









Addressing the Challenges of POVERTY

2014 CONFERENCE OCTOBER 6-7, 2014 NASHVILLE, TN

CONFERENCE MATERIALS

- NOTE: 1) Shaded session names do not have session materials available for distribution.
 - 2) In the table of contents, click on session name or page number to advance to those materials.
 - 3) At the end of each set of session materials, click on Return to Table of Contents button to go back to table of contents.

Page	Session	Presented By						
October 6, 2014 Keynote Address								
	The Complex Problem of Hunger in America	Maura Daly						
	October 6, 2014, 10 AM – 11:30 AM							
5	"Lessons Learned"—Implementing Bridges in an Oklahoma Community	Tom Martindale						
14	From the Book to the Block	Chris Parsons						
18	Getting Ahead for Incarcerated Individuals	Phil DeVol Mitch Libster Michelle Wood						
26	Project Future: Students Creating the American Dream	Carla Boyd Carol Nichols						
41	Pursuing the Common Good in an Uncommon Way	Tim Rogers						
50	Addressing the Challenges of Poverty through Healthcare Integration	Christine Seals, M.D. Mike Shirtcliff, D.M.D						
76	Partnerships That Matter: Higher Education and Local School Districts	Nancy Varian						
	Fostering Engagement Between Parents and Children Using Mediation in the Court System	Prudence Pease						

October 6, 2014, 12:30 PM – 2:00 PM							
97	Empowering Employment Leading to Individual and Community Transformation	Nathan Mandsager					
106	Resiliency and the Single Mom	Kristie Place					
118	Getting Ahead Behind the Walls	Mickie Lewis					
	Next Steps: Implementing Investigations on Your Campus	Kevin Berg Lisa Belcher-Nelson					
126	Rules – Relationships = Rebellion	Betti Souther					
151	Bridges to Healthcare in Practice	George Garron, M.D. Terie Dreussi-Smith					
167	Transforming the Classroom One Educator at a Time	Sharon Ray Beth Reinhart Rebecca Scheuer					
172	Building Bridges and Getting Ahead in Latin America	Emilia O'Neill Baker, Ph.D.					
	October 6, 2014, 2:45 PM – 4:15 PM						
178	"We" Is Better Than "Me"—The Power of Collaboration in Your Community	Rich Eby Chuck Holt Sharon Ray Tim Rogers					
181	How Far Ahead Can a Grad Get?	Carol Steegman					
187	From Tax Burdens to Tax Payers—Getting Ahead for Offender Populations	Elain Ellerbe					
193	Colleges as Partners to End Poverty	Karla Krodel					
200	Building Resources and Human Capacity within the Faith-Based Organization	Kim Ruiz					
211	Integrating Bridges and Outreach into Preventive Oral Health Services	Sharity Ludwig Cindy Shirtcliff					
223	The Power of Questioning	Lori Dennis Stover					

October 7, 7:00 AM – 8:00 AM Early Riser					
245	Sharing Doing: Achieving Collective Impact with the MPOWR Solution	Al Barsema Brooke Saucier			
263	Getting Ahead: The App	Phil DeVol Sam Raudabaugh			
	Bridges in the Courtroom—An Early Riser Discussion	Prudence Pease			
	Higher Education Round Table Discussion	Karla Krodel			
	Bridges to Health and Healthcare Rise and Shine	Terie D. Smith			
273	Bridges for Business: Finding Talent, Growing Profits	Ruth Weirich			
280	How to Lead with Emotional Intelligence	Lisa Columbo			
297	Getting Ahead by Getting The Data: Using CharityTracker	Kyle Minkler Joey Yarber			
	October 7, 8:00 AM – 9:00 AM				
	From Gang Member to Community Leader: Fate vs. Choice	Sonia Holycross			
	October 7, 9:10 AM –10:40 AM				
307	Making the Perilous Paradigm Shift	David Walker			
316	Moving Forward through the Pain/Impact of the Getting Ahead Class	Beverly Campbell Marcie Hertzog			
	Bridging the Gap Between the Pro Se Litigant and the Entire Court System	Prudence Pease			
318	How to Introduce Investigations on Campus	Karla Krodel			
332	Engaging High Poverty Families through Collaborative Community Relationships	Sherry Slankard			
349	Case Study Introduction to Bridges to Health and Healthcare	Jan Young Lucy Shaw			
365	Bridges of Success for Boys	Jim Littlejohn			
385	How Much of Yourself Do You Own? Recovering and Building	Emilia O'Neill Baker, Ph.D			

	October 7, 10:50 AM –12:20 PM						
396	Dispelling Middle Class Myths about Poverty	Jim Ott					
14	From the Book to the Block Repeat of Session	Chris Parsons					
406	How to Use Bridges with First Responders	Larry Ervin Sean Fowler Jodi Pfarr					
412	Evaluating the Success of Bridges Communities	Al Rivett					
422	The What, Why, and How of Faith-Based Health Ministries	Mike Dames Carole Dickens					
432	Building Bridges to Healthcare in the Community	Nicole Baptiste Kellie Valenti					
451	Santa Rosa County's Bridge to Prosperity	Karen Barber, Ed.D. Jerilyn Hughes Denise Ray					
469	Early Childhood: It's Never Too Early to Develop Thinking Skills	Bethanie Tucker, Ed.D.					
October 7, 12:30 PM –2:00 PM							
476	Using Bridges Out of Poverty as an Economic Development Tool	Ruby K. Payne, Ph.D.					





Muskogee, Oklahoma

- Population 39,900
- Georgia Pacific, Dal Tile, Vallourec Piping, VA Regional Medical Center, VA Call Center
- Connors State College, Bacone College, Northeastern State University, Indian Capital Technology Center
- OK Music Hall of Fame, Three Rivers Museum

Real World

- 85% Free and Reduced Lunch Rates in MPS
- Slow population growth, 2% past 10 yrs
- □ Crime Rate higher than OK avg

-	National	Oklahoma	Muskogee
			County
Poverty Population	14.4%	16.3%	21.0%
Children Under 18	20.1%	23.4%	29.6%
White	11.7%	13.5%	15.9%
African American	25.7%	29.2%	44.1%
American Indian	26.6%	22.1%	25.5%
Unemployed	28.7%	32.2%	30.1%
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City of Muskogee Foundation

- Created from sale/long term lease of local hospital
- Provides \$3 to \$5 million in grant awards each year to city organizations

Timeline

- COMF Strategic Planning, November, 2010
- Visit by Phil DeVol for overview to Foundation and City Officials, April, 2011
- Determine the level of "Buy In"
- Get people BOP certified, June, 2011
- Hired Coordinator and Coach, October, 2011
- BOP Community Workshop, November, 2011
- Create Teams and Steering Committee, 2011/2012

GETTING AHEAD PROGRESS

GA #1 Graduation 7/12

GA#10 Graduation 5/14

Graduation rate 68%

GA#11-13 started August, 2014

GA#14-16 scheduled January, 2014

Getting Ahead Graduates Outcomes

- 54% Increased Income
- 57% Decreased Debt
- 57% Enrolled in College/obtained GED
- 64% Opened Checking/Savings Account

Planting Seeds "Where does the program fit?"

- BOP workshops held every month
- BOP workshops for Churches led to R Rules meeting with private school
- Terri Dreussi Smith workshop for Healthcare professionals and College Nursing faculty led to URCS meeting with Bacone College faculty
- Ex Director of Eastern OK Healthcare Coalition met with Connors State administration, URCS

"Where are the connection points?"

Planting Seeds

- Meetings with Ministerial Alliance, GMMA, Sorority/Lion's Club/Optimist groups, employers
- BOP workshop for Eastern Workforce Investment Board (Workforce OK)
- Mayor's AIM project participation by GA grads
- BOP workshop for local DHS employees

Things we tried

- GA class for felon re-entry program
- GA class for Healthcare employees and college students
- R Rules class in middle school
- 180 + college faculty and staff trained in Understanding and Engaging Under Resourced College Students (URCS).
- Muskogee Alternative Academy faculty trained in URCS









Back to Basics

- "What problem does this program/initiative help solve?"
- "Where is the logical fit within my community?"

Building Bridges for the Future of Muskogee

- Tom Martindale, Coordinator,
- 918-510-6422 <u>tmartindale@ccmnow.org</u>
- Shenia McNac, Coach,
- 918-869-5353 <u>smcnac@ccmnow.org</u>
- Dawn Wilson, VISTA,
- 918-360-4618

DWilson@ccmnow.org









From the Book to the Block

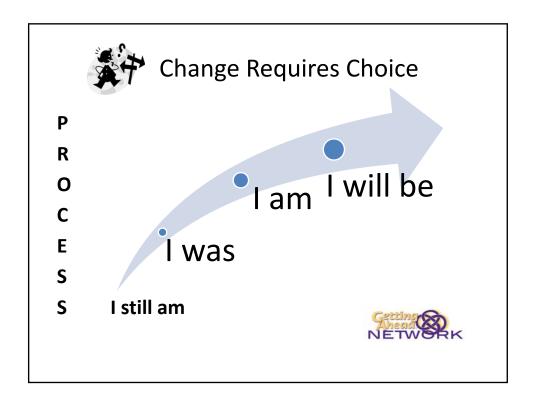
From the Book to the Block

Description

- Getting Ahead is not just for individuals experiencing poverty.
- It is a valuable resource for all adults in transition.
- The challenge is to take the concepts
 presented in the book to the block the place
 where life is lived every day.

Workshop Focus

- This workshop will share exercises and mental models resulting from conversations with Getting Ahead investigators and gleaned from other resources.
- Participants will have an opportunity to engage in interactive discussion and activities focusing on developing and utilizing mental models to give GA investigators the gift of selfdiscovery.





What are you bringing to the table?

STRENGTHS (things you are good at)	WEAKNESSES (things you need to let go of, areas where you can grow)
OPPORTUNITIES (things you can choose to learn, to do, to achieve)	THREATS (things that can hinder you from growing and going forward)



Block Mentality

Your Block

You



The World

I used to think the world was all about the block I lived on. The world was no bigger than my block. There was nothing out there. -Eddie, GA Graduate



Eddie Explains Block Mentality?

Block mentality is:

- ☐ Seeing the world through the eyes of your block (where you live).
- Using you limited experience to define the world (if it didn't happen on my block, it does not matter).
- □ Not seeing yourself beyond your block. The block is the end of the road for you.
- ☐ The block is your comfort zone, my home. Even with the danger, it is where you feel safe.



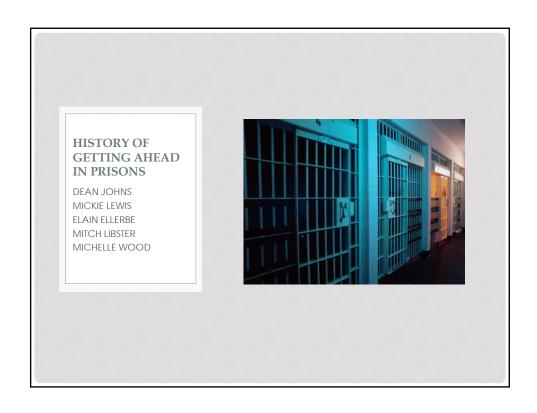


Effects of Block Mentality

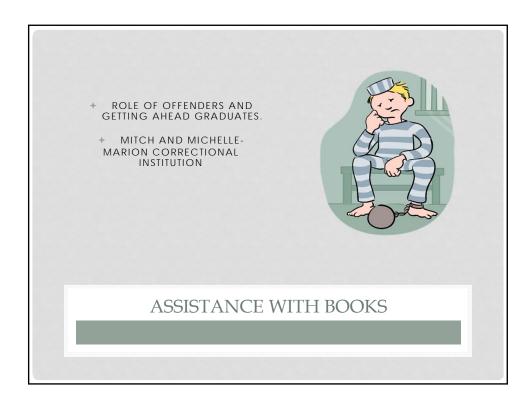
- You give up on dream career, education, anything to better myself.
- You are afraid of trying something new.
- You don't trust the world outside of the block.
- You don't want to hear anything from anyone outside of your block.
- You don't believe anyone from outside of the block. If you are not from my block, you can't tell me nothing!











FEATURES OF THE COMPLETE RESOURCES FOR REENTRY BOOKS

WORKBOOK

- Language, Terms
- Case Studies
- Module 7, Threat Assessment
- 72 Hour Plan
- Resource Development

FACILITATOR NOTES

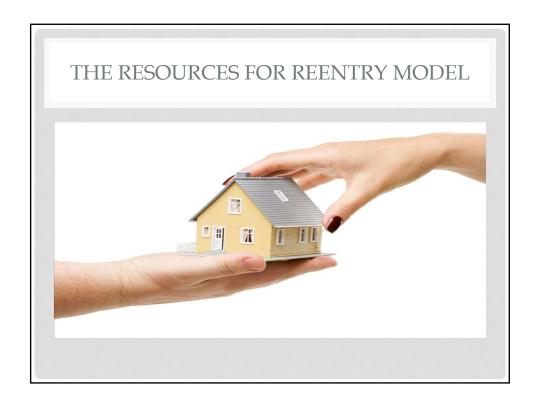
- How to work with Corrections Staff.
- How to work with Offenders.



TRAINING AND WORKSHOPS

- RFR (Resources for Reentry) for Offenders
- RFR Facilitator Training
- Tactical Communications for Corrections Staff
- Bridges training for communities
- Getting Ahead for family members of Returning Citizens





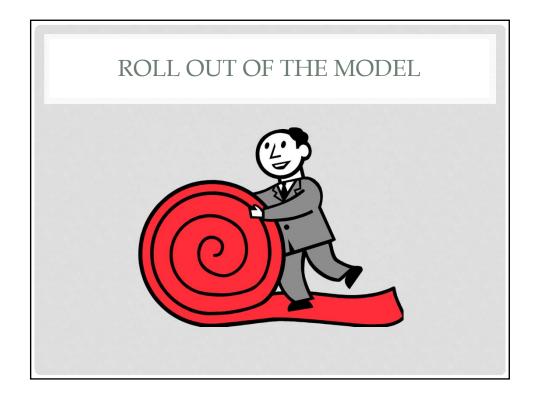
THE RESOURCES FOR REENTRY MODEL

RFR Reentry works with:

- Offenders.
- Their families,
- Bridges Communities,
- Existing Reentry Programs,
- Correctional Facilities,
- Communities

Purpose of Model:

- To support Ex-Offenders,
- Strengthen Families,
- Improve Recidivism Rates,
- Build communities



PHASE I: BRIDGES COMMUNITIES

- Identify first Bridges sites that want to use RFR immediately. Engage them in early stage roll outs and pilot sites.
- Encourage existing Bridges Communities to expand their work to include reentry, providing GA to families and connecting with existing reentry programs.
- Offer Tactical Communication Workshops and information about the new Reentry Model/Books to Corrections Staff.

PHASE II: REENTRY PROGRAMS

- Encourage existing Reentry Programs, that meet the RFR Reentry criteria, to add elements offered in the RFR Reentry Model that they do not currently use.
- Example, Pre-release using RFR Reentry or connections with families. Required criteria for partnerships with existing criteria (SEE HANDOUT)



PHASE III: STATE DEPARTMENTS OF CORRECTIONS

- Utilize outcomes generated by RFR Reentry to establish program as an evidence supported Model.
- Work towards an evidence-based status.



BRIDGES SUPPORT FOR GA GRADS & RFR GRADS



- Employee Resource Network
- Bridges Financial Management Courts
- Achievement Alliance (post-secondary)
- Youth-R Rules
- Courts
- Housing
- Child Care
- Workforce Development

CONCLUSION

- We can offer corrections established Bridges sites and a tested curriculum.
- We are close to securing a data collection system that can give us return on investment information and measure the development of resources.
- With the new RFR Reentry Model we are positioned to respond to the opportunity



Danville Area Community College

Danville Area Community College

- FY 13 Students 2,230 FTE, 8,764 headcount
- College of choice for nearly 40% of high school graduates
- Area of Manufacturing and rich farm
- Unemployment-typically higher than the state or national average

Danville, IL

- Nearly 1 in 3 people live below the poverty line with nearly 56% of children living in poverty
- ▶ 40% have worked in the last 12 months
- ▶ 58% of those working part-time did not work continuously for the entire year
- Of those living in poverty, 42% are white, 51% black, 7% AI/A or other
- Those 25 or above, 69% have a HS diploma, equivalency, some college or college degree

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Achieving the Dream

- Increased our data collection
- Collected data by cohorts
- Disaggregated by race, gender, socioeconomic status
- Identified gatekeeper courses

Expanded Our Vocabulary

- ▶ Equity
- ▶ Focus Group
- ▶ Scale Up
- ▶ Disaggregrate
- ▶ Intervention

Established Sub-Teams

- ▶ Equity and Inclusion
- Teaching and Learning
- First Year Experience

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The Team:

The Equity and Inclusion team is comprised of faculty, staff and administrators from key offices:

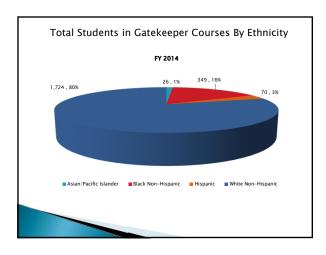
President; Chief Financial Officer; Institutional Effectiveness; Faculty (Developmental, Science, Liberal Arts); Student Services

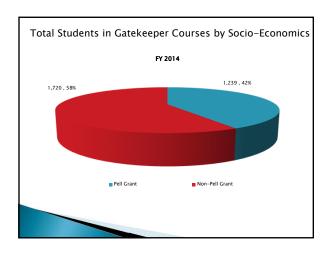
How decisions are made:

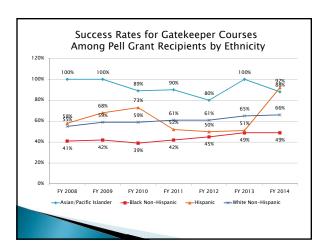
- Data Driven:
 - Equity Survey during All Staff Inservice
 - Focus Groups with Students and Staff
 - Continuous disaggregation of data

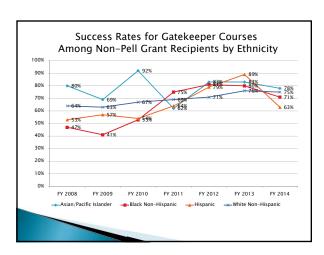


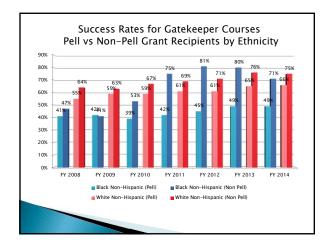
Concerns to Address: Why are we only focusing on the black students? Why are we not looking at economics as opposed to race? Support Groups don't work! The students wouldn't want to be singled out!











What did the Data say?

- Statistically significant success gaps between minority groups and their white counterparts
- Initial focus on improving overall success rates and specifically those of minority groups
- Overall success rates improved as did overall success rates among minorities
 The team looked at how to scale up their efforts to affect a larger number of students.

Transitioning to Economics

- From an economic perspective, we see that minority students who are not Pell eligible actually saw a substantial increase in success rates during the course of the work done so far. However, we are still seeing a substantial socio-economic gap
- We are now addressing this gap through Investigations into Economic Class in America with our students and Getting Ahead...in a just gettin' by world in the community.

Initiatives > Students: - A-MALE (African American Males Addressing Life Effectively) - WISE (Women Inspiring Success Effectively) - Cultural focused Freshmen orientation course - Success In College (Freshman Orientation class) - Investigations class for WISE & TRIO program > Staff: - A Framework for Understanding Poverty - Finish Line... a barrier simulation exercise - Incognito- Michael Fosberg - Getting Ahead...in a just gettin' by world - Investigations into Economic Class in America > Community: - Bridges for Businesses - Getting Ahead...in a just gettin' by world...for area employees

Results

- The AA student initiatives continue to inform the leadership team on barriers and concerns.
- AtD "scaling model"; the Equity and Inclusion team focus is transitioning from ethnicity gaps to economic gaps to impact greater numbers of students.
- Piloting 2 Investigations into Economic Class in America Fall 2014

What have we Learned

- Transforming lives is hard work, be prepared for failure
- Have to have "buy-in" from all sectors of the community
- Do a Reality Check!
- Develop a plan of action!

A Business Plan for starting Your Ahead/Investigations Program

Who we are.



- The SBDC office at DACC is a free one-on-one resource to help small businesses develop a business plan as they start or grow.
 We recognize the challenge businesses face in attracting and retaining good employees and how poverty impacts that.
- We quickly discovered that starting a Bridges program should be approached in the same way as starting a small business with a Business Plan.

Reality Check

- Starting a Bridges Program requires expertise and commitment.

- Requires money and time.
 Funders may not see the potential benefits of the program as quickly as we do.
 Clients may not see the potential benefits of the program as quickly as we do.
 Educational institutions may not see the potential benefits of the program as quickly as we do as we do.
- The Community may not see the potential benefits of the program as quickly as we do.

Every business starts with an idea!



▶ Bridges programs start with that aha! moment for one or two individuals in your community.

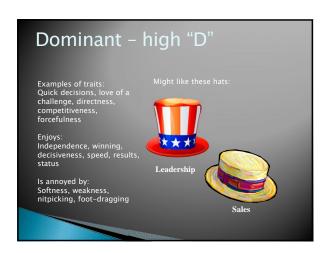
Personal Feasibility Checklist

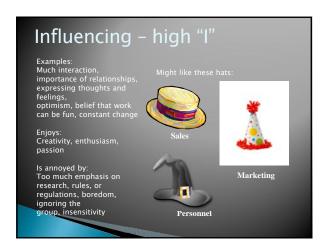
- Are your comfortable addressing poverty?
 Do you have a frame of reference to understand poverty?
 Do you have a network that can help?
 Can you personally adapt to changing conditions?
 Do you have the physical stamina and emotional strength to handle creating this program?
 Do you understand that starting this type of program probably means taking on additional responsibilities in your already busy life?
 Do you understand that you may or may not be compensated for this extra time?
 Are you comfortable being the front person for this cause?

As with a business Bridges project managers wear many hats! You plan, staff, control and direct. You will find that some hats fit you better than others; you may have to beg, borrow or buy some of the hats that you find you are missing.

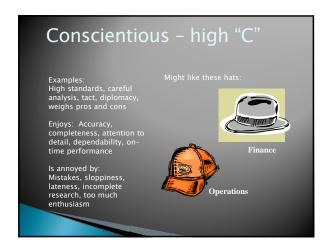
Which hats fit you best? Which hats will you need to find help with?

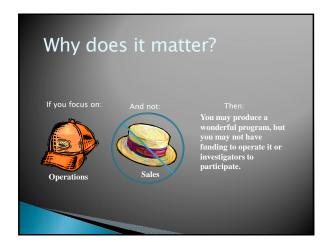












Fill in the gaps

- Perhaps your co-facilitator scores high in the areas where you score low. Partners can share duties, complimenting each other's preferences.
 Expand your team to find experts to handle the areas you like least. Identify potential team members in the area who like fundraising or have connections to pools of potential participants.
 Hire an employee to assist in the areas that are your lower scores. (But remember, employees mean funding.)
 Of course, you have the ability to wear all the bats
- Of course, you have the ability to wear all the hats, but all areas are important, so don't short-change one just because it is your least favorite and understand that the more people you pull into the project, the more successful it will be.

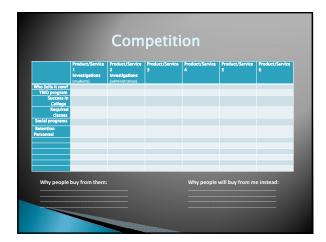


Executive Summary How are individuals and communities, nationally, impacted by poverty today What does your program look like and what will it do Market Analysis – who is impacted by poverty today (your target customers) Marketing Strategy – how will you reach these various customers and convince them to participate in your program. Budget

What You Sell	
Defined Programs	
 Investigations (College) Getting Ahead (Business/Employees) A Framework for Understanding Poverty (K-12) Bridges Out of Poverty (Community) 	
But what are you really selling and who is buying it?	

	Market Analysis -Target Audience					
What you sell	Program offered	Program offered	Program offered	Program offered	Program offered	Program offered
	Investigations	Investigations				
Feature	Semester-long college course	Semester- long college course				
Benefit	Build resources to succeed in college & in life.	Students adapt well and complete their course of study.				
Who will buy	Under- resourced & first generation college students.	College Administration				
Male or Female	conege students.					
Age range						
Geographic area						
Individual/Busi ness						
Income level						
Children at home						
Homeowner						
Rae/Ethnic						

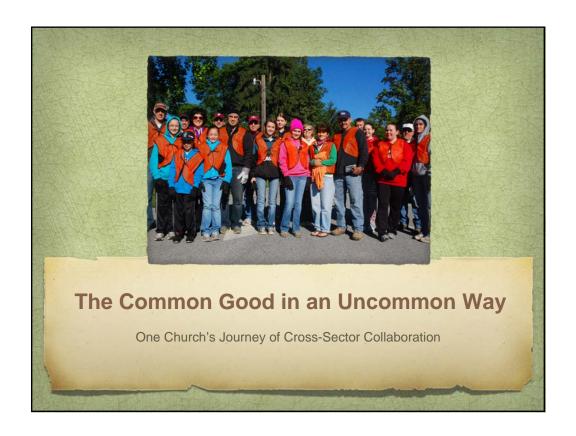


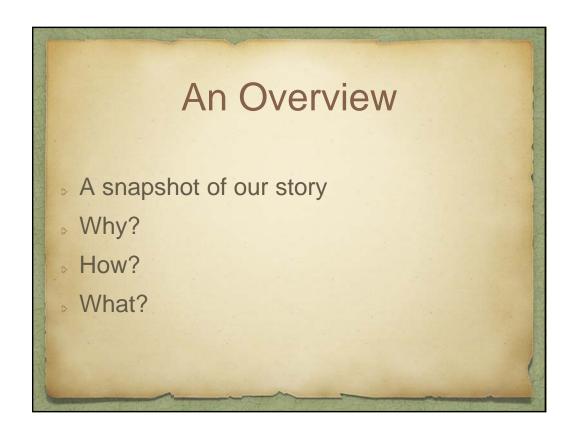




Implement your plan

- Assemble your team
- Create a checklist and timeline based on your planning document
- Identify the most important stakeholders and present your plan to them first
- Follow up with details
- Start your program
- Celebrate your success!









The Why

"The church remains the epicenter of what is possible. It's the most uniquely positioned channel of cultural influence when it's operating on all cylinders. No other institution regularly convenes people who work within all channels of culture on a weekly basis...

The Why

On any given Sunday in the church, leaders from all channels join together to pray, worship, learn and socialize all in one place. They are sent out, dispersed to support one another and to work within the sphere of society God his gifted and called them to in order to carry out his restoration work."

- Gabe Lyons in The Next Christian

The Why

"Christianity will not be attractive enough to win influence except through sacrificial service to all people, regardless of their beliefs."

- Tim Keller in A New Kind of Urban Christian

The Why

"Mission describes everything the church is sent into the world to do, including the political dimension of social concern. While our love of neighbor is first expressed in our desire to share the gospel, it does not stop there, but extends to all human needs"

- John Stott in Christian Mission in the Modern
World

The Why

"One of Martin Luther's dicta was that we are saved by faith alone but not by a faith that remains alone. His point is that true gospel belief will always and necessarily lead to good works, but salvation in no way comes through or because of good works. Faith and works must never be confused for one another, nor may they be separated."

- Tim Keller in Center Church

The Why to The How

Strategy

- Relentless in our pursuit of the social, spiritual and cultural good
 - Social how people relate to people
 - Spiritual how people relate to God
 - Cultural how people relate to systems
 - » Jer. 29:4-7; Mt. 5:45-46; Jn. 1:14; Eph. 2:10

The How to the What Began conversations with the right people Asked simple questions: If money & people resources were no object, what would you really want to do? How can we help? Began Bridges training Started something

» "A good plan today is better than a perfect plan

tomorrow."



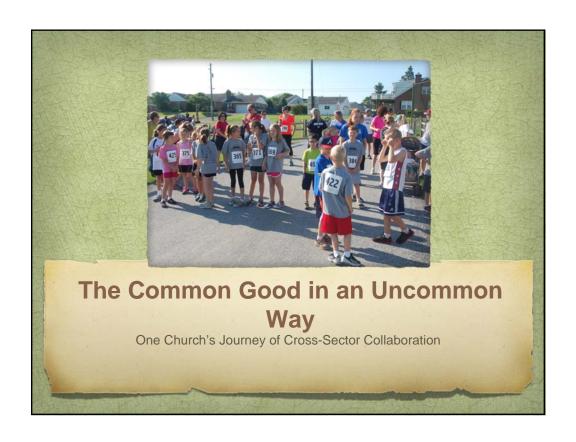


The What Together Initiative - A collaborative effort of organizations and people working together for the common good in the Pequea Valley community. Some ways we've done this: Summer school programming & lunches Sponsoring Getting Ahead classes Cleaning roads Refurbishing school & municipal buildings Community wide picnics Food drives Centralized & built community food ministries center Upgrades to park playground equipment Assist in development of youth sports programming Contribute to development of district wide preschool program Annual Run, Ride, Walk fundraising event

How Does Together Work?

- Right people in place
- Some structures we've found helpful:
 - Together Steering Committee
 - Together Churches Steering Committee
 - Shared Mission & Evangelism Philosophy
- Shared beliefs:
- What could be done if we don't care who gets the credit?
- If you want to go faster, go alone, if you want to farther, go together.
- "Mistakes are expected in a culture of adventure, but feared in a culture of safety." Edwin Friedman, A Failure of Nerve

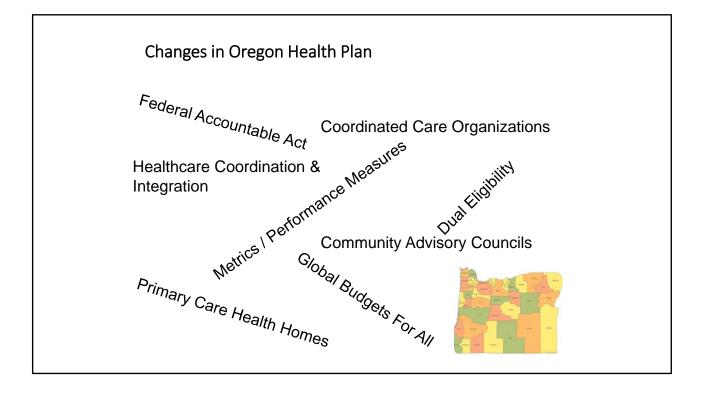
More Info www.togetherforthegood.com www.gracepointparadise.com



Addressing the Challenges of Poverty through Healthcare Integration

Christine Seals, M.D. Mike Shirtcliff, D.M.D

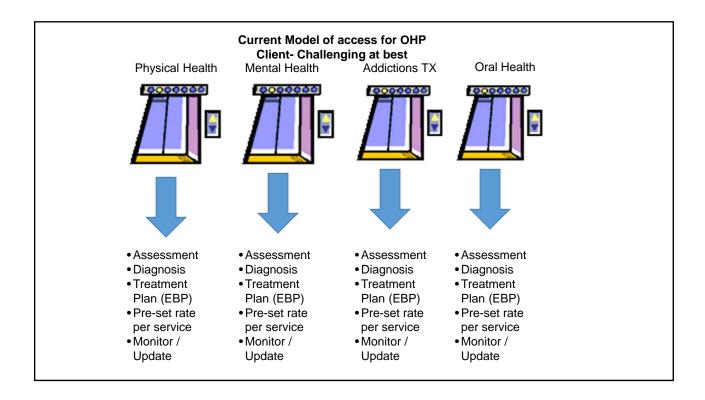




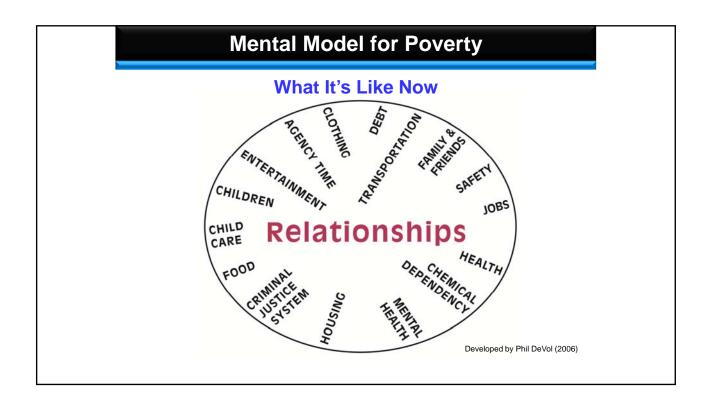
Achieving the Triple Aim:

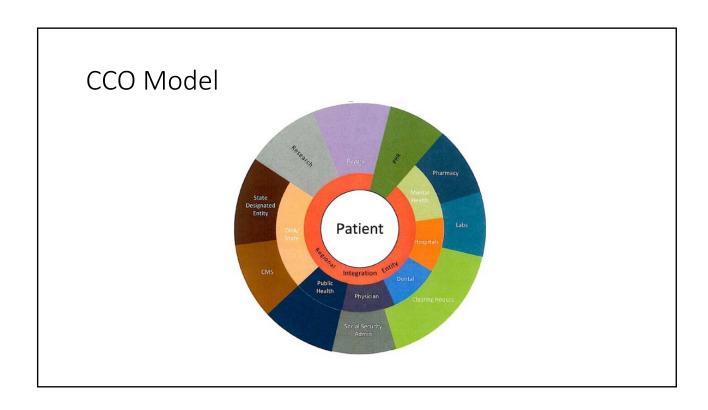
The Simultaneous Pursuit of:

- > Population Health
- > Enhanced Individual Care
- **Controlled Costs**

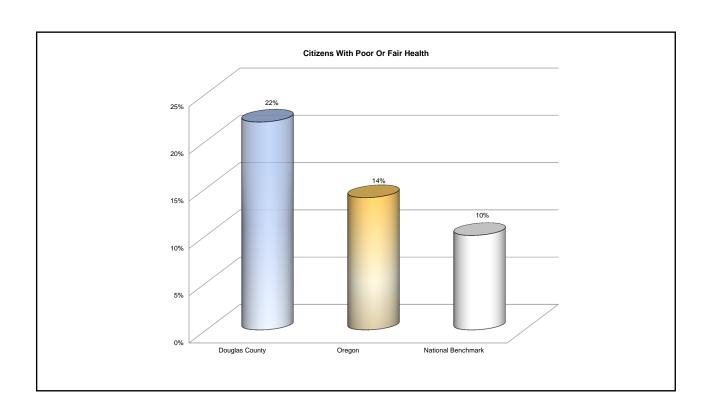


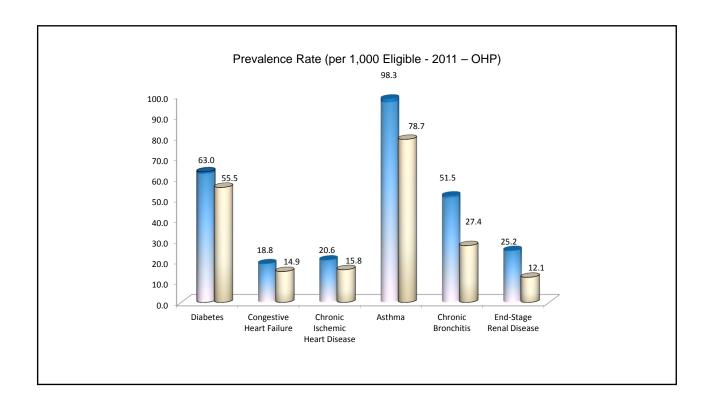


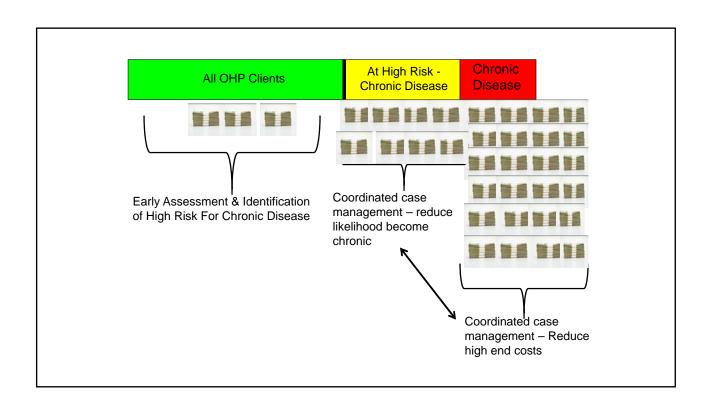












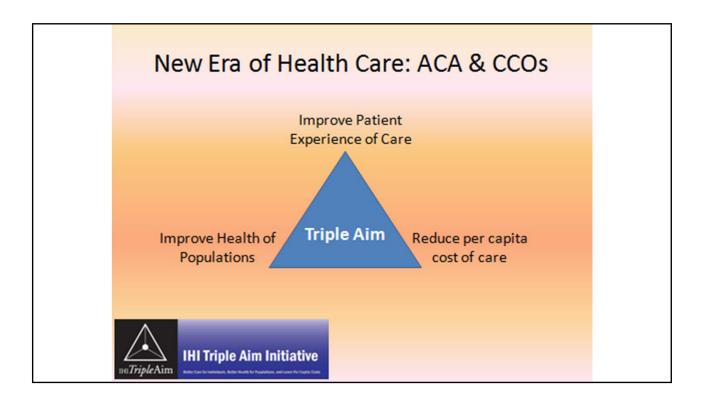


Co-Investigating Health Issues



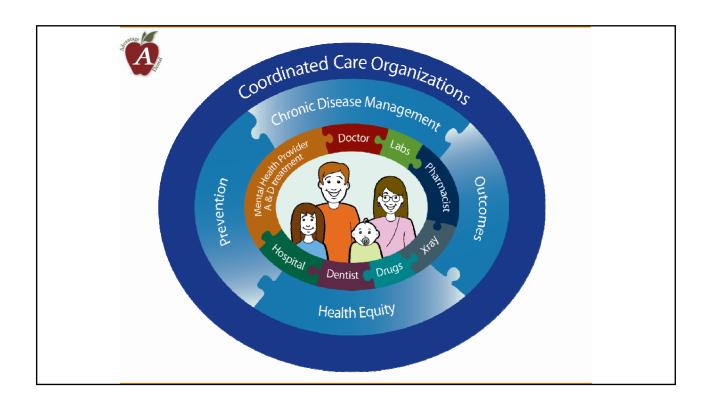
- The SES (socioeconomic status) gradient.
- The richer you are, the healthier you are.
- The poorer you are, the sicker you are.
- Living in poverty is a risk factor for stress-related illnesses.
- It is NOT entirely due to lack of access.

Source: Why Zebras Don't Get Ulcers, (1998), by Robert Sapolsky.



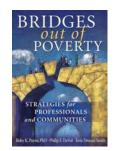


Integration creates a culture which allowed integration of medical, mental health and oral health providers to bring innovative methods to health care delivery



The more we understand how class affects us and are open to hear how it affects others, the more effective we can be.

Workshop Goals



Individual Lens

Day One

To introduce a framework (or larger perspective) for understanding poverty.

Day Two

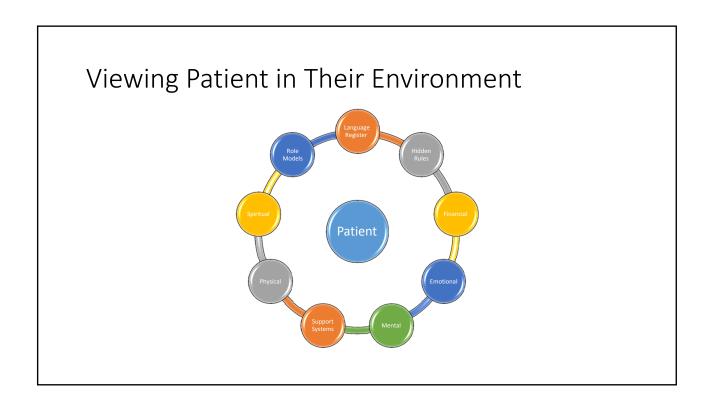
To review the skills, policies, and procedures that will enable organizations and communities to become more skilled in working with individuals who are in poverty.











Systems Change

- Making our message more meaningful
- Giving our message a future focus
- Separating environmental barriers from personal strengths

Thinking from a different framework

- What impact does thinking from a different framework have.....
- Changing paradigms and what that looks like

Community Engagement

- Child Abuse Prevention Partnership (CAPP)
- Umpqua Health Alliance
- Advantage Dental
- Mercy Medical Center
- ADAPT
- Family Development Center
- Other community partners

Integration of Health Care Nashville, Tennessee Fall, 2014

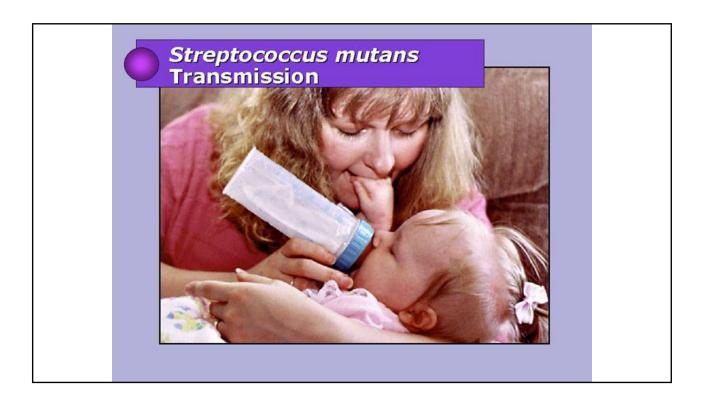


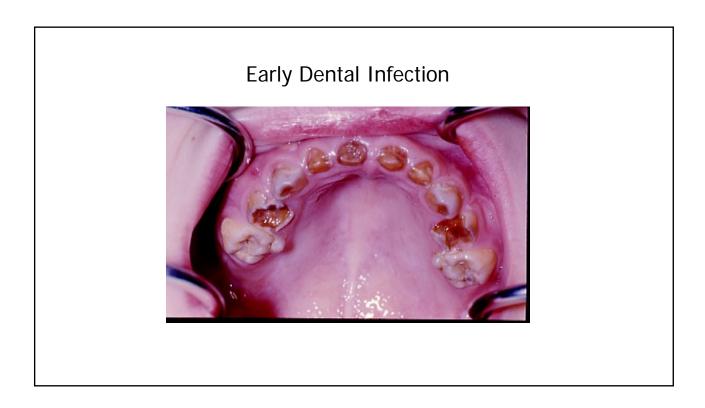
"The future is where our greatest leverage is."

Advantage HQ Redmond, OR

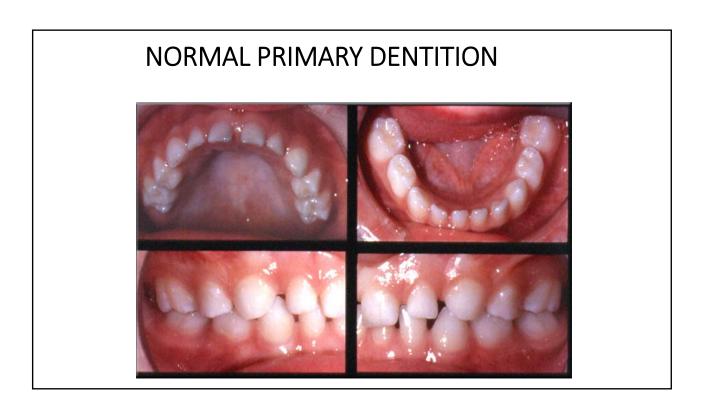
Paradigms, the Business of Discovering the Future, Joel Arthur Barker



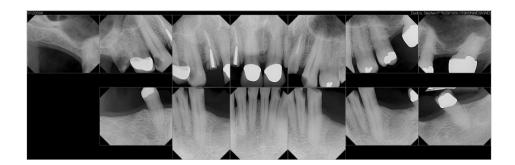




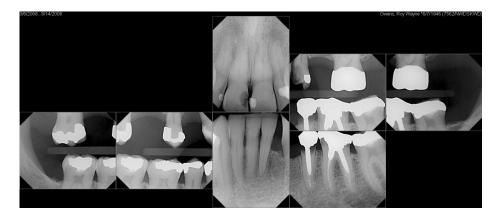




Dental Infection: Full Mouth



Dental Infection: Full Mouth





Dental care in the ER: wrong place, wrong time



Sattenspiel says that in a better coordinated system, patient-centered teams could steer patients toward timely preventive care, including dental checkurs May 17, 2011 - When someone shows up in a hospital emergency room with a toothache, it's not just the patient who hurts. Dental treatment in the ER — inefficient, costly and untimely — is a sign of missed opportunity for preventive health and a failure for coordinated care. Unfortunately, it happens a lot.

