

Bridges Out of Poverty

Ruby K. Payne, Ph.D. **Philip DeVol Terie Dreussi-Smith**

Individual Lens

Handouts

Version 4.0







BRIDGES AS AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TOOL

Increase Resources

- To build a community model using Bridges Out of Poverty, an integrated system of resources
 To develop human capacity and opportunity for the under-resourced
- To provide a significant ROI to the community so all can live well

Individual



Understand the Hidden Rules



Educate the Resourced and the Under-Resourced





Institutional



Increase Resources



Build a

Reduce Silos **Change Institutional Policies**



Have Under-Resourced Individuals as Board Members



Board

Community



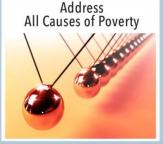
Involve All Community Sectors and All Economic Classes in the Planning Process



Identify the ROI



Policy



Identify and Eliminate Barriers

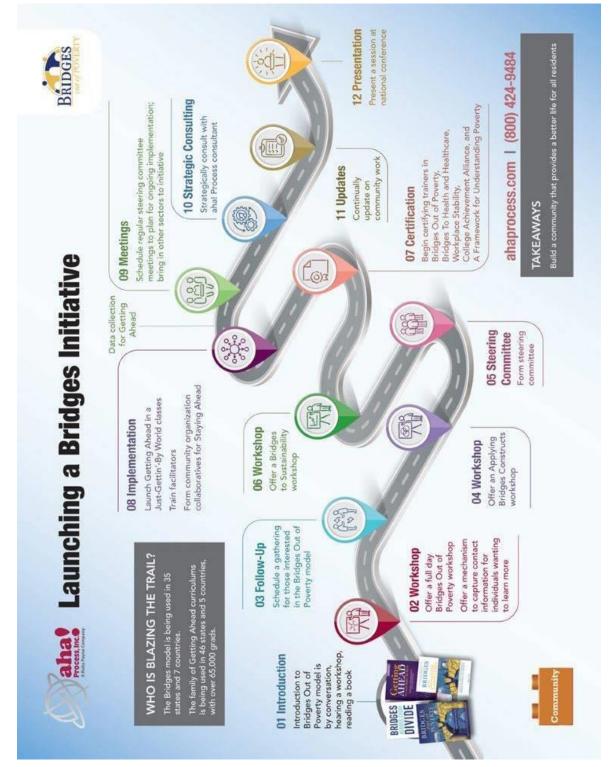


Develop an Abstract Infrastructure to Build Human **Capacity and Opportunity**















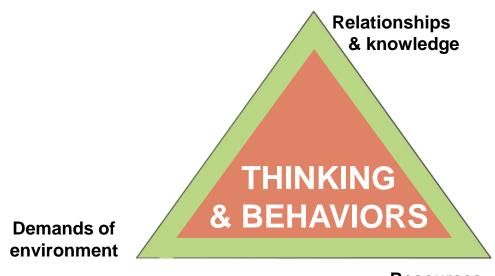
Key Points

- 1. This workshop focuses on economic environments.
- 2. Economic class is relative.
- 3. Economic class is a continuous line, not a clear-cut distinction.
- 4. Generational poverty and situational poverty are different.
- 5. This work is based on patterns within the environments of economic class. All patterns have exceptions.
- 6. An individual brings with him/her the hidden rules of the class in which he/she was raised.
- 7. Schools and businesses operate from middle class norms and use the hidden rules of middle class.
- 8. In order to build relationships of mutual respect between economic classes, we need to be aware of more than one set of hidden rules.
- 9. The more we understand how class affects us and are open to hear how it affects others, the more effective we can be.
- 10. In order to achieve, one may have to give up relationships (at least for a time).





What is this cognitive frame?



