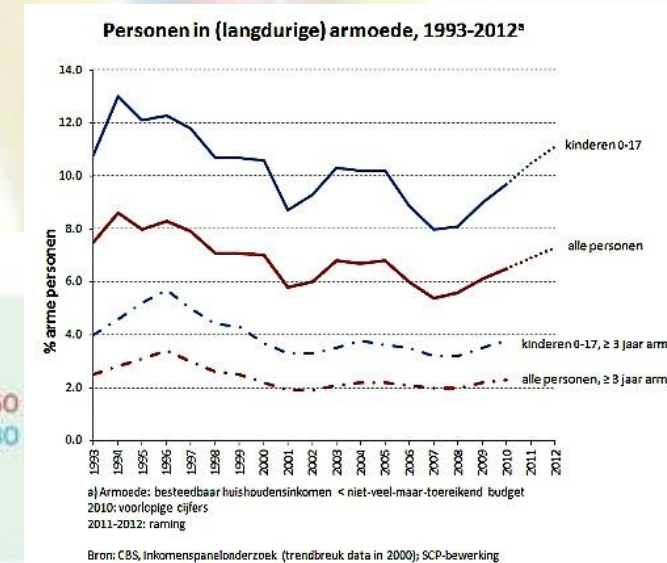
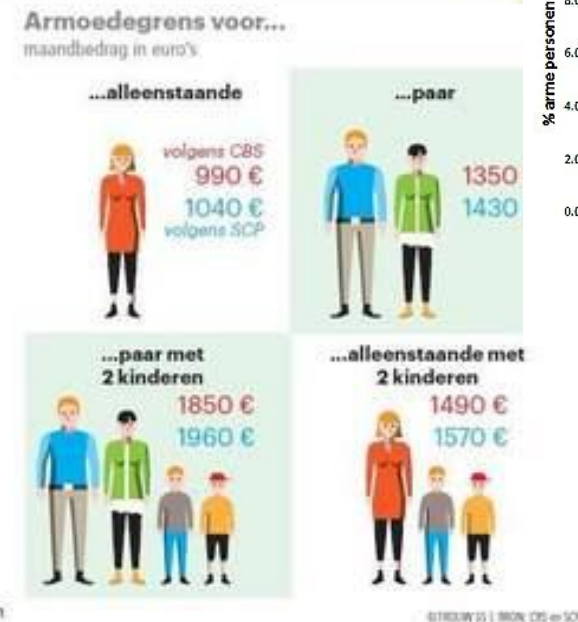
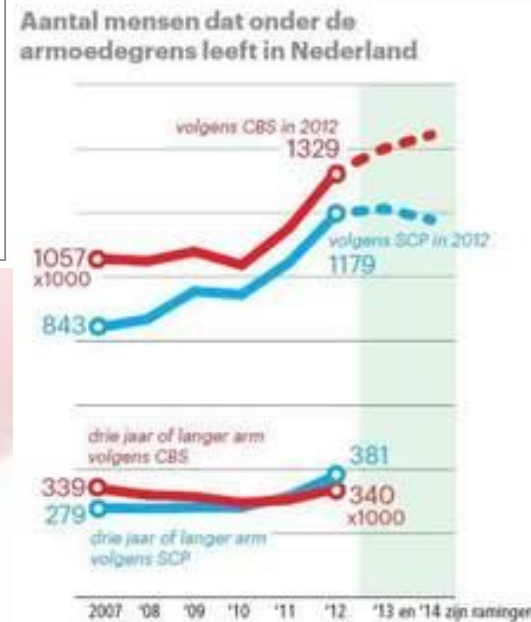
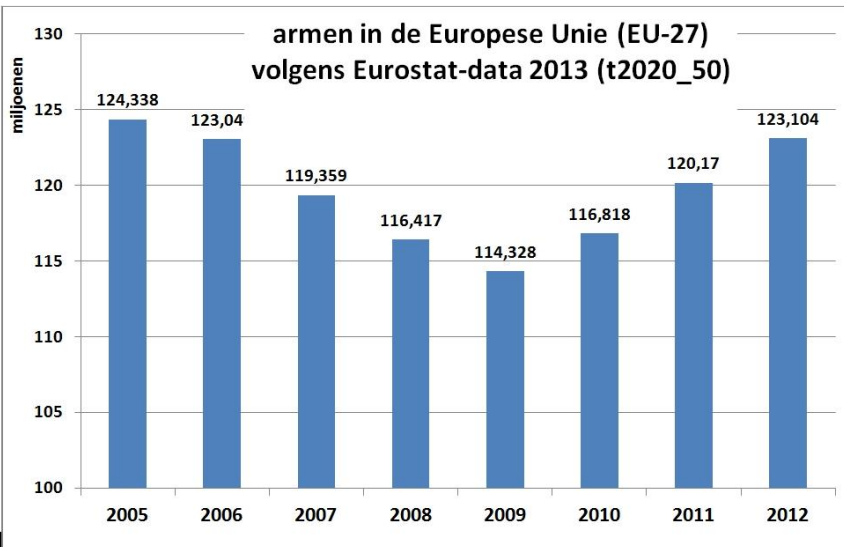
8. The Wheel of Fortune



- Poverty has nothing to do with individual choice and behaviour. Coincidence determines what opportunities you get. In addition, anyone can fall into poverty: after a major accident, illness, divorce, job loss.
- This frame is pretty fatalistic. You read the other frames? They will help you to look more nuanced.