For example, 2,085 patients of a leading Lane County medical group went to hospital emergency rooms for dental problems last year. That accounts for more than 4 percent of the group's ER visits. The most common diagnosis was tooth decay — the most preventable of chronic diseases in adults and children.

"ERs are not the place to go for dental care," says Dr. John Sattenspiel, chief medical officer of Lane

"ERs are not the place to go for dental care," says Dr. John Sattenspiel, chief medical officer of Lane Individual Practice Association (LIPA), a Eugene-based doctors group that contracts with the state to take care of Oregon Health Plan clients. "All they can do is something temporizing," such as prescribe antibiotics for a presumed infection or narcotics for pain.

Meanwhile, the underlying problem, a lack of preventive oral health, goes untreated.

"It's not the kind of system that anybody who actually wanted to take care of the issue would set

"It's not the kind of system that anybody who actually wanted to take care of the issue would set

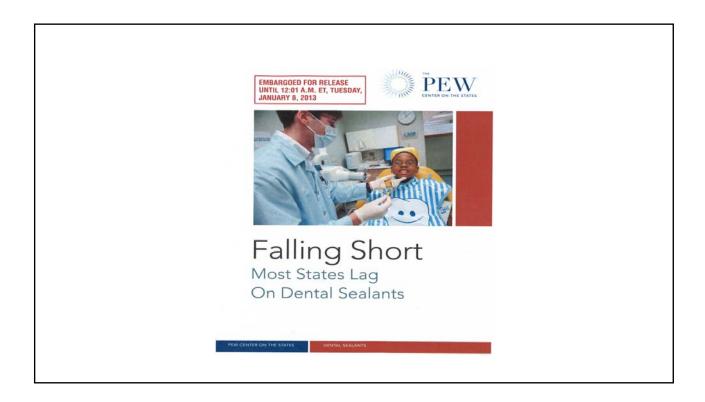
Several factors combine to bring dental patients to the ER, the most expensive and least effective place for treatment. Many Oregonians have no source of routine dental care, either because they lack insurance or can't find a dentist to see them. When coverage of preventive dental care is limited or people have a hard time making appointments, they tend to wait until dental problems turn into emergencies such as infection, inflammation or pain. Wait times for dental appointments are long. Few clinics have walk-in hours, and those that do often cannot see patients right away. In a better-coordinated system, as in Oregon's proposed health transformation, patient-centered teams would help steer patients toward timely preventive care, including dental checkups.

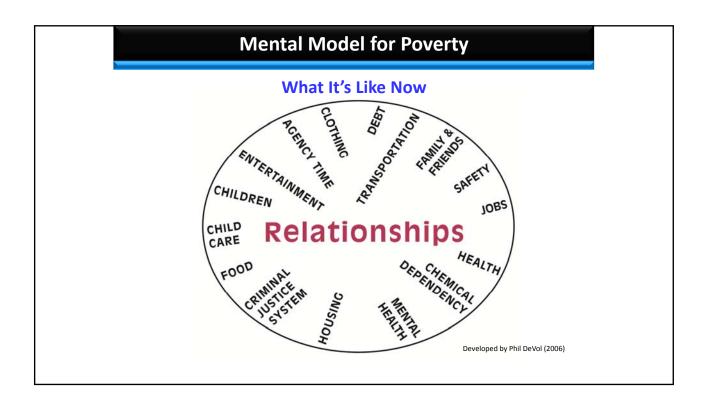
Boy who died of tooth abscess becomes symbol for reform

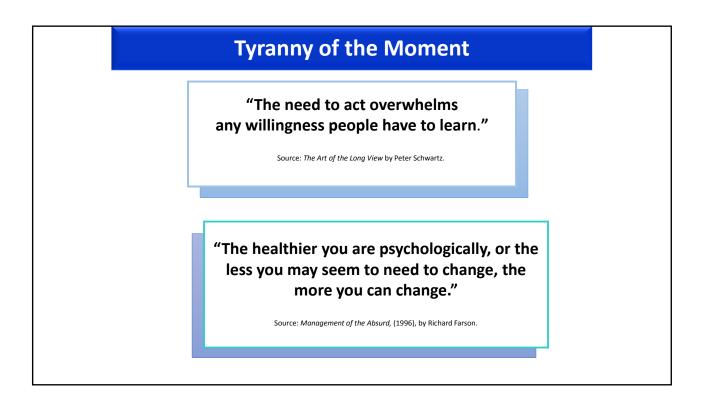
by Judson Berger | Staff Writer Gazett.Net

Thursday, March 8, 2007

The 12-year old Prince George's County boy who died last week from what began as a tooth infection is quickly becoming a national symbol among lawmakers and advocates of the need to expand and improve dental coverage.





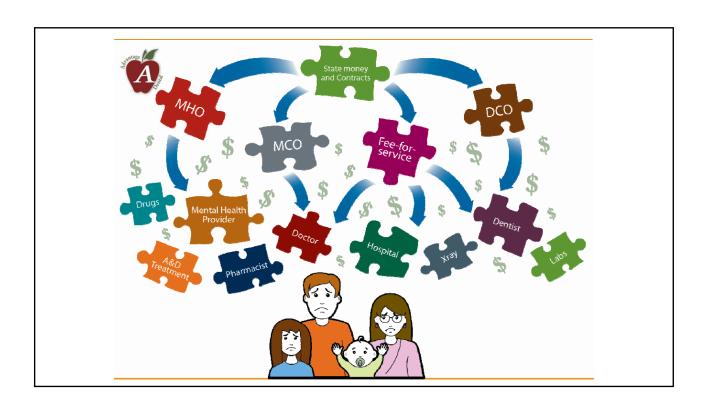


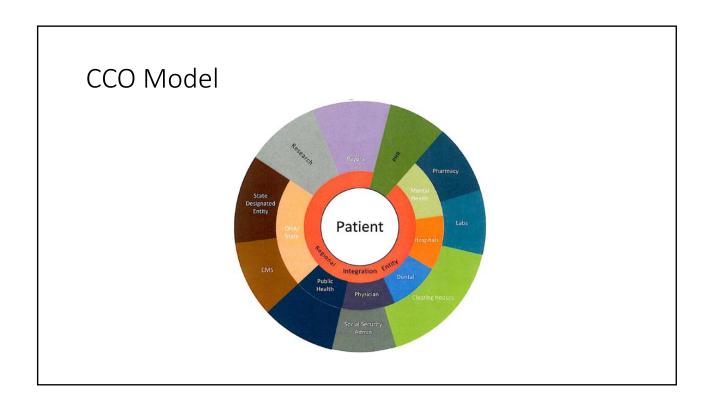
Key Point #7

Schools and businesses operate from middle class norms and use the hidden rules of middle class.



Community Population Based Health Care





Prevention Right treatment, right time, right place And what time in life to intervene? ORAL HEALTH OVER A LIFETIME ORAL HEALTH OV



Goals & Expectations

- Increase preventive visits for pregnant women and Birth—12 months
- Decrease pediatric patients receiving care in the OR
- Decrease ER visits for dental concern
- Decrease unnecessary drug use
- Control infection/decrease disease burden
- Graduate students from high school without dental decay



Prevention – Expectations

Each coordinated care organization prioritizes working with members who have high health care needs, multiple chronic conditions, mental illness or chemical dependency and involves those members in accessing and managing appropriate preventive, health, remedial and supportive care and services to reduce the use of avoidable emergency room visits and hospital admissions.

(House Bill 3650 & ORS 414.625)



"Perfection is the enemy of good...."

Voltaire



Addressing the Challenges of Poverty National Conference

Nashville, TN October 6 & 7, 2014

Partnerships that Matter: Higher Education and Local School Districts

Nancy Varian, PhD Malone University Canton, Ohio



Can partnerships between colleges and local schools work?

Early research suggests...that there is a difference in how university professors and teachers think, (Kagen, 1993) and there is a dichotomy between the "ivory tower" of the university and the "trenches" of the public school (Rakow and Robinson, 1997)

In addition...

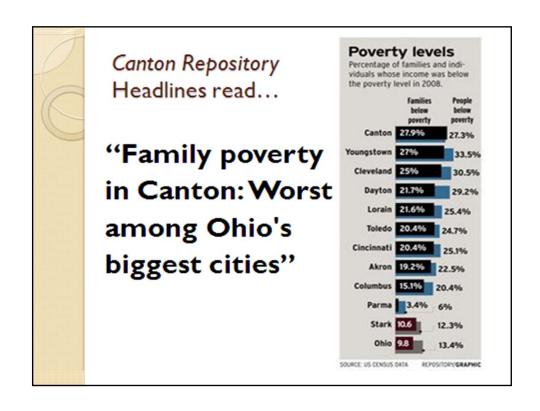
- Both institutions are devoted to the pursuit of learning and intellectual development, and both play a major role in socializing and preparing American youth for future roles in society
- Beyond the commonalties of purpose, there are also the pressing needs which arise
 from the problems confronting public schools, especially in low income urban areas. If
 public education is indeed in "crisis," then one might expect that universities, as
 centers of research and advanced learning, would be both a logical and appropriate
 resource for assistance.

Noguera 1998

Mutual interests, not charity or guilt, should drive collaborations between universities
and schools. Undoubtedly, achieving such partnerships will also require visionary
leadership; leaders who recognize that the fates of these two institutions – higher
education and public k-12 education – are inextricably linked.

Noguera & Klevan 2011







In Stark County, Ohio....



17.3% of Stark's population are food insecure

That equates to 65,730 people

I in 4 children in Stark County are food insecure

Stark County, Ohio has...

- 6 Universities
 - Malone University
 - University of Mount Union
 - Walsh University
 - Kent State/Stark
 - · Ashland University/Branch
 - Stark State (2 year Tech)
- 17 School districts (60,017 students)
 - 12 locals
 - 5 cities

Community Resources

- Countless local resources with the number of universities
- Strong business and organizational interest in the education of our youth
- Dedicated foundational support (Stark Community Foundation, Deuble Foundation, David Foundation, Timken Foundation, Sisters of Charity)
- Concentrated geographic area

Community Needs

- Networking knowing what different agencies and institutions are doing and what their goals are
- Connectivity finding ways to collaborate as not to duplicate services
- Capitalizing on the culture of the whole community... knowing strengths of different areas and how to utilize them
- Educate the community on understanding the issues of poverty

How can we partner to assist our K-12 schools as well as benefiting our own university students and staff?

Teacher preparation program partnerships – college and local school districts

- Student teaching
- Field experience
- College/university visits by high school students
- Local tutoring
- Volunteerism



Grants...federal, state, and local....

Improving Teacher Quality Grant

National Professional Development Grant

State Department Grants

Locally funded Grants - ARTSinSTARK

SUNBEAMS!!

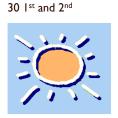
2007 – 2013 Improving Teacher Quality (in school districts with low-income demographics)

Ohio Board of Regents Grant (79,000) 2008-2009
Ohio Board of Regents Grant (89,000) 2009-2010
Ohio Board of Regents Grant (92,000) 2010-2011
Ohio Board of Regents Grant (98,000) 2011-2010
Ohio Board of Regents Grant (99,000) 2012-2011
Ohio Board of Regents Grant (115,000) 2013-2014

25 PreK-K teachers 30 PreK-K teachers 30 PreK-K teachers 30 Ist and 2nd 30 Ist and 2nd







National Professional Development Grant – Project ACHIEVE

- Partnership of two area universities and six city and county school districts
- Two million dollar, five year project
- Project ACHIEVE

Access to Curriculum and High Quality
Instruction for Educators Valuing English Language
Learners

State Department Grants

- Environmental studies
- Physical education programs
- Exchanges for students and teachers

.....All with international partnerships

Universities provide grant writing skills, leadership & support Schools provide home stays and

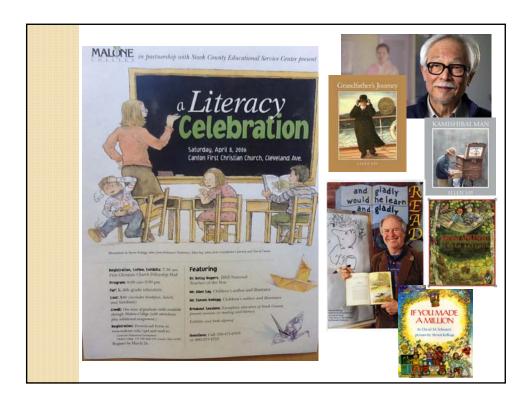
school involvement



Local grant support and professional development combined...

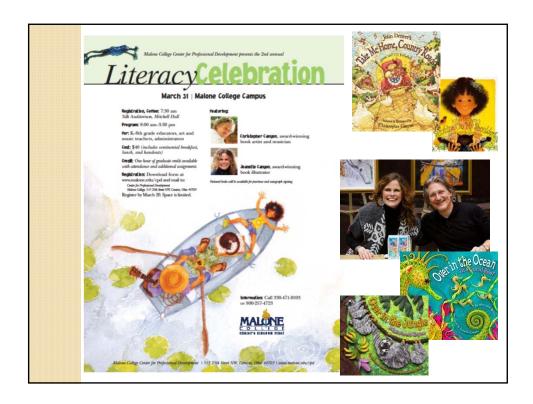
Literacy Celebrations from 2006 to 2012

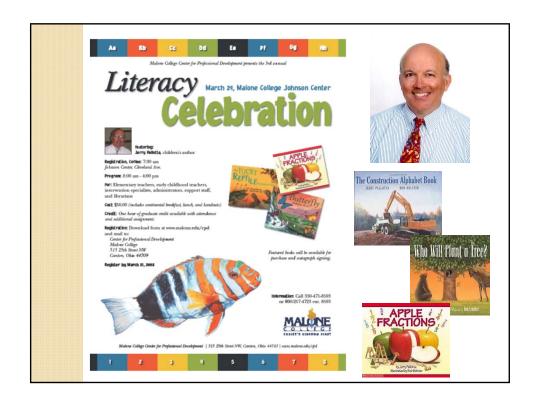
- * Bring in children's book authors and/or illustrators to share their work
- * Invite area educators (teachers, librarians, art teachers, etc.) to participate
- * Get local grant support to sponsor local school activities based on the work of the guest presenter

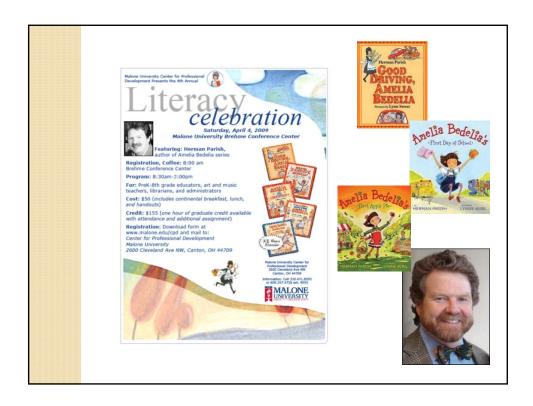


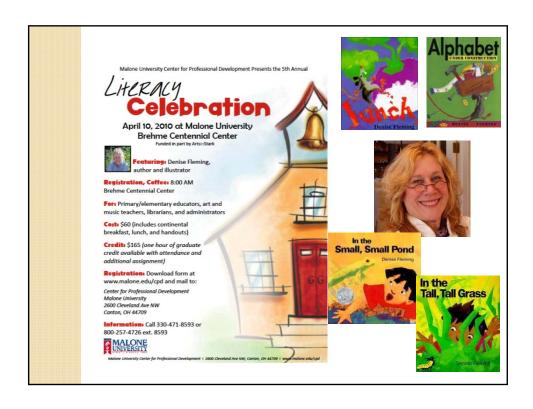
2009

- ArtsinStark Grants
 - Kamishibai Story Telling 3 school districts, hundreds of middle school, and primary students to create and share stories through the Japanese art of storytelling
- (\$3,000.00)









2010

ArtsinStark Grant

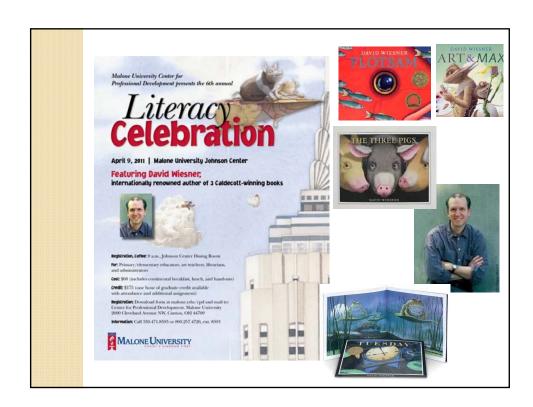


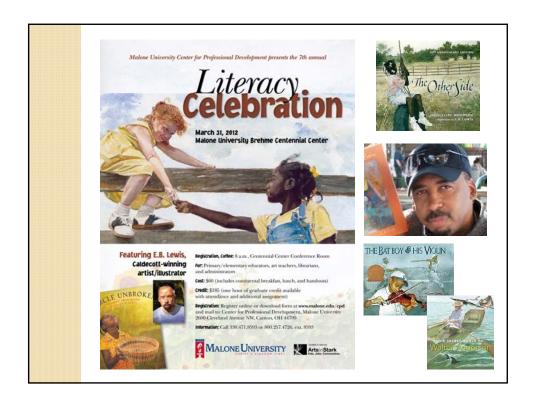
- Denise Fleming—3 school districts (Plain Local, North Canton, and Malone CDC), over 600 Kindergarten students to learn about her art work, books, and to complete a paper art project.
- Piggy backed on Malone University's Literacy Celebration by bringing a children's author/illustrator
- \$2400.00 matching grant











2012

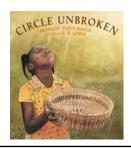




- The work of E.B. Lewis 2 school districts (Plain Local and Canton City), over 800 elementary students to learn about his children's book illustrations and work and to complete a project on their own.
- Piggy backed on Malone University's Literacy Celebration by bringing a children's author/illustrator
- \$2300.00 matching grant







ARTS in the ORCHARD

 A free event for families to enjoy spending time together, experience art and nature



Successful partnerships to assist students academically and financially...

- Canton Early College High School (CECHS) is a program designed to provide the high school students of Canton City access to college coursework and college readiness training while completing their four years of high school.
- The program is designed to serve those students normally under represented in higher education by welcoming students of racial and ethnic minorities, low-income families, first-generation college attendees and/or English language learners.
- CECHS has a diverse student body focused on a common goal – attending an institution of higher learning and completing a four year degree.



Successful partnerships to assist students academically and financially...

• College Opportunity Credits / Dual Credit Stark County school districts have embarked on a bold, broadly-focused effort to provide College Opportunity Credits—opportunities for students to earn both high school and college credit while attending high school—in ever increasing numbers. This effort involves a series of distinct programs and approaches.

Special programs hosted on campus...

- Simulated Model UN Social Studies professors working with area high school teachers and bringing students on campus for programming
- Power of the Pen Creative Writing professors offering assistance and student judges for 7th and 8th grade writing on our campus

Go out into the schools...

Campus clubs and organizations

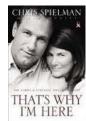
- Free enterprise club... "I pencil" and "Money"
- Into the Streets...volunteering in local neighborhoods around the schools
- Sending out student musicians for concerts
- Student athletes running field days for schools

Professors and university staff

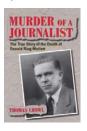
- Offering in-services and guest speakers
- Serving as consultants or on-line support

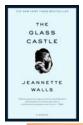
Community & school connections

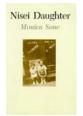
- One Book, One Community Reads
 - Community-wide reading program sponsored by The Mayor's Literacy Commission, Malone University, and the Stark County District Library





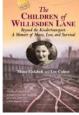




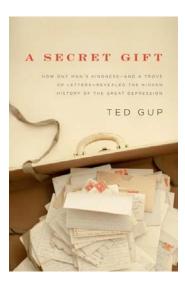








More...





Community Harvest

- One of many organizations who target food insecurity in our community
- Community Harvest was created to collect perishable and prepared food that would otherwise be wasted from local restaurants, caterers, hospitals, and the food industry. This food is then distributed to local soup kitchens, shelters and hot meal program sites to alleviate hunger.

History of Community Harvest

- Community Harvest was created through the combined and diligent efforts of the members of the Tri-County Restaurant Association and other concerned members of the community.
- Its aim was to increase the involvement of the restaurant and food service industry by collecting excess prepared and perishable food and donating it to community groups serving the homeless and the hungry. Our inception began in October 1989 after "the Good Samaritan Laws" were passed in Ohio. These codes protect food donors and volunteers from liability.



29 Community-Based Agencies & Soup Kitchens



















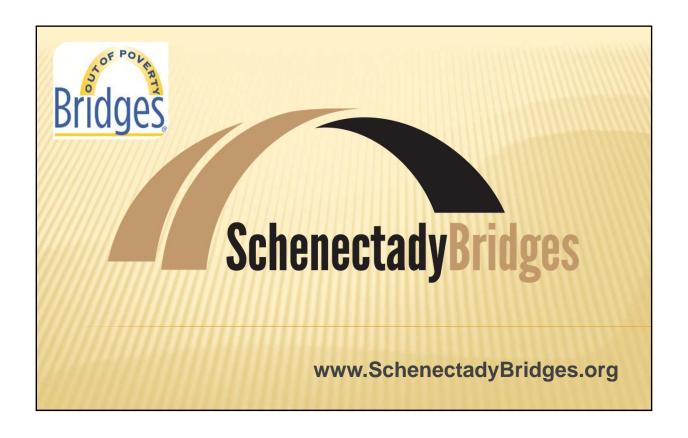
How is Community Harvest Different?

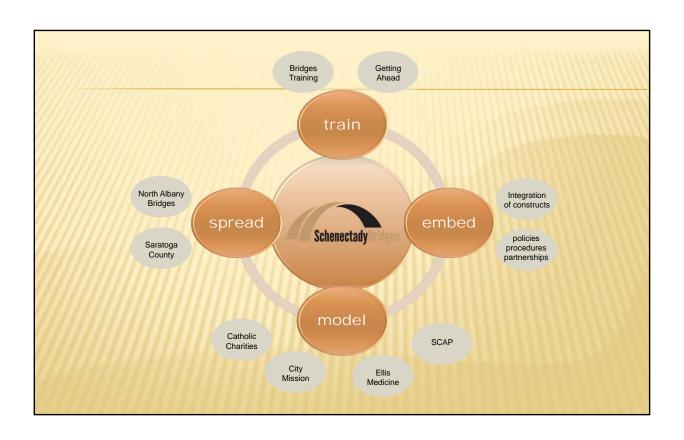
- We transport food directly from donors to local agencies
- We do NOT charge for the food we distribute
- Our mission is executed by a team of volunteers and a staff of only ONE
- All food collected in Stark County remains in Stark County

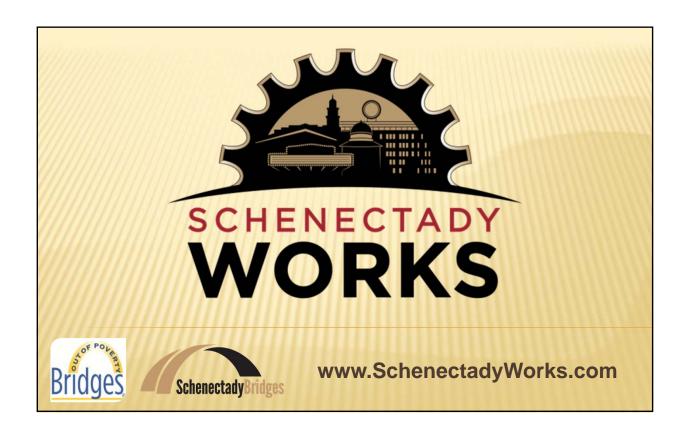
In summary...Partner through

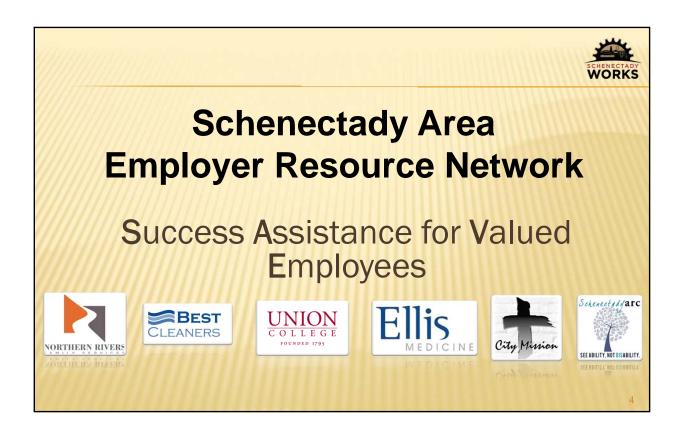
- Grant writing for the benefit of both
- Teacher prep programs in the schools
- Programs hosted on campus
- Going into the local schools
- Early college high schools and Dual credit programs
- Community & school connections
- Building relationships of academic excellence, trust, reciprocity

THANK YOU...







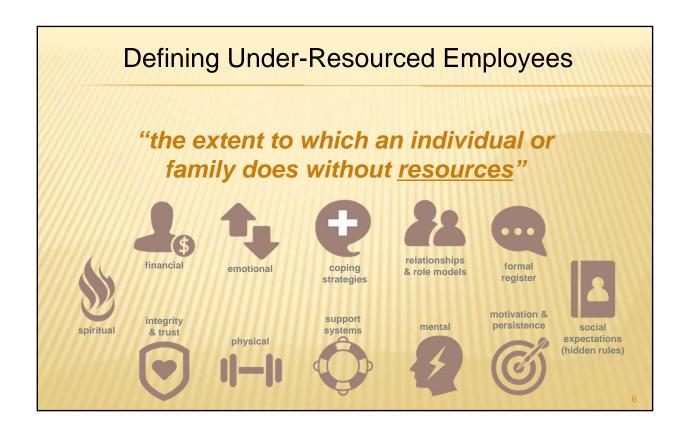


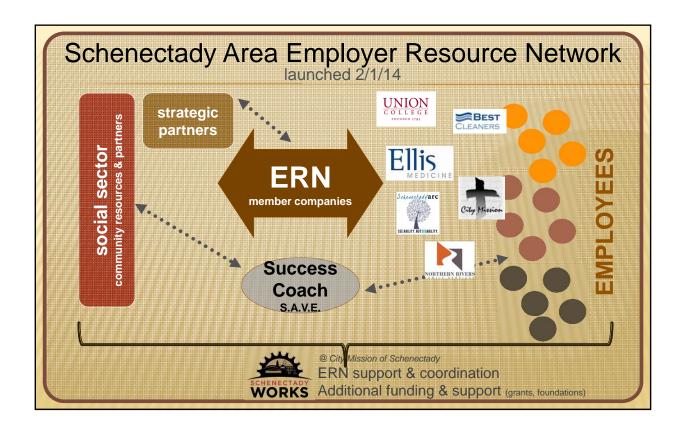
Employer Resource Network (ERN)

ERN is an employer-based model:

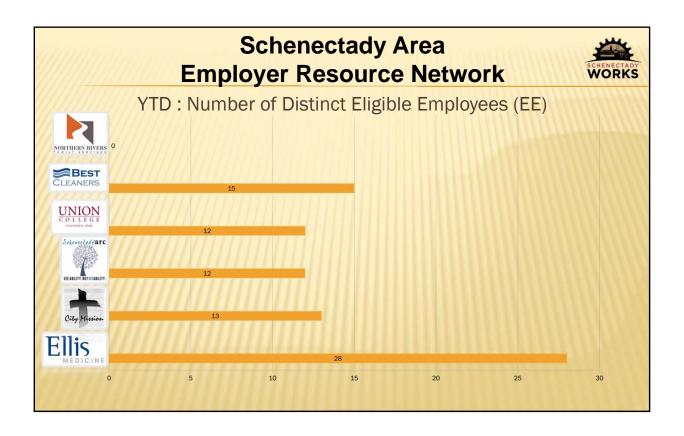
- Consortium of 5 to 10 small to mid-sized businesses
- Workforce consists of entry-level, low-skilled or low-wage
- Employees generally at under-resourced level, receive public assistance
- Low-cost, shared Success Coach

5

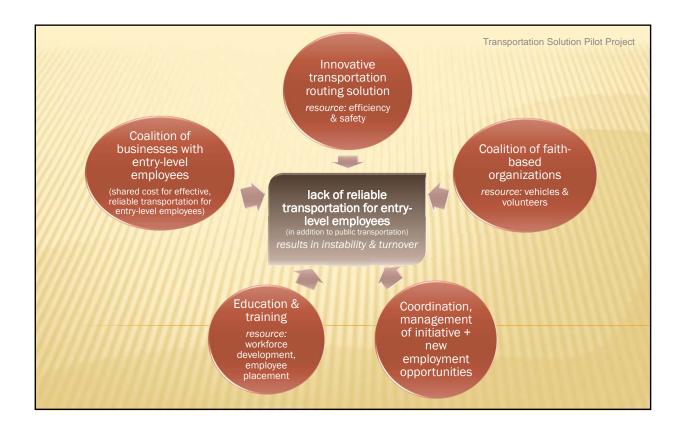


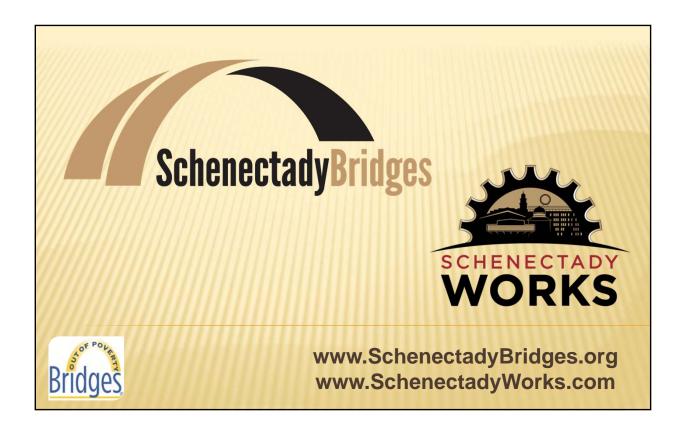


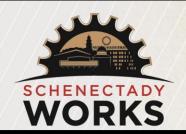
Schenectady Area Employer Resource Network Results to Date: (80) distinct employees supported (234) community programs/services accessed "bridge loans" developed in partnership with (2) local credit unions overall improved culture/morale for employees increased EAP usage via Success Coach referrals "ERN model" – National Network of Support & Best Practices











Schenectady Area Employer Resource Network

Schenectady Area Employer Resource Network intends to help you **improve employee retention and productivity**.

Do you find that personal employee issues affect your business every day?

- Attendance, behavior, productivity can all suffer
- Human Resources staff feel helpless when faced with many of these issues
- Estimated turnover cost for an entry-level employee is 30-50% of their annual salary and a mid-level employee is 150% of their annual salary (taking into consideration interviewing, hiring, training, reduced productivity, lost opportunity costs, and more)

(www.zenworkplace.com, 2014)

Schenectady Area Employer Resource Network is a **low-cost**, **shared resource**. Our member businesses will provide **effective**, **confidential solutions** that often keep valued employees on the job and **reduce the demands on HR**. And when employees maintain employment, everyone benefits (businesses, families, and communities).

ERN Success Coaches will be a **direct conduit to social services** that provide **fast relief** for many issues:

- Financial/Debt
- Transportation
- Workplace Conflict
- Attendance/job performance
- Childcare
- Housing
- Family challenges
- Substance Abuse

The onsite Success Coach is a **confidential** resource that employees can access on a predictable, ongoing basis.

- No more wasted hours in social services offices; Success Coaches offer direct connection and access to community resources
- Employees who faces crises from lack of resources can get immediate, personal relief, onsite
- Services are available for all employees in our member businesses

Schenectady Area Employer Resource Network will also offer referrals for **training opportunities** to build employee skills:

- Computer skills & applications
- Financial management/budgeting
- Leadership & problem solving
- English as Second Language
- Math proficiency/GED classes
- Free Income Tax preparation

Schenectady Area Employer Resource Network will provide all of this for **less than** the cost of two turnovers per year. That's per company, not per person.

To find out more about the Schenectady Area ERN, please contact

Nathan Mandsager, Director of Schenectady Works:

Employer Resource Network (ERN)

Frequently Asked Questions

What is an Employer Resource Network (ERN)? The goal of an ERN is to bring together small to mid-size private and public employers and provides an opportunity to improve employee retention and increase productivity through a low-cost shared Success Coach.

What is a Success Coach? A confidential resource responsible for providing on-site, face-to-face assistance and effective solutions to employees when confronted with challenges or personal problems such as Financial, Debt, Transportation, Workplace Conflict, Attendance, Job Performance, Childcare, Housing, Family Challenges or Substance Abuse.

Which employees benefit from ERNs? The initial focus is on under-resourced, low-wage or low-skilled workers, although all employees in ERN participating companies can access the Success Coach for assistance. Employees benefit by remaining at work and focusing on their job responsibilities while he Success Coach connects them with the organizations, resources and services that they need.

What is my Return on Investment (ROI)? The cost associate with high employee turnover; estimated \$3,500 for an hourly employee and \$5,000 for a salaried employee. The Success Coach is a low-cost benefit for less than the cost of 2 turnovers per year. This is a minimal investment considering the investment made to recruit and retain employees.

How is the ERN operating model different from the usual social service approach? A Success Coaches are not in central, social service location but on-site at participating company workplaces. Their caseload is typically 1/3 that of a public case worker. The Success Coach's accessibility and availability are keys to the ERN success. Employees have immediate and direct access to counseling and referrals and employers retain workers whose social issues might otherwise result in termination.

How do the Success Coach and managers/human resources integrate their work? The Success Coach is fully integrated into the partnering employers' policies, practices and protocols. Events such as employee lateness, absenteeism or poor performance may trigger managers/human resources to make referral to the employee's Success Coach. Employees are also able to contact their Success Coach directly, without being referred by the human resources. Confidentially is ensured by the Success Coach not being a "company employee" and maintaining a balance of appropriate communication with human resources.

Who provides leadership and direction for an ERN / Success Coach? Partnering employers control the ERN, reviews monthly performance and makes decisions based on the specific needs of their companies and may shift focus due to changing economies or markets.

What is the launch date for the ERN Success Coach program? We have already have commitments from partnering employers and we have identified a Success Coach candidate. The time frame for those interested in purchasing a share(s) is January 1, 2014. We plan on having a follow-up meeting with committed partnering employers' mid-January.

My company would like to participate in the ERN Success Coach program, who do I contact to purchase a share(s)? Please contact:

Nathan Mandsager

Director of Schenectady Works, City Mission 518.346.2275 ext. 341 NMandsager@schenectadyworks.com

Dayna Marks

HR Manager Business Partner
Ellis Medicine
518.831.8808
MarksD@EllisMedicine.org

Susan Vellano

Director of Human Resources Best Companies 518.438.4300 ext 229 susan@lookyourbest.com



The Mission of the Schenectady Ambassadors is to contribute in the revitalization of our City while providing employment opportunities for men and women of the City.

This will be accomplished by:

partnering

with local businesses to support the economic development and human capacity needs that are vital to the advancement of our city

promoting

the city by creating an atmosphere of welcoming hospitality to visitors

creating

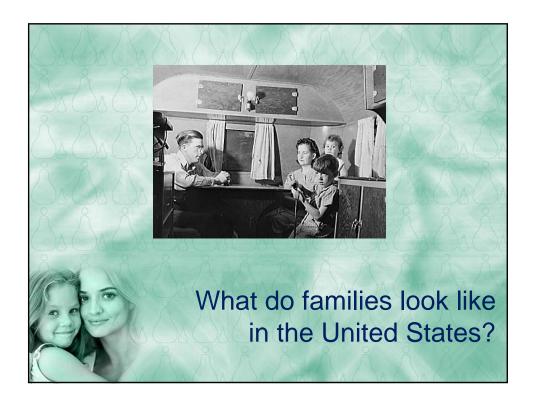
"first step" employment opportunities to marginalized and under-resourced men and women of our city

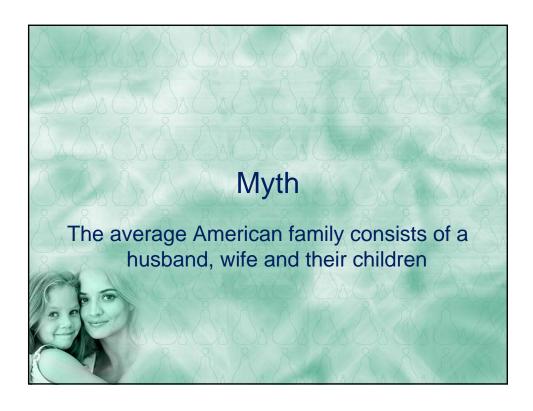
improving

the future by providing on-going career training and development to result in sustainable career opportunities that will support city-wide growth and revitalization

www.SchenectadyAmbassadors.org

















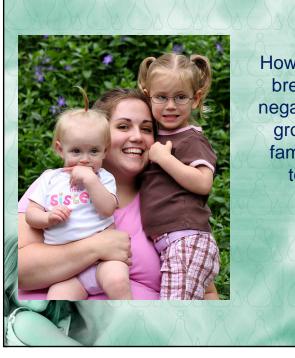
Facts

Of the nearly 12 million single family households in the US

- 39% of custodial single mothers are 40 years old or older
- 83% of custodial parents are mothers
- 70% of custodial single mothers are gainfully employed
- 40% of custodial single mothers and their children live in poverty



 25% receive Medicaid, food stamps receive some form of public housing or rent subsidy and/or receive TANF



How do single mothers
break through these
negative stereotypes to
grow strong healthy
families especially in
today's society?

The answer: **Resiliency**

What is Resiliency?

Resiliency is defined as, "(1) the power or ability to return to the original form, position, etc., after being bent, compressed, or stretched; elasticity (2) ability to recover readily from illness, depression, adversity, or the like; buoyancy" (dictionary.com).

Components to resiliency

from the book, Resiliency: How to Bounce Back by Warschaw and Barlow

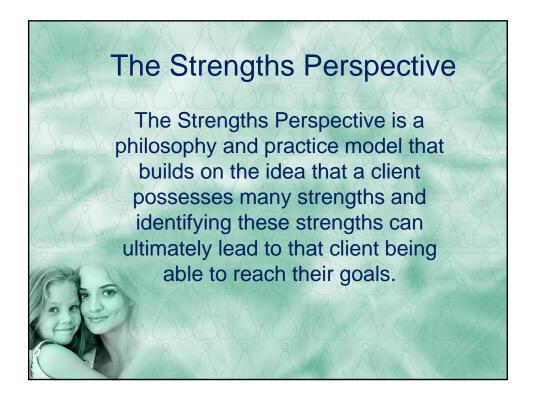
- 1. Unambivalent Commitment to Life
- 2. Self Confidence
- 3. Adaptability
- 4. Resourcefulness
- 5. Willingness to Risk
- 6. Acceptance of Personal Responsibility
- 7. Perspective
- 8. Openness to New Ideas
- 9. Willingness to Be Proactive
- 10. Attentiveness











Benefits of the Strengths Perspective

- Higher self-esteem
 - Motivated to reach goals
 - More likely to use positive parenting techniques
 - More likely to reach out to others to meet needs
- Setting a new family standard

Mental Models and Single Mothers

- How might a mental model for a single mother in poverty look different than the metal model of a two person family living in poverty? Look different than a single mother in the middle class?
- What resources do single mothers need? What do they already have?
- What to agencies and providers need to consider in working with single mothers?

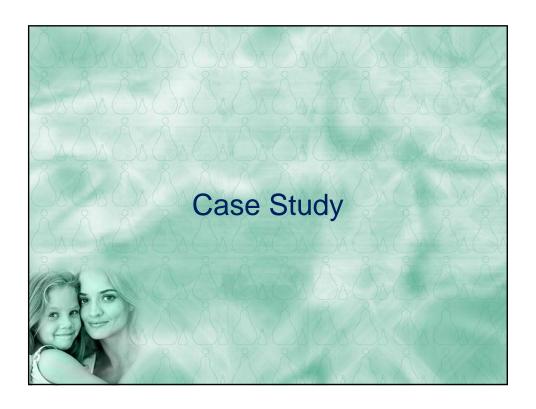
Hidden Rules and Single Mothers

- How do recognizing hidden rules of social class help single mothers?
 Help agencies and providers working with single mothers?
- How do you think not recognizing then hinders agencies and providers working with single mothers?
- How does not recognizing them hinder single mothers in society?

Expectations and Single Mothers

- What are your agency's expectations for clients?
- How do you communicate/provide support for your expectations?
- Discuss how you/the agency can improve your communication regarding the expectations.

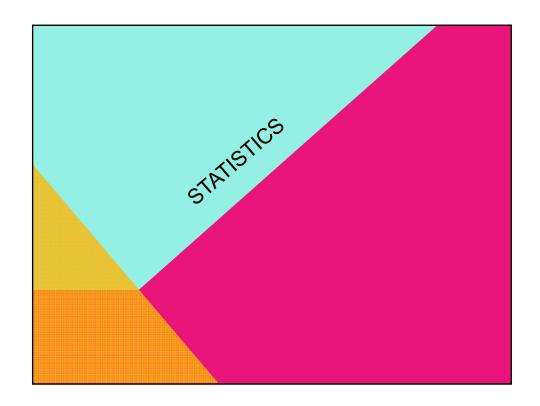


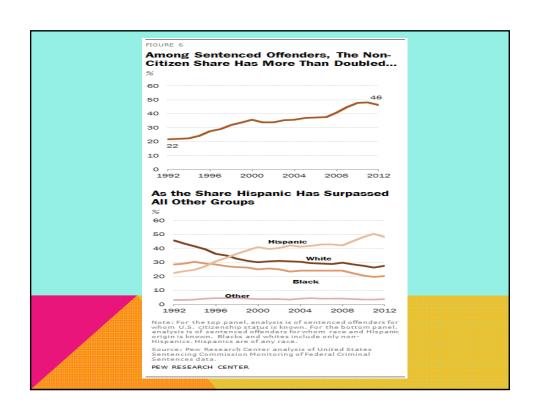






WHEN I THINK OF PRISONS AND JAILS.... WHEN I THINK OF OFFENDERS.... These words come to mind....





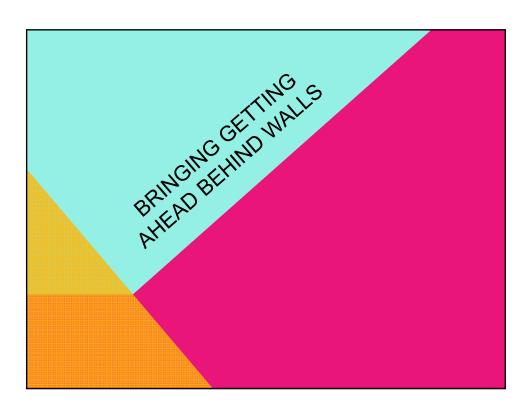
A report by the organization, "The Price of Prisons," states that the cost of incarcerating one inmate in Fiscal 2010 was \$31,307 per year. "In states like Connecticut, Washington state, New York, it's anywhere from \$50,000 to \$60,000."

"The United States has about 5 percent of the world's population, but we have 25 percent of the world's prisoners - we incarcerate a greater percentage of our population than any country on Earth."

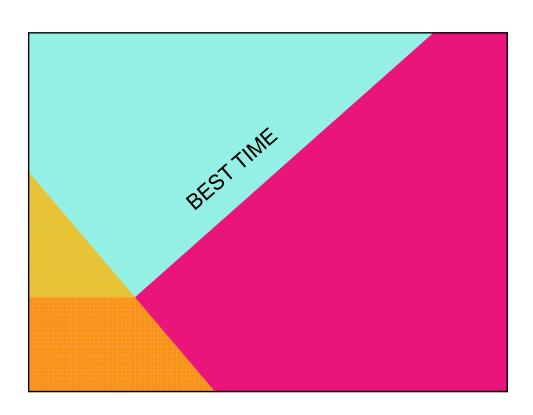
-Michael Jacobson, director of the non-partisan

Vera Institute of Justice.

Nearly 2.4 million people are behind bars, even though over the last 20 years the crime rate has actually dropped by more than 40%.



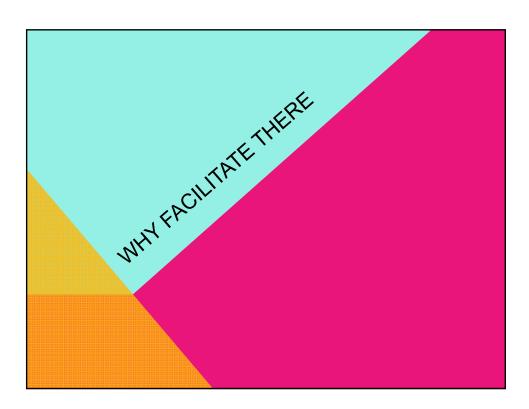
- What Conversations Need to Happen?
- What Partners Need to be Made?
- How Will You Design Your Program?
- Who Will Pay for the Curriculum?
- How to Market Your Program?