Resources

A COGNITIVE MODEL

Source: Albert Bandura





Viewing Economic Class Issues Through the "Triple Lens"

POLICY







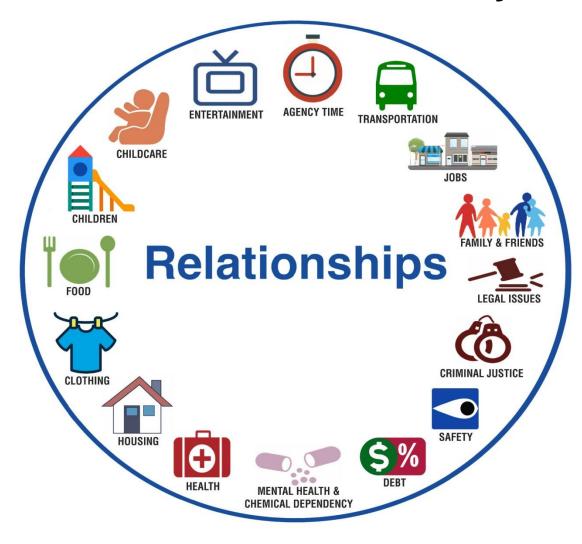
Community

Adapted from J. Pfarr Consulting





Mental Model for Poverty

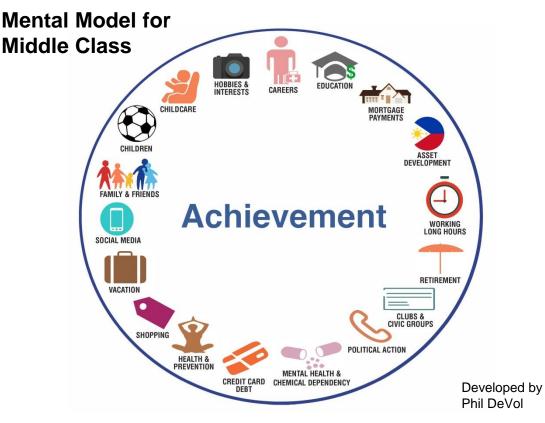


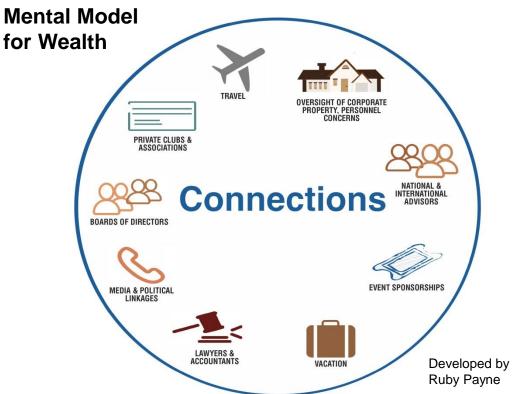
Actual responses from people living in poverty.

Developed by Phil DeVol













Tyranny of the Moment

"The need to act overwhelms any willingness people have to learn."

Source: The Art of the Long View by Peter Schwartz

"The healthier you are psychologically, or the less you may seem to need to change, the more you can change."

Source: Management of the Absurd (1996) by Richard Farson





It's Due to Social Coherence

- "Does a person have a sense of being linked to the mainstream of society, of being in the dominant subculture, of being in accord with society's values?"
- "Can a person perceive society's messages as information, rather than as noise? In this regard, the poor education that typically accompanies poverty biases toward the latter."
- "... has a person been able to develop an ideal set of coping responses for dealing with society's challenges?"
- "... does a person have the resources to carry out plans?"
- "... does a person get meaningful feedback from society—do their messages make a difference?"

-Robert Sapolsky, Aaron Antonovsky





Mental Model of Generational Poverty

- It is a description of the concrete experience.
- It is an abstract representation of poverty.
- It depicts vulnerability.
- It depicts the relative importance and interlocking nature of the elements.
- It is a depiction of the trap: no future story, no choice, no power.