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"More and more children are as poor as Sarah. Something is wrong in our society?"



"Child poverty can be seen as a determining factor for social problems in the future."

9. The Fever



- Child poverty is like a fever, a symptom of a deeper social problem: our society is no longer able to take care of everyone. It is up to the government to do something here, not me.
- This frame blames poverty, not the poor themselves and risks you blame only the government. You read also frames 10 and the other? They help you to look more nuanced.

**"The fact that children in our school have no food,
makes me angry. In the 21st century?
We have to do something!"**



ENGAGEMENT



OUTRAGE
as
engine

10. The Awakening



- For you child poverty suits not with our fundamental social values such as equal opportunities, individual development, participation and solidarity. Child poverty is a wake-up call: we need to act.
- This frame throws commitment in the fight. Outrage works as a motor. You read the other frames? They help you to look more nuanced.

**"Awful for Sarah and her parents,
but glad it did not happen to me."**



IMAGE-BUILDING



11. Calculated Altruism



- Tackling Child Poverty we mainly do to ease our conscience, out of religious obligations or to keep our society 'in order'. We help, but we can't (or won't) really change something.
- This frame questions the poverty reduction and prevents poor themselves take control of their destiny. You read the other frames? They help you to look more nuanced.

"A child is not poor if it doesn't have a smartphone and there is no car at home?"



*"The standard is high. A week skiing or a sunny vacation has now become the standard... and maybe even a smartphone for every child, and an iPad ... We live in a material world."
(De Standaard, 5 maart 2014)*

eenvoud

12. Diogenes of Sinope



- You have questions about the current Western way of life and our consumption pattern. Is a child without a smartphone poor? No love and attention is still worse than material shortages? You assume that real poverty does not exist in Flanders.
- This frame questions our consumption and status symbols . You read the other frames? They help you to look more nuanced.

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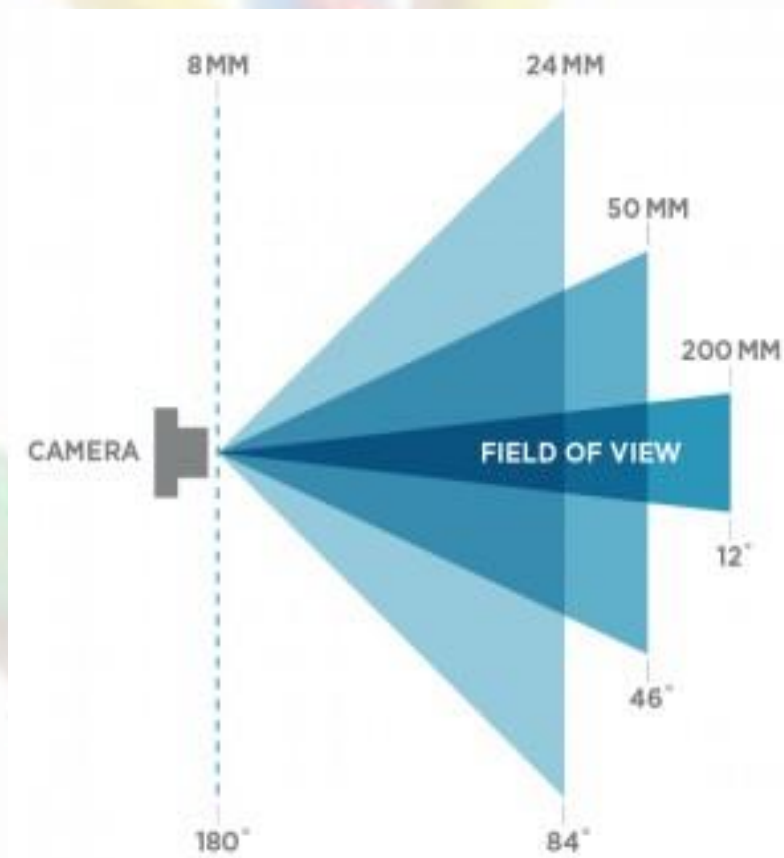
Value of the frames

A 'toolbox'

instruments that represent the perspectives on child poverty?

Broaden horizons

more balanced and differentiated perspective on child poverty





What kind of perception do we need to look more differentiated?

Using powerful images in education and in teams.

What do we need in education? What do we need for schoolteams?

The various frames can help you to look at poverty in the classroom in a different way. Or get together with colleagues to decide upon a more differentiated policy about poverty at school.