TIMING IS EVERYTHING

If you offer the program early during incarceration, the only arena they have to practice is in prison...

If you offer the program 3-6 months before release, they can begin practicing these new concepts behind the walls, while reconnecting with their support systems and plan for their release activities...



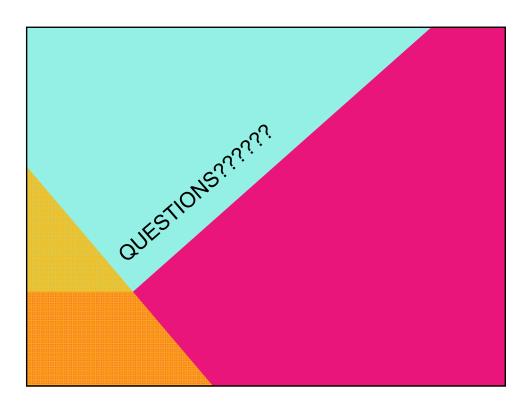
TOO MUCH TIME ON MY HANDS....

• Since the beginning of the recession, correctional facilities have consistently cut funding...or lost it...

Therefore...

- There is less to do to occupy one's time...waiting...
- Approximately 30% of offenders selfsabotage right before release...
- Approximately 52% of returning citizens self-sabotage within the first six months of freedom...

LET'S LOOK AT SOME OF THE PROBLEMS
THAT MAY COME UP, AS YOU ARE
PLANNING AND EXECUTING YOUR NEW
PROGRAM....



Addressing the Challenges of Poverty



The R Rules

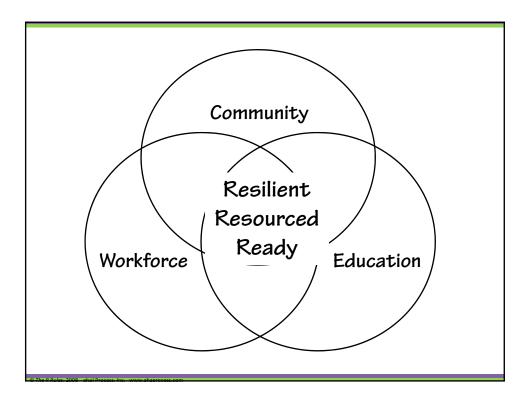
Betti Souther southerb@msn.com





Introduction

- 1. Roadwork
- 2. Relevance
- 3. Realities
- 4. Reasons
- 5. Rules
- 6. Resources
- 7. Review
- 8. Relationships
- 9. Response
- 10. Register
- 11. Reframe
- 12. Roadwork



I. The R Rules

- 1. Rules Relationships = Rebellion "Rules without relationships breed rebellion.".=Grant East
- 2. Rules + Rigor + Relationship =
 Resources, Results, Respect
 To get resources, results, and respect,
 understand the rules, rigor, and relationships.
- 3. Resources = Choices

 More Resources = More Choices



The R Rules is a strengths based model; uses research, proven practices, and facilitated processes to identify and build resources for school, college, the workplace, and life.

A Little Background Information...

"Yet the role of the educator or social worker or employer is not to save the individual, but rather to offer a support system, role models, and opportunities to learn, which will increase the likelihood of a person's success.

Ultimately, the choice always belongs to the individual."

-Dr. Ruby K. Payne

GEAR UP DATA - NWEA MAP

	Grade	Language	Math	Reading
Heights	7			7.8
Heights	8			10
Hermosa	8			10
Kirtland	7 & 8			5
Koogler	7 & 8			3.5
Mesa Alta	7 & 8	5	18	9
Mesa View	8	19		10
Tibbetts	6	7	13	8
Transition	8	8	18	8

NWEA Expected Annual Growth

Grade Language Math Reading					
5	4	5	4		
6	3	5	5		
7	1	4	2		
8	2	4	4		

Fall to Spring

MAP = Measure of Academic Progress

2004 **Results**



Menominee Indian School District Keshena, Wisconsin

Menominee Model A For Credit Course Grades 9-12 Advisory

Student Personal Planners and Electronic Portfolios

Menominee Works Class

Speaker's Bureau

Student Managed "Up Cycle" Store

Community Engagement, Leadership, Service Projects

Annual Scholarship Gala

Community Partners

2014 Early College High School- 4 College Partners

Dual Credit: Study Skills 101 ("R Rules" and "On Course")

GEAR UP Farmington Class of 2012

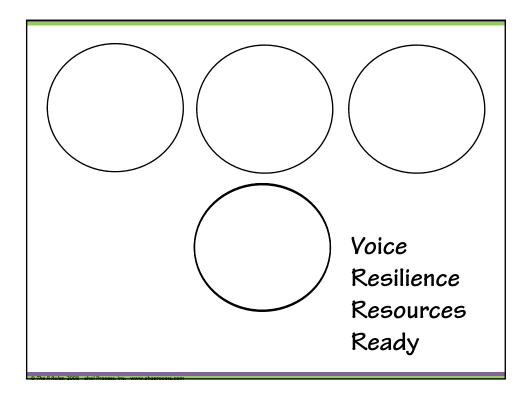
Increase in SAT and ACT Exams Taken
528 AP Exams Passed
307 High School Dual Credits = 921 College Credits
80 Early Graduates
4245 Hours Community Service 2010-12
4500 Books Distributed by "Seniors Give Back"
Increased Number of Seniors Enrolled in College
Chief Manuelito Scholarships Increased from 4 to 14
Increase in Scholarships Awarded:
400% PVHS (\$6,619,281.00)

804 Semester Credits Recovered

319% FHS (\$2,150,778.00)

District with Highest Completion of FASFA NM

Action What Why? 1 Build relationships of mutual respect. Motivation for learning. Hidden rules break relationships, and without relationships 2 Teach students the hidden rules of school. learning is decreased. Analyze the resources of your students, and make interventions based on resources the Interventions do not work if they are based on resources that are not available. Teach formal register, the language of school To understand written text, which is essential for success and work. at school and work. Mental models translate between the abstract Teach mental models. representational world and the sensory concrete world. All learning involves what, why, and how. The how Teach abstract processes. piece must be directly taught for tasks to be done. Teach students how to plan. To control impulsivity for task completion. Use the adult voice and reframing to change behaviors. To maintain relationships and get the appropriate behaviors. To better understand the resources the child has access 9 Understand the family resources and dynamics. to and better select interventions. So students can get past the third grade reading level so they can get inside their head and know what they know 10 Teach how to ask questions. and what they don't know. **HOW: THE R RULES 10 ACTIONS**



21st Century Skills and the "DOW" -

228 230 Credit 228 228 230 Credit 221 213 Begin Dec. Feb. Apr. End

"Data on the Wall" Intellectual Capital

"The current and future health of America's 21st century economy depends directly and deeply on how Americans reach a new level of literacy...
'21st Century Literacy' that includes strong academic skills, thinking, reasoning, teamwork skills, and proficiency using technology."

-21st Century Workforce Commission

National Alliance of Business

Twenty-First Century Skills

1. Digital Age Literacy

Signing the front of a paycheck as well as the back.

Basic Science, Economic and Technological Literacy; Visual and Information Literacy; Multicultural Literacy and Global Awareness

2. Inventive Thinking - Intellectual Capital

Adaptability, Managing Complexity, and Self Direction; Curiosity, Creativity, and Risk Taking; Higher Order Thinking and Sound Reasoning

3. Interactive Communication - Social and Personal Skills

Teaming, Collaboration and Interpersonal Skills; Personal, Social and Civic Responsibility; Interactive Communication

4. Quality State of the Art Results

Prioritizing, Planning, and Managing for Results; Effective use of Real World Tools; Ability to Produce Relevant,
High Quality Products

-©2002NCREL www.ncrel.org

CERTIFICATE OF EXPERIENCE

Is Hereby Granted To:

Angela Romero

85 Hours in Project Management, Planning, & Community Service

College & Career Success Course Fall, 2010



Instructor FHS College & Career Success Program Administrator
Farmington Municipal Schools GEAR UP

December, 2010 To Whom It May Concern,



Completion of New Mexico's *College & Career Success 0890* course requires participation in project planning and implementation to develop student leadership skills. This course is provided by GEAR UP NM to promote graduation and post-secondary success. I have participated in the following activities during the fall semester, 2010 at Farmington High School:

		Hours of
	PROJECT	Service
X	Serve as cast member in a training video demonstrating How to Create Community,	
	Structure, and Climate for Student Ownership & Success	2
X	Project Management: Plan long range goals for Student Leadership Projects	8
X	Project Management: Budget, purchase, and deliver bed linens to United Way agency,	
	P.A.T.H. (People Assisting the Homeless)	2.5

_____has participated in the leadership and community action plans checked above. Please accept hours dedicated to leadership development and authorized signature as official verification. Your consideration toward grants, scholarships, or other supports in the student's post-secondary pursuits is appreciated.

HANDOUT 1

Your mind is a tool to invent and discover.
Your mind is a weapon to fight fear and injustice.
Your mind is a resource to create the world
we all HOPE to live in.



"Begin with the end in mind." - Steven Covey



Believing is seeing.
All physical creation is preceded by mental creation.

As Alice said to the Cheshire Cat:
"Would you please tell me which
way I ought to walk from here?"
"That depends a great deal on where
you want to go to," said the Cat.
"I don't much care where," said Alice.
"Then it doesn't much matter which
way you walk," said the Cat.

Personal Plans and Planners

Personal Information Photos, Goals, Action Plans, Future Pictures SECURITY
Education Transcripts, Progress Checks, Data, Processes, General Information
College Investigation, Research, Placement Assessments, Applications, Scholarships
Career Exploration, Interests, Clusters, Pathways, and Programs of Study, Portfolio
Leadership Projects, Awards,
Recognition, Activities, Participation

Tools School and Workplace

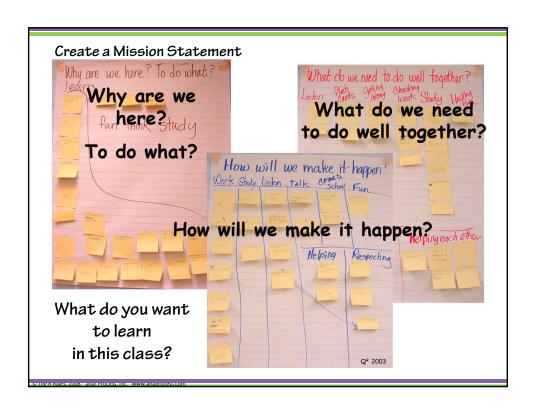
Units of Study

Start with Paper Copy Then Electronic Copy

To Do	Date
V Graduation progress report V Historical Grades	8/31/10
	8/31/10
V Transcript	9/2/10
V Learning Styles x3	10/6/10
2 austionaire	10/27
/ Application Gracus Summit	10/27
/ Daily Times	12/6

Tool to Organize, Plan, Manage, Revise
Scheduled time to Assess, Check Progress
Conferencing – Relationships and Feedback
Content Items
Security
School Appropriate

R	Ru Progress Check								
0	.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	
									Following directions
									Following classroom and school rules
									Demonstrating respect for others, self, and property
									Accepting responsibility for own actions
									Student's personal goal here
	Vocabulary: respect, responsibility								



The fourth-hour Life Skills class has chosen to attend Rocinante High School in order to get an education and graduate using the options and resources provided to meet individual needs and learning styles.

In order to do this we will:

have an attendance rate of 80% or better

be on time

respect each other

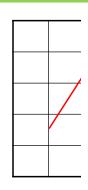
What does respect mean to you? Mutual Respect? At school, work and home?



Rubrics Respect



What does respect mean to you? What does mutual respect mean to you?



Transcripts - Blank they build!!!!

Credits Attendance Grades

Personal Planners
Management
Patterns
Self-advocacy
Appointments 101

The R Rules
Rules-Relationship=Rebellion



To get resources, results, respect-Understand the rules, rigor and relationships.

SMART GOALS

The parts of a goal are: who, what, when, how.



Specific, can be Measured, and have an Action, Results, and a Timeline.

Specific	Measurement	Actions	Results	Timeline
WHO will do WHAT, WHEN to reach the goal or desired outcome and HOW success will be measured.	WHAT What is the focus of the goal? What will be done or accomplished? What measurement will be used to determine success?	HOW How will improvement be measured? How will achieving the goal be determined?	HOW The outcome or measure of what was achieved Realistic Relevant Resources	WHEN When work on the goal will start the target date to accomplish the goal the deadline or when the work will stop.





Specific

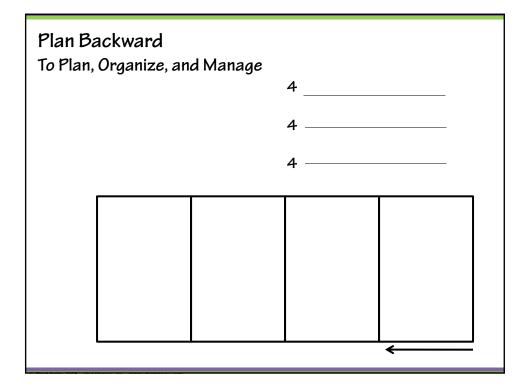
M Measurable

A Action

R Results

T Timeline





Relevance - What, Why, How

Why	HOW
	<u>(1)</u>
	Why

WHAT is this?

WHY is it important?

To me?

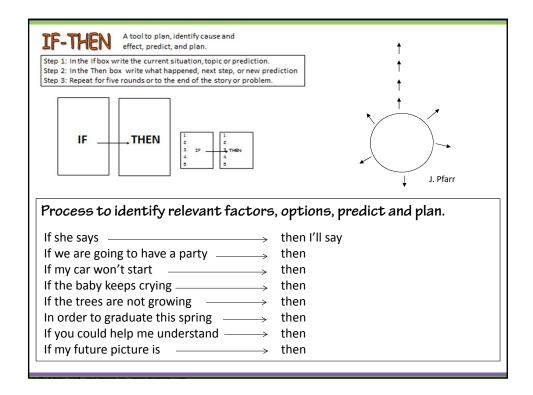
HOW will I use this?

Will I use this?

HOW will I respond?

Do I need to respond?

How long can I take to respond?



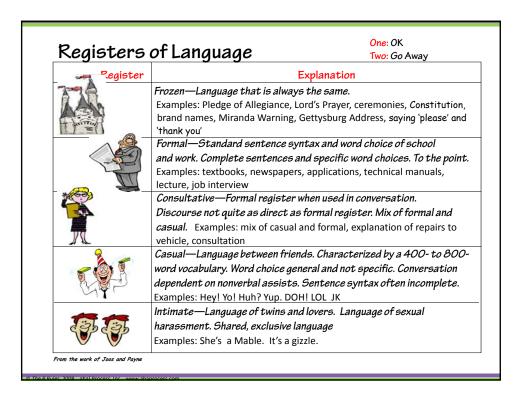
Patterns

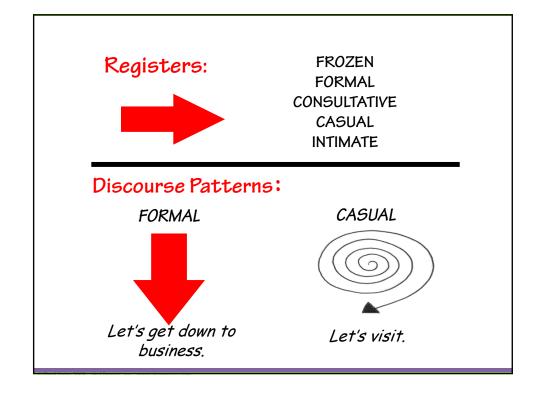
If you can see a pattern
You can predict.
If you can predict
You can plan.
If you can plan ...

Organizational Patterns: Chronological, Sequential, Cause and Effect, Compare and Contrast, Classification, Alphabetical

Personal Patterns: Learning Styles, Relationships, Habits: keys and phone same place each night

Internergonal Patterne Family Boss



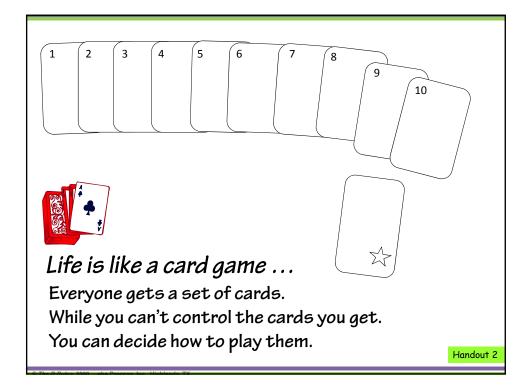


Vocabulary

1. United States of America							
2. Definition	3. In Your Words						
4. Mental Model	5. Connections						
6. Home Language							
Vocabulary process adapted and used with permission from the work of Diane Paynter							

Chart it!	***************************************		
	Child	Parent	Adult
7:00 to 10:00			
10:00 to 12:00			
12:00 to 2:00			
2:00 to 4:00			
4:00 to 7:00			
7:00 to 10:00			
10:00 to 12:00			

What voice does the person you are dating use most often?
Which voice does a bully use?
Self-talk?



Relationships

can be a driver to help reach a goal.

can be a roadblock.

Identify and Discuss

drivers and roadblocks for Maria. options and strategies



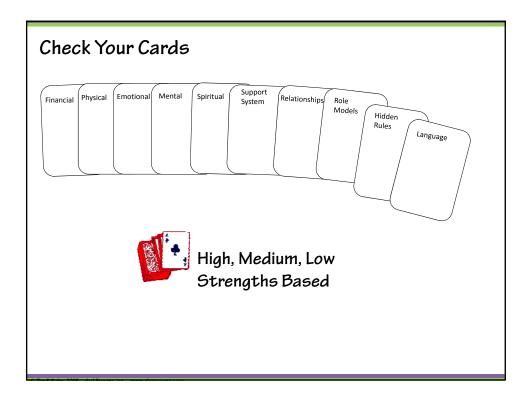


Sometimes individuals must change how they spend their time in order to reach a goal.

WHY?



Check your cards.
What cards will you add?
What cards will you discard?





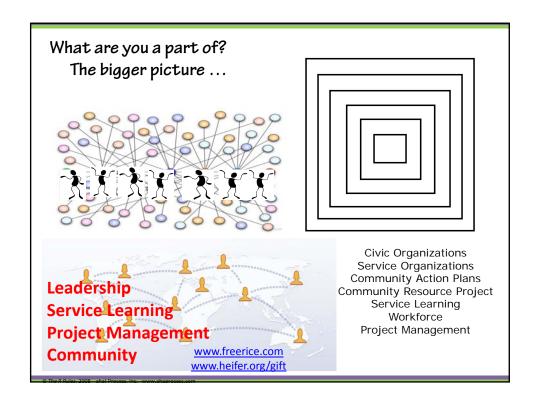


Game Days



Introduction

- 1. Roadwork
- 2. Relevance
- 3. Realities
- 4. Reasons
- 5. Rules
- 6. Resources
- 7. Review
- 8. Relationships
- 9. Response
- 10. Register
- 11. Reframe
- 12. Roadwork



"All men dream: but not equally.

Those who dream by night
in the dusty recesses of their mind
wake in the morning to find that it was vanity;
but the dreamers of the day are dangerous men,
for they may act their dreams with open eyes,
to make it possible."

-T. .E. Lawrence

(Logo or letterhead of your school or program with contact information)

Date December, 2010

To Whom It May Concern,

XYZ District's name of course/ state number i.e. NM Career and College Readiness Course 0890) requires students to participate in project planning, implementation and completion in order to develop leadership, college and career readiness. I have participated in the following activities during (or from)-----semester, 2010 at xyz High School:

	PROJECT	Hours of Service
	nember in a training video demonstrating <i>How to Create</i> tructure, and Climate for Student Ownership & Success	2
Project Manag	ement: Plan long range goals for Student Leadership Projects	8
	gement: Budget, purchase, and deliver bed linens to United P.A.T.H. (People Assisting the Homeless)	2.5
	gement: Engage student body in donations for United Way ert View Counseling; Echo Food Bank; and, Aztec Boys' &	3
	gement: Sort Christmas donations of food and toys for United Salvation Army	4
	gement: Work on pathway for volunteers to walk dogs for gency, Aztec Animal Shelter	4
	gement: Clean and organize storage facility for United Way Boys' & Girls' Club	4
	gement: Develop presentation and/or support materials for NM dent Leadership Summit	8
Professional D Summit	Development: Participate in NM GEAR UP Student Leadership	24
Project Manag Junior Assemb	gement: Develop presentation and/or support materials for oly @ FHS	5
Professional D	Development: Present to peers @ Junior Assembly (400+)	1

The R Rules with permission from Farmington Municipal Schools Farmington, New Mexico Addressing the Challenges of Poverty Conference 2014

Project Management: Develop presentation format and support materials for training video: How to Develop a Community Action Project	5
Professional Development: Cast member in filming <i>How to Develop a Community Action Project</i>	1.5
Project Management: Develop presentation format and support materials for Farmington School Board report	4
Professional Development: Present College & Career Success course value to Farmington School Board	1
Project Management: Develop Modern Graffiti Art plan for Farmington Winter Art Walk display	12
Professional Development: Present Modern Graffiti Art plan to Teen Enterprise, Farmington Library staff, Mayor's Teen Advisory Council, and facilitate event	10
Project Management: Prepare and deliver donated items to Echo Food Bank and Desert View Counseling	2
Professional Development: Present Community Action Plan to United Way Board of Directors	1.5
Professional Development: Participate in training on Work Keys, a national certification program	1.5
College Success: Enrollment in dual credit course <i>LRNS:111: College Success Strategies</i> @ San Juan College for Spring semester, 2011	1
TOTAL HOURS	

The below named student has participated in the leadership and community action plans checked above. Please accept hours dedicated to leadership development and authorized signature as official verification. Your consideration toward grants, scholarships, or other supports in the student's post-secondary pursuits is appreciated.

Principal, Program Manager	Course Facilitator
XYZ School District	XYX School/ College/ Program
Your City, State	Your City, State

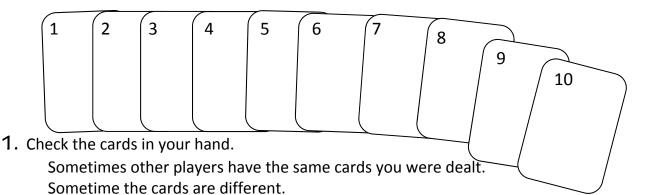
The R Rules with permission from Farmington Municipal Schools Farmington, New Mexico Addressing the Challenges of Poverty Conference 2014

In the R Rules ...



Life is like a card game ...

Everyone gets a set of cards. You can't control the cards you get. You can decide how to play them.



We all...

have hopes and fears, goals and dreams. face unique challenges and situations. use the resources that are available to achieve and win. are problem-solvers.



- 1. Live in a particular region or part of a country.
- 2. Have a heritage and are members of a group based on race.
- 3. Face the possibility of illness or disability.
- 4. Have intelligence and an education—formal and/or informal.
- 5. Will experience the effects of aging.
- 6. Deal with issues and expectations related to gender.
- 7. Have an economic reality and belong to an economic class.
- 8. Use the rules and patterns we know.
- 9. Have a variety of resources—external and internal.
- 10. Use languages to communicate and negotiate.

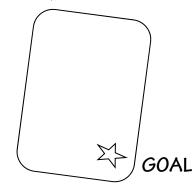
We are all different, we are all alike.

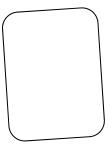


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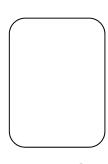
The R Rules Life is like a card game ...

2. Listen to Maria's story and use the information to identify her cards





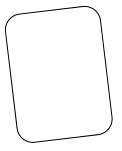




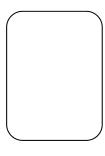
2.



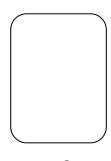
3.



4.



5.



6.

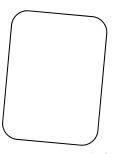


7.





9.



10.

information or process requests for

speakers.

Contact person for the business or organization who can provide

R Rules Speaker's Bureau		Contact: Mary Martin martinm@rrx.edu or 434-325-9843 ext 4	<u>1u</u> or 434-325-9843 ext	4	
Topic	Speaker	Employer/Organization	Resources	Contact Person	Presentations
		Bedford Rock Quarry	Classroom Presentation	Betty Rubble	Date: 1-4-10
Careers in Mining	_	402 Bedstone Lane	Tour of Mine	324-9850 –extension 142	To: B. Haley
Engineering	Fred Flintstone	Cartoonville, USA	Handouts	4	Heights Middle School
Geology	/ Manager	W 432-098-8767	Video		Social Skills Class
Environmental Mgmt.	Pebbles Engineering	C 432-860-3434	Safety Glasses		Contact: bhaley@xyz.edu
	/				

Speakers provide rich resources to learn about careers and options, share insights into current and historical efforts of a community, Invite guests to the classroom to build bridging capital, develop role models, and provide information that cah inform and inspire. and offer expériences and opportunities that can help students see roles and options to contribute

The table above is an example information one school uses to manage their speaker's bureau. Recomméndations:

identify and follow guidelines of your organization/school regarding speakers on campus.

Designate one person as the point of contact for your speaker's bureau. Establish a process to request speakers. Inform members of your organization in writing on the process and protocol to request a speaker. Provide an evaluation process.

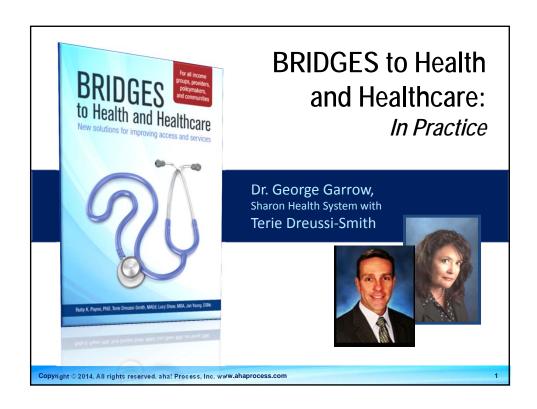
Have students write a thank you note to the speaker.

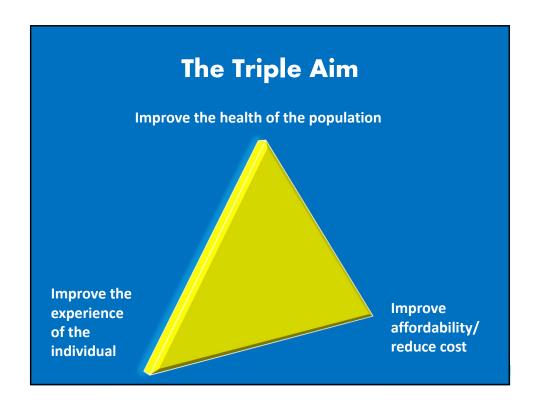
Using one person as point of contact ensures timely processing, evaluation and information on the process and speakers. It also helps avoid overloading a single volunteer with multiple requests that over time may discourage participation.

Discuss expectations, desired outcomes, and learning goals with staff, students and speakers.

Contact speakers to ensure they are informed and provide any information that would be of benefit.

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Understanding the Future of Healthcare Delivery Reform

- Triple Aim
 - Improved population & community health
 - Improved quality of care
 - Improved value
 - Lower cost

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The Process

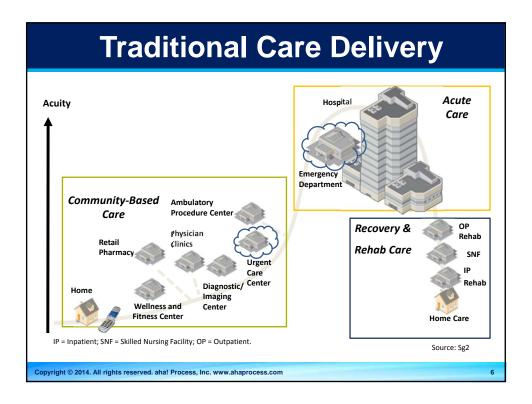
- The enrollment of an identified population, a commitment to universality for its members
- □ The existence of an organization (an "integrator") that accepts responsibility for all three aims for that population.
- The integrator's role includes at least five components
 - 1) partnership with individuals and families,
 - 2) redesign of primary care
 - 3) population health management
 - 4) financial management
 - 5) macro system integration.

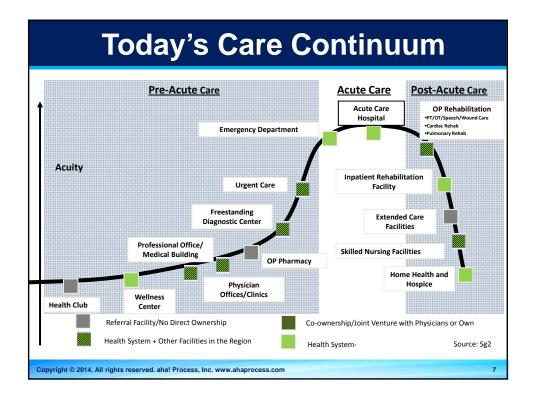
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CQMs measure many aspects of patient care including

- health outcomes
- clinical processes
- patient safety
- efficient use of health care resources
- care coordination (patient centered)
- patient engagements (effective)
- population and public health (equitable)
- adherence to clinical guidelines

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Transition to Value-Based Care:

- Targeting Frequently-Admitted Patients
- Reducing Unnecessary 30-day Readmissions
- Core Measure Compliance
- Evaluating for Medical Necessity
- Reducing Length of Stay
- Reduction of PPCs

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Optimizing Inpatient Resources: Frequently-Admitted Patients

Objectives:

- Offer less expensive, coordinated care venues
- Develop long-range plan of care for each through care coordination

Initiatives:

- Care Coordination Teams
- Chronic Disease Management Programs

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30-Day Readmissions

Objectives:

- Reduce the number of unnecessary readmissions
- Identify causes for readmissions to acute care

Initiatives:

- Census Rounds
- Coordination of Care Committee
- Collaboration with post-acute care partners
- Medication Reconciliation

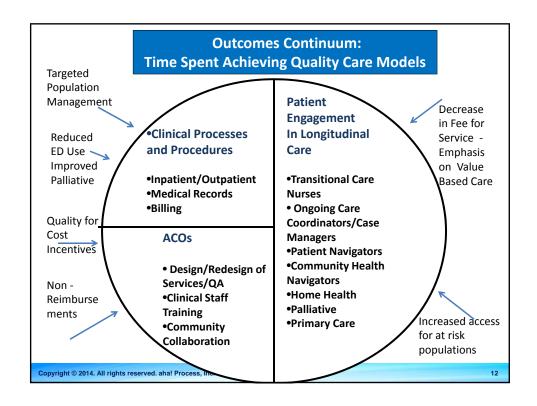
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30-Day Readmissions

Opportunities:

- Discharge transition care planning
- Transitionist nurse
 - Coordinate hand-off communication
- Improved risk screening
- Patient education
- Understanding relationship between poverty and healthcare resource utilization

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Quality not Quantity

Clinical Quality Measures Basics

- Clinical quality measures, or CQMs, are tools that help measure and track the quality of health care services provided by eligible professionals, eligible hospitals and critical access hospitals (CAHs) within our health care system.
- These measures use data associated with providers' ability to deliver high-quality care or relate to long term goals for quality health care.

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13

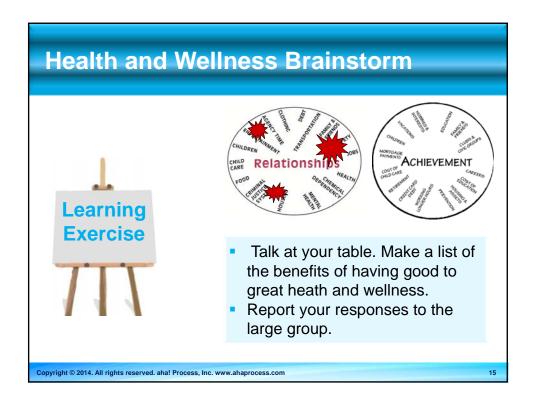
Physicians wish they could write prescriptions to help patients with social needs

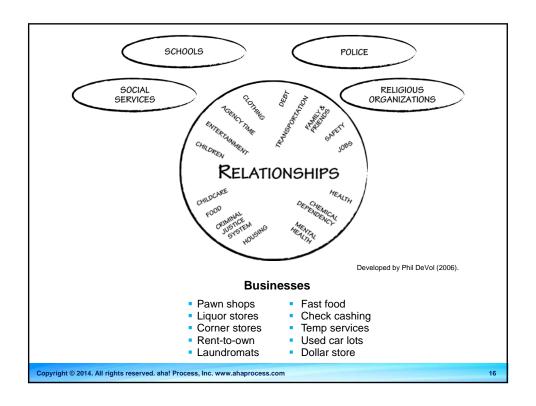


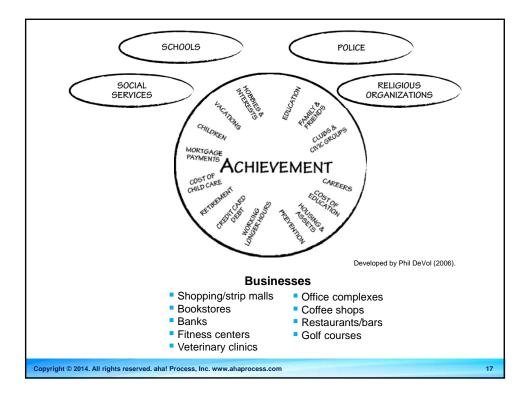
Physicians in this survey reported that if they had the power to write prescriptions to address social needs, such prescriptions would represent approximately 1 out of every 7 prescriptions they write— or an average of 26 additional prescriptions per week.

Health Care's Blind Side: The Overlooked Connection Between Social Needs and Good Health RWJF 2011

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HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE SECTOR "TRIGGERS"

RESPECT

THE "LOOK

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1

Healthcare Research Areas AVAILABILITY COMMUNICATION QUALITY **EFFICACY** DEFINITION Ability to engage Conditions and Actual cost, price Extent to which services Capacity to produce desired or Verbal and nonverbal tools for with a healthcare timeframe in which charged, and provided actually optimal health outcome at the reciprocal shared meaning and communication that positively provider, system, care can be amount paid for improve health individual, institutional, received or allowed community, and policy levels resource services offered or outcomes impact health outcomes provided **EXAMPLES** Hidden rules Formal regist Specialty care Payer source Standards of practice Individual resource analysis, transportation options Provider types Insurance Suboptimal 9 resources-financial. Formal register Insurance type Reimbursement management plans emotional, mental, spiritual, Abstract representational physical, support systems, relationships/role models, Insurance conumbers, mix models Knowledge of plans systems Hours of Types of Level of continuity of Impact of poverty on Provider types delivery system Level of knowledge of hidden rules, planning, thinking, and allostatic load operation medication and number, and Location of formal register cost · Billing processes fragmentation of Community resource Information gathering from providers Continuity of location story (plot versus character) Mental models for Appointment coding delivery system analysis Outcomes and disparities by Legal/regulatory requirements Knowledge bases and experience of access care Provider/agend Fragmentation in subgroup (race, class, communication y policies Contact gender) delivery system Paperwork costs providers' staff Role of one-on-one Non-coverage of Competitions among Social cohesion (everyone relationships in compliance Role of nonverbals in information complementary health systems represented) Medication Wraparound case Social coherence (does it survival environment types medicine management make sense?) Patient compliance services Readmissions Change Model Appropriate materials and expectations Copyright © 2014. All rights reserved. aha! Process, Inc. www.ahaprocess.com 20

COMMUNICATION: Verbal/nonverbal tools for reciprocal shared meaning and communication to positively impact health outcomes

- Hidden rules
- Formal register
- Abstract representational systems
- Impact of poverty on planning, thinking, and allostatic load
- Information gathering from story

- Mental models
- Role of 1:1 relationships in compliance
- Role of nonverbals in survival
- Role of "voice" in change

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21

EFFICACY: Capacity to produce desired or optimal health outcomes at individual, institutional, community, and policy levels

- Individual resource analysis (9 resources)
- Community resource analysis
- Outcomes and disparities by subgroup (race, class, gender)
- Social cohesion (everyone represented at table)

- Patient compliance
- Readmissions
- Change models



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Making the Case for Palliative Care



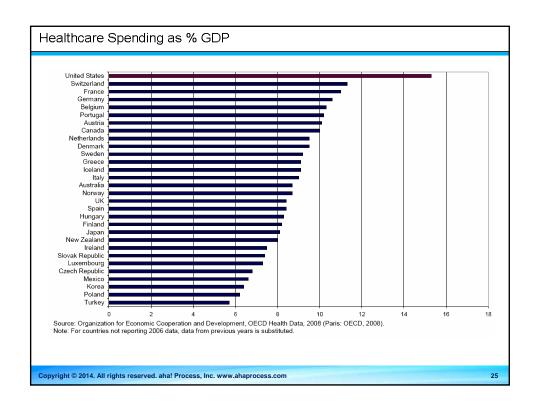
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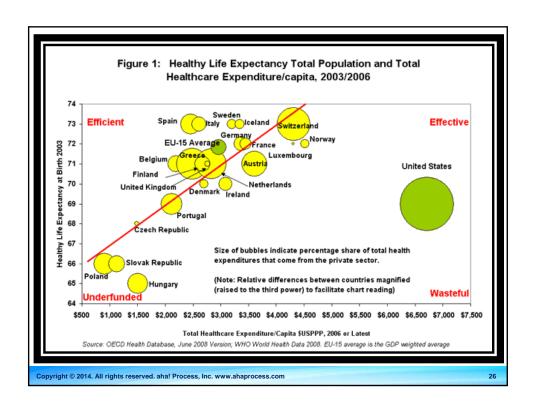
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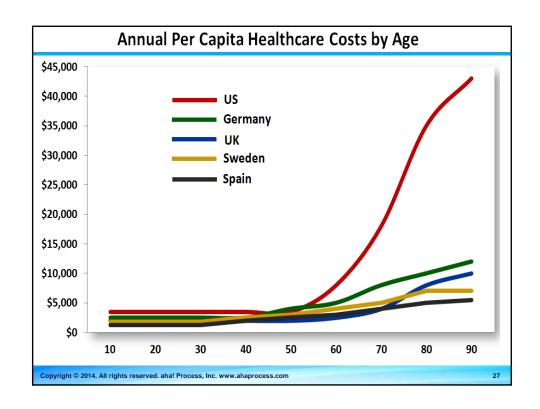
The Economics of Dying: Impact on Individuals

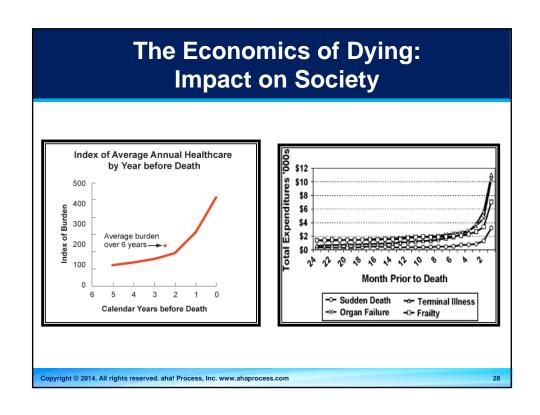
- Americans for Better Care of the Dying
 - "The crushing costs of caring for a dying loved one is creating a new cohort of impoverished senior citizens."
 - Predominantly women
- 2005 Harvard Medical & Law Schools
 - Surveyed 2000 federal bankruptcy filings
 - Illness and medical bills accounted for >50%

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Learning Exercise: Compare and contrast the following patterns of economic environments. Give examples of your experiences within these environments or with individuals or systems using the hidden rules of these economic classes.

Focus: Poverty Environments

- Diminishing resources to survive
- Caregiving in the "tyranny of the moment
- Focus on relationships
- Communication: Concrete, mostly informal; more appreciation of longer more circular communication
- Navigation of System: May rely on personal relationship skills.
 Concrete communication of emotions in a range of situations.
- Focus on being tough and surviving as individuals, social unit.

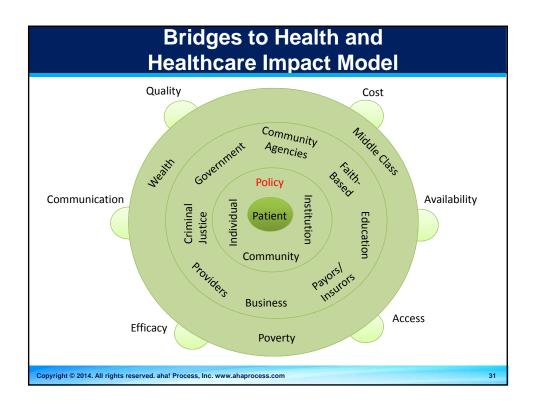
Focus: Middle Class Environments

- Stable resources to thrive
- Caregiving in long-term sustainable resources
- Focus on self-sufficiency
- Communication: More appreciation of "get to the point", formal language and story structure. Less tolerance for unwinding "disjointed" story.
- Navigation of system: Relies on knowledge, formal language skills, medical networks and connections.
 Emotions accepted in critical and emergent situations.
- Focus on systemic survivaloutcomes and goals Pages 78-79

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29

Religious Organization Religious Organization Religious School Religious Organization Religious Organization Religious Organization School Religious Organization School



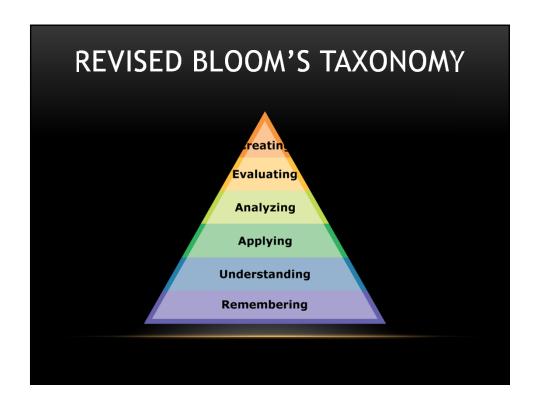
TRANSFORMING THE CLASSROOM

One Educator at a Time

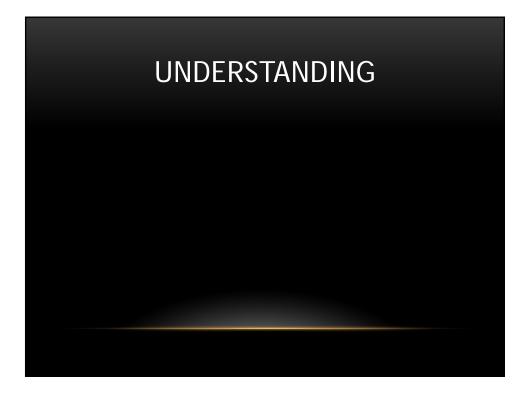
Beth Reinhart, Rebecca Scheuer, Sharon Ray

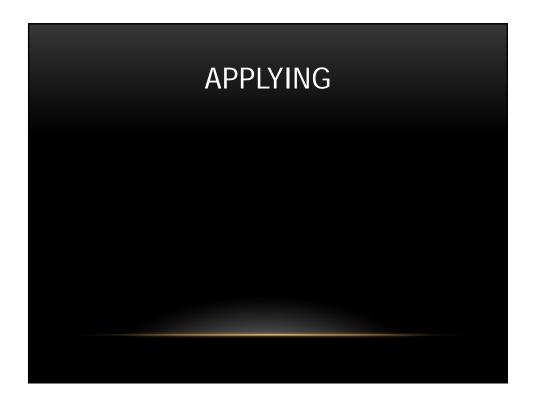
WHY?