Causes of Poverty—Research Continuum

INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIORS AND CIRCUMSTANCES	COMMUNITY CONDITIONS	EXPLOITATION	POLITICAL/ ECONOMIC STRUCTURES	
Definition: Research on the choices, behaviors, and circumstances of people in poverty	Definition: Research on resources and human and social capital in the city or county	Definition: Research on the impact of exploitation on individuals and communities	Definition: Research on political, economic, and social policies and systems at the organizational, city/county, state, national, and international levels	
Sample topics:	Sample topics:	Sample topics: Racism Discrimination by age, gender, disability, race, sexual identity Payday lenders Lease/purchase outlets Subprime mortgages Sweatshops Human trafficking* Employment and labor law violations* Wage and benefits theft Some landlords Sex trade Internet scams Drug trade Poverty premium (the poor pay more for goods and services) Day labor	Sample topics:	

Source: Getting Ahead In a Just-Gettin'-By World Revised Edition. © 2013 by Philip E. DeVol





Community Sustainability Grid

A Comprehensive Planning Tool for Bridges Steering Committees

Name the Barrier: Work one barrier at a time.	Individual Behavior	Human and Social Capital in the Community	Exploitation	Political/ Economic Structures
Individual Action				wer'th
Organizational Action			305 Of P	
Community Action	Adres.	AllCal		
Policy	gon			

Source: Facilitator Notes for Getting Ahead in a Just-Getting'-By World Revised Edition by Philip E. DeVol (2013).







POVERTY

Power linked to personal respect Ability to fight Can't stop bad things from happening

MIDDLE CLASS

Power/respect separated Responds to position Power in information and institutions

WEALTH

Power in expertise, connections Power in stability Influences policy and direction



POVERTY

Survival, relationships, entertainment

MIDDLE CLASS

Work, achievement, material security

WEALTH

Financial, political, social connections





Definition of Poverty

To better understand people from poverty, the definition of poverty will be

"the extent to which an individual does without resources."

Those resources are the following ...

Definition of Resources

FINANCIAL

Being able to purchase the goods and services of that class and sustain it.

EMOTIONAL

Being able to choose and control emotional responses, particularly to negative situations, without engaging in self-destructive behavior. Shows itself through choices.

MENTAL

Having the mental abilities and acquired skills (reading, writing, computing) to deal with daily life.

SPIRITUAL

Believing in (divine) purpose and guidance.

PHYSICAL

Having physical health and mobility.

SUPPORT SYSTEMS

Having friends, family, and backup resources available to access in times of need. These are external resources.

RELATIONSHIPS/ROLE MODELS

Having frequent access to adult(s) who are appropriate, **nurturing**, and who do not engage in destructive behavior.

KNOWLEDGE OF HIDDEN RULES

Knowing the unspoken cues and habits of a group.





Resources Added to Getting Ahead

Integrity and trust:

Your word is good, you do what you say you will do, and you are safe.

Motivation and persistence:

You have the energy and drive to prepare for, plan, and complete projects, jobs, and personal changes.

Formal register:

You have the emotional control, vocabulary, language ability, and negotiation skills to succeed in school and/or work settings.



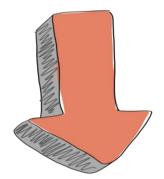


Registers of Language

REGISTER	EXPLANATION	
FROZEN	Language that is always the same. For example: Lord's Prayer, wedding vows, etc.	
FORMAL	The standard sentence syntax and word choice of work and school. Has complete sentences and specific word choices.	
CONSULTATIVE	Formal register when used in conversation. Discourse pattern not quite as direct as formal register.	
CASUAL	Language between friends and is characterized by a 400- to 800-word vocabulary. Word choice general and not specific. Conversation dependent upon non-verbal assists. Sentence syntax often incomplete.	
INTIMATE	Language between lovers or twins. Language of sexultariassment.	

Adapted from the work of Martin Joos

FORMAL



CASUAL



PATTERNS OF DISCOURSE



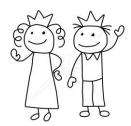


FAMILY STRUCTURE VS FAMILY FUNCTION

Family structure is the configuration of the relationship.



Family function is the extent to which a child is cared for and nurtured.