School Year	Total number of students	Number of Economically Disadvantaged students	%
1999-2000	1904	368	19%
2002-2003	1983	419	21%
2005-2006	1883	520	28%
2009-2010	1811	684	38%
2013-2014	1613	799	50%

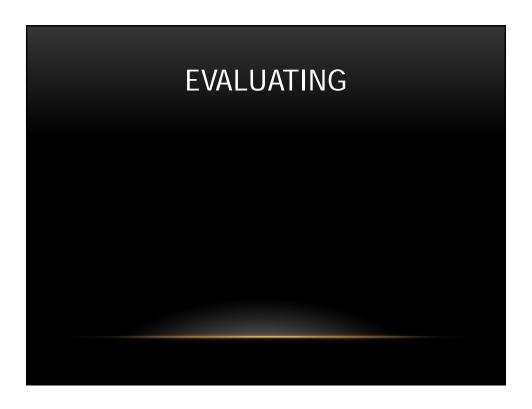


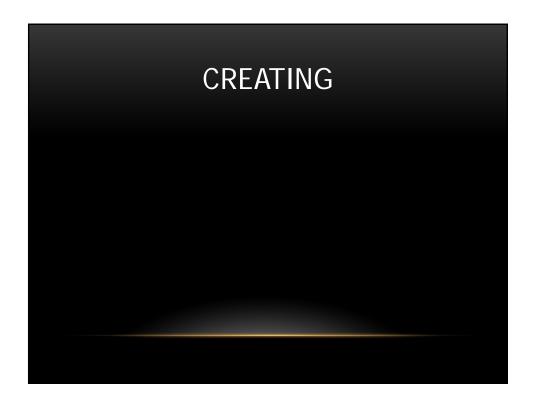


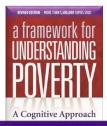


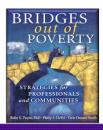


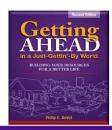












Bridges Beyond Borders

Working with Latino Populations in the USA and Latin America Dr. Emilia O'Neill-Baker, Ph.D. Consultant aha! Process

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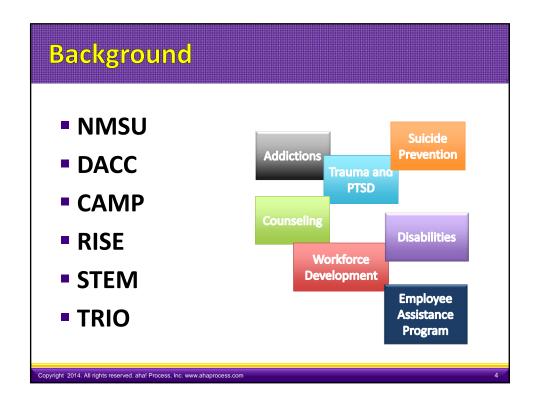
1

Dr. Emilia O'Neill-Baker, Ph.D.

- Bicultural, bilingual.
- Psychologist, psychotherapist, teacher of English and Spanish as second languages, Professor of Higher Education.
- Trainer for volunteers and professionals in areas of trauma, emotional intelligence, and community development.
- Consulting in the US and Latin America for more than 20 years.
- aha! Consultant –Bridges Out of Poverty, Getting Ahead, Developing Emotional Resources.

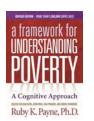
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Building Bridges with Latinos

Focus Group with
Latino Professionals
to Discuss Bridges Philosophy,
Approach, Key Points, and
their applicability with
Latino populations







Process, Inc.

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Bridges Principles and Latino populations

- -Mental Models
- -Key Concepts
- -Hidden Rules
- -Cutural/Language factors

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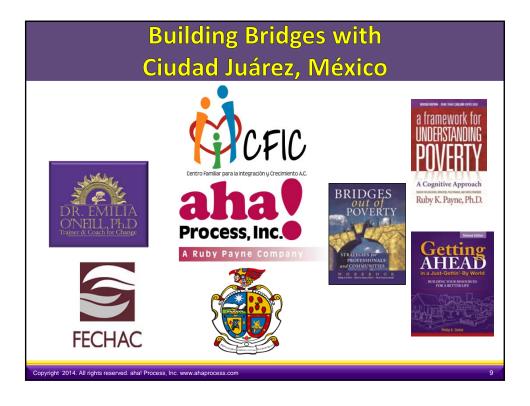
Background: El Paso, TX/Ciudad Juárez, México

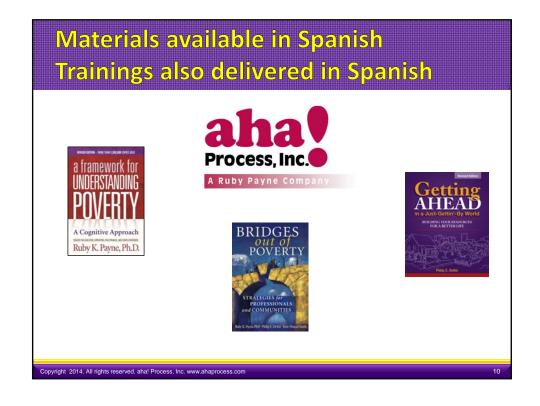
- Ciudad Juárez. Known in the past as Paso del Norte(North Passage). 1.5 million people.
- Located on the Río Grande, south of El Paso, TX
- Ciudad Juárez and El paso comprise the second largest bi-national metropolitan area on the Mexico-Unites States border (after San Diego-Tijuana), with a combined population of over 2.7 million people.

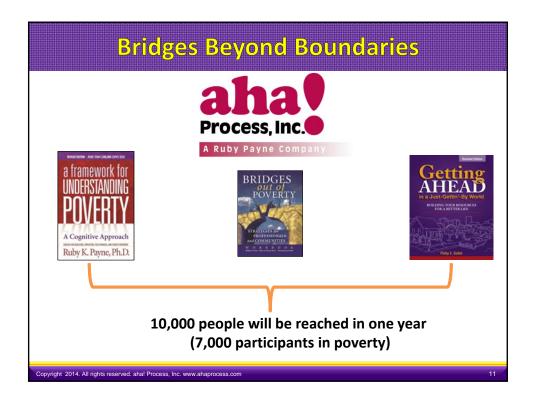


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THANK YOU!

Dr. Emilia O'Neill-Baker, Ph.D. Consultant aha! Process, Inc

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WE IS BETTER THAN ME

THE POWER OF COLLABORATION IN YOUR COMMUNITY







MEGHAN'S STORY

Megan is a single mother with a teenage son and two young daughters. The boyfriend is out of the picture. She left him cause he was being abusive. Her parents have been helping her with rent and stuff by they cannot help her anymore. Her rent is \$750 a month and she is 3 months behind. She just got an eviction notice. She is also behind in her utilities and needs oil. Her car is running but is making some strange noises. She used to have a job but got let go. Her teenage son has been getting in trouble at school and she kept going to meetings at the school during work hours and her boss fired her. She has applied for services but has no proof of income so she was declined. She is very distraught and doesn't know where to turn.

WAYS IN WHICH A COMMUNITY HELPS PEOPLE IN POVERTY

- Enabling I give to you because you are in need and I have the resources to help. I do not expect anything in return although I often wonder what you are going to do to change your situation.
- Changing I still give to you but I am frustrated that you are not doing anything to change your situation. I try harder and try to change you so that you can overcome your problems.
- Judging I am frustrated and decide that I am not going to help you anymore or at all. It seems to me that you are doing nothing to help yourself. I don't understand why you won't change.

HELPING PEOPLE IN POVERTY

- AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH

• Empowering - I am not going to judge you or try to change you. I realize that your situation is complicated and my easy solutions may not work. I will support you in your journey but I will not just give to you. I will help provide the resources that you need to make your own changes. I know that financial resources are only part of the problem and that you may need other resources including: physical, emotional, intellectual, spiritual and relational.

P	AI	V	Е	L	D	Π	S	C	U	S	S	П	0	R	V

- WHAT was our problem?
- WHO was going to be part of the solution?
- HOW could we come together?
- WHAT were the results anecdotal and quantitative data

KEY COMPONENTS TO CREATING A BRIDGES STEERING COMMITEE

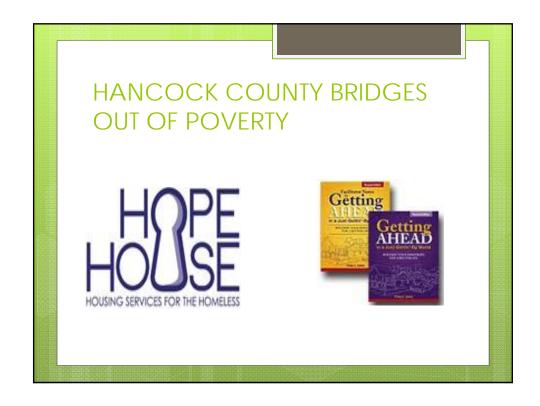
- · Determine who is doing what
- Determine a "point person" organization
- Do Bridges out of Poverty Training Train, Train, Train.
- Begin meeting together with those who "get it" and buy into the culture

KEY COMPONENTS TO CREATING A BRIDGES STEERING COMMITEE

- Identify key people from each sector form a steering committee
- Start Getting Ahead Classes
- Begin to do something together
- · Assess, Unite, Protect, Expand

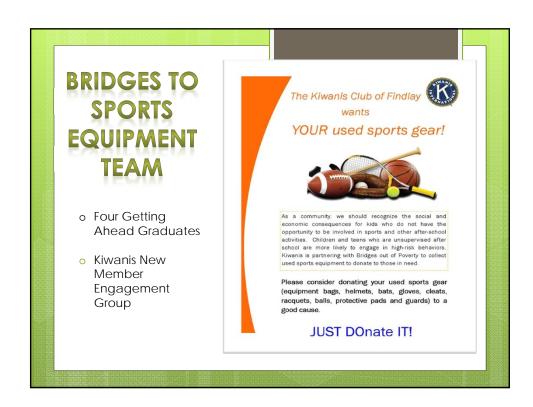
to watch The Factory Ministries video go to http://www.thefactoryministries.com





Mission Statement:

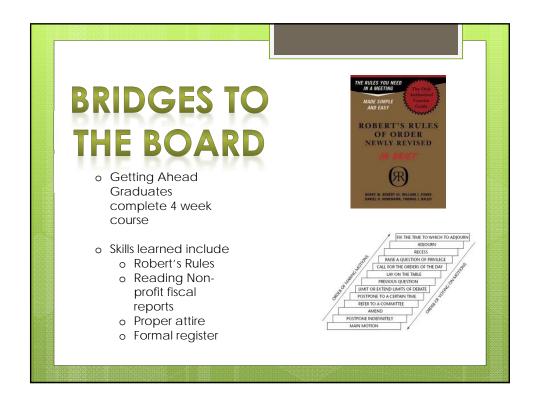
"We are committed to creating sustainable community solutions to poverty by collaboratively fostering human potential through trusting relationships, empowerment and education."



BRIDGES TO WORK CONNECTIONS

- o Raven Rock
- o 6 Months post graduation assistance
- Work force foot wear, uniforms and eye protection





GETTING FURTHER AHEAD

- Cooking Classes
- Budgeting Classes
- Couponing Classes
- Dressing for the Next Position
- Co-facilitation of Getting Ahead
- Breakfast Poverty Simulation
- Lunch PovertySimulation
- 3 Hour "In The Life of Poverty"

BRIDGES IN COMMUNITY SERVICE

- "Amy's" story
- "Michael's story"
- "Jesse's story"



FUTURE BRIDGING PROJECTS

- o Bridges to Voices of Freedom
- o Bridges to Re-entry
- Participation in theNationwide Getting AheadEvaluation
 - Conducted by Dr. Wahler and Philip DeVol, author of Getting Ahead



MY PAST STORY

 There will be a video clip inserted here from YouTube



Carol Steegman Bridges Coordinator Hancock County, OH Csteegman@findlayhopehouse.org (419)427-2848 (work)

www.findlayhopehouse.org

Follow us on Facebook: Hancock County Bridges Out

of Poverty

Follow me on Twitter: @Csteegman

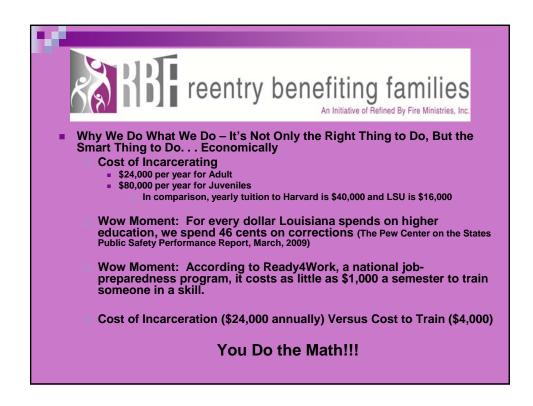
Blog: AhaProcess.com

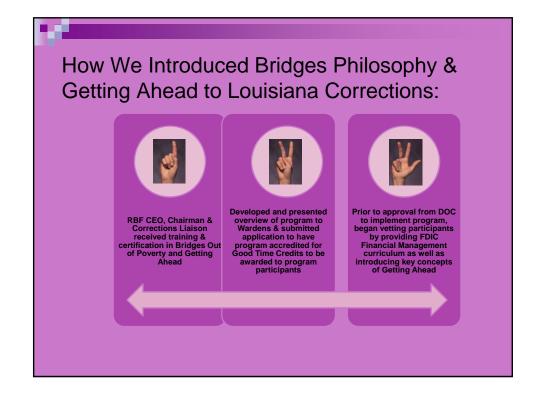


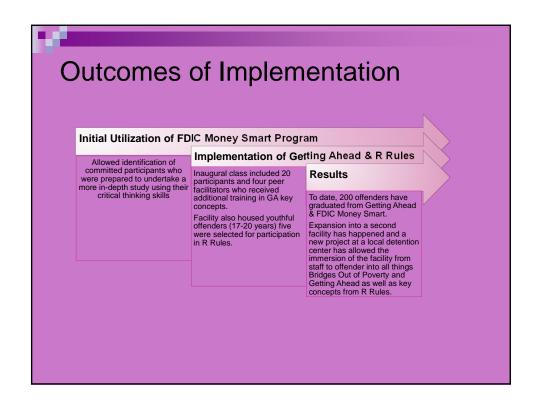


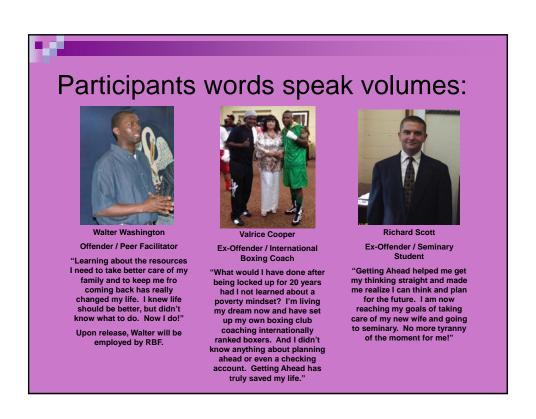








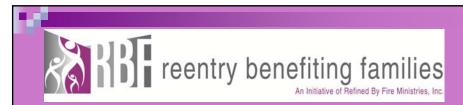






Key Elements to Consider When Implementing Prison Based Programs

- --A previous direct service partnership with a facility is important to gain approval from the administration, a comfort level from security and trust of the offenders who will participate.
- --At least two Nationally trained facilitators should be utilized. While a group of no more than 10-12 is recommended, having two trained facilitators helps to facilitate larger groups of 20 with breaking them down into two groups
- --Peer facilitators are extremely effective and can be identified out of the first Getting Ahead group. Providing them with additional facilitating skills training is also suggested.
- --Material resources should include a workbook for each participant, writing tablet, pens, pencils, portfolio to keep materials organized as well as a calendar, and calculator (if allowed by facility). Snacks are also a nice addition, again if allowed
- -- Classes should be held weekly for a minimum of 2 1/2 hours.
- --Participants for Getting Ahead should be at least 20 years old, have taken previous self-help classes and are approaching release (within in a year). R Rules participants should be 15-20 years old and are likely to need to "get their heads straight" types. R Rules helps motivate them to go on to GED / Skills Training



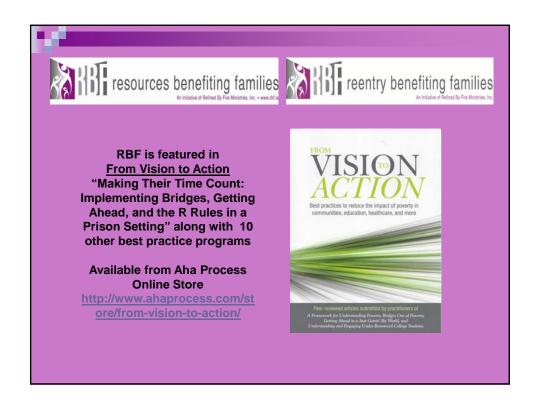
- Why We Do What We Do Is It Working?...
 - **Recidivism Rates (Repeat offenses)**
 - National 67.5%
 - Louisiana 48%
 - Dixon Correctional Institute

Prior to 2004 - 50%

Data from 2004 to 2012 - 36%

- Same time frame as aggressive implementation of pre-release life skills program, parenting, Solutions to Poverty/Financial Management programs and other reentry activities
- Wow Moment: For every 1% decrease in state recidivism a savings to the state budget is realized in the amount of \$12 million

Source: La. Dept. of Public Safety & Corrections

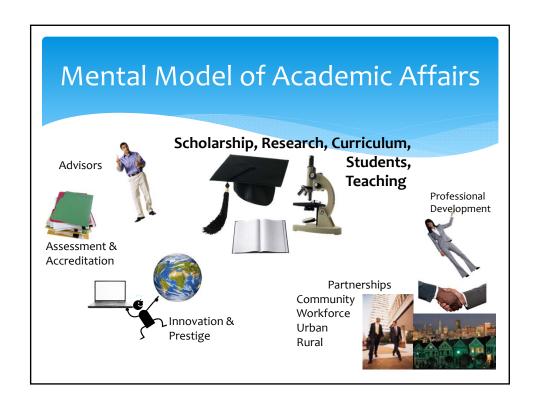


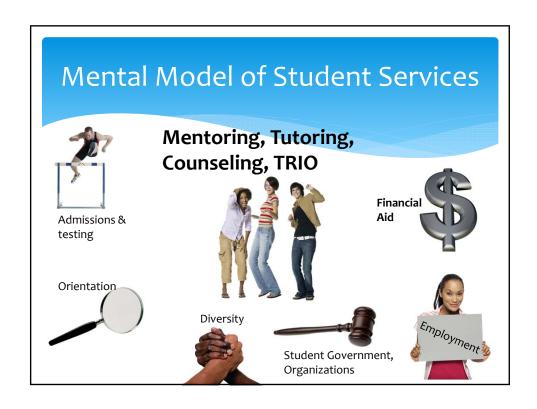


Colleges as Partners To End Poverty Karla M. Krodel

Colleges as Partners to End Poverty

- * Mental Model of Colleges
- * Hidden Rules and Driving Forces
- *Who, What, When, and How?
- * Maintaining the Relationship





Hidden Rules and Driving Forces

Academic Affairs

- * ACHEIVEMENT
- * Attendance
- * Timeliness
- * Self-governance
- * Proactive communication
- * Derailed chains of command
- Respect associated with position

Student Services

- * ACCOUNTABILITY & RELATIONSHIPS
- * Deadlines
- * Fees and penalties
- * Organization
- * Free resources

What are you talking to?

Type of school

- * Vocational school
- * Technical school
- * Community college
- * Private college
- * Proprietary college
- * University

Driving Force

Who are you talking to?

Position

Driving Force

- * President, Provost, VP Student Affairs
- * Deans
- * Faculty
- * Program managers/coordinators
- * Grant funded program staff
- * Committee

When to talk to people

Academic Calendar on-line

- Week before semester starts
- First week of September and February
- Avoid midterm and finals if working with faculty

Student Affairs Staff

- * Early summer
- NOT 2 weeks before and after semester starts
- * Winter break

How to approach

- * Follow the energy
- * Follow the money
- * Federal mandates
- * State initiatives
- * Local partnerships
- Initially, coordinating, possibly cooperating
- * Connecting to individual and program goals
- Revisit the MMs and connect your service or request to the MM

How to approach

- * Stop talking!!!
- * Identify the intersection of their need with yours
- Seek confirmation of understanding
- * Open ended questions "what", "when", "why", "how", "where"
- Listen for feelings and opinions and build rapport
- * Clarify definitions
- * Show "social proof" that their situation is similar to that of other people you've worked with.
- * Don't leave without "next steps"

Maintaining the Relationship

- * Long term planning
- * Establish timelines and responsibilities
- * Expect delays and SNAFUs
- * Give credit and recognition

- * Respect the chain of command
- * Share resources
- * Include stakeholders
- * Clarify authority and accountability
- * Data, Data, Data

Moving Things Along

- * Positive Deviance
- * Strategic Doing
 - * What could we do together?
 - * What should we do together?
 - * What WILL we do together?
 - * What have we learned in the past 30 days?

kmkrodel@me.com Karla Krodel Author, Consultant, and Director of Metro Education Outreach Youngstown State University

Building Resources and Human Capacity within the Faith-Based Organization

Kimberly J. Ruiz

What causes individuals to be under-resourced

Four Basic Causes

- Individual Choices/Behavior
- Human and Social Capital in the Community
- Exploitation
- Political/Economic Structures

Research on the resources

- Choices, behaviors, characteristics and habits of people in poverty
- Available to individuals, communities, and businesses
- On how people in poverty are exploited because they are in poverty
- Economic, political, and social policies at the international, national, state, and local levels.

WHAT IS HUMAN CAPACITY

When resources are available

- Create/enhance their own resource base: self-sustaining
- Choices that promote dignity, wellbeing, and continued development
- Give back to others
- Tools to negotiate almost any environment to promote self-preservation, personal wellbeing, and the well-being of others
- Grow spiritually

 It Begins with the development in a "situated learning" environment and depends on the relationships and information within that environment

Human Capacity is then defined by these characteristics

CHARACTERTISTICS OF A HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT MODEL

Interactive model

- Cognitive model
 - focuses on knowledge, thinking, and understandings
 - double-coded: cognitively and emotionally(Greenspand & Benderly, 1997)
- · Co-investigative, interactive approach
 - builds one-on-one relationship
 - mutual respect
- Creates language
 - express experience
- Mediates
 - tells the what, why, and how
- Relates and reframes individuals personal life
- Provides tools to move from sensory, physical understanding to abstract representational concept:
 - stories, parables, metaphors, analogies, and drawings
- Personal Choice
- Future story
- Development of resources

What model is being used in many churches

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- Institutional maintenance and development vs. human capacity development
- Believes most resources are in place; focus is spiritual resources
- Heavy emphasis on "Bonding" (people like you) rather than develop "Bridging" (people different)
- Knowledge provided to groups by "authorities"
 - Does not proactively build one-on-one interactions
 - Positions and knowledge provided in writing
- Language about spiritual experience is provided
- Very few tools offered to move from concrete to abstract
- Integration of knowledge into one's personal life is haphazard and related to personal choice; not embedded into the institution
- Ask member to give resources to the institution
 - May or may not develop resources in the members

Why do we need a Human Capacity Development Model

Why do we need a Human Capacity Development Model

TO MOVE TO SUSTAINABILITY

- When resources are limited they need to be developed
- Resources can be developed at any stage of life
- Support system is needed

YOUNG PEOPLE

 Have grown up with Internet which provides: Interactive model of one-on-one building within a co-investigative knowledge experience, e.g., Facebook, Twitter

FAMILY

- Happening less and less
- Institution that makes human capacity it's mission will rule next century
- HC primarily through Media with mixed reviews

Where did we Get the Human Capacity Development Model

- Jesus provided it
- He did not go to the religious organizations, government agencies, or corporate sponsors and say give us money and resources
- He went to the people themselves and said "let me tell you how you personally can have salvation."
- 2nd he instructed his disciples to provide basic resources within relationships
- "Love your neighbor as yourself" (Mark 12:31)

Resource/Human Capacity

- It's a cognitive model
- Focuses on knowledge, thinking, and understandings
- Learning is double-coded: both cognitively and emotionally.
- Emotionally coding comes from the relationship
- "Ask and it shall be given you; seek and you will find; knock and the door will be opened to you" (Luke 11:9)

Resources/ Human Capacity

- It is co-investigative
- Interactive approach
- Builds one-on-one relationships of mutual respect
- With individuals who are different from you
 - Jesus 12 disciples could not have been more different in personality, in occupation, in background.
 - From the lepers to the Samaritan woman at the well
 - Tax collectors to prostitutes even the dead (Lazarus)
 - HE made deep connections with everyone he met

It assigns a language

- "For God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life. For God did not send his Son, into the world to condemn the world, but to save the world through him." (John 3:16-17)
- It mediates (tells what, why, how).
 - "I am the way, the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me." (John 14:6)

Resources/Human Capacity

- It relates to and reframes the individual's personal life.
 - "But the fruit of the spirit is love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness and self-control ... (Galatians 5:22-23)
- Provides tools to move from a sensory, physical understanding to an abstract, representational concept (stories, parables, metaphors, analogies and drawings)
- Jesus used these tools constantly, often telling parables and other stories
 - "I am the vine; you are the branches" (analogy, John 15:5) the parable of the good Samaritan (Luke 10:25-37), the prodigal son(Luke 15:11-31

Resources/Human Capacity

- It allows for personal choice
 - "Your Faith has saved you; go in peace."(Luke7:50)
- It always has a future story at an individual level.
 - "But seek first his kingdom and his righteousness, and all these things will be given to you as well."(Matthew5:33)
- It results in the development of resources
 - "Give to Caesar what is Caesar's, and to God what is God's." (Luke 20:25)

Why do we need the resources and prosperity this model develops

- The better resourced a person is, the more the whole community is sustainable
- · Greater opportunity for learning and development
- Can focus time on that and not constantly on survival
- A BASIC RULE IN NATURE IS THIS: TO RECEIVE YOU MUST GIVE AND VICE VERSA
 - The ocean ebbs and flows
 - Plants take in the air and water and give back food
 - Prosperity allows for the process of giving and receiving
- THIS INCLUDES THE GIVING AND SHARING OF INFORMATION "GIVE, AND IT WILL BE GIVEN TO YOU" (LUKE 6:38)

What does the church have to offer individuals from poverty

- Huge pool of individuals that have huge human capacity, knowledge bases, talents, understandings, language, and resources.
- If utilized the church has the potential to provide:
 - Cognitive
 - Spiritual and emotional tools
- To provide individuals in poverty to become resourced
- To get past survival (money and thinking)

FOOD

- Many resourced become frustrated with the bridge card (food stamps) being used a way they wouldn't use (prepared, expensive)
- To prepare food
 - Electricity
 - Ability to plan
 - Pots and pans
 - Knowledge base about preparing
 - Tools to do that
 - Reading skills
 - Time to prepare
 - Working refrigerator utensils
 - Recipes

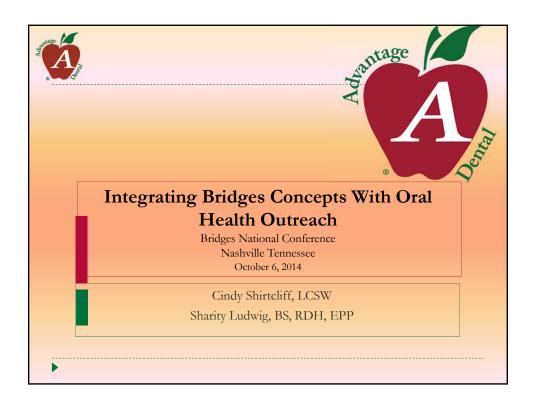
If you moved three times in three months or you are homeless, you don't have these basic resources.

Does Human Capacity Help Adults Transition out of Poverty?

- aha! Process using model for several years
- Takes 2-5 years to successfully build a resource base that is self-sustaining
- RESOURCES
 - Bridges communities
 - Built upon "Getting Ahead"
 - Provides knowledge base and social bridging capital relationships = development of resources

DISCIPLESHIP

- "For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink, I was a stranger and you invited me in, I needed clothes and you clothe me, I was sick and you looked after me, I was in prison and you came to visit me."
- This is not only at a physical level, but also at a very cognitive level:
 - Hungering for information
 - Thirsting for knowledge
 - Developing social bridging capital (a stranger)
 - Providing comfort and support (sick at heart ... emotional well being)
 - Giving belonging and identity (clothing)
 - Giving new ideas (no longer imprisoned) some people greatest prison is there own mind
- HE WENT TO THE PEOPLE BY PROVIDING INFORMATION AND RELATIONSHIP!





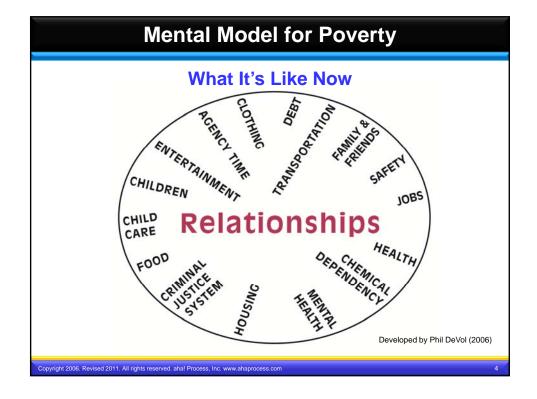


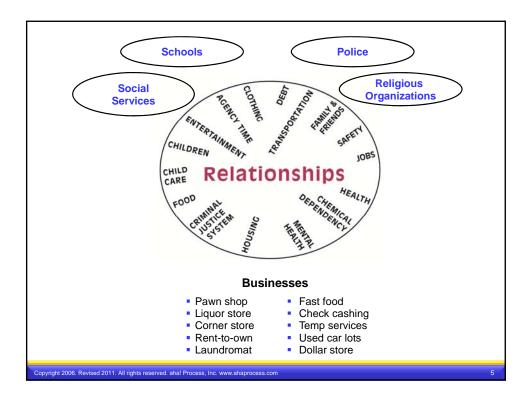
Advantage Dental – Company History

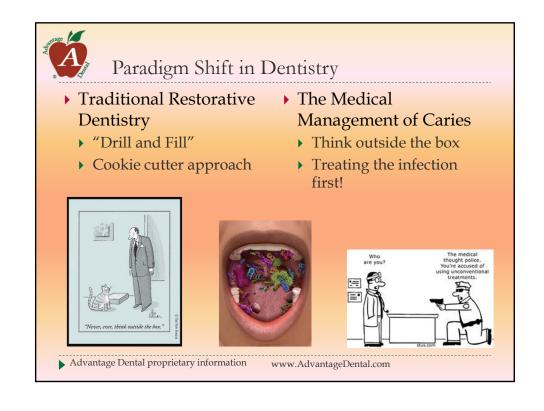
- Company started in 1994 to create access for Medicaid members
- Model of care
 - Staff Based Clinic
 - Provider Network
 - ▶ Expanded Practice Permit Dental Hygienist
 - Collaborative efforts with Community Partners
 - Advanced Dental Information Network (ADIN)

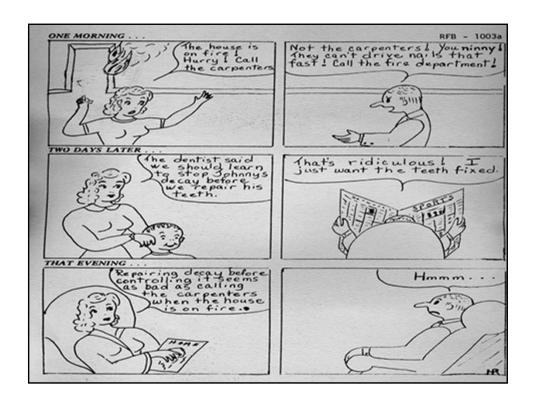
Advantage Dental proprietary information

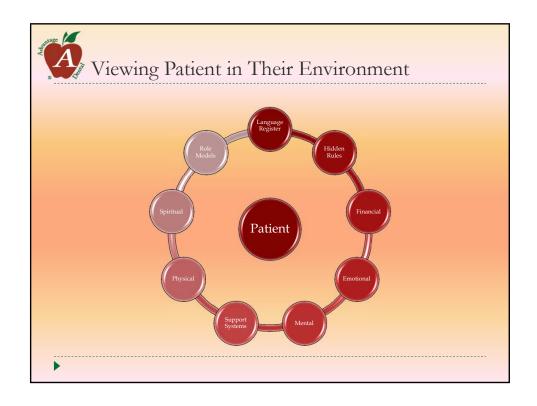
www.AdvantageDental.com

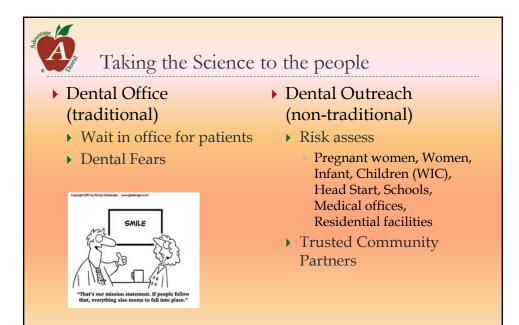






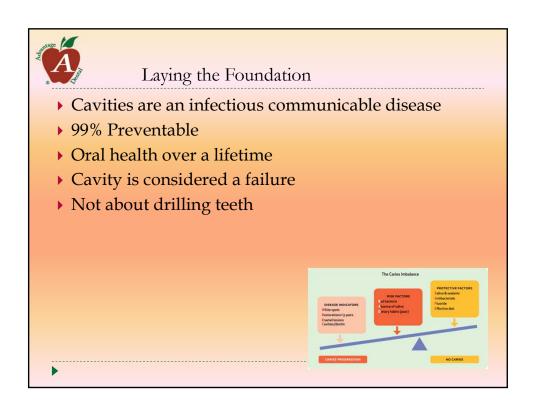






www.AdvantageDental.com

▶ Advantage Dental proprietary information



Co-Investigating Health Issues



- The SES (socioeconomic status) gradient.
- The richer you are, the healthier you are.
- The poorer you are, the sicker you are.
- Living in poverty is a risk factor for stressrelated illnesses.
- It is NOT entirely due to lack of access.

Source: Why Zebras Don't Get Ulcers, (1998), by Robert Sapolsky.

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11

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.

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12

No significant learning occurs without a significant relationship.

-Dr. James Comer

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13



Bridging Dental Care with Bridges Health

Patient Centered Care

- ▶ Rapport Building
- Promote patient engagement
- Ask them vs Tell them
- Awareness and Understanding Preventative treatment plan
- Better understanding to reduce barriers to care

Bridges Health Concepts

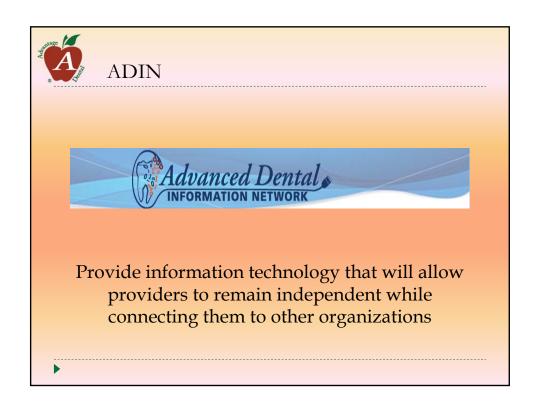
- Understand hidden rules
- Relate & engage
- Future Focus message
- Develop plan

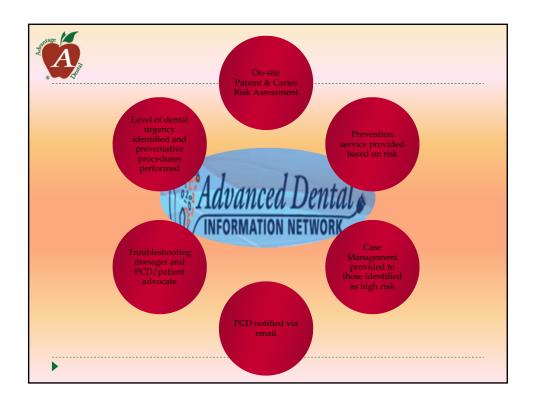


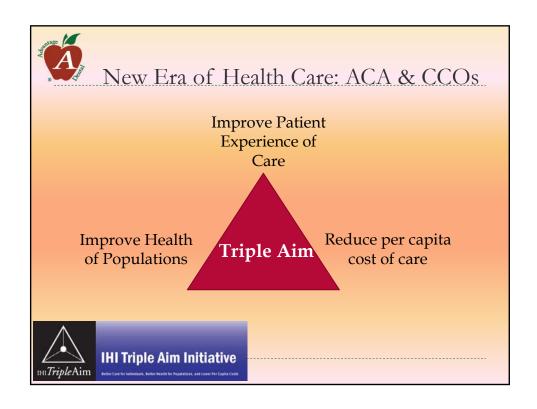
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Bringing Bridges to the Organization and Community

- Douglas County Transformation Plan
 - Adopted provider and staff training around poverty as our Cultural Competency measure in addressing Health Equity and Disparity
- Advantage Dental Mission
 - Bridges Out of Poverty Certified Trainer within the company

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Douglas County Collaborative Efforts

- CAPP Child Abuse Prevention Partnership
- ▶ ADAPT Substance Abuse Treatment Provider
- UCC Umpqua Community College
- ▶ DHS Department of Human Services
- Advantage Dental
- ▶ Planned and developed budget to host one day community training with Terie Dreussi-Smith for 200 participants

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www.AdvantageDental.com



Douglas County Community Partner Engagement

- Umpqua Health Alliance Dr. Christine Seals
- Advantage Dental
- ▶ CAPP
- Douglas County Health & Social Services
- Mercy Medical Center Hospital
- ▶ Cow Creek Tribe of Umpqua Indians
- Community sponsor of in-kind services

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Integration of Bridges Concepts

Advantage Dental

- Certified trainer
 - trained 12 other entities in Bridges concepts
- New staff on-boarding
 - Bridges introductory training
- Onsite training
 - Clinic providers and staff
 - Administration staff
- Webinars
 - Expanded Practice Dental Hygienist
 - Providers & staff
- Annual Summer Meeting
 - Network dentist & staff

▶ Advantage Dental proprietary information

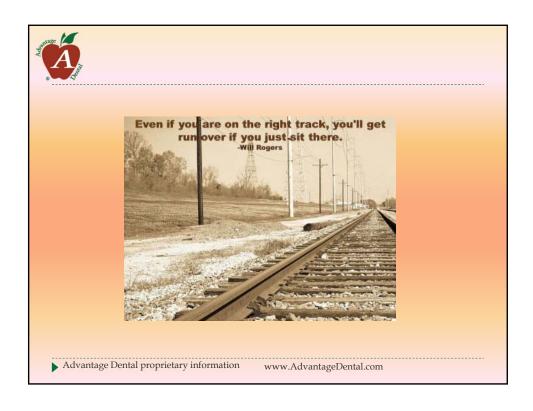
Douglas County

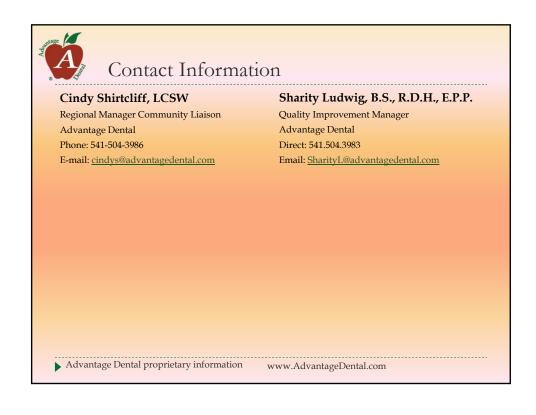
- Trained other entities in Bridges concepts
- Hosted Bridges Conference
 - ▶ 1 day in 2013
 - ▶ 2 days in 2014

CAPP & collaborators hosted Terie Dreussi-Smith

• Over 500 community members have attended the two trainings

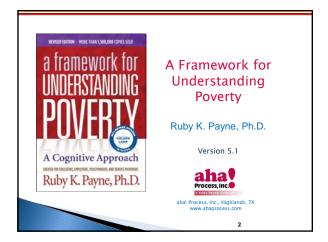
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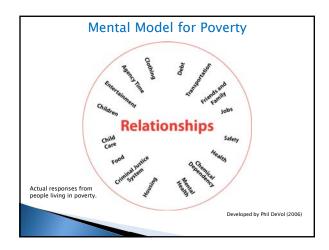
THE ART OF QUESTIONING

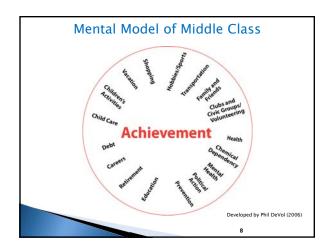
Connecting the Framework of Poverty to the Framework of Teaching

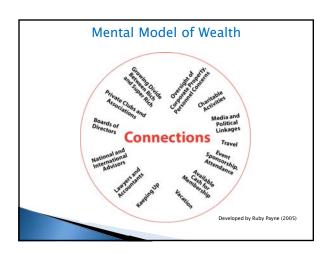


Continuum of Resources UNDER-RESOURCED Instability/crisis Stability Isolation Exposure Dysfunction Functionality Concrete reality Abstract representational reality Casual, oral language Written, formal register Thought polarization Option seeking Survival Abundance No work/intermittent work Work/careers/larger cause Poverty Prosperity Less educated More educated

What is this cognitive frame?	
Relationships and knowledge	
Thinking	
Demands of Resources environment	
A COGNITIVE MODEL	
4	
]
Knowledge is a key form of	
privilege, as are social	
access, race, and money. How you spend your time	
determines your	
knowledge base to a large extent.	
SACORE	
	,
How you spend your time	
determines your knowledge.	







Key Point Most schools and businesses operate from middle-class norms and values. **Key Point** Individuals bring with them the hidden rules of the class in which they were raised. **Key Point** Hidden rules about time and money:



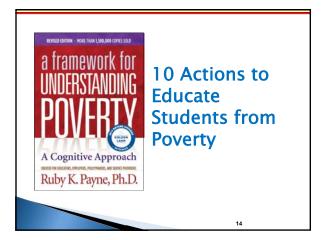
Key Point

Three things that help one move out of poverty are:

- Education
- Relationships
- Employment



13



Action

Action

My?

1 Build relationships of mutual respect.

2 Teach students the hidden rules of school.

3 Analyze the resources of your students, and make interventions based on resources the students have access to.

4 Teach formal register, the language of school and work.

5 Teach abstract processes.

All learning involves what, why, and how. The how piece must be directly stugist for tasks to be done.

Mental models translate between the abstract processes and dynamics.

Use the adult vioic and reframing to change behaviors.

Use the adult vioic and reframing to change behaviors.

Understand the family resources and dynamics.

Use the adult vioic and reframing to change behaviors.

Understand the family resources and dynamics.

So students are get past the third grade reading level so they call the search of the students how to ask questions.

So students are get past the third grade reading level so they call the process and sheaf they don't know.

ACTION 10

Teach how to ask questions.

WHY?

So students can get past the third-grade reading level—and so they can get inside their head and know what they know and what they don't know.

LIFELONG SKILL

- > SOFT SKILLS IN THE WORKFORCE
- ▶ EMPLOYABLE
- ▶ OBTAIN RESOURCES
- ▶ OBTAIN KNOWLEDGE

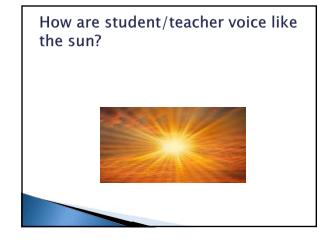
"Helping teachers become strategic questioners takes us only halfway to our goal. Our students must see questioning as a productive way to contribute to classroom dialogue and, most important, a mind tool for learning."

Brookhart and Moss

RESULTS OF STUDENTS DEVELOPING THE KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, AND DISPOSITION OF AN EFFECTIVE QUESTIONER

- Develop independence and autonomy
- Construct deeper and ricer meaning for important content and concepts
- Take more responsibility for their own learning
- Learn and practice discipline-specific ways of thinking
- Discover how to persist during a challenge by seeking accuracy and clarity
- Explain and express themselves more easily
- Think deeply about what they are trying to achieve and master
- Seek explanations and alternatives more frequently
- Use self-assessment to monitor and evaluate their own understanding

Quantity vs. Quality



How do you help students to ask productive, effective questions?	
_	
MODEL, MODEL	
 VERBALLY PRAISE/RECOGNIZE WHEN STUDENTS ASK A "GOOD" QUESITON PHASE IN USING QUESTION STEMS OR 	
FRAMES WRITE QUESTIONS FOR FOMATIVE ASSESSMENT	
Think about it	
Tillik about it	
What is the relationship between effective questioning and effective classroom discussion?	

Effective Questioning + Discussion

Leads students to...

- Deeper understanding of content
- Rethinking viewpoints
- Making connections
- Also sets the stage for engaging discussions

Quality of Questioning/Prompts

High quality prompts...

- Cause students to think and reflect
- Deepen student understanding
- Test student ideas against those of their classmates

Quality of Questioning/Prompts

High quality prompts...

- Cause students to think and reflect
- Deepen student understanding
- Test student ideas against those of their classmates

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Think about it	
What is the difference between high cognitive level and low	
cognitive level questions?	
	_
Think about it	
Should all questions be high	
level questions?	
Professional Growth and Effectiveness System	
Effective Questioning Skills:	
Read the 3b Component of Using	
Questioning and Discussion Techniques 2. Highlight interesting or powerful words and phrases	
3. Discuss with <i>Thinking Partner</i>	

Professional Growth and Effectiveness System **Effective Questioning Skills:** Read the 3b Component of Using Questioning and Discussion Techniques **Performance Levels** 2. Highlight interesting or powerful words and phrases 3. Discuss with *Thinking Partner* **Unsatisfactory (Ineffective)** Teacher's questions are of low cognitive challenge, require single correct responses, and are asked in rapid succession. Interaction between teacher and students is predominantly recitation style, with the teacher mediating all questions and answers. A few students dominate the discussion. **Unsatisfactory (Ineffective)** Teacher's questions are of low cognitive challenge, require single correct responses, and are asked in rapid succession. Interaction between teacher and students is predominantly recitation style, with the teacher mediating all questions and answers. A few students

dominate the discussion.

Basic (Developing)

Teacher's questions lead students through a single path of inquiry, with answers seemingly determined in advance. Alternatively, the teacher attempts to frame some questions designed to promote student thinking and understanding, but only a few students are involved. Teacher attempts to engage all students in the discussion and to encourage them to respond to one another, but with uneven results.

Basic (Developing)

Teacher's questions lead students through a single path of inquiry, with answers seemingly determined in advance. Alternatively, the teacher attempts to frame some questions designed to promote student thinking and understanding, but only a few students are involved. Teacher attempts to engage all students in the discussion and to encourage them to respond to one another, but with uneven results.

Proficient (Accomplished)

Although the teacher may use some low-level questions, he or she asks the students questions designed to promote student thinking and understanding. The teacher creates a genuine discussion among students, providing adequate time for students to respond and stepping aside when appropriate. The teacher successfully engages most students in the discussion, employing a range of strategies to ensure that most students are heard.

Proficient (Accomplished)

Although the teacher may use some low-level questions, he or she asks the students questions designed to promote student thinking and understanding. The teacher creates a genuine discussion among students, providing adequate time for students to respond and stepping aside when appropriate. The teacher successfully engages most students in the discussion, employing a range of strategies to ensure that most students are heard.

Distinguished (Exemplary)

Teacher uses a variety or series of questions or prompts to challenge students cognitively, advance high-level thinking and discourse, and promote metacognition. Students formulate many questions, initiate topics, and make unsolicited contributions. Students themselves ensure that all voices are heard in the discussion.

Distinguished (Exemplary)

Teacher uses a variety or series of questions or prompts to challenge students cognitively, advance high-level thinking and discourse, and promote metacognition. Students formulate many questions, initiate topics, and make unsolicited contributions. Students themselves ensure that all voices are heard in the discussion.

Five Templates for Effective Questions

- A Range of Answers
- A Statement
- Right and Wrong
- Starting from the Answer or End
- *An Opposing Standpoint

A Range of Answers Description: Impact: Ask a question and give a range of possible answers for children statistics are seen and provide a range of possible answers for children statistics.

Ask a question and give a range of possible answers for children to discuss. Include definite yes answers , definite no answers and some ambiguous answers to enrich the discussion. This template is not helpful when only one answer is correct and the rest are wrong, because there is very little to discuss.

Develops thinking skills Improves reasoning skills Promotes discussion and explanation Reveals misconceptions Encourages debate

Is this happening because the cats are trained, this was a fluke, or the cats learned on their own?

Description:

Simply turn a question into a statement and ask whether pupils agree or disagree with the statement, and give reasons. "Closed questions" with only one right answer, are clearly not as effective as those which need explanation.

Encourages open discussion and debate Develops critical thinking Reveals
misconceptions and
understanding
Gives students
confidence in
expressing their
opinions

Do not make children aware of a learning difficulty as it will damage their self-esteem.

AGREE OR DISAGREE? JUSTIFY YOUR OPINION.

Description:

Two opposites are presented to the students. They are told one is "right" and one is "wrong", and they have to decide how we know this to be true. this to be true.

Identifies the success criteria
Stimulates curiosity and interest
Assesses knowledge
Reinforces previous

- Demands explanation

	•
_	
Are both of these number	
sentences true?	
_	
8+2=10 8-2=10	
_	
_	
	1
Starting from the Answer or End	
Description: Impact:	
This involves giving Promotes reasoning skills students the "answer" or Elicits prior knowledge	
This involves giving students the "answer" or endpoint at the beginning and asking what they think the question might have been arrived at or why they think it is correct. This success criteria	
changes the focus from the Good for assessment	
the reasons for the answer. Come up with their own ideas an solutions at	
many levels	
Water gas the mass and ships	
Water, gas, the moon, and shiny material can all do this. What might the	
question have been?	
The answer is square. What might the	
question have been?	
The prince kissed Sleeping Beauty and she woke up. What needs to take place	
in the story before this happens?	

Opposing Standpoint Description: This template involves introducing a different point of view in the question, rather than the conventional slant. (sometimes sounds like the devil's advocate) Develops respect for other points of view Teachers get students to substantiate their opinions Encourages lateral thinking How could Cinderella have helped her stepmother become a better person? How are questions like a window?

Strategies to Help Effective Questioning

- Take a questioning snapshot
- Use strategies that promote wait time
- Following questions with planned thinking extenders

Take a Questioning Snapshot

- Teachers choose a lesson
- Observe using a recording device to gather data
- Reflect on the data

REAL DATA..

Analyze the question activity



WAIT TIME

How is using wait time like using an interstate highway?

Using Strategies That Promote

- Thinking Time, No Hands Up
- Pair Thinking, No Hands Up
- Square Thinking, No Hands Up

teacher asks a

After a student answers a question

Following		
Planne		

Explanation:

- Gets students thinking and engages them in formative discussions
 The power of the question is multiplied when teachers plan for and use strategies to extend thinking.

Inviting students to elaborate and offer more information
Reinforcing useful ideas, processes, or concepts contained in a response Encouraging further questioning and speculation
Modeling how to summarize
Reflecting on the use of a certain strategy or process

Question Shells

Questions requiring higher cognitive thinking are purposefully "framed".

Look at the Question Shell Handout

Two basic frames

- "Why is _____ an example of _____?
- "Why is _____ and ____ is not?

Writing Multiple-Choice Questions Question: a. b. c. d. Three Rules: 1. One wrong-answer choice must be funny. 2. Only one answer choice can be right. 3. May not use "all of the above," "none of the above," etc. **Content Specific Questions** Different content requires the use of different thinking strategies.

Math Questions

- 1. Stems (see explanation below) need to use the terminology.
- 2. Distracters are:
 - Incorrect operation
 - ■Incorrect order
 - Decimal in wrong place
 - Answer in wrong form (percentage instead of number, etc.)
 - Missed step
 - Unnecessary information included
 - ■Computational errors

Research-Based Strai	tegies: Narrowing	the Achievement	Gap for Under	-Resourced	Students, b	y Ruby K.	Payr
Research-Based Strai							

60

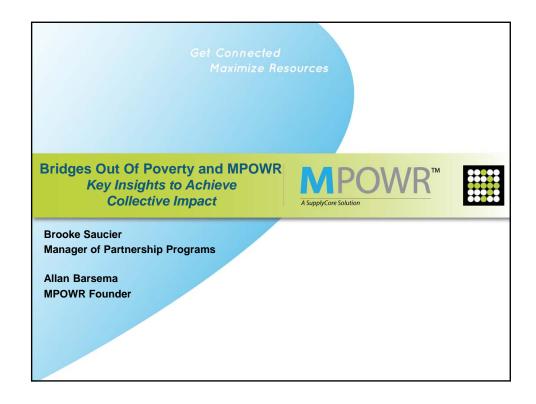
	_
Social Studies Question Stem Starters	
Secondary (Grades 5-12) 1. How are different ways of life determined by location? 2. How do/did adapt to their environment? 3. How are/were the roles of the different from the	
4. What circumstances led to changes in the lives of?5. What would happen to the civilization if?	
6. How are the and the similar and different? 7. What connects the grouping? 8. What was the response by to the?	
How did the actions of conflict with?How did the feel about?	
11. What is the correct sequence for the events?12. What are the connections between the events listed/shown?	
13. What contributed the MOST to? 14. What are reasons for?	
Devices Corrio Remathy Note From Research-Based Stategies. Narrowing the Achievement Cap for Under-Resourced Students, by Ruby k. Payne, 2010. 61	
Social Studies Question Stem Starters	
(continued) Secondary (Grades 5-12)	
15. What arecauses of/for?	
16. What are effects of/for the? 17. Why do you think the was successful or	
unsuccessful? 18. Between which years did the number	
increase/decrease/remain the same? What explains	
this answer? 19. What was the status of before/after the?	
20. How did the presence of affect the?	
21. What is the relative/absolute location of? 22. How was propaganda used during?	
23. What determines whether an event is labeled as a "turning point"?	
24. How did the and the affect the?	
25. What are "primary resources" and why are they important?	
Developed: Connie Abernathy Note: From Research-Based Strategies: Narrowing the Achievement Gap for Under-Resourced Students, by Ruby K. Payne, 2010.	
62	
Social Studies Question Stem Starters	
(continued)	
Secondary (Grades 5-12)	
26. How would your life be different today if? 27. How are the maps, events, and/or people	
similar and different?	
28. What is the difference between a primary source and secondary source?	
29. What were (person's) problems and how	
successful or unsuccessful were attempts to resolve each problem?	
30. Which opinion would you judge valid, unacceptable? Why?	
31. What actions taken by led to?	
32. Do you agree or disagree with? Why? 33. What is the writer's point of view?	
Note: From Research-Based Strategies: Narrowing the Achievement Gap	

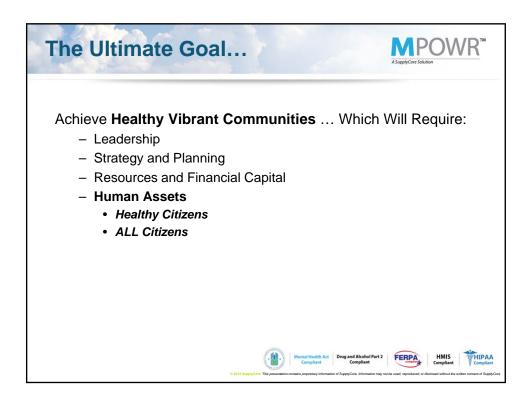


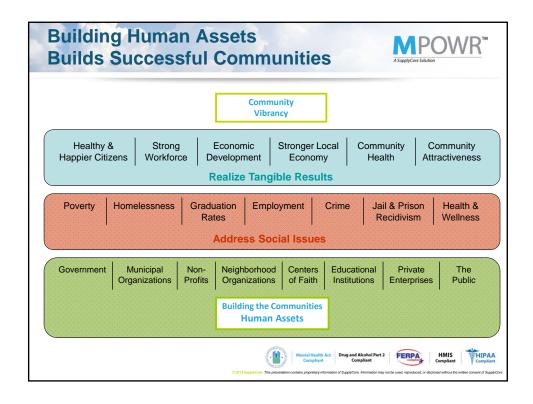
Continue to plan ahead

"It is especially important for teams of teachers in every discipline to make the development and refinement of good, ...questions among their highest priorities."

> Mike Schmoker Focus



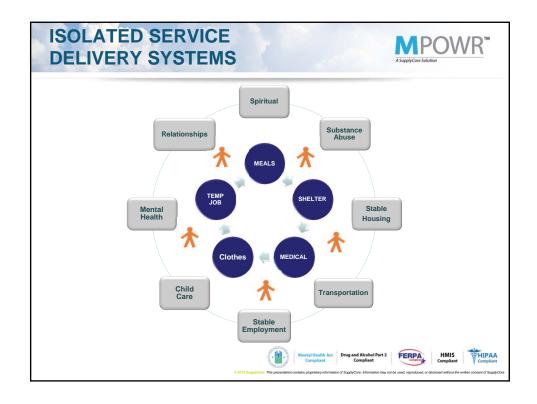


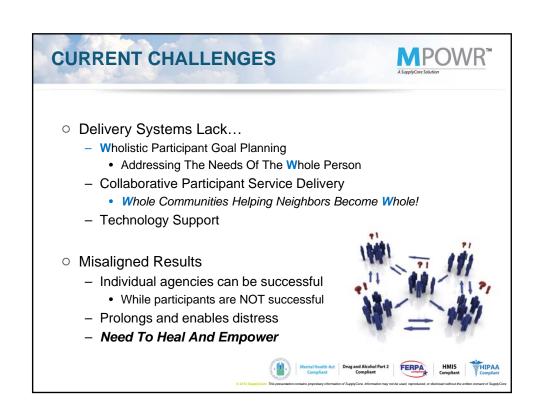


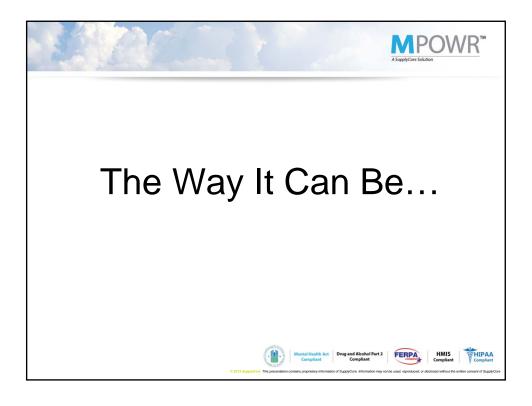


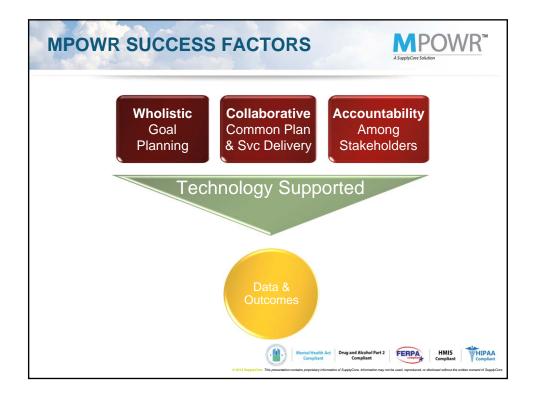
Human Service Delivery - The Way It Is... - The Way It Can Be... Tools To Make It More Effective Program Alcohol Part 2 Compilent Program Alcohol Part 2 Prog







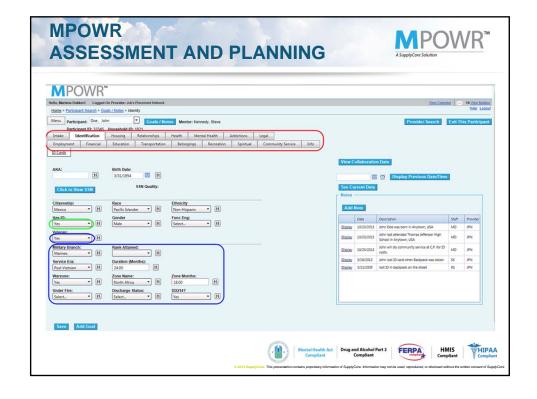


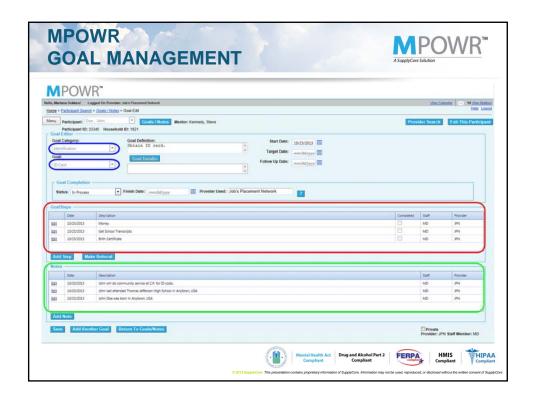


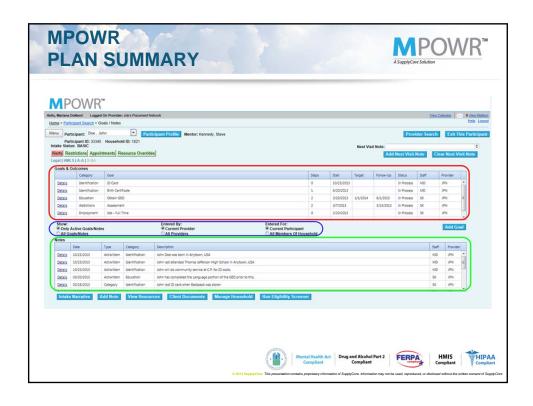


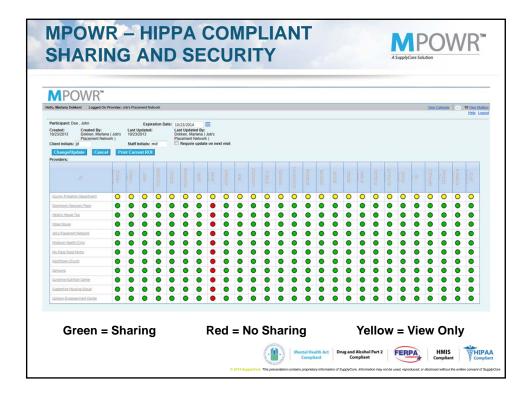


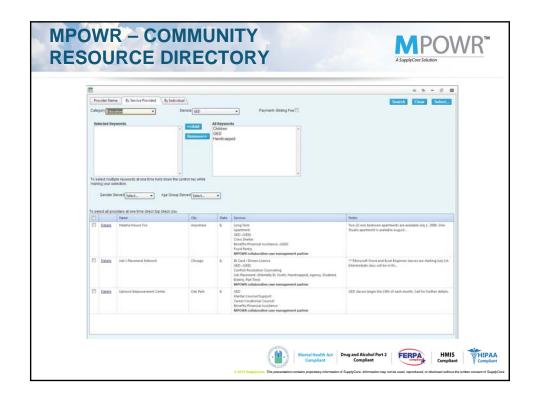


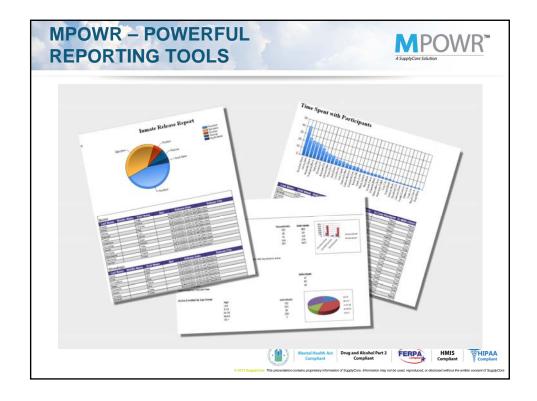


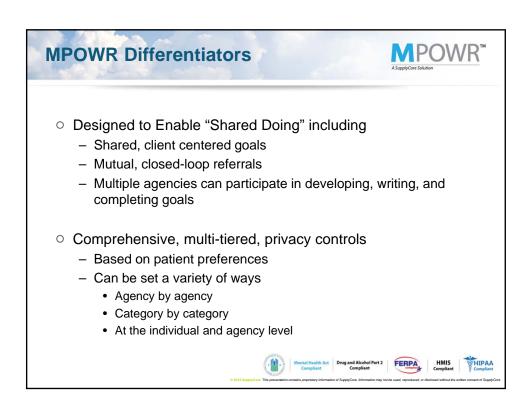










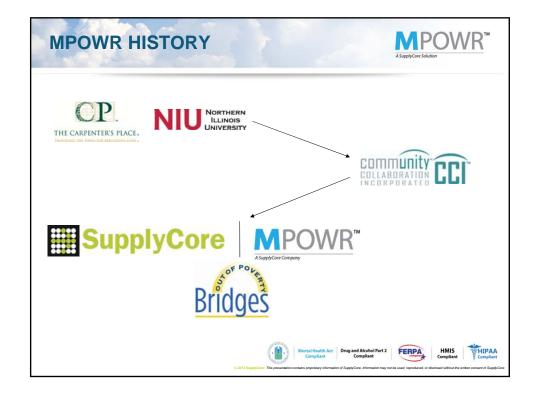


MPOWR Differentiators

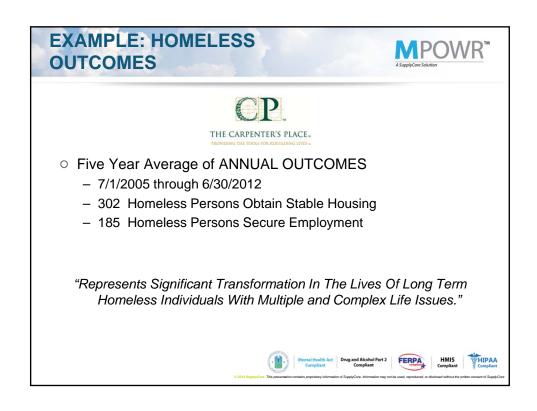


- Designed BY Case Managers FOR Case Managers
 - Supports Effective Case Management Activities
 - Reduces Implementation Resistance
 - Increases Staff Moral and Retention
- Participant Centered vs. Program Centered
 - Focuses On An Individuals Goals, and Accomplishment Of Them
 - Not Merely Programs Fulfillments and Widgets Dispensed
- Collaborative Real-Time Data Sharing
 - Work Together On Common Comprehensive Goal Plans
- Automatically Tracks During The Case Management Process
 - Data Needed For Funding Requirements
 - Individual, Agency, and Collective Results and Outcomes
 - Attendant Information such as Gaps In Resources, Referral Patterns, Etc.









EXAMPLE: JAIL RE-ENTRY OUTCOMES





- Homeless Jail Reentry Pilot Program
 - 85% Average County Jail Recidivism
 - 18% Average Pilot Jail Recidivism
 - 77 days Average County Jail Stay 77 Days
 - 10 days Average Pilot Jail Stay 10 Days

"The Last 12-Month Report Covering 88 Program Participants Saved Winnebago County, IL \$348,920 In One year In Jail Stay Days Alone!"



Mental Health Act Compliant Compliant







MINNEAPOLIS 'NORTHSIDE ACHIEVEMENT ZONE'



- Nations Largest Urban Promise Neighborhood 'Cradle to College' implementation
- MPOWR Is The Backbone Technology Used By NAZ Connectors To Develop Whole Family Plans And Achieve Participant Goals



- Increased Participant Retention From 15% to 94%
- Documenting Individual & Family Outcomes
- Recently Awarded \$28 Million Dollars By DOE
 For Further Development and Expansion In Minneapolis

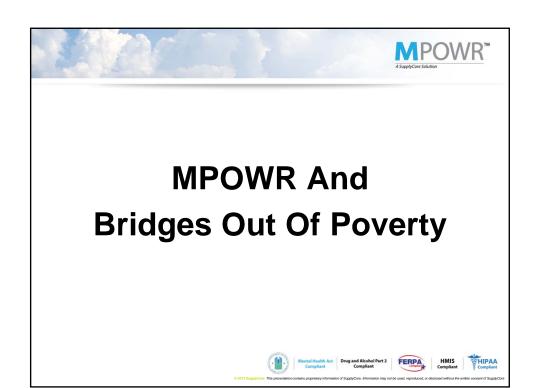


Mental Health Act Compliant Compliant Compliant









MPOWR + Bridges A Complete Package...

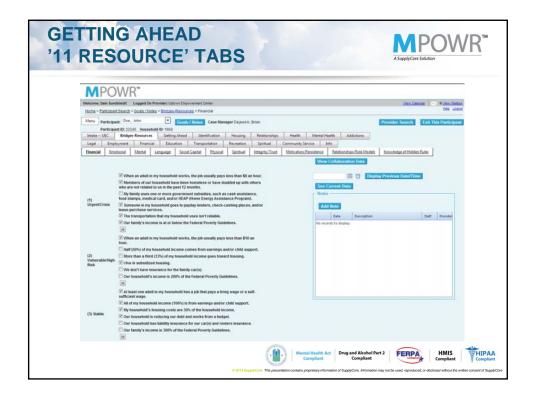


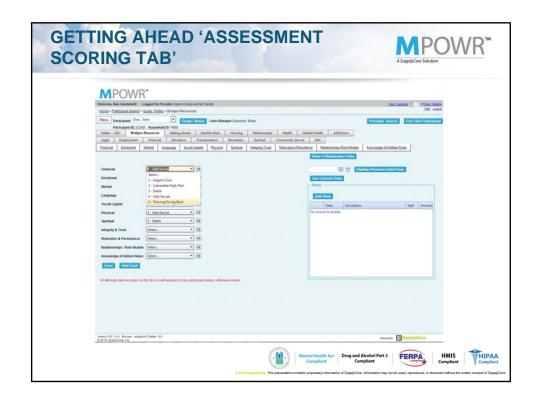
MPOWR Covers the More Objective 15 Areas of Life

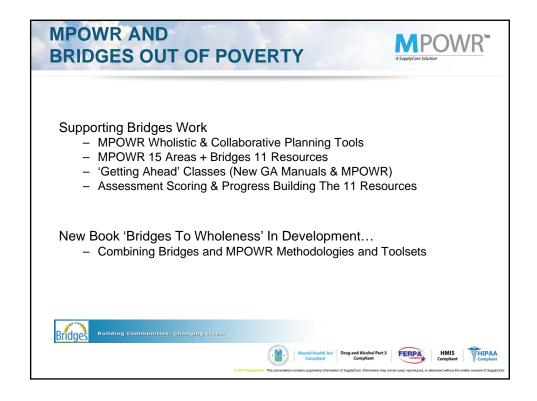
The Bridges Out Of Poverty 11 Resources Add The More Subjective Personal Components Of Life

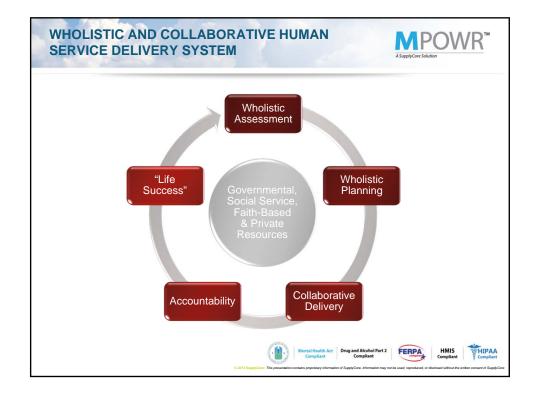
- Motivation and Persistence
- Emotional Stability and Strength
- Integrity & Trust
- Knowledge of Hidden Rules of Class (Poverty, Middle Class and Wealth)
- Language and Communication
- Mental and Cognitive Skillsets
- Relationships and Role Models
- Building Social Capital











Wholistic & Collaborative Results



- Increased Efficiencies
 - Individual Programs And Resources
 - Delivery System As A Whole (Also Reduces Abuse of Services)
- Greater Outcomes
- Lower Recidivism
- Healing and Empowering









MPOWR Supports Collectively Impacting Lives



The Five Conditions of Collective Impact

- Common Agenda
 - Collectively Assist An Individual or Family To Attain Success
- Shared Measurement
 - Working Together on Common Individual Client Goal Attainments
 - Common Community Indicators for Poverty, Education, Health, Others...
- Mutually Reinforcing Activities
 - Supporting Each Others Efforts On Common Client Goal Plans
- Continuous Communication
 - Real Time Technology Supported Data Sharing
- Backbone Support
 - MPOWR Provides The Communication Technology Backbone









ADDRESS MULTIPLE COMMUNITY ISSUES CONCURRENTLY



Technology Supported Collaborations Can Collectively Impact

- Poverty
- Homeless
- Education
- Re-Entry
- Health
- Employment
- Disaster Recovery
- Any Scenario Requiring Personal Assessment, Planning, and Resource Coordination...











QUESTIONS & CONTACT



Contact Bridges or Schedule an MPOWR Demonstration...

MPOWR, a SupplyCore Solution MPOWR@SupplyCore.com 815-316-6390 www.MPOWR.com

Brooke Saucier Manager of Partnership Programs Brooke.Saucier@SupplyCore.com

(815) 997-1660 - office (815) 298-2392 - cell













Beacon Voice

- Who are we?
- Tools for GA investigators and graduates.
- Demo
- Future focus on GA communities and research.
- Q&A

Who Are We?

- Who are these computer geeks?
- What are they doing at a conference on poverty?
- And why are they hanging out with Phil DeVol???

Beacon Voice Tech Team Sam Raudabaugh COLLEGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH OSU College of Engineering SMART scholar at Wright Patt AFB Mobile app developer adivo Bill Raudabaugh **Omnicare OSU College of Engineering Founder of Adivo Health Informatics** NATIONWIDE CHILDREN'S Jill Raudabaugh THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE OSU College of Engineering OSU Masters Public Health **Battelle** Anthem.

Our Mission

- 1. To help GA grads investigate what's true in their lives and communities.
 - Provide tools for organizing and tracking.
 - Give GA grads a voice.
- 2. To help researchers and community leaders hear the voice of GA Grads.
 - The truth needs facts and facts need data.
 - Translate voice of GA grads into actionable data.

GA Investigators & Grads

- Founded in the goals of the Getting Ahead program.
- Designed with input from GA investigators and grads.
- Suite of smartphone apps designed to help GA investigators and grads achieve their goals and have a voice.

Getting Ahead Goals

Assist Getting Ahead Investigators to:

- Take charge of their lives.
- Stabilize their situations.
- Build resources.
- Participate in solving community problems.

Design Goals

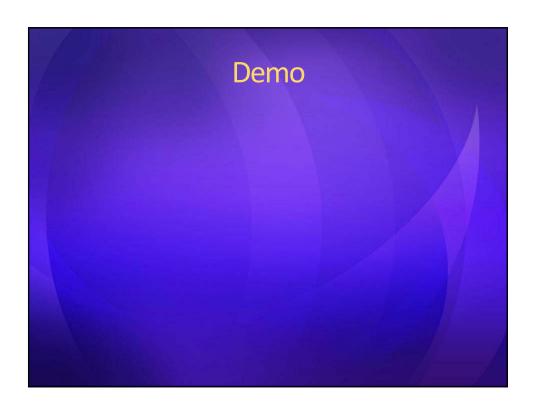
- Free stand-alone apps for iPhone and Android
- Easy to install from the iPhone App Store and Google Play.
- Fun to use!

Initial Launch

- Getting Ahead Stability
 - App that focuses on stability and stability indicators.
- Getting Ahead Resources
 - App that focuses on the 11 resource areas.

Assess your stability. Track improvement over time. Tell your story with words and photos. Have a voice! Stable/Secure Stable/Secure Ihave saused housing and spend about 35% of my income on housing Stable/Secure Ihave sacue housing and spend about 35% of my income on housing Stable/Secure Ihave sacue housing and spend about 35% of my income on housing Stable/Secure Ihave sacue housing and spend about 35% of my income on housing Stable/Secure Ihave sacue housing and spend about 35% of my income on housing Stable/Secure Ihave sacue housing and spend about 35% of my income on housing Ihave sacue housing and spend about 35% of my income on housing





How do I get the apps?

- Visit beaconvoice.com/apps.html
- Follow the instructions provided

Communities & Researchers

- Focus of the next phase of Beacon Voice development
- Building the Beacon Voice "Cloud"
- Support bridging GA Grad and GA community communication.



Beacon Voice Cloud

- Getting Ahead graduates would be encouraged to complete occasional surveys on topics including wages, healthcare, housing, safety, and banking.
- Getting Ahead graduates will have a voice!
- At no point will personally identifiable data be collected

Surveys

- Can be as little as one question
- Flexible on how many and how often
- Can serve as the policy corner gives users a voice
- Community organizations can create their own surveys for their community
- Users can see results, locally and nationally
- Users will need to "join" their community group pick list based on GPS

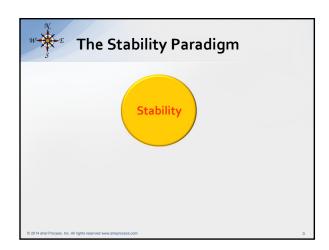
Survey Results

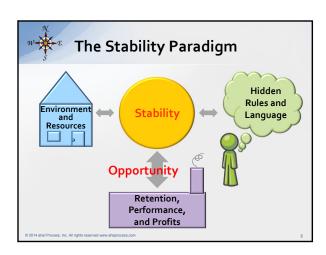
- Survey participants will have access to the results.
- The results of these surveys and any other personal data recorded via the app will be de-identified and aggregated for the purpose of finding better solutions to poverty.
- Valuable to researchers and journalists, helping them analyze poverty issues from many new perspectives.
- Can better educate the public and positively influence governments on the direction of future legislation.













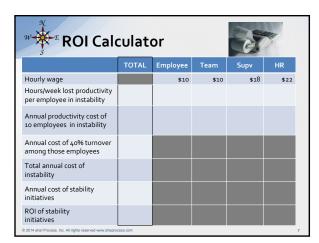
Employer Stabilizing Tami. (Benefits scenario)

• http://vimeo.com/19870371

Consider....

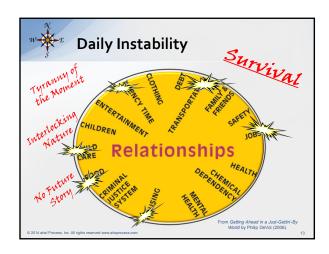
- What does the company do that <u>stabilizes</u> its employees' lives?
- How might benefits programs and management practices make companies more profitable?
- What would have happened to Tami if the company hadn't implemented the stability initiatives discussed in the video?
- Think about an employee who you might keep if his/her life could be stabilized.

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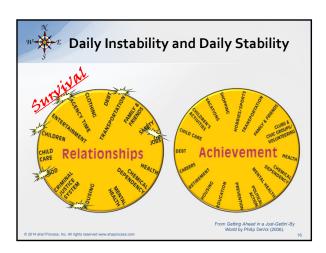


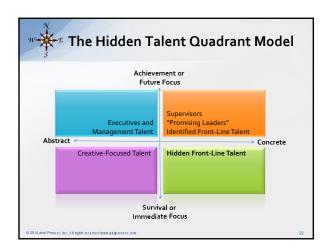
"Knowledge is a key form of privilege, as are social access, race, and money. How you spend your time determines your knowledge base to a large extent". Ruby K. Payne, Ph. D.

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Behaviors of the Individual	Human and Social Capital in the Community	Exploitation	Political/ Economic Structures
Definition: Research on the choices, behaviors, characteristics, and habits of people in poverty.	Definition: Research on the resources available to individuals, communities, and businesses.	Definition: Research on how people in poverty are exploited because they are in poverty.	Definition: Research on the economic political, and social policie at the international, national, state, and local levels.
Sample topics: Dependence on welfare Dependence on welfare Morality Crime Single parenthood Ereakup of families Intergenerational Contracter trails Intergenerational Contracter trails Racism and discrimination Commitment to achievement Spending habits Addiction, mental lifess, domestic violence Planning skills Intergenerational Language experience	Eample fopics: Intellectual capital Scoila capital Scoila capital Availability of lobs Availability of lobs Availability of lobs Raciem and discrimination Availability and quality of education of education of education of education for education bednie in neighborhoods Decline in neighborhoods Decline in neighborhoods Decline in neighborhoods Decline in social monelly Urbanization Middle-class flight Otly and regional planning	Sample fopics: Dug trade Racism and discrimination Payday lenders Sub-prime lenders Leaselpurchase outlets Cambling Swedathops Swedathops Swedathops Swetarde Internet scams	Sample topics: Globalization Equity and growth Equity and growth Copporate influence on legislators Declining model class De-industrialization Declining topics Taxation patterns Taxation patterns Taxation patterns Economic disparity Racism and discrimination







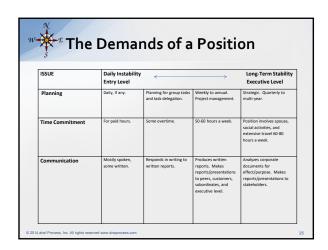
- Stability versus instability of resources
- Acquired knowledge bases for work
- Hidden rules of time and money
- Role of relationships in instability

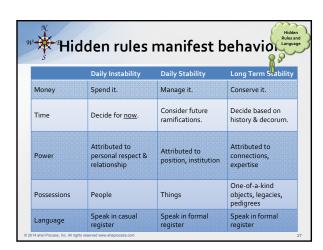
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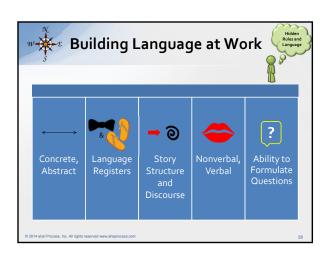
** Promotion Issues

- Organizational demands change at different levels
- Loss of relationships
- Change in identity
- Hourly wage to beginning supervision is a big jump because of additional required resource base
- Extent of organizational resources

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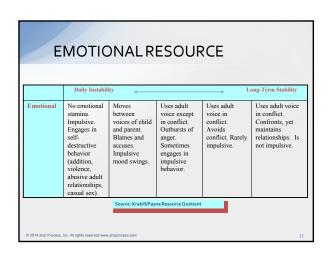


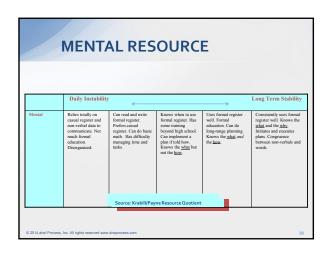




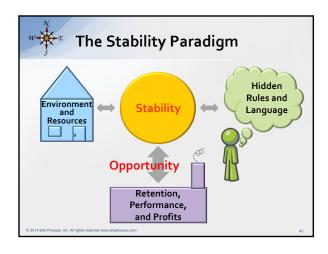


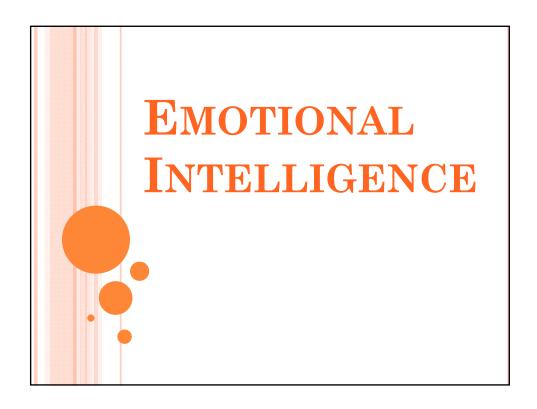
What does it look like in the workplace and how does it affect productivity and profitability?



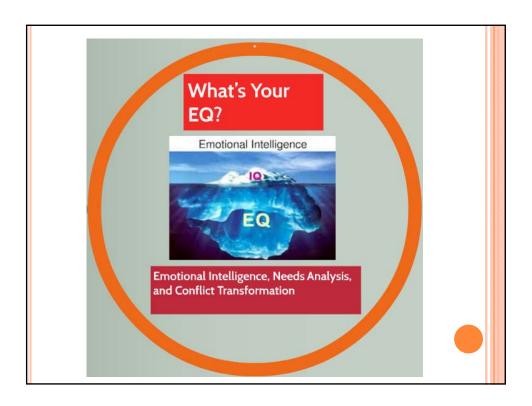


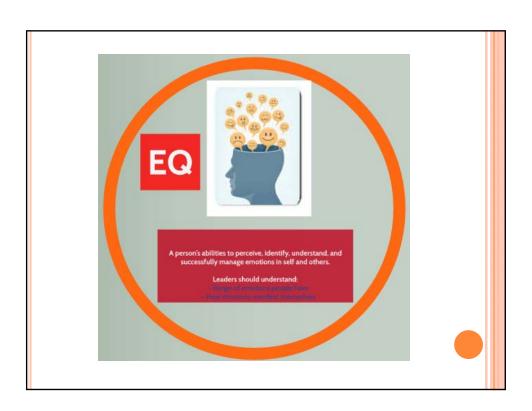




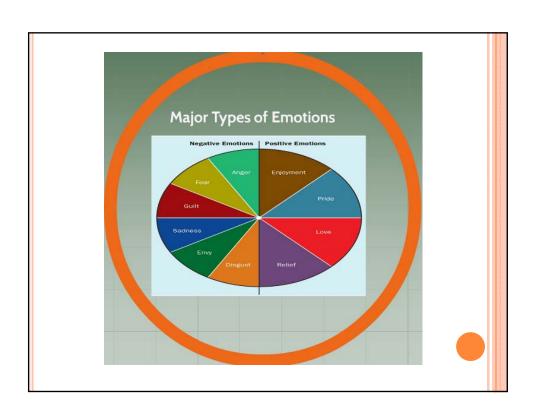


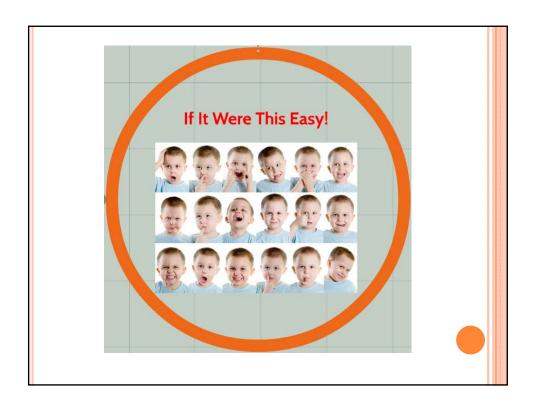




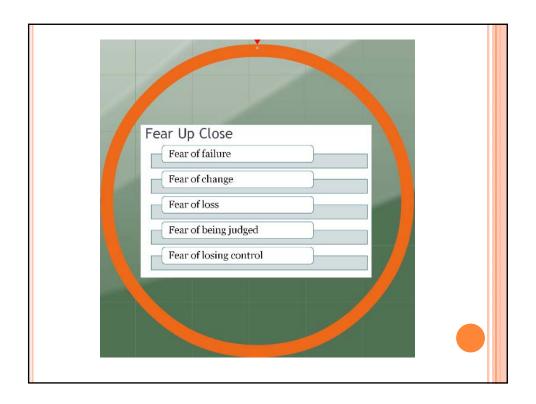


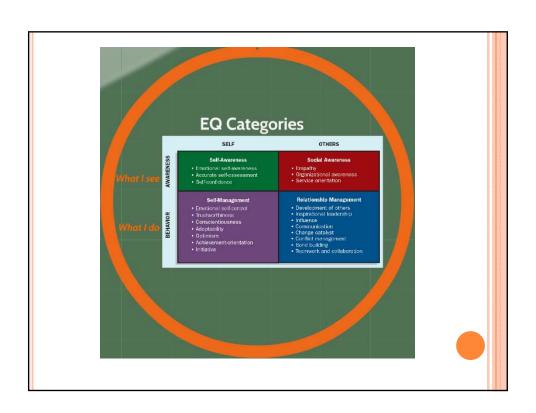




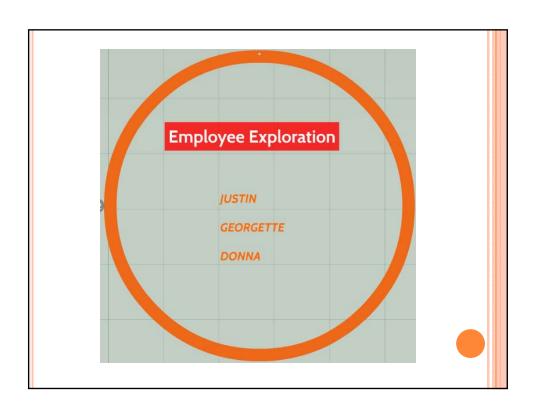




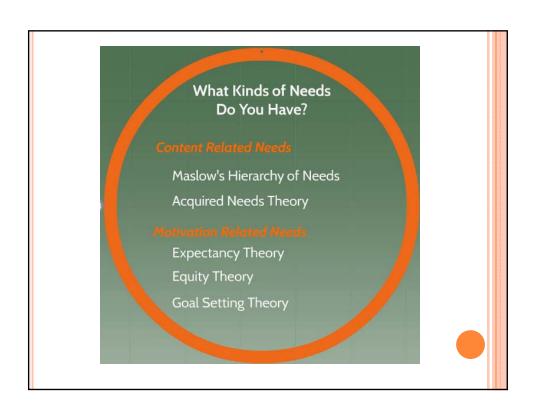






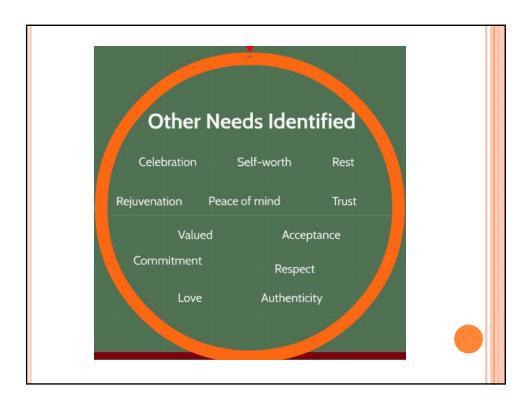








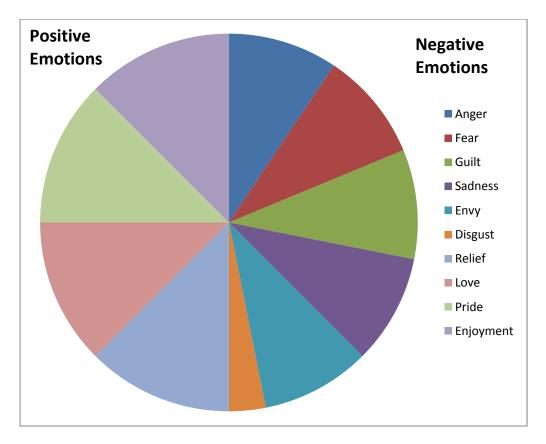




THANK YOU!