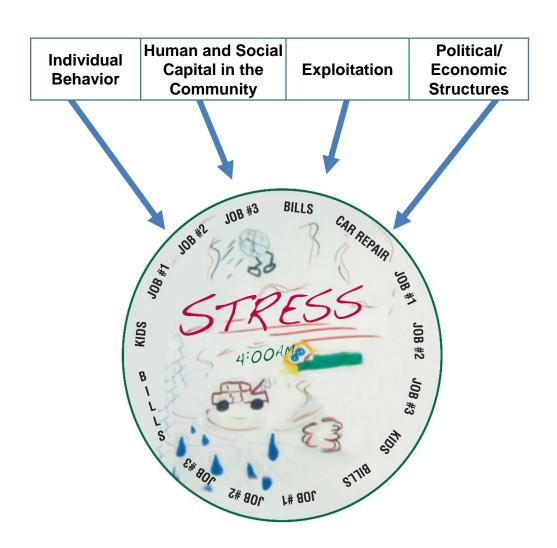
Two factors interfere with family function:

- low income
- high conflict





Impact of the Research Continuum on Family Structure, Function and Stability







Bridges Constructs

- 1. Use the lens of economic class to understand and take responsibility for your own societal experience while being open to the experiences of others.
- 2. At the intersections of poverty with other social disparities (racial, gender, physical ability, age, etc.), address inequalities in access to resources.
- 3. Define poverty as the extent to which a person, institution, or community does without resources.
- 4. Build relationships of mutual respect.
- 5. Base plans on the premise that people in all classes, sectors, and political persuasions are problem solvers and need to be at the decision making table.
- 6. Base plans on accurate mental models of poverty, middle class, and wealth.
- 7. At the individual, institutional, and community/policy levels: Stabilize the environment, remove barriers to transition, and build resources.
- 8. Address all causes of poverty (four areas of research).
- 9. Build long-term support for individual, institutional, and community/policy transition.
- 10. Build economically sustainable communities in which everyone can live well.







Deposits made to individuals in poverty	Withdrawals made from individuals in poverty
Appreciation for humor and entertainment provided by the individual	Put-downs or sarcasm about the humor or the individual
Acceptance of what the individual cannot say about a person or situation	Insistence and demands for full explanation of person or situation
Respect for the demands and priorities of relationships	Insistence on the middle class view of relationships
Using the adult voice	Using the parent voice
Assisting with goal setting	Telling the individuals their goals
Identifying options related to available resources	Making judgments on value and availability of resources
Understanding the importance of personal freedom, speech, and personality	Assigning pejorative character traits to the individual



Tools

- Procedure
- If you choose, then you have chosen
- Bracketing
- Metaphor stories
- Reframing/translating
- Mediation
- Adult Voice
- Mental Models

- Self-talk (I do the task for me)
- Personal goal setting
- Plan backwards
- Helping another person
- Replacement behaviors
- Future orientation, choice, power







Principles of Change

- People in poverty are problem solvers.
- Stabilize the environment.
- Provide support during transition.
- Build future stories, practice choice, and develop power and influence.
- Communities, families, and individuals build resources.
- Bring members of all 3 economic classes to the table.
- Develop strategies across all 4 areas of research.
- Plan, monitor, and evaluate using the Social Health Index.





Utilizing the Bridges Out of Poverty Concepts

Name:
Organization:
What are three ways you can improve your personal skills for working with individuals in poverty?
1.
2.
3.
What are three ways you can improve programming, theory, and structure to better serve individuals in poverty?
1.
2.
3.
What are three ways you can improve the community system to better serve people in poverty?
1.
2.
3.
What, if any, follow-up services does your organization need?





Additonal Resoures for Bridges Out of Poverty

Articles

Neighborhood Effects and Poverty (Payne)

https://www.ahaprocess.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Neighborhood-Effects-and-Poverty.pdf

Social Risk Factors Through the Triple Lens (Payne & DeVol)

https://www.ahaprocess.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Risk-Factors-Through-Triple-Lens.pdf

12 Thinking Tools for Bridges Out of Poverty Initiatives (Devol)

http://www.ahaprocess.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/12-Thinking-Tools-for-Bridges-Initiatives.pdf