If you tune into the behaviors, you will understand a persons needs.

Notice Tune in Help



Negative Emotions

Anger: fury, outrage, frustration, exasperation, animosity, annoyance, irritability, hostility

Sadness: grief, sorrow, gloom, melancholy, self-pity, loneliness, dejection, despair, discouragement

Fear: anxiety, apprehension, nervousness, concern, wariness, dread, fright, terror, panic

Guilt: shame, embarrassment, remorse, humiliation, regret

Envy: jealousy, resentment, suspicion, spite

Disgust: contempt, scorn, aversion, revulsion, distaste

Positive Emotions

Enjoyment: happiness, joy, delight, amusement, thrill, euphoria

Pride: satisfaction, dignity, self-esteem, fulfillment

Love: affection, respect, friendliness, trust, kindness, devotion, adoration

Relief: release, reassurance, ease, contentment

Cengage Learning 2015

HANDOUT #2

Self-Awareness

Emotional self-awareness
Accurate self-assessment
Self-confidence

Social Awareness

Empathy
Organizational awareness
Service orientation

Self-Managment

Emotional self-control
Trustworthiness
Conscientiousness
Adaptibility
Optimism
Achievement-orientation
Initiative

Relationship Managment

Development of others
Inspiriational Leadership
Influence
Communication
Conflict Management
Team work and Collaboration

<u>Self-awareness-</u> The ability to recognize and understand your own emotions and how they affect your life and work. Leaders with a high level of self-awareness learn to trust their "gut feelings" and realize that these feelings can provide useful about difficult decisions. Ability to assess your own strengths and limitations.

<u>Self-Management</u>-The ability to control disruptive, unproductive, or harmful emotions and desires. Consistently display honesty and integrity. Managing and honoring your responsibilities and adjusting to changing situations and overcoming obstacles. Delete those hot buttons!

<u>Social Awareness</u>-One's ability to understand others. Practice empathy by putting yourself in other people shoes, sense their emotions, and understand their perspective. Learn to engage in professional intimacy (display compassion and concern for others without becoming so wrapped up in others emotions that it clouds their judgment). Able to navigate the currents of organizational life, build networks, and effectively use political behavior to accomplish positive results. You must recognize and the serve the needs of employees, customers and clients.

<u>Relationship Management</u>-Ability to connect with others and build positive relationships. Leaders understand the impact of their behaviors on others and they treat people with compassion sensitivity, and kindness. This aspect encompasses developing others, inspiring others with a powerful vision, learning to listen and communicate clearly and convincingly. Lead people toward something better, to build teamwork and collaboration, and to resolve conflicts. You maintain a relationship both within and outside the organization.

Source: adapted from Henrie Weisinger, Emotional Intelligence at Work (San Francisco; Josey-Bass, 1998), pp. 214-215

Cengage Learning 2015

HANDOUT #3

EQ Survey

Question	Mostly False	Mostly True
Associate different internal physiological cues		
with different emotions.		
Relax when under pressure in situations		
Know the impact that your behavior has on		
others.		
Know when you are becoming angry.		
Recognize when others are distressed.		
Build consensus with others.		
Produce motivation when doing uninteresting		
work.		
Help others manage their emotions.		
Make others feel good.		
Identify when you experience mood shifts.		
Stay calm when you are the target of anger from		
others.		
Know when you become defensive.		
Follow your words with actions.		
Engage in intimate conversations with others.		
Accurately reflect people's feelings back to them.		

Sum your Mostly True responses to the 15 questions to obtain your overall score. Your score for selfawareness is the total of questions 1, 5, 11, and 13. Your score for self-management is the total of questions 2, 8, 12, and 14. Your score for social awareness is the sum of questions 4, 7, 10 and 15.

A score of 14 or higher indicates a high level of emotional intelligence.

A score of 10-13 means you have a good platform for emotional intelligence in which to develop strong leadership capability.

A score of 7-9 indicates a moderate level of emotional intelligence.

A score of 7 or below indicates you realize that you are low in emotional intelligence.

In each segment, a score of 4 is considered high. A score of 2 or lower, is considered low.

<u>Self-Awareness-</u> Ability to recognize and understand your own emotions and how they affect your life and work. Leaders with a high level of self-awareness learn to trust their "gut feelings" and realize that these feelings can provide useful about difficult decisions. Ability to assess your own strengths and limitations.

<u>Self-Management</u>-The ability to control disruptive, unproductive, or harmful emotions and desires. Consistently display honesty and integrity. Managing and honoring your responsibilities and adjusting to changing situations and overcoming obstacles.

<u>Social Awareness</u>-One's ability to understand others. Practice empathy by putting yourself in other people shoes, sense their emotions, and understand their perspective. Learn to engage in professional intimacy (display compassion and concern for others without becoming so wrapped up in others emotions that it clouds their judgment). Able to navigate the currents of organizational life, build networks, and effectively use political behavior to accomplish positive results. You must recognize and the serve the needs of employees, customers and clients.

<u>Relationship Management</u>-Ability to connect with others and build positive relationships. Leaders understand the impact of their behaviors on others and they treat people with compassion sensitivity, and kindness. This aspect encompasses developing others, inspiring others with a powerful vision, learning to listen and communicate clearly and convincingly. Lead people toward something better, to build teamwork and collaboration, and to resolve conflicts. You maintain a relationship both within and outside the organization.



Acquired Needs Motivational Factors

nACH- Achievement Motivation

The nACH person is achievement motivated and therefore seeks achievement, attainment of realistic but challenging goals, and advancement in the job. There is a strong need for feedback as to achievement and progress, and a need for a sense of accomplishment, this leads to a high level of self-esteem. People with high nACH, seek to excel and thus tend to avoid both low risk and high risk situations. Achievers avoid low risk situations because the easily attained success is not a genuine achievement. In high risk projects, achievers see the outcomes as one of chance rather than one's own effort. High nACH individuals prefer work that has a moderate probability of success, ideally a 50% chance. They prefer top work alone or with other high achievers.

nPOW- Authority/Power Motivation

The nPOW person is authority motivated. This driver produces a need to be influential, effective and to make an impact. There is a strong need to lead and for their ideas to prevail. There is also motivation and need towards increasing personal status and prestige.

There are two types-personal and institutional. Those who need personal power want to direct others, and this need is often perceived as undesirable. People who need institutional power (also known as social power) want to organize the efforts of others to further the goals of the organization. People with a high need for institutional power tend to be more effective than those with a high need for personal power.

nAFF-Affiliation Motivation

The nAFF person is affiliation motivated as has a need for friendly relationships and is motivated towards interaction with other people. They need harmonious relationships with other people and need to feel accepted by other people. The affiliation driver produces motivation and the need to be liked and held in popular regard. These people are team players. They tend to conform to the norms of their work group. High nAFF individuals prefer work that provides significant personal interaction. They perform well in customer service and client interaction situations.

McCelland's motivation theory argues that nACH people with strong achievement motivation make the best leaders, although there can be a tendency to demand too much of their staff in the belief that they are all similarly and highly-achievement focused and results driven, which of course many people are not.

SCENARIO #1

Justin is an employee within the organization that has a good handle on his current work; he is a quick learner and is able to complete his assigned tasks. Lately, he is spending a great deal of time socializing and networking within the organization, joining committees and socializing with employees all over the company. In addition, he has been assisting other employees in different departments on some effective process changes that worked in Purchasing. Within his department, the employees and the manager are seeing Justin focus less on the necessary tasks and deadlines and more time networking and assisting others. The Purchasing Department has a reputation of being less than stellar at customer service.

Manager Perspective-Needs Justin to focus more on what is going on in the department. The expectation is less time socializing and canoodling with employees elsewhere in the organization. The manager feels this is non-productive and does not like it. His team members feel he should be concentrating on what is happening in his "own" department versus helping other employees elsewhere.

Justin's Perspective- Justin enjoys involving himself with others and in building relationships with when other employees in the department do not take the time to do so. He believes he is creating better rapport with other employees and creating a more positive view of the department. Justin is seen as optimistic and always in a good mood, but his department comes across as too busy and isolates themselves within it. He wants new challenges but has not been given the opportunity to do so. Other employees have been trying to recruit him out of Purchasing into a different area where his talents will be utilized.

SCENARIO #2

Georgette is an HR analyst within a department. She has been with the organization for approximately 15 years. Lately with the changes made within the department, her tasks have changed due to a LOA and other initiatives brought on by upper leadership. Her role in the past was very structured but has now changed to her having to problem solve, critically think, with little direction from others. With the LOA in the small dept. she is being asked questions she does not know and her time is being spent researching the answers and less time is spent on her designated work.

Previous/current responsibilities were coordinating company events, service awards, employee newsletter, tracking leave of absences, workers comp processing and maintenance of personnel files.

Additional responsibilities are handling employee relations/policy translation issues, recruitment, advertising and offers of employment.

Manager Perspective-Needs Georgette to step up and be self- directed take on additional responsibilities that may be out of her comfort zone and timeliness of other tasks assigned. She has to think independently and be confident in her decisions. This employee is viewed by the manager as uncertain and timid.

Georgette's Perspective-Feeling overwhelmed with the additional responsibilities, lack of knowledge and subject matter expertise and direction. She is frustrated that her work she was hired to do is lacking in order to take on additional work from the employee on leave and the changes within the dept. She is unsure what takes priority and what the deadlines are. She does not mind the new challenges but does not want to skim surfaces on everything; she wants to be great at what she does. She has always had above average performance which she is concerned will change, if things continue this way.

SCENARIO #3

Donna over the past 6 months has become negative and confrontational via written e-mail and in her face to face interactions with peers and management. She is a go getter with high-expectations and gets extremely frustrated by co-workers who are not performing to her standards. She works long hours and weekends showing extreme commitment. The quality of her work is exceptional, yet she pushes her ideas onto others in a forceful way that creates a major conflict with others. In addition, she is very frustrated with the expectations and workload being placed on her. She has poor working relationships with others and at this point is not being included in workplace activities created to build strong relationships within the department and outside of it.

Manager Perspective-Several complaints have been made from employees and peers on her negativity and behavior. When she does not agree with a decision, she will not participate in helping out or problem solving. She has alienated herself from co-workers and peers due to her negativity and lack of tolerance for others. She has a drive that is next to none but is almost obsessive about it.

Donna's Perspective-Believes there is an inequity of workload, feels that other employees are getting away with sub-standard work. Does not feel she is getting the feedback she should for her exceptional work. She is frustrated with not being heard when her opinions are given or recognized for her achievements. In addition, she feels her co-workers and management are not following through on objectives she is a part of. She has the best interests of the customers at heart, but feels the stress of what is happening is affecting her relationships with them.

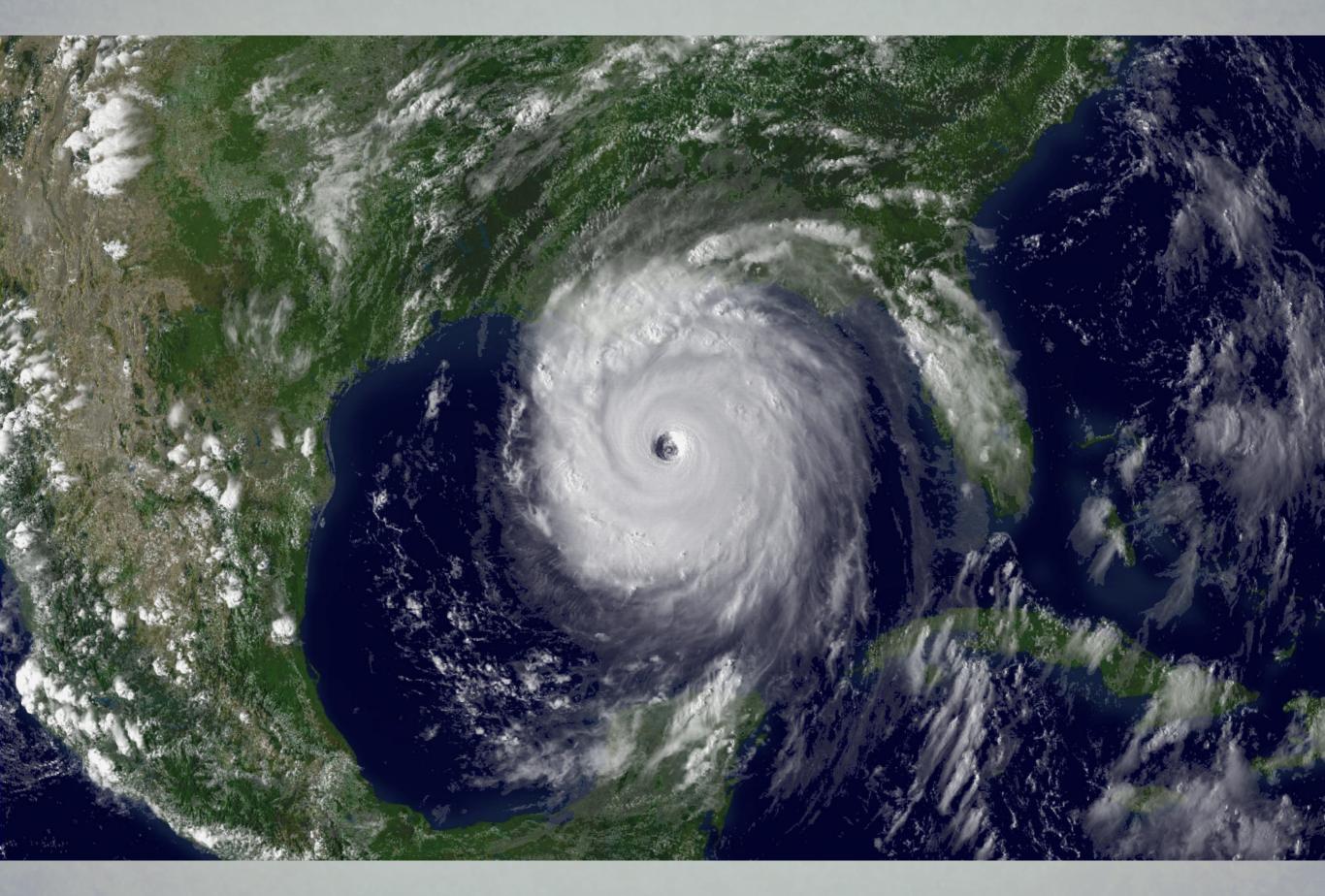
Employee Needs







CharityTracker is a cloud-based service used by thousands of organizations to maximize their efficiency while helping others





752 CITIES



6,618,377
RECORDS



\$185,428,818 VALUE



[VIDEO HERE]

What is CharityTracker?







Getting Ahead Self Assessment – Emotional Resources

4	Assessment Info	I Have Trouble Naming The Feelings I'm Having.
~	Financial Resources	☐ I Often Lose My Temper.
4	Emotional Resources	☐ I Regularly Try To Control The Thoughts, Feelings, And Actions Of Others.
	Mental Resources	✓ I Often Feel Anxious Or Depressed.
	Language Resources	☐ I Have Trouble Getting Along With Others At Work/School.
	Social Capital Resources	☐ I Have Been In Legal Trouble Because Of My Anger.
	Physical Resources	
	Spiritual Resources	☐ I Sometimes Use Positive Self-Talk To Help Me Deal With Problems.
	Integrity and Trust Resources	I Seldom Get Into Fights Or Threaten Others.
	Motivation and Persistence	☐ I Usually Control My Temper.
	Resources Relationship/Role Models	☐ I Sometimes Feel Anxious Or Depressed.
	Resources	✓ For The Most Part, I Accept Responsibility For My Actions.
	Knowledge of Hidden Rules Resources	☐ I Get Along With Others At Work/School More Often Than Not.
		☐ I Identify My Feelings Quickly.
		☐ I Use My Thoughts To Control My Feelings.
		☐ I Usually Choose Positive Behaviors, Even In Stressful Situations.
		☐ I Rarely Feel Anxious Or Depressed.
		☐ I Can Solve Problems With Others By Talking Things Through.
		✓ I Get Along Well With People At Work/School Most Of The Time.
		✓ I Almost Always Manage My Thoughts And Feelings In Positive Ways.
		☐ I Can Almost Always Set Aside Emotional Issues So That I Can Focus On Immediate Issues.
		☐ I Make Most Of My Choices Based On Future Results Rather Than On The Feelings Of The Moment.
		☐ I Almost Always Get Along Well At Work/School.





Generate reports at individual and organizational levels



Keep track of Getting Ahead graduate assessments

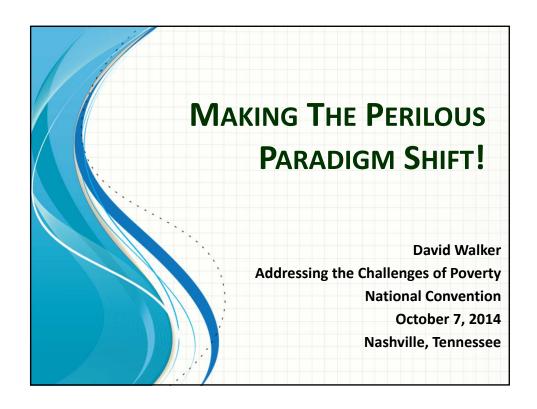


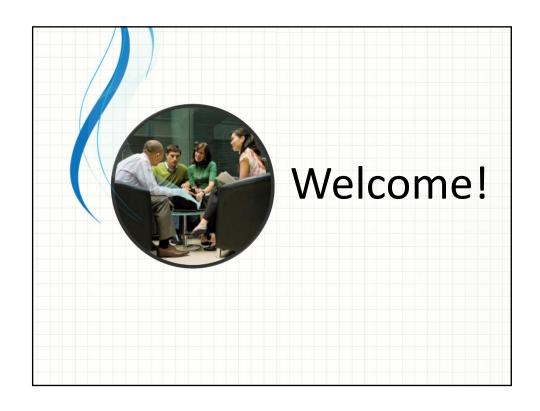
Set up goals, action plans, and develop future stories



We can get you started in as little as 5 minutes.

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Introduction

- A Little About Me
- A Little About OneRoad
- A Little About WHY We're Here
- A Little About WHAT You Can Learn
- A Little About **HOW** You Can Learn It
- A Little About What I HOPE You WILL Learn

The Moral of This Story Is... A LITTLE is a LOT When You're in the RIGHT Spot!

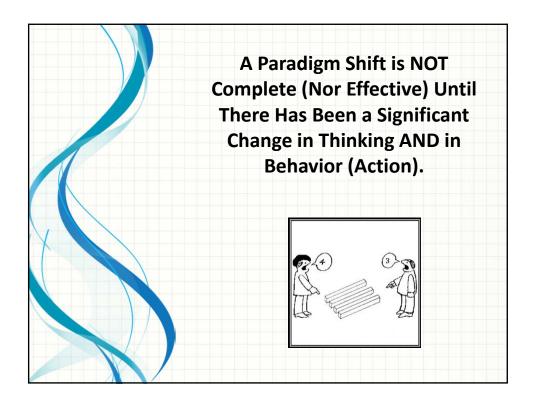


par·a·digm 'para dīm/ noun 1. Technical - a typical example or nattern of something: a model

1. Technical - a typical example or pattern of something; a model. "there is a new paradigm for public art in this country"

Paradigm Shift

For our purposes, think of a 'paradigm shift' as moving from one way of thinking to another, which leads to changing from using one approach to solving problems or one way of 'doing things', to another.



A Tale of Two Models

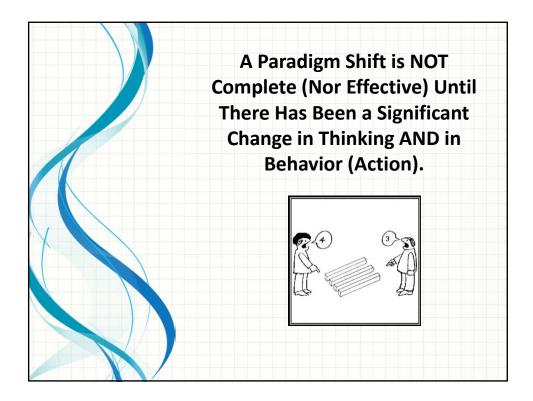
The Current Model

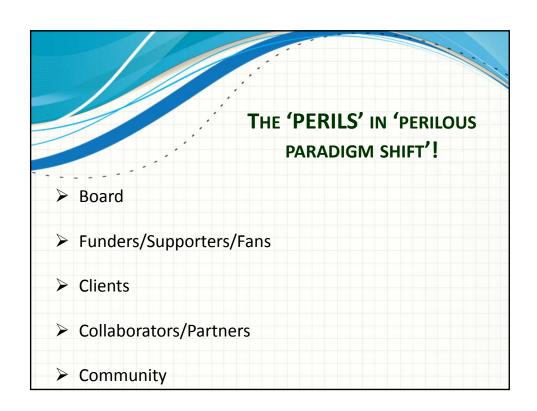
Safety Net – Provide Help With 'Crisis Needs' – Focused on the Immediate

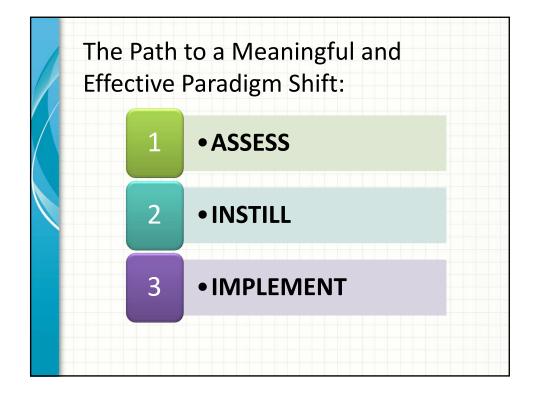
- Requires Minimal Client Investment
- Offers Limited Long Term Guidance and Assistance
- ❖ Is 'Weakness' Based
- Utilizes the 'Righting' Approach Gives the Answer and Requires Adherence
- Focuses on Outputs

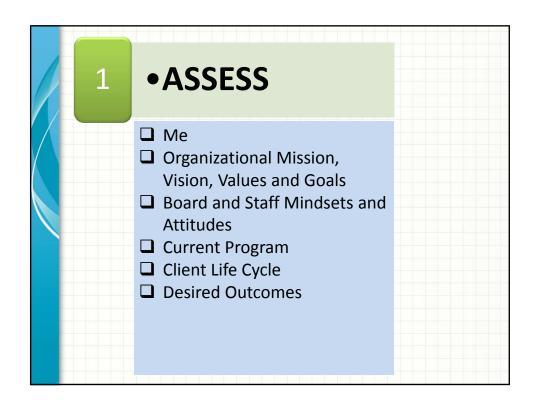
A New Mindset/New Approach

- Help Others Help Themselves Focus on Change and Stability
- * Require 'Skin in the Game'
- Provide Navigation to Discover and Develop a Way Up and a Way Out
- Should be 'Strengths Based'
- Focus on Guidance, Navigation and Support – Help Client Set Own Goals and Develop Own Plan of Action
- Focus on Outcomes

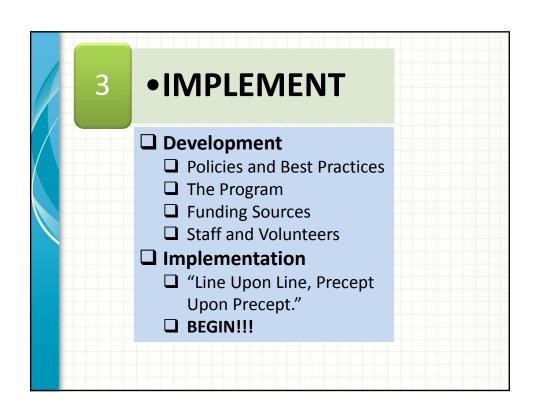












Wrap-Up

- Decide If A Paradigm Shift is for You
- Define Your New Paradigm
- Be Aware of the Perils
- Develop Your New Model
- Implement Your Plan

Resources

- Bridges Out of Poverty, Strategies for Professionals and Communities – Ruby K. Payne, PhD, Philip E. DeVol, Terie Dreussi Smith – Copyright 2001, Revised 2005, 2006, 2009
- Toxic Charity: How Churches and Charities Hurt Those They Help, And How to Reverse It - Robert D. Lupton Copyright Oct 2, 2012
- Getting Ahead in a Just-Getting'-By World –
 Philip E. DeVol Third Edition, Copyright 2013



The Impact of the Getting Ahead Class

The stories of Marcie Hertzog and Bev Campbell

What we learned from the GA Class

- I can make changes
- There is a way out it's not hopeless
- I felt empowered was not enabled to stay where I am or judged for where I have been
- There are more people in the community who want to help that I realized

What we learned from the GA Class

- It was a life altering experience
- I can do this I am not out of poverty totally but I am further along in it and see that I can get out of poverty in time
- I can be a part of the solution too!

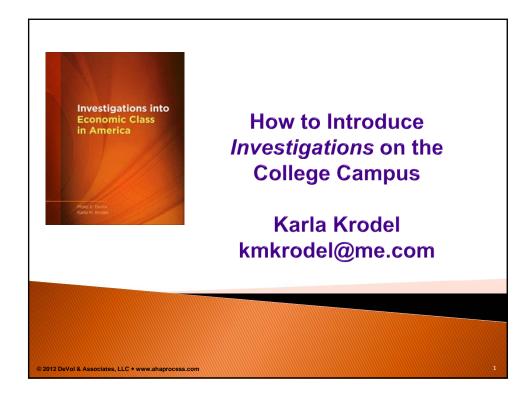
Things to remember when leading a Getting Ahead Class

- Help individuals keep their dignity
- Make sure you focus on relationships with the attendees and the facilitator
- Think through the abilities of the participants and adjust accordingly
- Do not be afraid of a strong selection process

Things to remember when leading a Getting Ahead Class

- Understand how the hidden rules of poverty affect the class and the participants
- Understand the pride and embarrassment that go along with poverty
- Understand that it is not so much a program as it is a discovery process

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Objectives Outcomes Discuss program models. Account for student support on campus.

Return on Investment Definition

http://youtu.be/71n-Oe9Bq9c

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Facts and figures to calculate ROI

Current Retention Rate (Graduation)	55%
Projected Retention Rate (Graduation)	60%
Increased Rate (Graduation)	5%
Cohort Group	2,500
Tuition	\$8,000
Tuition Subsidy	\$2,000
Retention Attrition Rate Year 2	20%
Retention Attrition Rate Year 3	10%
Retention Attrition Rate Year 4	5%

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CAA ROI Calculator



	TOTAL	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Retained Students - Year 1	125 \$1,250,000	125 \$1,250,000			
Retained Students - Year 2	225 \$2,250,000	125 \$1,250,000	100 \$1,000,000	\$0	\$0
Retained Students - Year 3	315 \$3,150,000	125 \$1,250,000	100 \$1,000,000	90 \$900,000	\$0
Retained Students - Year 4	400.5 \$4,005,000	125 \$1,250,000	100 \$1,000,000	90 \$900,000	85.5 \$855,000
Tuition Total	\$10,655,000				
Cost of Retention Initiatives (4 years)	\$104,550				
ROI	101%				

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5

Implementation Costs

URCS Training with National consultant	\$4,000
URCS Book	\$3,500
Investigations Training	\$250
Certified Trainer—Lifetime including travel	\$2,500
Instructor for Investigations (6 classes per year)	\$72,000
Investigations books	\$17,500
Student Engagement (6 classes per year)	\$4,800
TOTAL	\$104,550

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Course Design

What Is Investigations?

Investigations is designed to improve retention and success rates for under-resourced college students. It is a curriculum that can be tailored to the level of academic rigor appropriate for the students and the setting in which it is used.

It meets the objectives of most orientation courses.

It can be used for elective credit.

It can be used as a non-credit bridge course.

Differentiating principle: This work is applied locally according to the history, leadership, best practices, and unique characteristics of the institution and community.

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Purpose of Investigations

Investigations provides a means of understanding oneself, individuals, and society through the lens of economic class. It develops cognitive skills and other resources that enable students to experience college success and envision a new future story. Investigations provides the missing link, enabling students to transfer their life experience to the college campus, and it provides a "Rosetta stone," teaching students to translate, at times literally, based on the needs of the setting.

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College Success

- 1. Hidden rules of college
- 2. Peer support
- 3. Planning skills
- 4. Language
 - · Registers, story structure, discourse
 - Sequence of writing assignments
 - Annotated reading list
 - The lexicon

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Course Patterns

- Mediated learning experience
- Mental models
- Activities
- Discussion
- Lexicon
- Assessment
- Planning

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The Process

- Situated learning
- Co-investigation and assessment
- Process of change
- Conceptual framework of economic class
- Analysis and problem solving
- Culture of learning and building resources
- Engagement

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Structure: Six Sequences

- Metacognition
- Income and wealth disparity and the hidden rules
- Process of change and future story
- Relationships during transition
- Motivation
- Engagement: Group process and social capital on and off campus

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Course Outcomes

- Self-direction and transformation
- Autonomy and critical reflection
- Cognitive development

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Student Outputs

- Mental models
- Journal reflections
- Assessments of self, campus, and community
- Investigations and analysis
- Written plans
- Strategies to build economic stability, access to power, and personal choice
- Solutions for community problems

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Assessing Student Performance

- Attendance
- Participation
- Execution of planning behaviors related to assignments
- Journal entries
- Writing assignments

- Completion of activities from the workbook
- Engagement with campus life or activities

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Assessing Learning Outcomes for Accreditation

The Council for the Advancement of Standards in Higher Education (CAS)

- Composed of 36 national associations
- Develop professional standards for student support services

The Investigations curriculum and educating under-resourced learners aligned with CAS's assertion:

"Theory without practice is empty, and practice without theory is blind."

(Dean, 2006, p. 8)



Dean, L. A. (Ed.). (2006). CAS professional standards for higher education (6th ed.). Washington, DC: Council for the Advancement of Standards.

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17

Hidden Rules in College

	Poverty	Middle Class	
Driving Force	Relationships for survival. Entertainment.	Achievement through work and education.	
Destiny	Believes in fate. Cannot do much to mitigate chance.	Believes in choice. Can change future with good choices now.	
Time	Present survival most important. Tyranny of the moment.	Future most important. Decisions made against future ramifications.	
Money	To be spent.	To be managed.	
Language	Casual register, used for survival.	Formal register, used for negotiation.	
Power	Linked to personal respect, ability to fight.	Power separated from respect, linked to information and institutions.	

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Program Design: Where and How Does Investigations Fit on Your Campus?

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19

Model Program Meet students "where they are" Problem solvers Knowledge creators Relational, cooperative teaching Situated, contextualized learning

Reimagining Student Orientation

- What is the driving force behind your program?
- What hidden rules exist for surviving orientation?
- How are these the same as/different than the driving forces and hidden rules used by students from poverty?
- In what ways do students from poverty experience their first semester?

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21

Self-Orientation Through Investigations into Economic Class in America

- The orientation is situated within the student's life experience and needs.
- Define the campus as the community.
- The learner is involved in controlling the learning.
- The investigations become the orientation to campus services and expectations.

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The Sequences in Investigations Accomplish Typical Goals of Orientation Courses

- Assist freshmen with the transition to college.
- Provide the student with skills for college success, knowledge of campus and local resources.
- Appreciation for diversity and strategies for mastering the academic, social, and civic aspects of college life.
- A positive, practical learning experience in a friendly, inclusive environment.
- Preparation for graduation, transfer, or the workforce.

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Integrate into Existing Orientation Programs

- Advantages
- Disadvantages

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Integrate into Other Existing Programs

- Advantages
- Disadvantages

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25

Who Are the Champions?

- Brainstorm
 - Internal
 - External

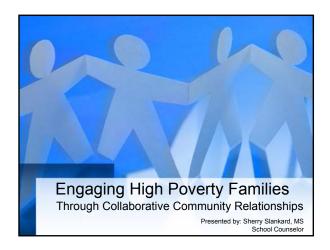
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Presenter's Background



- 20+ years working with at-risk youth
- · Foster Parent for runaway teens
- Crisis Interventionist
- School Counselor
- College Instructor
- Facilitator of Community Network Group
- · Certified Trainer:
 - Bridges Out of Poverty
 - Nurtured Heart
 - 7 Habits of Highly Effective People/Teens

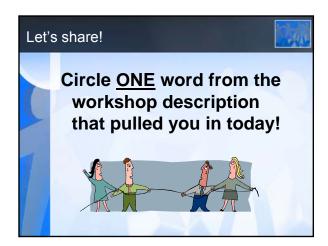
What to expect today:



- 1. Be challenged to look beyond current perspectives on poverty.
- 2. Gain strategies on ways to build relationships.
- Learn to assess and utilize available resources while working with community partners to achieve the common goal of empowering families.
- 4. Have fun by participating in the interactive activities!

Refer to back of name tents: Norms of Collaboration Working agreements Brain Recharging (60 seconds): Jot down your ideas Share & generate more ideas Other? Comments/Questions?







Ruby Payne's Description It is the extent to which an individual does without resources. Poverty knows no bounds neither race, gender, or culture. Poverty is relative & is experienced first on a very personal level.

In his book, Teaching with Poverty in Mind, Eric Jensen defines poverty as... - "a chronic and debilitating condition that results from multiple adverse synergistic risk factors and affects the mind, body, and soul."

Poverty – Discussion Point • If you or your employees have not experienced living in poverty, what steps have you taken to fully understand what being in poverty means? Perception is Reality! A Different Empathetic Perspective Describe poverty in your community. Think of it in terms of your 5 senses: What does it "look" like? "sound" like? "feel" like? "smell" like?

"taste" like?

Community issues were prevalent. Hungry kids Absenteeism/truancy Juvenile delinquency Increase in teen pregnancy Youth "Gang" Drug abuse Parents incarcerated

Community Assessments Concluded Poverty directly linked to issues Mental health Crime, violent crime Sex offenses Vandalism Drug offenses (meth) Poverty rates increasing according to DHS, Census, & School Data

Greatest Community Needs Lack of social service agencies One of only 2 counties in IL with no health department Little collaborative effort Food insecure families Other basic needs unmet for children Lack of health service providers that accept Medicaid (e.g dental/eye/psychological) Lack of empathy for those in poverty Result – Training for All!







Evolution of Agency Group



- · Initially, group was a network group.
- With leadership, it has evolved into a solutionfocused group or a working group.
- Steering committee was selected by the volunteers and nominations.
- Steering committee leads group and makes decisions.
- · Facilitator(s) lead/direct the meetings.



Local Agency Group



- Current representation includes:
 - State Representative
 - Law Enforcement
 - Judges & Probation Officers
 - Social Service Agencies
 - Faith Based Community
 - County Townships
 - Representatives from five area counties

Content of Meetings



Group meets 4 times a year

- 1st meeting Regroup/brainstorm issues
- 2nd meeting -"Table Talk" collaboration
- 3rd meeting Selection process to tackle an issue and develop a plan.
- 4th Updates From those with plans in progress and any agency updates.

Community Sustainability Grid A Comprehensive Planning Tool for Bridges Steering Committees						
	Individual Behavior	Human and Social Capital in the Community	Exploitation	Political/ Economic Structures		
Individual Action						
Organizational Action						
Community Action						
Policy						

Agency Collaboration



- Direct Results
- Community awareness
 - Table talk
- Backpack Food Program
- Community Garden
- Expansion of Clothing Program for kids
- Multi-agency parenting program
- BUILD Community

Agency Collaboration Continues



- Task Force Developed to address lack of Health Department.
- Area county representatives are attending meetings and developing their own groups!
- Moving forward
 - · Community grant writing to address needs
 - · Collaborative efforts expanding
 - Chamber of Commerce has become an active partner, working with businesses to develop programs in the schools.

Produced by our High School Students



Investigations into Economic Class



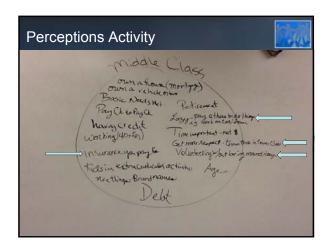
Transition class for adult learners

- Collaboration between a local community college and school district
- Orientation or transitional course
- Provided connection from school to college
- Follow up Sociology course provided at the college with same instructor as a transition
- Scholarships provided for successful completion.

Parent Training – College Course Participants Received - 3 transferable college credit hours - All preexisting & current fees waived - Scholarship provided for successful completion of course - Childcare & transportation provided - Light meal provided

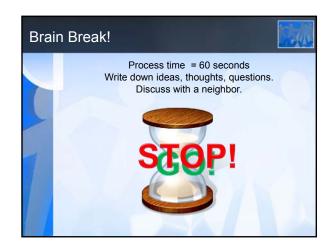
Success Stories - 80% completed course successfully. - 100% of those who completed the course currently were still enrolled in college or working.

Individual Success Stories One man along with a local minister taught other parents about budgeting. A mother of 4 accepted into a radiology program. A mother of 2 found a job working at a preschool program.



















Strategies to Build Relationships



- Listen
- Learn hidden rules
- Use "Champions" at your workplace
- Educate
- · Be patient! Change takes time!

Listen



Listen with your eyes, ears, and heart!

"When people talk, listen completely.

Most people never listen."

Ernest Hemingway

Hidden Rules



- An individual brings the hidden rules of which he/she was raised.
- In order to build relationships of mutual respect, learn more than one set of hidden rules.
- What are some "hidden rules" at your workplace? Do families know them?

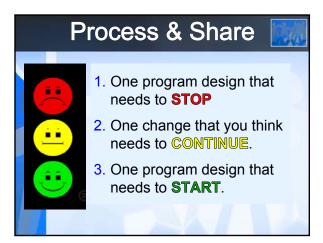
No one is "everything" to "everyone". Use "Champion" relationship builders to grow your program. Think of a "Champion" relationship builder on your staff? What are some of his/her qualities? Could he/she train other staff members?



Train, Research, Read Excellent training programs to consider: Ruby Payne's Framework Bridges out of Poverty 7 Habits of Highly Effective People Eric Jenson's Brain Based Research



Regarding change...keep in mind. 1. Relationship is the center piece for many in poverty. 2. When a person changes, relationships change. 3. Be patient and empathic!









A Case Study Introduction to

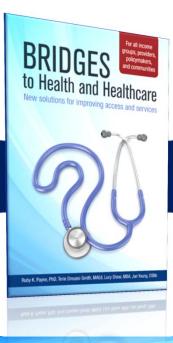
Bridges to Health and Healthcare



Lucy Shaw, M.B.A. Jan Young, D.N.Sc.

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1



BRIDGES to Health and Healthcare:

New solutions for improving access and services

Ruby K. Payne, Ph.D. Terie Dreussi-Smith, M.A.Ed. Lucy Shaw, M.B.A. Jan Young, D.N.Sc.

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Workshop Objectives

Participants will be able to identify:

- A. at least two areas of healthcare research
- B. the application of at least three Bridges key concepts
- C. the importance of language and cognition in healthcare decision making
- D. importance of social capital in health
- E. examples of health efficacy at the individual, institutional and community resources

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Methodology

- Grand Rounds
- Interdisciplinary Team Meeting





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Weaver Family

- Review report submitted by the home health nurse, Kathy Nardis, RN
 - -Tammy Lynn
 - -Mary Sue
 - -Mr. Weaver

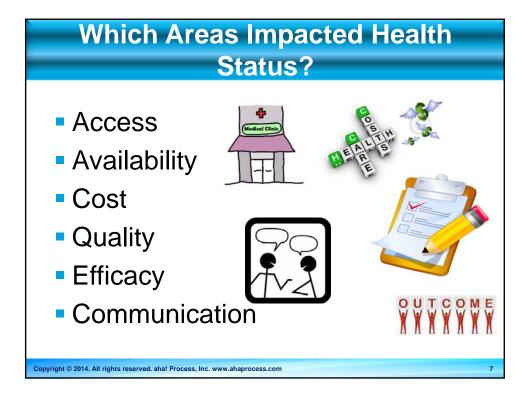


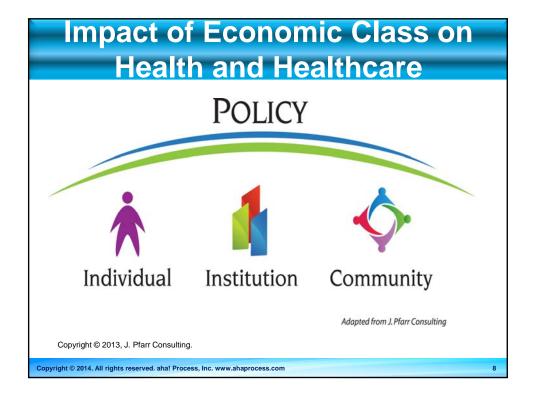


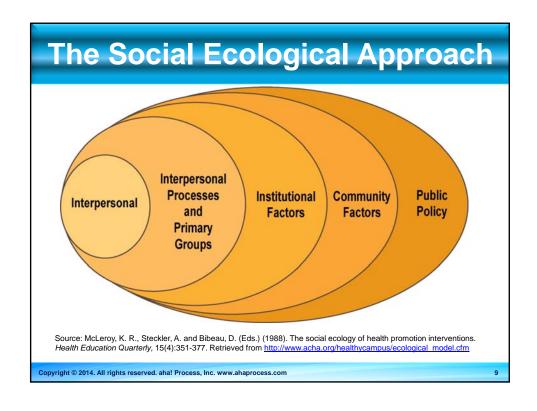
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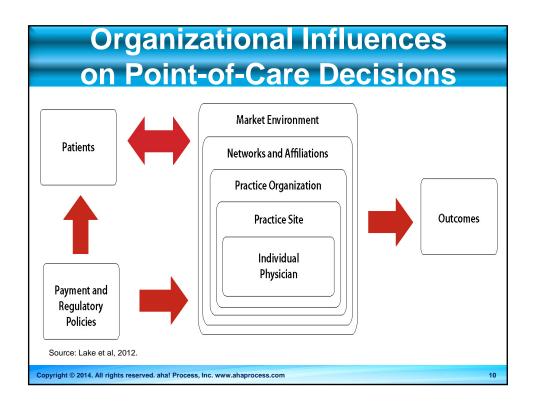
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Healthcare Research Areas **AV**AILABILITY COMMUNICATION ACCESS COST QUALITY EFFICACY DEFINITION Actual cost, price Extent to which services provided Ability to engage with a healthcare Conditions and timeframe in which Capacity to produce desired or optimal health outcome at Verbal and nonverbal tools for charged, and reciprocal shared meaning provider, system, care can be amount paid for actually improve health the individual, institutional, and communication that services offered or provided positively impact health outcomes community, and policy levels **EXAMPLES** Standards of Specialty care Payer source Individual resource transportation options Insurance practice analysis, 9 resources-Formal register Insurance type Insurance co-Provider types, numbers, mix Reimburser Suboptimal management plans financial, emotional. Abstract representational mental, spiritual, physical, systems Impact of poverty on Types of Hours of Knowledge of plans support systems, Provider operation Location of providers Continuity of Level of continuity of delivery system Level of relationships/role models, knowledge of hidden rules, planning, thinking, and allostatic load Information gathering from medication and cost Billing types, number, and formal register fragmentation of location processes Community resource story (plot versus Appointment access Provider/agen coding • Legal/regulatory requirements • Paperwork delivery system Knowledge bases and experience of analysis Outcomes and disparities character) • Mental models for in delivery by subgroup (race, class, communication Role of one-on-one cy policies Contact information Medication system providers' staff gender) Social cohesion (everyone costs Non-coverage Competitions among health relationships in compliance Role of nonverbals in Social coherence (does it systems survival environment Wraparound case management services complementary make sense?) and alternative medicine Patient compliance Readmissions Appropriate Change Mode Copyright © 2014. All rights reserved. aha! Process, Inc. www.ahaprocess.com









Health Efficacy

Definition: The capacity to produce a desired or optimal health outcome for an individual, community, or defined population.

Subsets of health efficacy:

Resource Capacity and belief:

- Self-efficacy— in one's ability to succeed in specific situations
- Response efficacy—that one's action or inaction can create a desired health outcome
- Collective efficacy—Shared resources and beliefs that a desired outcome can be achieved by working together. Types of collective efficacy:
 - Team
 - Family
 - Neighborhood
 - Institution

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44

Telling the Story



- How well did we get an adequate patient history?
- How effectively did we communicate our treatment plan?

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 Verbal and nonverbal tools for reciprocal shared meaning and communication that positively impact health outcomes

EXAMPLES

- Hidden rules
- Formal register
- Abstract representational systems
- Impact of poverty on planning, thinking, and allostatic load
- Information gathering from story (plot versus character)
- Mental models for communication
- Role of one-on-one relationships in compliance
- Role of non-verbals in survival environment

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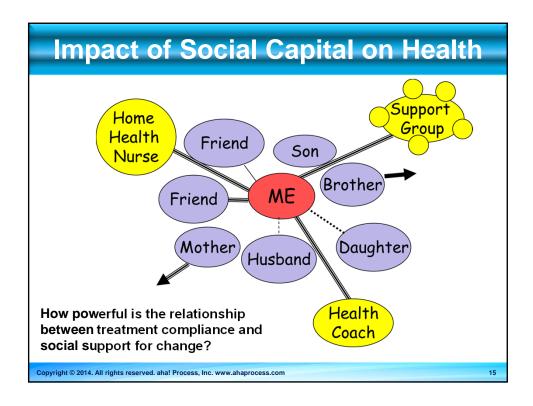
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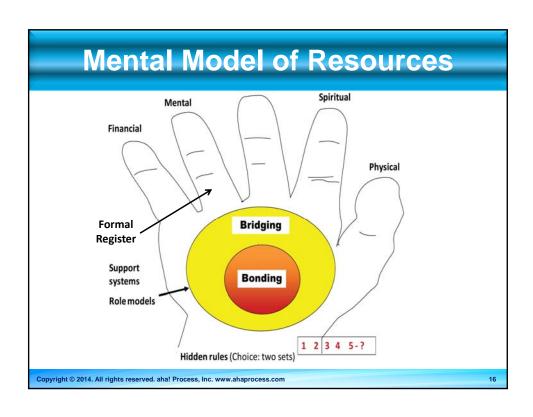
Barriers to Health



"Hidden Rules"
How might we use
hidden rules to facilitate
compliance to a
treatment plan?

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Weaver Family Resources

- What resources does the family have?
 - -Tammy Lynn
 - -Mr. Weaver
 - -Mary Sue
 - -Provider(s)



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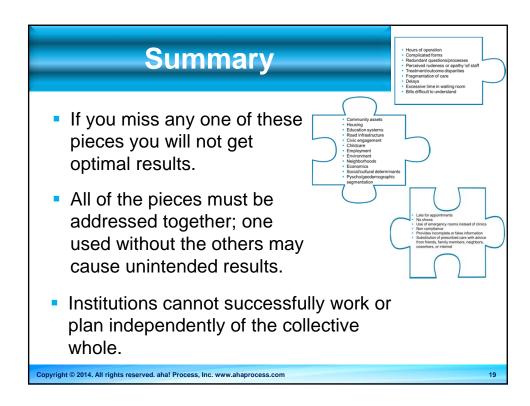
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Weaver Family

- What concerns do you have about the health status of the Weaver family?
- Based on what you know now, how might we address this?



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What Do We Do Monday Morning?

- What are three ways you can improve your skills in working directly with patients from different economic class environments?
- What are three ways you can improve an institution's programs, theory, policy, and structured procedures to meaningfully engage patients from diverse economic settings?

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21

What Do We Do Monday Morning?

- What are three ways you can improve community systems and environments to build more sustainable resources and have a positive impact on health?
- What follow-up does your organization need?

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CASE STUDY #4—DIABETES: THE WEAVER FAMILY

J. D. and Elvira Weaver live on 50 acres of land in rural Tennessee that has been in the family for three to four generations. The trees have been harvested and not replanted, and the farm is not worth much because it's in the heart of a poverty-stricken part of the state in what seems like the middle of nowhere. However, it provides a home for 78-year-old J. D., 79-year-old Elvira (J. D.'s second wife), their 31-year-old daughter Mary Sue and her 13-year-old daughter Tammy Lynn.

Mr. Weaver's first wife passed away many years ago; they had two daughters and one son together. Elvira brought one daughter, now an adult, into the marriage and Mary Sue is the child of her marriage to J. D. All the other children took flight from the farm as soon as they were old enough, moving to faraway states. As the youngest, almost a generation apart from her stepsiblings, Mary Sue was never able to escape.

Mr. and Mrs. Weaver are on Medicaid and Medicare. Mary Sue's young husband is deployed in the U.S. military overseas. Following a recent accident, Tammy Lynn has TNCare Medicaid coverage. Three months ago, she was thrown from one of the horses on the farm when it was startled by a snake. She suffered a broken pelvis and right femur. She was hospitalized for almost three months in the nearest tertiary-care hospital, a three-hour drive from their home.

Tammy recently came back home and has been assigned to a home health nurse, Kathy Nardis, RN, and today is nurse Nardis' first visit to assess Tammy Lynn's progress and the conditions in the home. Upon arrival, having taken that same three-hour drive, nurse Nardis remarked to Mary Sue that she had not expected the 10-mile journey from the highway, followed by a two-mile, bumpy drive from the road where the Weavers' mailbox is located. She was, however, impressed with the size and bounty of the vegetable garden, the fruit trees, a few cows, chickens, and the two horses she saw on the property.

Mary Sue told nurse Nardis that going to the only primary physician in the area took a full day—made all the worse because she didn't like the doctor, plus the waiting room was always "wall to wall" full. Getting another PCP (primary care provider) would mean traveling even farther.

The home is a fairly large wooden farm house in much need of painting and repair. The inside of the house was clean, although it seems that nothing has ever been thrown away. The nurse noticed that Mary Sue is clearly the spokesperson and main caregiver for the family. Mr. Weaver repeatedly interrupted their conversation with requests for attention and pointedly ignored nurse Nardis.

Nurse Nardis began her assessment by asking about the health of Tammy's grandfather. Mr. Weaver is a morbidly obese diabetic. The nurse learned that he was initially treated with oral medication. His blood sugar was continually out of control, so he was placed on insulin injections two times a day, with sliding-scale insulin to cover each meal. His blood sugars

continue to run in the 300s every day. Mary Sue has learned to give the insulin shots and perform the blood tests.

Sensing where the conversation might be going, Mary Sue suddenly said,

We aren't happy with the prescriptions from the doctor and don't much believe in medicine anyway. So I let Daddy take his home remedies and only use what I have to from the drugs prescribed by the doctor. When something goes wrong and we call the doctor's office, it can take days for them to get back with us. When we go in to the office, they try to stuff a whole lot of information down our throats at one time, and I don't understand half of what they're saying anyway. So I just tune them out. The same thing happens if I try to talk to them on the phone.

Nurse Nardis asked Mr. Weaver, "How can we work together to bring your blood sugar down and not have to increase your meds?" His response: "I'm an old man, I love to eat, and it's too late for me to change." Looking at his medications, nurse Nardis saw that he was being treated with two prescriptions for dyslipidemia (high cholesterol) and a drug specific to high triglycerides.

Using the plates in the house to show Mary Sue what she means by portion size, nurse Nardis instructed her to make the small change of giving Mr. Weaver exactly what he likes to eat but in much smaller portions. The nurse asked Mr. Weaver if he would go along with this plan, and he agreed, saying, "It doesn't take much to get me full anyway."

While surveying and checking the kitchen, nurse Nardis noticed a large amount of packaged chips, candy, nuts, and cookies. Although the Weavers grow quite a bit of their own food and slaughter chickens and the occasional cow, Mary Sue said the closest thing to a grocery store is the Dollar Store in town, and they stock up on snacks there.

When nurse Nardis inquired about other diseases in the family, Mary Sue, who looks 20 years older than her 31 years, replied, "We all have diabetes, and all the women are fat like my daddy." Wife #1 didn't have diabetes, although the current Mrs. Weaver does.

Continuing with the history taking, the nurse discovered that Mr. Weaver smokes a pack of non-filtered cigarettes a day, and both women chew tobacco. Mary Sue said that "chewing ain't as dangerous as smoking." Nurse Nardis asked for a hand mirror and proceeded to gently teach Mary Sue and Mrs. Weaver how to look inside the mouth cavity and observe the actual darkening of the mucosa—and how to check for lesions in the mouth and under the tongue. She warned them that cancerous lesions in the mouth may not be painful and thus can easily be missed. They both looked amazed and seemed to appreciate what they were seeing and learning!

Warming up to nurse Nardis, Mary Sue told her about the "lumps" on Mr. Weaver's back and legs. She said she had called the insurance company's "Nurse Call Line" several months back to

ask what to do about them and was told to take him to a doctor. "As usual," she said, "the call was a disaster because they tried to make me think I was stupid and acted like they couldn't understand what I was saying."

In the past she had received calls from the insurance company to follow up on Mr. Weaver's diabetes. Those calls also were very unproductive and left her feeling like she wasn't doing enough or was stupid. She said, "They tried to sound nice and sweet, but I could tell they didn't mean it. They act like I should know what to do, and I don't!" She said she didn't follow the instructions to take her father to the PCP because it was a three-hour drive each way, and she had homeschooling and the farm to take care of. She had decided to "just squeeze them herself and drain the pus out." After that, they just seemed to spread and come right back.

Nurse Nardis took a look and suspected they were MRSA (methicillin-resistant staph aureus lesions) based on the history of reoccurrence and the malodorous pus. Mary Sue was instructed by nurse Nardis to contact her PCP, describe the "lumps," and ask for antibiotics, explaining that she couldn't come in now because of Tammy's condition.

At this point, Mary Sue talked about how she was taking care of mother, father, and her own child and was unable to keep her own diabetes under control. Her only pleasure lately is in food, she admitted. Mrs. Weaver has been diagnosed with diabetes and refuses to take any medications because she doesn't trust the medicines or the doctors and is "taking care of it herself with diet." However, she too is morbidly obese. There are lots of cousins in the area, but the family avoids asking them for help because they don't want them putting claims on the land if something happens to Mr. Weaver. In addition, Mr. Weaver has become more and more forgetful and paranoid the past few years.

Finally getting to Tammy Lynn, the nurse was very concerned about the possibility of diabetes. Mary Sue said that Tammy had developed breasts very quickly but at 13, unlike her at that age, she still hadn't started her menses. This had never come up during Tammy's three-month stay in the hospital. Mary Sue said that was probably because during the hospital stay she had been able to visit her daughter just once a week because of the distance, the money, and having to take care of the senior Weavers and the farm. To visit the hospital even that often, she had grudgingly asked one of the cousins to stay while she was gone, but she didn't want them there too long. Mary Sue clearly felt bad about this and said the only way she got through that experience—and every day now—was by "constantly praying to the good Lord for strength to carry on."

Mary Sue then confided to nurse Nardis that her dream was to help Tammy Lynn get off the farm. Her parents went only to eighth grade, and she was the child of their old age; she had been fortunate to barely finish high school. Mary Sue said she could get food stamps now that Tammy had TNCare but was too proud to do so—and anyway, she would have to drive three hours to the city to use them and avoid being seen. Otherwise, Tammy seemed to be doing fine, except that she wasn't doing the prescribed exercises and sat snacking in front of the television all day.

What nurse Nardis expected to be a one-hour home visit turned into a three-hour consultation for the entire family. The nurse left with a four-part plan: Increase the frequency of home visits, include the entire family in the visits, get social services involved for everybody, and get a personal support worker to help Mary Sue with Tammy and Mr. Weaver.

Nurse Nardis felt sure there was more she needed to do, but she was just too tired to think about it anymore. She still had a long drive ahead of her.

QUESTIONS

1. What are the resources that Mary Sue and Tammy have? Using a scale of 1–3, rate the resources of each individual.

Resource	Mary Sue	Tammy	
Financial			
Emotional			
Mental/cognitive			
Spiritual (future story)			
Physical			
Support systems			
Relationships/role models			
Knowledge of hidden rules			
Language/formal register			

2. Which of these research bases most impacted the health outcomes? Why?

Access	Availability	Cost	Quality	Efficacy	Communication

3. What could have been done differently to enhance the outcomes?

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS AND DEBRIEFING

- 1. Based on the results, what else would you do for the Weavers? How might this family's strengths be better leveraged to their advantage?
- 2. What desirable skills did nurse Nardis demonstrate in her visit with the Weavers? What will it take for her interventions to stick?
- 3. In what ways did the insurance company's efforts to communicate and manage Mr. Weaver's care fall short—and how could they be improved?
- 4. How do issues of access, availability, cost, efficacy, communication, and quality show up in a situation of rural generational poverty and chronic disease? Is there a significant variable unlike what might appear in urban incidence?
- 5. How might the same conditions—an accident, emergency care, and diabetes—have presented and been handled in a rural *wealthy* family?



Many boys/men are not finding success in school, work, or in their relationships.

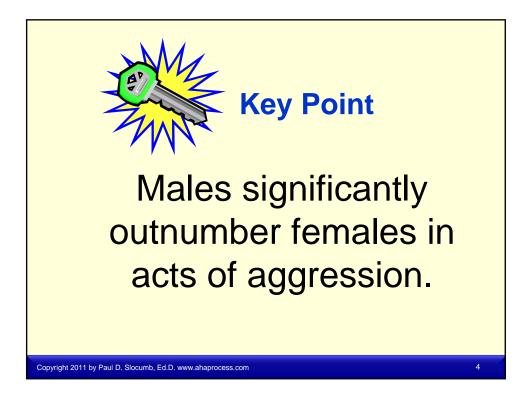






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Introductory Question Do you believe that boys face a "crisis"? Why or why not? Why or why not? Copyright 2011 by Paul D. Slocumb, Ed.D. www.ahaprocess.com



Aggression Stats

For every 100 females ages 15 to 19 that commit suicide 549 males in the same range kill themselves.

For every 100 females ages 20 to 24 that commit suicide 624 males of the same age kill themselves. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs/LCWK1 2002.pdf

For every 100 girls ages 15 to 17 in correctional facilities there are 837 boys behind bars.

For every 100 women ages 18 to 21 in correctional facilities there are 1430 men behind bars.

For every 100 women ages 22 to 24 in correctional facilities there are 1448 men in correctional facilities.

http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/phc-t26.html

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Violent Behavior

- What causes violent behavior?
- Is it nature or nurture?







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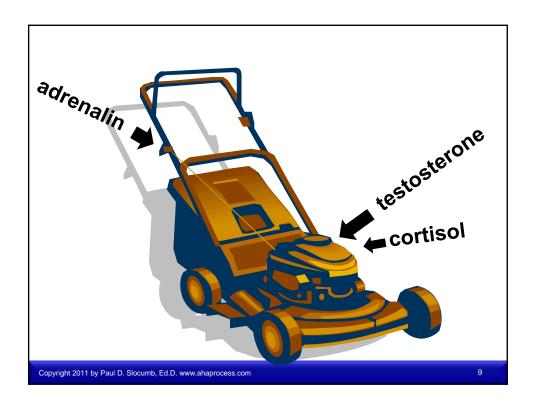
Nature(biology) verses Nurture(parenting)

- Nature the impact of physical development
- Nurture the impact of how we are raised.



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Fundamental

Boys need positive male role models to teach them about being a "real man".







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What is a "real man?"



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1



Where does a boy learn to be a "man" in today's world?

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Effects of Father Absence

- 71% of all high school dropouts come from fatherless homes—nine times the average. (National Principals Association Report)
- 70% of youths in state-operated institutions come from fatherless homes—nine times the average. (U.S. Department of Justice)
- 85% of all youths in prison come from fatherless homes—20 times the average.
 (Fulton County, Georgia; Texas Department of Corrections)

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13

The more time fathers stayed close to their boys, the better the boys did in high school, college, and in the workplace.

-Pollack, Real Boys



Fundamental

Male and female brains have *similarities* and *differences*.





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15

Brain Development

2006 Neuroscientist (NIMH) MRI scans 12 year study:

 Regions of the brain develop with different sequence, tempo, and pace





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Brain Development

2006 Neuroscientist (NIMH) MRI scans 12 year study:

- Girls maybe two years ahead of boys in the development of the parietal gray matter, which helps integrate all of the senses.
- Boys are ahead of the girls in the development of the temporal gray matter, which creates spatial perception and object recognition.

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Male vs. Female Brain



Boys

- Gross motor skillsFine motor skills develop faster.
 - Examples include running, walking, lifting, sitting, and throwing.



- develop faster.
 - Examples include refined movements of the hands, fingers, and thumbs (draw, write, and button a shirt).

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Making Connections

Prefrontal cortex (just behind forehead) = executive control center.

 Controls higher-order thinking and problem solving, and interfaces with the emotional system.

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19

Making Connections

Prefrontal cortex:

- Controls tasks such as getting started on something, sustaining attention, remembering critical information, monitoring one's own actions, and memory.
- Develops over the years; however, puberty slows down the growth of the prefrontal cortex.

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Helping boys succeed in school

 Allow boys more physical space (twice body width)





- Speak in a louder voice for males
- Visual cortex different in males



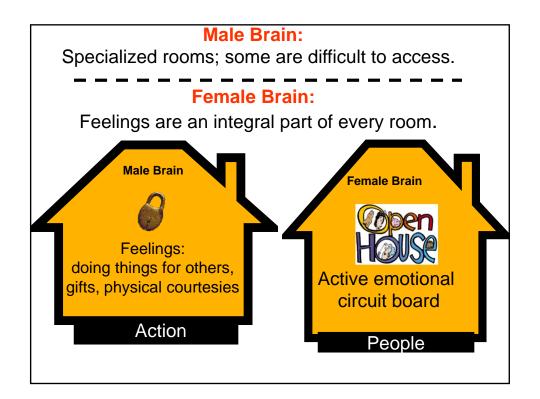
 Leave space between important wall mounts.



Use manipulatives to help focus.



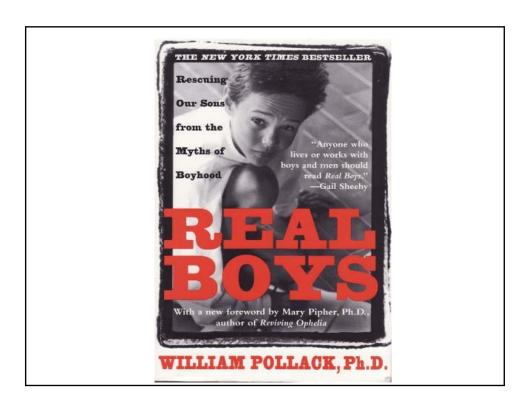
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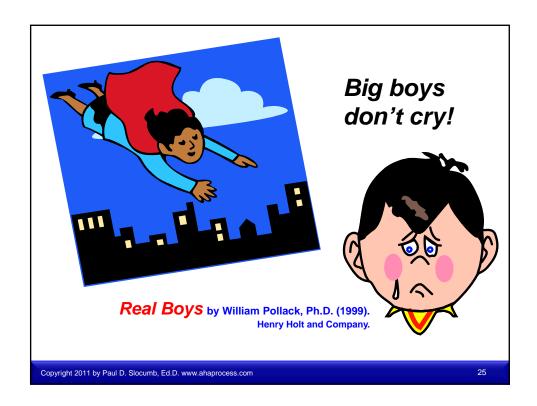


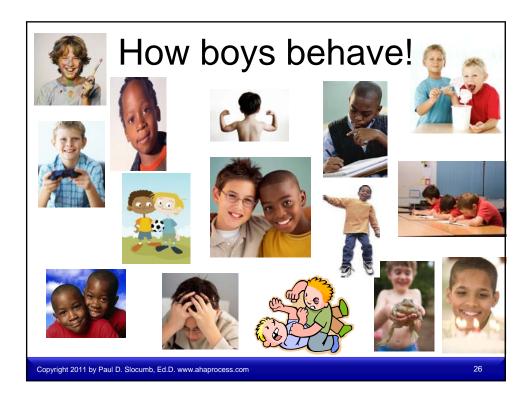
Fundamental

The "Boy Code" sets the stage for a boy's pain, anger, and rage.

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Fundamental

Boys tend to be more "active" which leads to

- 1. Distractibility
- 2. Impulsivity
- 3. Hyperactivity



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27

Disciplining Boys

- ✓ Understand
- ✓ Coach
- √ Guide



Punitive measures = increased aggression

"No matter how concrete your message, if you rebuke a boy in <u>anger</u> he will focus on your emotions, not the content of what you say. Wait to speak until you have more perspective."

-Pollack, Real Boys workbook

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Timed-silence syndrome: "What's wrong? Talk to me."

-Pollack, Real Boys

- Feelings intensify, sense of shame, retreats further, becomes angrier.
- The wounded animal must have time to nurse his pain in his cave.

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29

Fundamental



Allow for the "Time-silenced syndrome". Give boys the time to be alone and process their emotions.





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Nature vs. Nurture



Anger and Aggression vs.
Emotional Vocabulary

Biology and experience are linked. Environmental factors affect the structures of our brains.

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31

Male

- Emotions are stored in the amygdala, which is located in the medial temporal lobes. Processing takes place in the cerebral cortex, located in the front of the brain.
- Emotions must travel a greater distance for processing.

Female

- Emotions are stored throughout the brain.
- Less distance is required for processing.

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Dealing with Emotions

Males: action, doing



Boys must have processing time.

Females: words, talking



Male Emotional Communication

- males use less positive emotional words
- tend to become more isolated emotionally after age 15
- tend not to share feelings with friends
- prefer to work out problems on their own
- leads to higher levels of depression
 Niobe Way, professor of applied psychology NYU.
 "Deep Secrets: Boys' Friendships and the Crisis of Connections"

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Fundamental

Males may take up to <u>5</u> hours to process emotions.





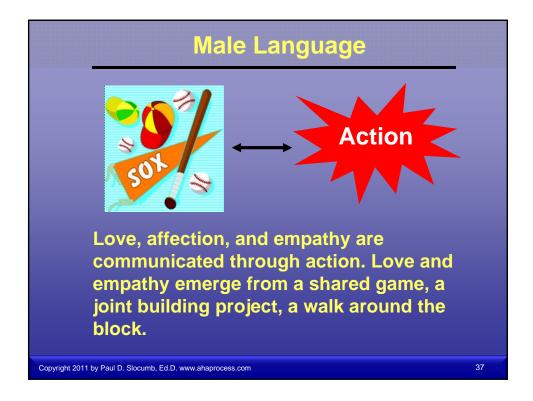
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Fundamental

Boys communicate best through action not always with words.



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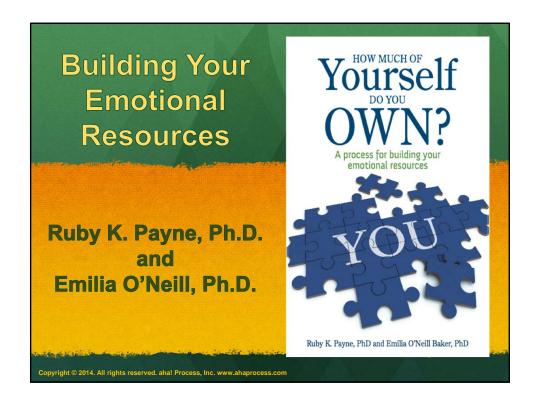
Boys from Poverty: The Double Whammy!

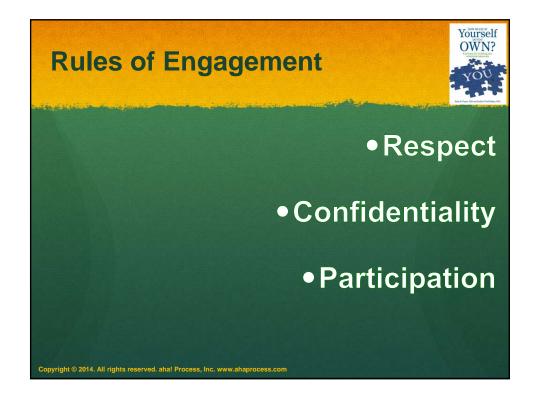
- Poverty is a concrete, sensory, emotional world.
- School is verbal and abstract.
- Without language, one does not have the tools necessary to negotiate and manipulate his position in the world.

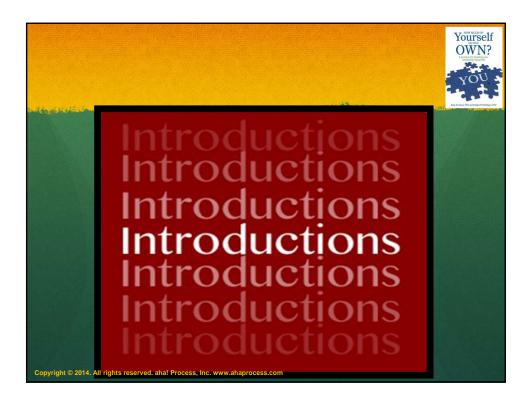
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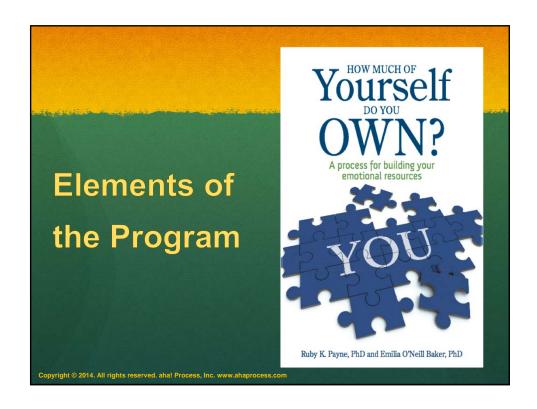
What will you do to help our boys build a bridge to success?

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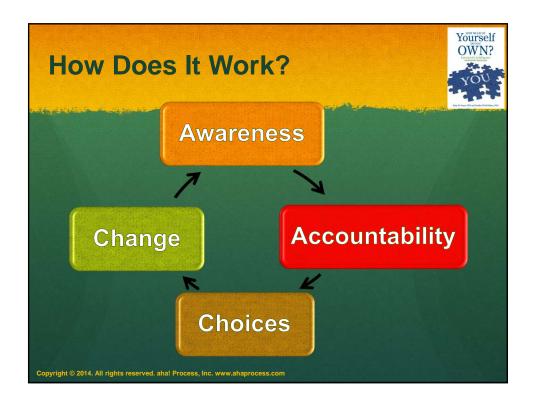


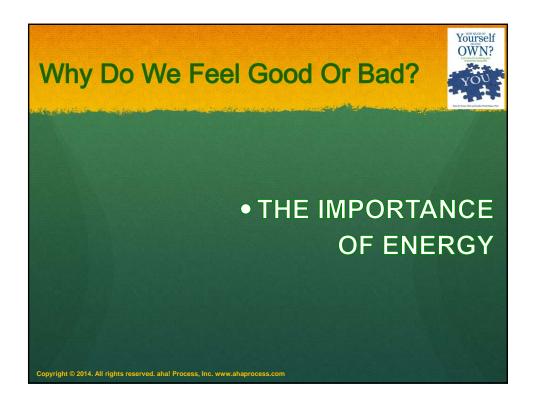


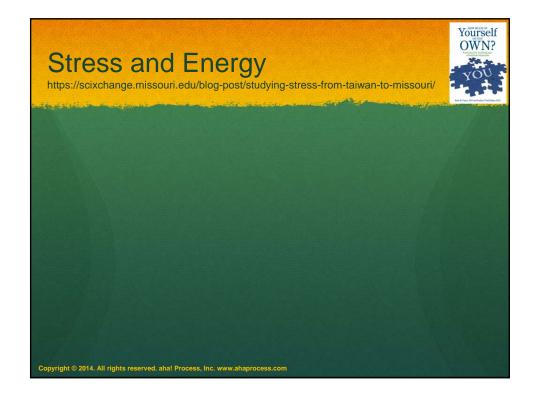


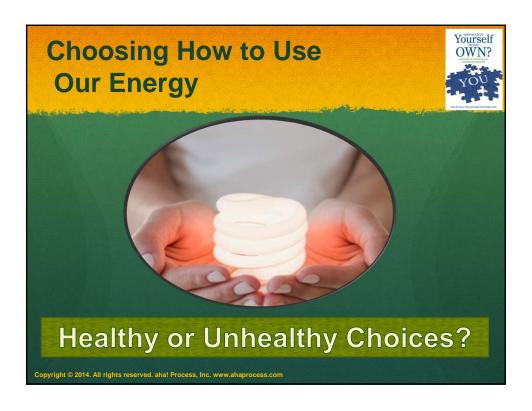


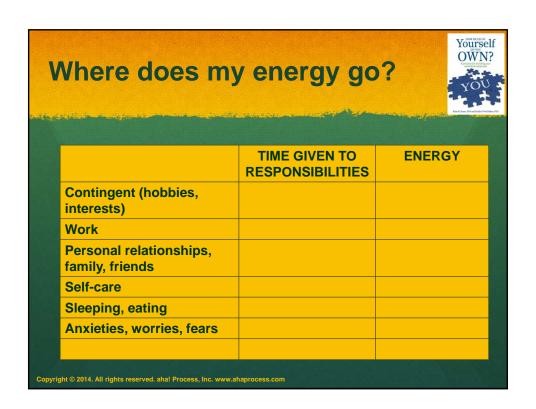












Energy eaters...



- Anxieties, fears, shame, and guilt.
 - Concerns, problems, and dilemmas.

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Parts of Ourselves...



- We have lost, given away (for love or survival), traded away, or
- Bartered—and the parts that have been taken or
- Have never developed: how do we know what they are?

Relationships And Parts Of Ourselves:



 How relationships contribute to missing pieces and the stories we tell ourselves about ourselves.

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How Do We Get
Those Pieces Back?



REINTEGRATION:

What is the process and what does it look like?

I Did *That* Again??? What Is Real Change



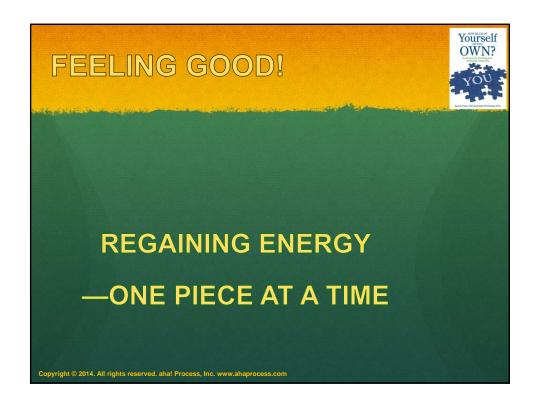
- Why does it often involve habits and
- Other stumbling blocks?
- How do they impact relationships?

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I did that again???



- What is real change, and
- Why does it often involve habits and other stumbling blocks?
- How do they impact relationships?





Some Gifts of Emotional Resources



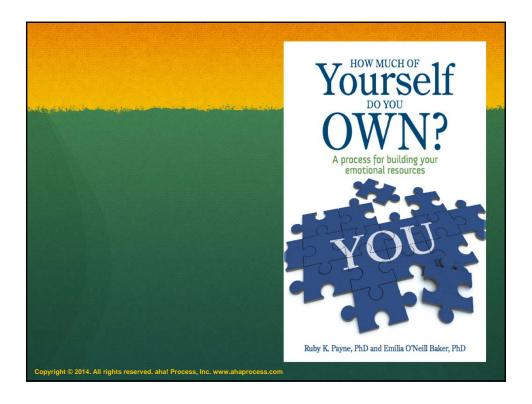
- 1. Profound relaxation.
- 2. Increased energy at higher and higher levels.
- 3. A decrease in the amount of "traffic" or "noise" in your head.

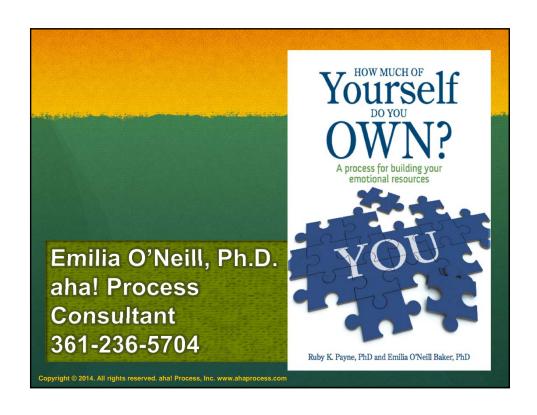
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Some Gifts Of Emotional Resources



- 4. "Thinking" less and "knowing" more and more.
- 5. Ability to "stay out" of damaging situations and relationships before you ever "get in."







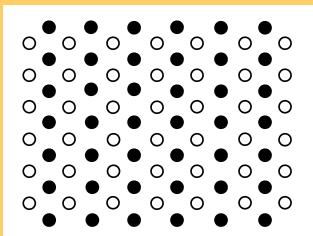
"What Do You Say When . . ."
Dispelling Middle Class Myths About Poverty

Jim Ott Dubuque, IA



A New Game!

Please draw this array and play with another person.





A New Game!

What do you do if you don't know the rules??

Make up your own rules
Withdraw/Refuse to play
Goof off and make jokes
Become sullen, angry or defiant



A New Game!

What do you do if you don't know the rules??
Someone who knows the rules can teach you!!





"Why are they doing things that don't make sense?"

Translated:

What is WRONG with these people??!!



The Reality of Difference

What works.

What solves the problems.

What answers the questions.



NOT

"Why are they doing things that don't make sense?"

INSTEAD

"Why is what they are doing making sense to them?"



The Reality of Difference

Common sense is only common to those for whom it is common!



Working the System

What is "normal" for us?

What is the common sense that our system assumes?



MYTH

People in poverty are lazy.

People in poverty unmotivated.

MYTH

People in poverty are stupid.

(lack intelligence)

People in poverty are manipulative.

MYTH

People in poverty know better.

People in poverty don't care about their children.

MYTH

People in poverty don't take care of their property.

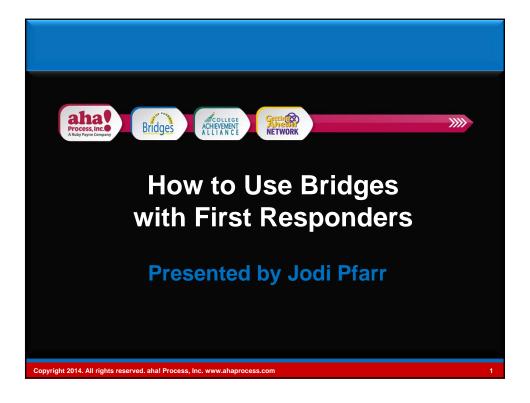
People in poverty waste their money.

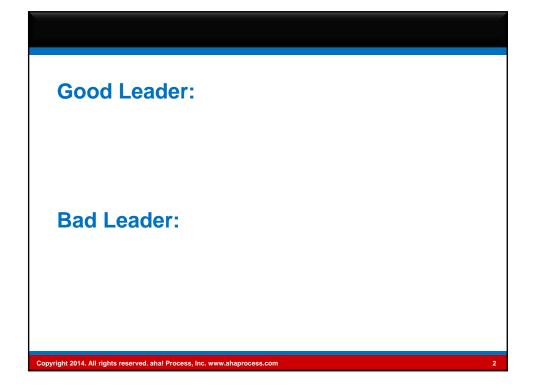
MYTH

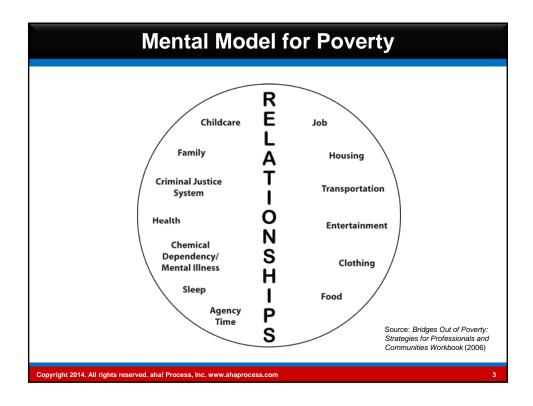
The exception proves the rule.

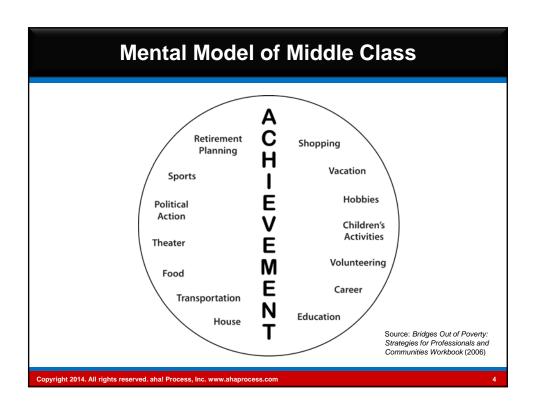


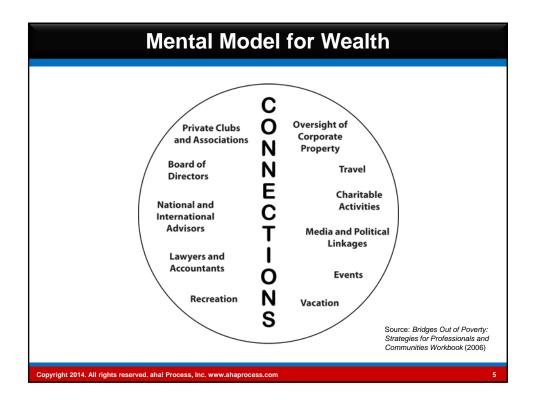
Consulting in Human Relationships jim@jmoservicesllc.com www.jmoservicesllc.com

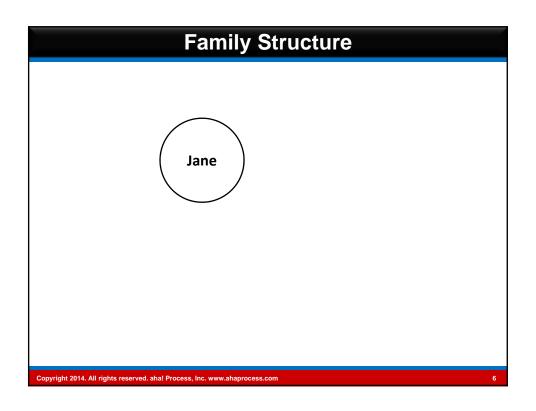


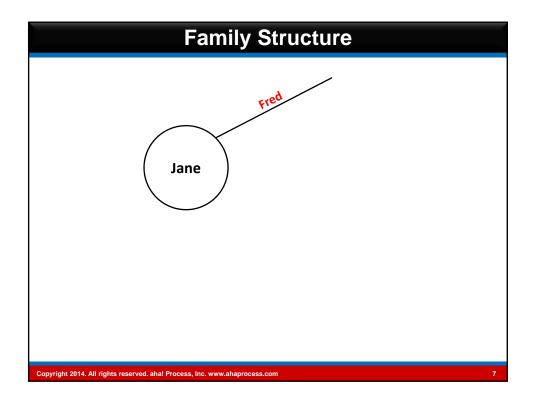


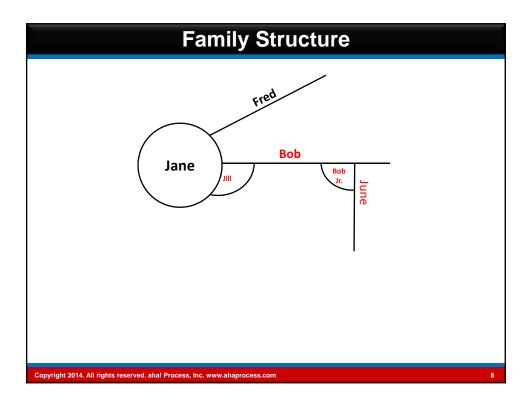


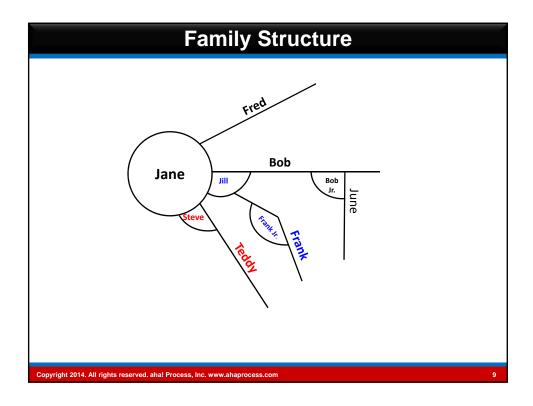


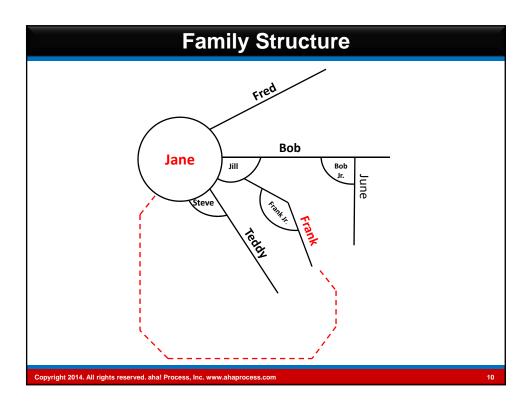












Definition of Resources

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.

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11

Addressing the Challenges of Poverty 2014 Annual Conference October 7, 2014

"EVALUATING THE SUCCESS OF BRIDGES COMMUNITIES"

Al Rivett, Chairman

Bridges to Prosperity, St. Lucie (Florida)

And President

Advancing Bridges, Inc.

Evaluating success of a local Bridges community can be problematic at best. "What data should you use" and "where can you find it" are common questions that will be addressed in this session. Bridges to Prosperity, St. Lucie (Florida) has identified data sources for evaluating success, doing so using metrics/indicators for each of the 11 poverty resources identified by Bridges. Through the use of this data, a Community Evaluation Tool has been developed and will be reviewed. Much of the session will include the real-time demonstration of using on-line sources for data collection for session attendees.

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT TOOL

How do communities evaluate progress in their efforts to eliminate poverty? This Community Assessment Tool is designed to quantify what is otherwise considered to be a subjective process. The tool uses datasets associated with each of the 11 resources identified in Bridges. The resulting information and evaluation process will help communities grade their efforts.

The Community Assessment Tool datasets were selected to provide consistency from community to community. With few exceptions, each uses national databases. The associated rating document and process will help communities grade their efforts in comparison with other Bridges communities.