Starting a Bridges Community [video] (DeVol)

http://youtu.be/uJHeMGvITAM

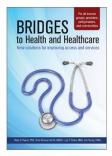
5-Point Stability Scale (5 indicators per category), Getting Ahead in a Just-Gettin'-By World (DeVol) https://www.ahaprocess.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Stability-Scale-Indicators.pdf

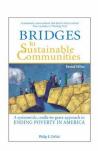
The Policy Paper on Education: How Do We Create Intellectual Capital (Talent and Expertise) on a Mass Scale? (Payne) https://www.ahaprocess.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/How-Do-We-Create-Intellectual-Capital.pdf

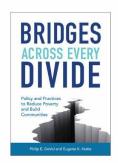
What Information Does *A Framework for Understanding Poverty* Have That Cannot Be Obtained Easily from Other Sources? Why Do Critics Love to Hate It and Practitioners Love to Use It? (Payne)

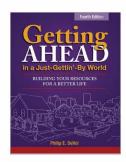
http://www.ahaprocess.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/What-Info-Does-Framework-Have-2.pdf

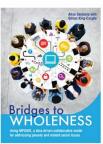
Publications





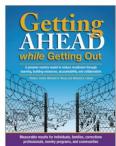










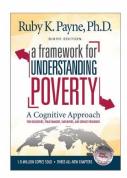


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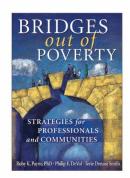
Share Knowledge and Exchange Ideas

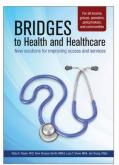


Want to be an agent of change in your community?

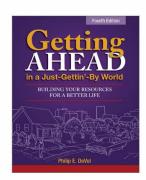
Do you want to train others?

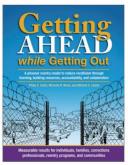
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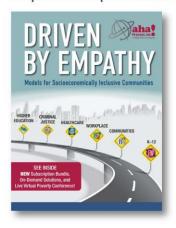


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POST-WORKSHOP EVALUATION FORM Bridges Individual Lens

4	This session	l I I		I : I -I		ll	I	-1.:11-
	I DIS SESSION	neinea	me	niilia m	างหากพ	IENGE	ลทก	CKIIIC

Strongly disagree.... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

2. The ideas, activities, and/or materials are practical and useful for me.

Strongly disagree.... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

3. I understand how to analyze and discuss Tammy's Story using one or more of the Bridges constructs: (Mental Model of Poverty, Resources, Hidden Rules, etc.)

Strongly disagree.... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

4. I know how to draw and examine a client life cycle from the client's perspective.

Strongly disagree.... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

5. I understand the Covey deposits and withdrawals, reflective listening skills and the use of the adult voice to build relationships of mutual respect. (Relationship Module)

Strongly disagree.... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

6. I understand how to use the mediation strategy (What Why How) and can teach someone how to develop this skill.

Strongly disagree.... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

7. I can identify how to use the Stages of Change and Motivational Interviewing as part of a motivational approach.

Strongly disagree.... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

8. I can identify ways to use mental models for effective communication.

Strongly disagree.... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

WORKSHOP: Bridges Out of Poverty

LOCATION: Online Webinar (continued on back of page)

DATE: August 27-28, 2020

PRESENTER: Treasure McKenzie

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 P.O. Box 727
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Use of information
1. I will use at least one strategy or idea presented in this workshop. Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree
2. I will use this information in my decision making with clients and co-workers. Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree
3. I will share this information with someone else. Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7Strongly agree
Attitude toward the presenter
12. The presenter had a professional approach and style and was respectful of the audience. Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree
13. The presenter demonstrated a high level of knowledge and expertise. Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree
Physical Facilities
14. The facilities and physical arrangements were adequate for this training. Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree
What information or ideas presented in this workshop do you think you will readily implement or use in your current assignment?
How will you use this information or implement the ideas presented in this workshop?
Comments:



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LOCATION: Online Webinar

DATE: August 27-28, 2020

PRESENTER: Treasure McKenzie

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 Toll-Free: +1 (800) 424-9484

 Highlands, Texas 77562
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