FINANCIAL

Poverty Rates (Children [<18 year of age])

Poverty Rates (Overall)

Percentage of Families & People whose Income in the Past 12 Months is below the Poverty Level

Median Household Income

Per Capital Income

Percentage with Food Stamp/SNAP Benefits in the Past 12 Months

Unemployment Rate

SOURCE: www.factfinder2.census.gov

(Advanced Search---Show Me All---Filters (Topics: Poverty; Year; Geography)---Selected Economic Characteristics (ASC 3-y

Students Eligible to Participate in Free/Reduced Lunch

SOURCE: http://datacenter.kidscount.org/

(Click on your State---Under "Locations", click on "For State" or "By County"---Under "Topics", click on "Education" and "School Age"---Click on fourth bullet")

Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income (35% or more)

SOURCE: www.factfinder2.census.gov

(Advanced Search---Show Me All---Filters (Topics: Housing---Financial Characteristic---Owner Costs & Fees; Year; Geography)---Selected Housing Characteristics (ASC 3-year averages)

EMOTIONAL

Poor Mental Health Days (in the Past 30 Days)

SOURCE: www.countyhealthrankings.org (USE GOOGLE CHROME AS YOUR BROWSER)

(Click on your State---Click tab call "Measures"---Click on orange box to "Select a Measure"---Click "Health Outcomes", "Quality of Life", and "Poor Mental Health Days"---Change year using dropdown box next to name of your State)

Mental Health Provider Ratio (per Population)

(Click on your State---Click tab call "Measures"---Click on orange box to "Select a Measure"---Click "Additional Measures", "Health Care", and "Mental Health Providers"---Change year using dropdown box next to name of your State)

Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000 population)

Aggravated Assaults (per 100,000 population)

SOURCE: www.fbi.gov ---Click on tab "Stats & Services"---"Crime Statistics"---Under "Uniform Crime Reports [first paragraph], click on desired year---In box entitled "Offenses Know by Law Enforcement, click on "Violent Crimes"---Click on Table 4 for U.S. and State data and Table 10 for County data

Food Insecurity

SOURCE: http://feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/hunger-studies/map-the-meal-gap.aspx --- Use dropdown box for "Year"---National data is displayed---for State data, place cursor on the map over your State---for Local data, click on your State and place cursor over your County

MENTAL

Cognitive Difficulty (number of diagnosed persons)

SOURCE: www.factfinder2.census.gov

(Advanced Search---Show Me All---Filters (Topics: People---Disability---Disability; Year; Geography)---Selected Disability Characteristics (ASC 3-year averages)

School Readiness (Percent of Children Not Ready for Kindergarten)

According to Childtrends.org (www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/Child_Trends-

 $2010_06_18_ECH_School Readiness.pdf), in 2010, 29 \ states \ (not \ specified) \ conduct \ school \ readiness \ assessments \ in \ an experimental \ conduct \ school \ readiness \ assessments \ in \ conduct \ school \ readiness \ assessments \ in \ conduct \ school \ readiness \ assessments \ in \ conduct \ school \ readiness \ assessments \ in \ conduct \ school \ readiness \ assessments \ in \ conduct \ school \ readiness \ assessments \ in \ conduct \ school \ readiness \ assessments \ in \ conduct \ school \ readiness \ assessments \ in \ conduct \ school \ readiness \ assessments \ in \ conduct \ school \ readiness \ assessments \ in \ conduct \ school \ readiness \ assessments \ in \ conduct \ school \ readiness \ assessments \ in \ conduct \ school \ readiness \ assessments \ in \ conduct \ school \ readiness \ assessments \ in \ conduct \ school \ readiness \ assessments \ in \ conduct \ school \ readiness \ assessments \ in \ conduct \ school \ readiness \ assessments \ assessments \ assessments \ in \ conduct \ school \ readiness \ assessments \ assess$

SOURCE: Search the Internet for information for your State and County

Source for Florida: www.fldoe.org/eias/eiaspubs/xls/readystart.xls --- Florida Kindergarten Readiness Screener Results (F

High School Graduates (Percent of population who are a high school graduate or higher)

Educational Attainment (Some College thru Graduate/Professional Degree [for persons 25 years and over])

SOURCE: www.factfinder2.census.gov

(Advanced Search---Show Me All---Filters [Topics: People---Education---Educational Attainment; Year; Geography]---Selected Housing Characteristics (ASC 3-year averages) --- add four datasets together)

SPIRITUAL

Church Membership (Congregants [aka Adherents] as a percent of Population)

SOURCE: Association of Statisticians of American Religious Bodies (www.asarb.org) --- click on the tab entitled "Projects" --- Click on U.S. Religion Census --- in left column, click on "Lists & Rankings (All Years)" --- in dropdown boxes select year and "List of County Data" --- click on "Confirm Selection" to open an EXCEL file --- divide Adherents by Population

Charitable Giving (Average Itemized Contributions by Household)

SOURCE: - National Center for Charitable Statistics (http://www.nccs.urban.org/) --- must register (free) --- In session entitled "Overview", click on Table Wizard --- Dropdown "Charitable Giving by Household" --- Dropdown for "SHOW", click on Average Giving & AGI --- Dropdown for "BY", click on State or County (for 1997-2008) --- Dropdown by Year (2007 is the last year with data) --- Dropdown by State

PHYSICAL

Sexually Transmitted Infections (per 100,000 population)

SOURCE: www.countyhealthrankings.org (USE GOOGLE CHROME AS YOUR BROWSER)

(Click on your State---Click tab call "Measures"---Click on orange box to "Select a Measure"---Click "Health Factors", "Health Behaviors", and "Sexually Transmitted Infections"---Change year using dropdown box next to name of your

Poor Physical Health Days (Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days)

SOURCE: www.countyhealthrankings.org (USE GOOGLE CHROME AS YOUR BROWSER)

(Click on your State---Click tab call "Measures"---Click on orange box to "Select a Measure"---Click "Health Outcomes",

"Quality of Life", and "Poor Physical Health Days"---Change year using dropdown box next to name of your State)

Poor or Fair Health (Percent of adults reporting fair or poor health)

(Click on your State---Click tab call "Measures"---Click on orange box to "Select a Measure"---Click "Health Outcomes", "Quality of Life", and "Poor or Fair Health"---Change year using dropdown box next to name of your State)

<u>Disabilities (All Persons 18-64 Years of Age)</u>

SOURCE: www.factfinder2.census.gov

(Advanced Search---Show Me All---Filters (Topics: People---Disability---Disability; Year; Geography)---Selected Disability Characteristics (ASC 3-year averages)

SUPPORT SYSTEMS

Inadequate Social Support

SOURCE: www.countyhealthrankings.org (USE GOOGLE CHROME AS YOUR BROWSER)

(Click on your State---Click tab call "Measures"---Click on orange box to "Select a Measure"---Click "Health Factors",

"Social & Economic Factors", and "Inadequate Social Support"---Change year using dropdown box next to name of your

Children in Single-Parent Households

(percent of all children in family households that live in a household headed by a single parent)

(Click on your State---Click tab call "Measures"---Click on orange box to "Select a Measure"---Click "Health Factors",

"Social & Economic Factors", and "Children in Single-Family Households"---Change year using dropdown box next to

KNOWLEDGE OF SOCIETY'S HIDDEN RULES (Original data obtained by observation)

Persons Who Received Bridges Training

Persons Who Received Getting Ahead Training

Persons Who Received Frameworks Training

Persons Who Received R-Rules Training

Persons Who Received Investigations Training

RELATIONSHIPS / ROLE MODELS

Volunteerism

Original data reported by one or more local not-for-profit agency

FORMAL REGISTER

Unfortuately, current and comprehensive (available by County throughout the country) information is not available for the two evaluation criteria listed below. Some States, however, have excellent information. Each community will have to search the Internet to obtain relevant information; some suggestions are listed below.

Reading: Percent at Lever 3 or Higher

Reading: Percent Making Learning Gains

Reading: Percent of Lowest 25% Making Learning Gains

SOURCE: Florida Department of Education (www.fldoe.org) --- (on left) Click on "Data & Statistics" --- (in center of page) Click on "(Year) Prelimary School Grades" --- Click hyperlink immediately under "Search School Accountability Reports" --- Check appropriate boxes: School Grades; District; County; and applicable years --- Click "Continue" at bottom of page SUGGESTED DATA SOURCE: http://nationsreportcard.gov/reading_math_2013/#/ --- Information primarily at State-level; School District info available for 21 major metropolitan areas --- go to

Literacy: Percent Lacking Basic Prose Literacy Skills

MOTIVATION & PERSISTENCE

Graduation Rates

SOURCE: Florida Department of Education (http://www.fldoe.org/); Data & Statistics; scroll down to "ARM Reports and Resources"; click on "PK-12 Reports and Publications"; click on "Students"; scroll down to "Graduation and Dropout Rates"; click on "Florida's Federal High School Graduation Rates, 2012-13";

http://www.fldoe.org/eias/eiaspubs/pubstudent.asp; Table 5: Graduation Rates by District, 2008-09 thru 2012-13

Work Status in the Past 12 Months (Percent of workforce who worked 35+ hours per week, 50-52 weeks per year) Work Status (Percent of workforce who did not work)

SOURCE: www.factfinder2.census.gov

Advanced Search---Show Me All---Filters (Topics: People---Employment---Employment (Labor Force) Status; Year; Geography) --- Select "Work Status in the Past 12 Months" ACS 3-Year Estimates"

INTEGRITY & TRUST

Delinquency (by petition of 17 year olds and younger)

SOURCE: www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/default.asp

(center tab) Click on "Data Analysis Tools" --- use dropdown box; click on "Juvenile Court Data" and "State/County Data" --- (center tab) Click on "Access Case Counts" --- use "Year" and "Jurisdiction" dropdown boxes --- Click on "View Table" ---

use data in "Delinquency Petition" column

USA data --- go to www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezajcs/asp/process.asp --- use "Total Petitioned" column

	COMMUNITY EVALUATION TOOL				
RESO	RESOURCES (according to Bridges)		POINTS (Subtotals)	YOUR COMMUNITY	
F	INANCIAL				
	Poverty Rates (Children [<18 years of age])		20		
	Poverty Rates (Overall)		20		
	Percentage of Families & People whose Income in the				
	Past 12 Months is below the Poverty Level		40		
	Median Household Income		20		
	Per Capital Income		20		
	Percentage with Food Stamp/SNAP Benefits in the Past 12 Months		20		
	Unemployment Rate		20		
	Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch		20		
	Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income				
	(35% or more)		20		
	Subtotal	200	200		
E	MOTIONAL				
	Poor Mental Health Days (in the Past 30 Days)		40		
	Mental Health Provider Ratio (per Population)		40		
	Violent Crime Rate		40		
	Aggravated Assaults		40		
	Food Insecurity		40		
	Subtotal	200	200		
			1		
N	MENTAL				
	Cognitive Difficulty (number of diagnosed persons)		40		
	School Readiness (Percent of Children Not Ready for Kindergarten)		40		
	High School Graduates (Percent of Population who are a		40		
	High School Graduate or higher)				
	Educational Attainment (Some College thru Graduate/Professional				
	Degree [for persons 25 years and over])		30		
	Subtotal	150	150		
S	PIRITUAL				
	Church Membership (Congregants as a Percent of Population)		50		
	Charitable Giving (Average Itemized Contributions by Household)		50		
	Subtotal	100	100		

OURCES (according to Bridges)	POINTS (Totals)	POINTS (Subtotals)	YOUR
			'
PHYSICAL			
Sexually Transmitted Infections (per 100,000 population)		30	
Poor Physical Health Days (Average number of physically		40	
unhealthy days reported in past 30 days)			
Poor or Fair Health (Percent of adults reporting fair or poor health)		40	
Disabilities (all persons 18-64 years of age)		40	
Subtotal	150	150	
	•		•
SUPPORT SYSTEMS			
Inadequate Social Support		50	
Children in Single-Parent Households		50	
Subtotal	100	100	
	•		•
KNOWLEDGE OF SOCIETY'S HIDDEN RULES			
Persons Who Received Bridges Training		20	
Persons Who Received Getting Ahead Training		15	
Persons Who Received Frameworks Training		5	
Persons Who Received R-Rules Training		5	
Persons Who Received Investigations Training		5	
Subtotal	50	50	
	•		
RELATIONSHIPS / ROLE MODELS			
Volunteerism		50	
Subtotal	50	50	
TAL	1000	1000	1

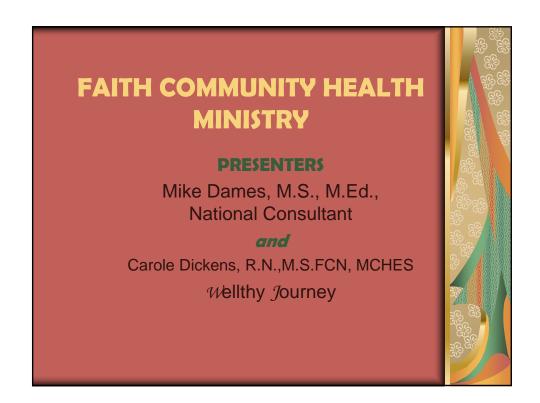
COMMUNITY EVALUATION TOOL				
RESOURCES (additional according to Getting Ahead)	POINTS (Totals)	POINTS (Subtotals)	YOUR COMMUNITY	
FORMAL REGISTER		T		
High School Reading Scores:				
Percentage at Level 3 or Higher in Reading		10		
Percentage Making Learning Gains in Reading		10		
Percentage of Lowest 25% Making Learning Gains		20		
in Reading				
Literacy		10		
Subtotal	50	50		
MOTIVATION & PERSISTENCE				
Graduation Rates		20		
Work Status in the Past 12 Months:				
Percent of workforce working 35+ hours,		15		
50+ weeks per year				
Percent of workforce who did not work		15		
Subtotal	50	50		
INTEGRITY & TRUST				
Delinquency (by petition of 17 year olds and younger)		50		
Subtotal	50	50		
	•			
TOTAL	150	150		
		·		

COMMUNITY EVALUATION TOOL			
RESOURCES (according to Bridges)	POINTS (Totals)	YOUR COMMUNITY	
FINANCIAL	200		
EMOTIONAL	200		
MENTAL	150		
SPIRITUAL	100		
PHYSICAL	150		
SUPPORT SYSTEMS	100		
KNOWLEDGE OF SOCIETY'S HIDDEN RULES	50		
RELATIONSHIPS / ROLE MODELS	50		
TOTAL	1000		
	POINTS	YOUR	
RESOURCES (additional according to Getting Ahead)	(Totals)	COMMUNITY	
FORMAL REGISTER	50		
MOTIVATION & PERSISTENCE	50		
INTEGRITY & TRUST	50		
TOTAL	150		
	•		
TOTAL	1150		

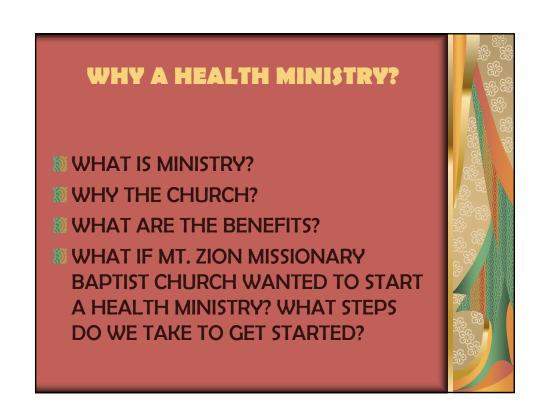
COMMUNITY EVALUATION TOOL

GRADE	POINTS		
A+	>1000		
Α	960	1000	
A-	910	950	
B+	860	900	
В	810	850	
B-	760	800	
C+	710	750	
С	660	700	
C-	610	650	
D+	560	600	
D	510	550	
D-	460	500	
F	0	450	









THE ROLE OF THE CHURCH IN MINISTRY

- PROVIDING "A MORE EXCELLENT WAY"
- M PEOPLE- FOCUSED
- **BIBLE-BASED**
- DOCTRINAL-PURPOSED



GOAL OF THIS SESSION:

- AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE PARTICIPANT WILL BE ABLE TO:
- DEFINE HEALTH MINISTRY
- DISCUSS THE ROLE OF THE CHURCH IN HEALTH MINISTRY
- OUTLINE THE NECESSARY STEPS TO START A CHURCH HEALTH MINISTRY
- DISCUSS POSSIBLE SERVICES TO PROVIDE (PROGRAMS)
- IDENTIFY COMMUNITY RESOURCES



MINISTRY

SIMPLY STATED:

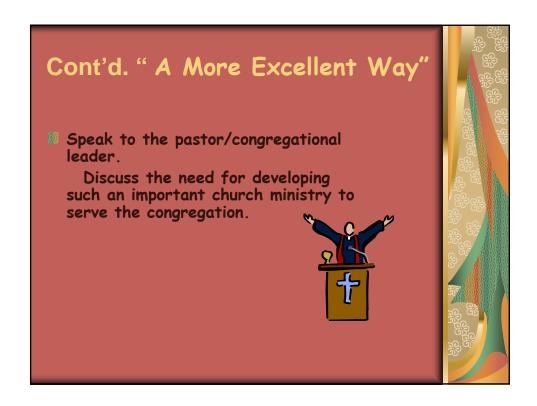
TO SERVE; TO PROVIDE HELP; ATTEND TO THE NEEDS OF



" A MORE EXCELLENT WAY"

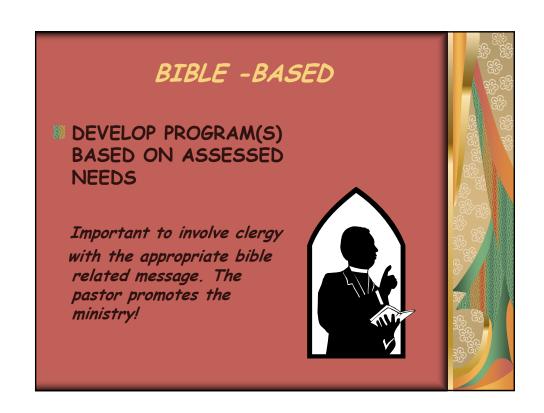
TO GET HERE: That is, the pursuit of excellence, the church should actively seek ways in which to address the total needs of its congregation. Begin thinking of the whole person. Wholistic Health How do we do that?











PROGRAMS/SERVICES

Health care professionals can assist in the assessment phase of ministry development and the development of health programs to address the congregations health needs. Some of these programs/services may include, but are not limited to the following:



PROGRAMS/SERVICES

- M Health Needs Survey of congregation
- M Health Fairs
- M Pamphlet displays
- Support Groups
- Mealth Screenings, such as immunizations, cholesterol, glucose and blood pressure
- **Exercise programs**
- M Educational programs/Guest Speakers
- M Home Ministry



GOALS OF THE MINISTRY

- The goal of the Church Health
 Ministry is to foster wholeness and
 wellness within the community by:
- Identifying & addressing the specific needs of your congregation
- > Advocating for the value and dignity of all life
- Focusing on holistic health promotion & disease prevention
- Collaborating with other agencies to respond to congregational needs



Doctrinal - purposed

- The beliefs, principles and teachings of the church must always be respected and observed as programs are planned and developed.
- It is important to recognize the differences in the teachings and beliefs of the various denominations.



Doctrinal - Purposed

- Before the implementation of any programduring the program development phasethe pastor or the congregational leader should be involved in what will be kind of information will be introduced to the congregation.
- In some churches, (based on the program), it may be a fatal event to introduce a program that was not approved by church leadership!



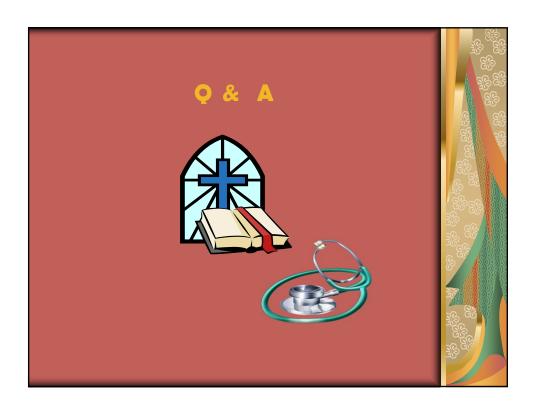
COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Linkages to the medical community

Health ministries help congregations provide well being of body, mind and spirit among their members. A major support for health ministries is the health care professional who is the <u>health promoter</u> for the congregation.



Cont'd. Community Resources Role of the health promoter Health educator Personal Health Counselor Referral Source Facilitator Integrator of Health & Healing



Building Bridges to Healthcare in the Community

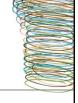


REINVENTING HEALTHCARE ONE PATIENT AT A TIME





Presenters



- Kellie Valenti- Vice President, Strategic Planning and Program Development
- Nicole Baptiste- Director, Social Work Services
- Shatiki Beatty- Community Health Worker, Care Central



Objective



- The impact of healthcare reform on our health system and the response of hospital administration
- Innovative service delivery models in providing population health management for under resourced patients
- A dual-focus, grassroots approach in overcoming socioeconomic challenges



2

















Central location for inpatient and emergency care.

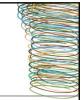
Location for inpatient OB/GYN services.

Central location for outpatient services, primary and wellness care, and rehabilitation and long term care.

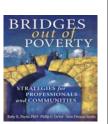




Evolution of Ellis Medicine

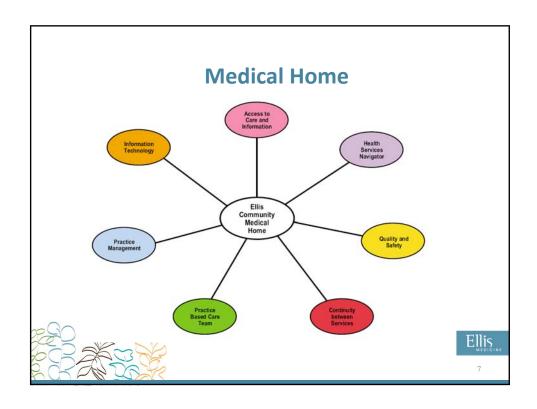


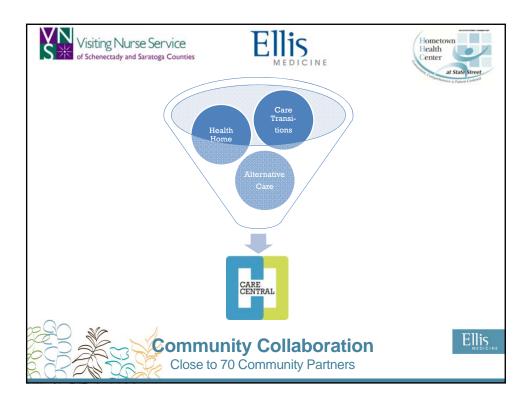
- Began building a new health system in 2008
- Invited to join Schenectady Bridges in 2009
- Perfect storm for innovation
- Applied a new "lens" in the development of a comprehensive primary care model

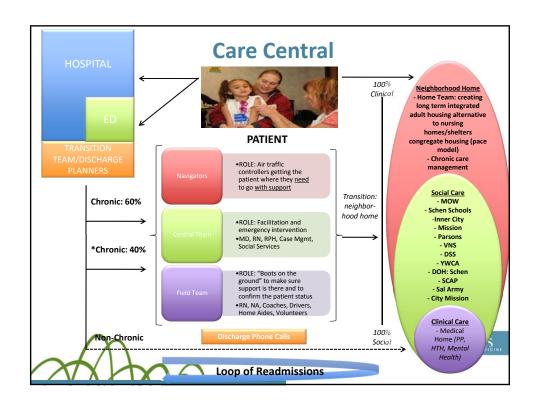


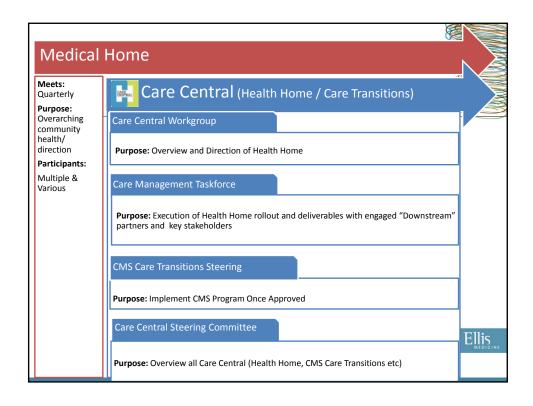


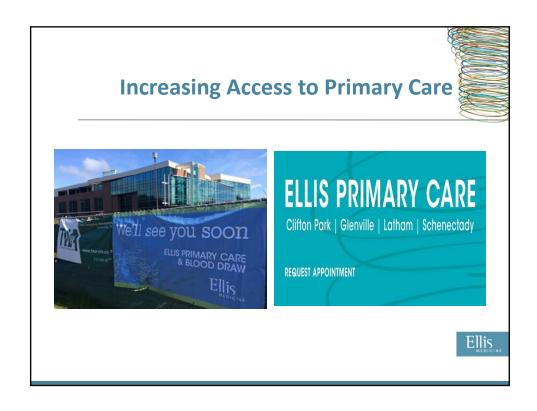












Capital Region QuickCare



Asthma Awareness Days

CONTROL YOUR ASTHMA

FREE Asthma Education

FRIDAYS, MAY 9 & 16 | 11:00 AM - 3:00 PM Free lung function screening also offered. No appointment needed.

QuickCare

Located within Price Chopper
MALTA - 1 Kendall Way

MALTA - 1 Kendall Way LATHAM - 873 New Loudon Road





Accountable Care Organizations (ACO)

In moving care into the community- Next Steps:

- Patient-centric, based on metrics of quality and cost of care of "attributed" patients
- Focus on primary care in the community, with patient "attribution" depending on where the patient gets primary care
- Payment is outcomes based, with providers rewarded for meeting cost/quality goals rather than for meeting volume goals

13

Program Organizations (DISRIP)

In moving care into the community- Next Steps:

- Performing Provider Systems
- Patient-centric, with all metrics starting with "attributed" patients
- Strongly community-based, patient "attribution" starts with primary care, but may also count care in other community sites
- Require broad community collaboration they must include physical health, mental health, home health, and long-term care providers, and community agencies
- Payment is community-based (capitation, a flat rate based on population rather than on patients served), but requires meeting cost/quality



14

Overcoming Socioeconomic Challenges

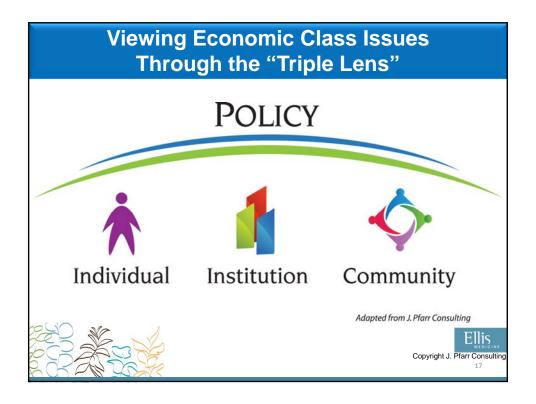
A Grassroots Approach

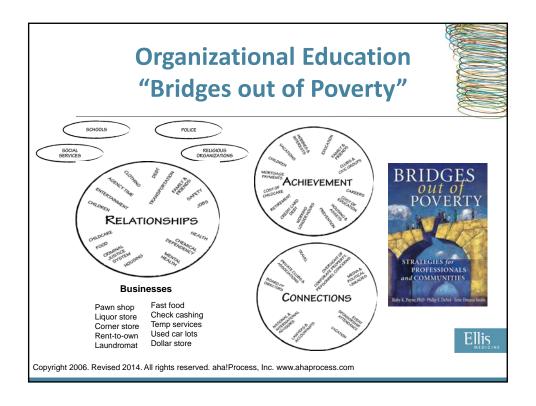


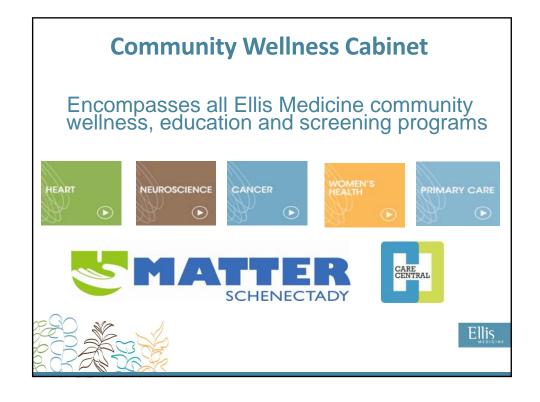


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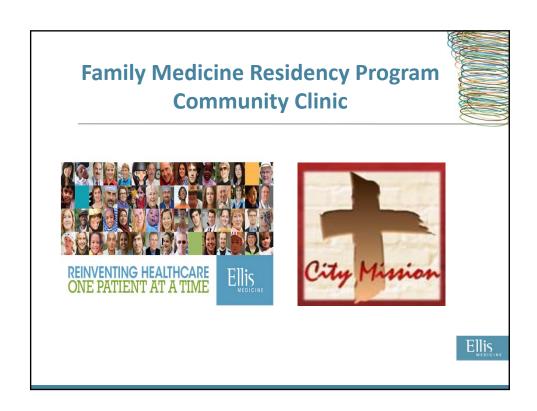


















Orientation and Tour for Expectant Mothers

Free Shuttle Service to Bellevue and Back

9:50 am: Leave Ellis Hospital

10:00 am: Leave Family Health Center/Ellis Health Center 10:15 am: Leave Hometown Health/Planned Parenthood

10:30 am: Arrive at Bellevue Woman's Center Bellevue Tour (one hour)

11:45 am: Return to Hometown Health/Planned Parenthood
12:00 noon: Return to Family Health Center/Ellis Health Center

12:10 pm: Return to Ellis Hospital

What's Included







Poverty Simulation













- Schenectady Coalition for a Healthy Community (SCHC)- close to 70 community partners
- Community Committee (grassroots leaders)
- Assessment- Embedding Bridges Constructs
- Community Health Workers (CHW)- SCAP partnership



Ellis



Local Headlines:



Teen pregnancies on rise in Schenectady. Albany, others drop; hike alarms workers Wednesday, May 2, 2012 Kathleen Moore

Schenectady's teen abortion rate soaring Adoption numbers have dropped to all-time low

Sunday, June 3, 2012 Kathleen Moore



28

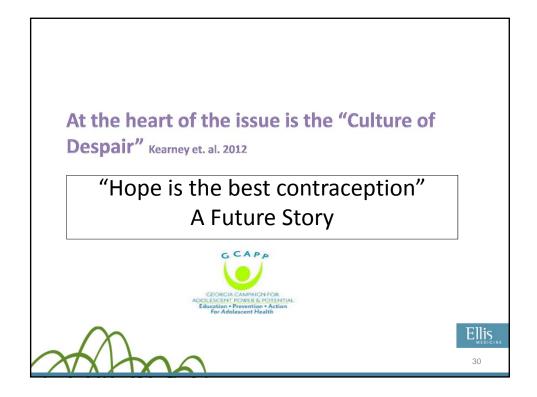
Adolescent Pregnancy

- In 2011, 46 teenagers (prenatal care at Ellis) and 55 teenagers (prenatal care at Hometown Health) gave birth at Bellevue
- Convened a group of teenagers to conduct focus groups on the root causes of pregnancy; this will lead to the development of a community campaign
- Working with Planned Parenthood and the AIDS Council to coordinate events such as a teen overnight and a parent and teen day out
- Also working with DOH to plan a provider training related to teen pregnancy prevention
- Completing an asset inventory with community partners to assess gaps in services for teens

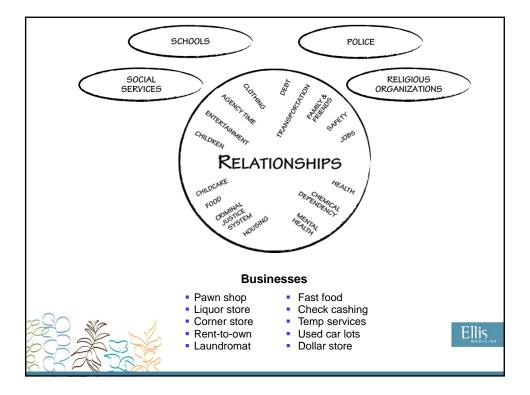




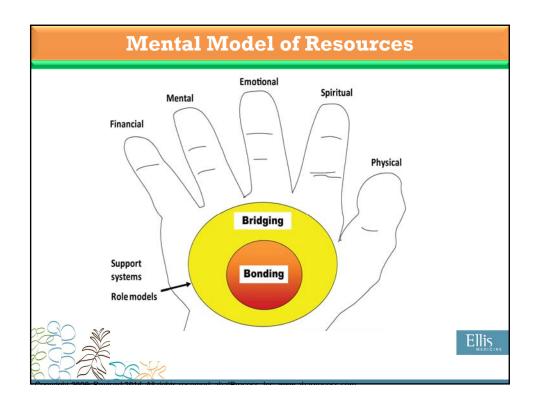


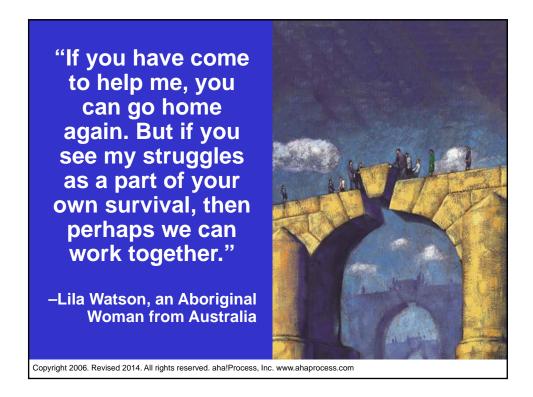




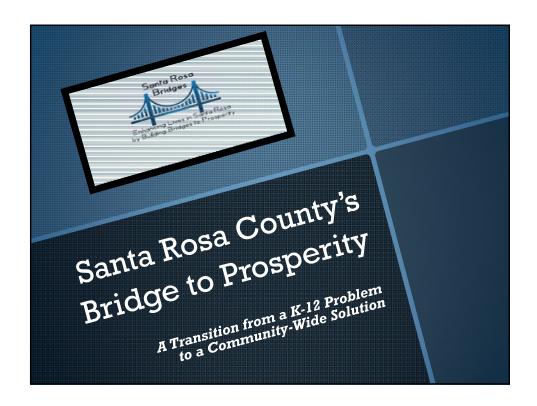


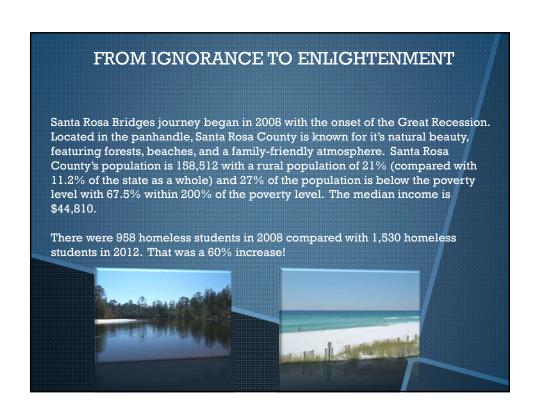


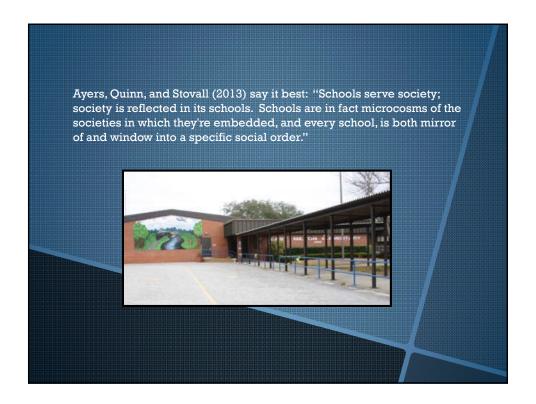


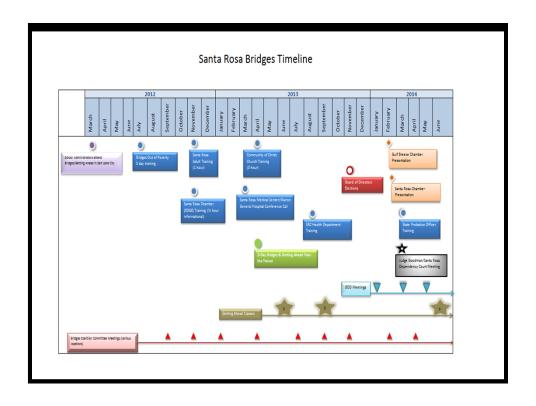






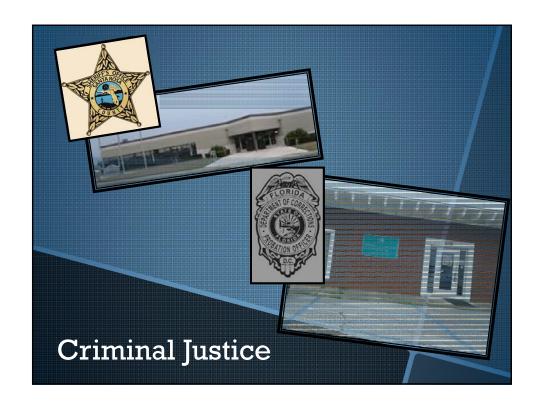


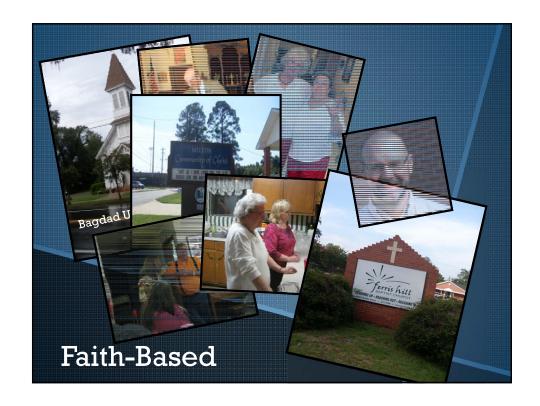






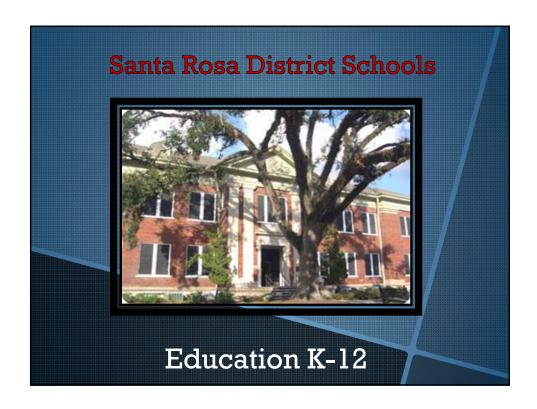






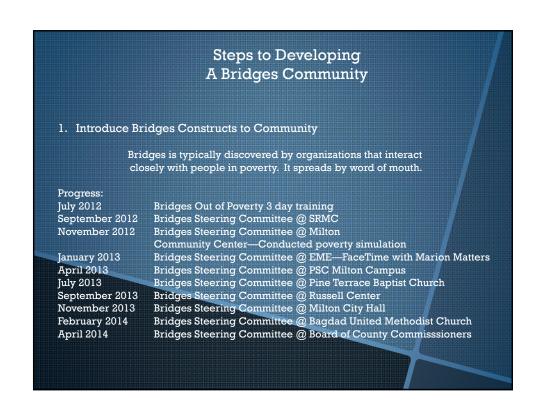












Steps to Developing A Bridges Community

- 2. Develop Critical Mass
 - ☐ Host Bridges workshops for people and organizations that interact with people in poverty regularly
 - ☐ Provide short Bridges sessions for businesses and local leaders
 - ☐ Develop a group of Certified Bridges Trainers

Progress:

Santa Rosa Adult School - 1 hour training

Santa Rosa Chamber (EDGE) - 1/2 hour informational meeting

Community of Christ Church – 3 hour training

Conference Call with Santa Rosa Medical Center and Marion General Hospital

Bridges and Getting Ahead Training the Trainer - April 1-4, 2013

Health Department Training

State Probation Officer Training

Gulf Breeze Chamber Presentation

Santa Rosa Chamber Presentation

County Commissioner Don Salter

Judge Marci Goodman and Santa Rosa Dependency Court

Steps to Developing a Bridges Community

- 3. Offer Getting Ahead to people in poverty
 - ✓ 1st Getting Ahead Class Summer of 2013
 - ✓ 2nd Getting Ahead Class Fall/Winter of 2013
 - √ 3rd Getting Ahead Class Summer of 2014

Need

- 1. Ferris Hill Baptist will provide space for GA Classes
- 2. Church/other organization(s) to provide meals (light supper)
- 3. Church/other organization to provide child care
- 4. 12 mentors for Getting Ahead Graduates
- 5. Business partners to provide graduates with employment opportunities

Progress:

United Way of Santa Rosa--\$3,000

Seeking additional funds from City of Milton

Locklin Technical Center will incorporate Getting Ahead into curriculum

Community of Christ Church \$500

Bagdad United Methodist \$500

Private Sponsors \$1,800

ECOH and St. Rose of Lima \$1,000

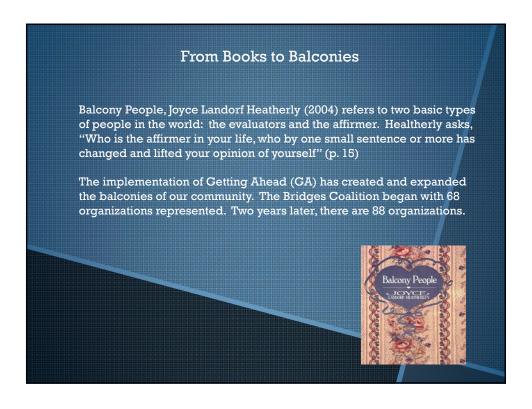


Steps to Developing a Bridges Community 4. Develop an organizational structure Very The group is guided and adheres to the Bridges Model and guiding principals Members make a commitment to shared power and respect for minority opinions Meetings are about planning, action, problem solving, next steps, deliberation, collaborative solutions, and celebrations No single organization "owns" Bridges but every organization and person has ownership Progress: Bridges is now part of SAFER Santa Rosa! www.safersantarosa.org Bridges is recognized as a part of SAFE COMMUNITY DESIGNATION Board of Directors!







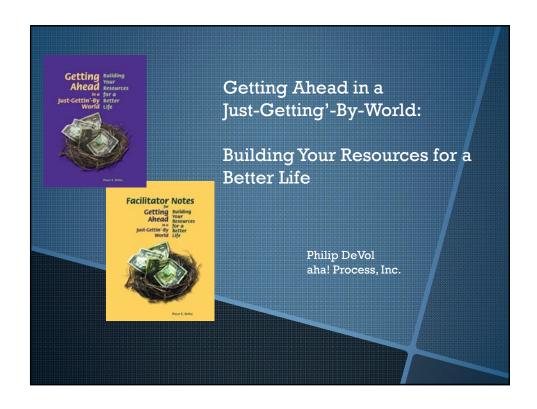












What's involved? > Work groups of 10-15 people > 15-20 sessions that are two and a half hours long > Putting our knowledge into a series of mental models > A facilitator who helps us explore solutions; not someone to tell us what to do > Long term support for our plans

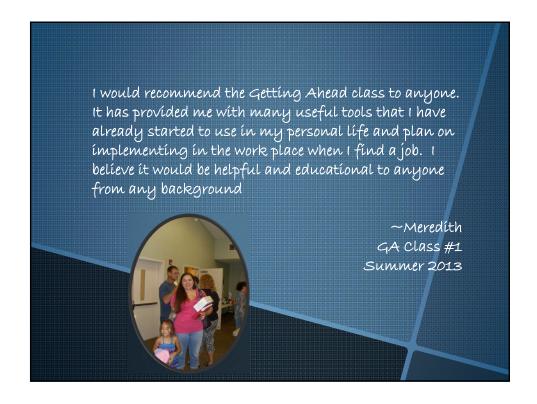


Getting Ahead in Santa Rosa

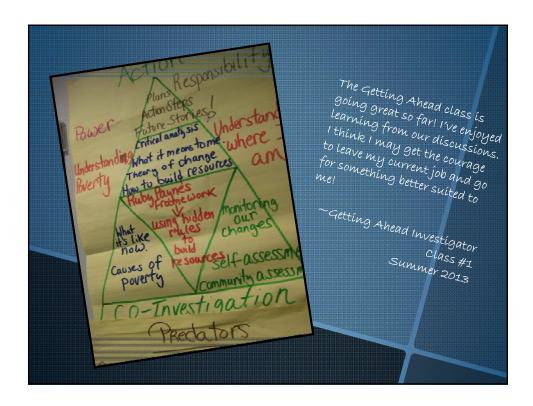
Goals

- To conduct a minimum of 2 Getting Ahead Courses for 24 participants by June 2014
 - > Mission Accomplished! First and second class complete!
 - Third class currently meeting
 - ➤ 21 people registered for Fall class
- > Assign an all (mentor) to each Getting Ahead participant
 - Need 20 mentors! Currently have 7.
- > Graduate a minimum of 20 (83%) participants from Getting Ahead
 - > Twenty-two (92%) graduated!
- A minimum of 19 Getting Ahead Graduates will enroll in an educational program (GED, college, university or technical training) and/or become employed
 - > 2 working on GED, 7 became employed, 5 obtained services, 1 applied for promotion, 4 beginning programs through Locklin and PSC. (79%)









Ayers, W.; Quinn, T.; & Stovall, D. (2008). Handbook of Social Justice in Education. New York: Taylor & Francis.

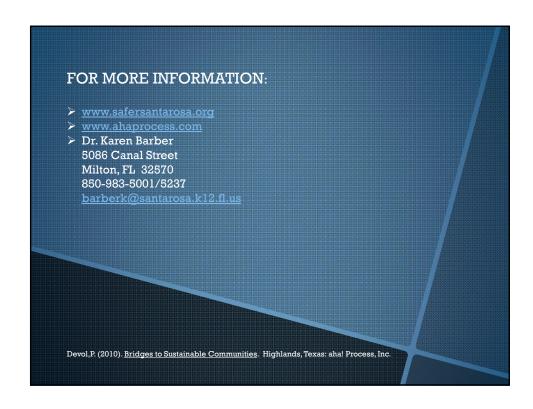
DeVol, P. E. (2010). *Bridges to Sustainable Communities*. Highlands, TX: aha! Process.

DeVol, P. E. (2013). *Getting Ahead in a Just-Gettin'-By World* [3rd ed.]. Highlands, TX: aha! Process.

Heatherly, J. L. (1984). *Balcony People*. Georgetown, TX: Balcony Publishing, Inc.

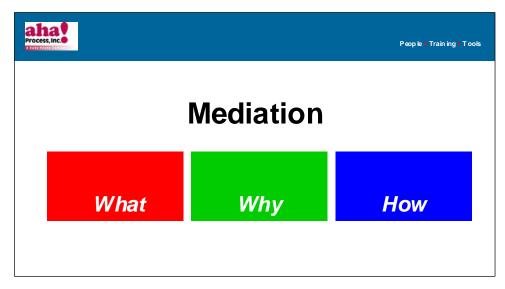
Payne, R. K. (2013). A Framework for Understanding Poverty: A Cognitive Approach (5th rev. ed.]. Highlands, TX: aha! Process.

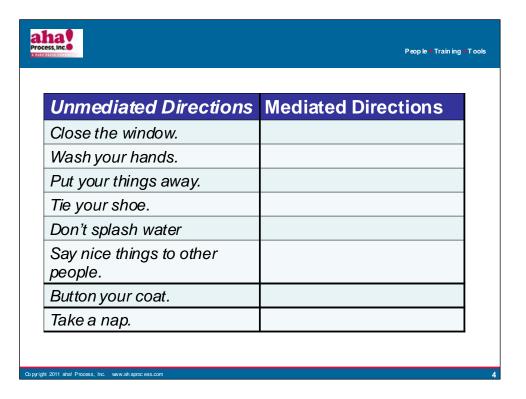
Payne, R. K., DeVol, P. E., & Dreussi-Smith, T. (2011). *Bridges Out of Poverty:* Strategies for Professionals and Communities [5th ed.]. Highlands, TX: aha! Process.



Early Childhood: It's Never Too Early to Develop Thinking Skills









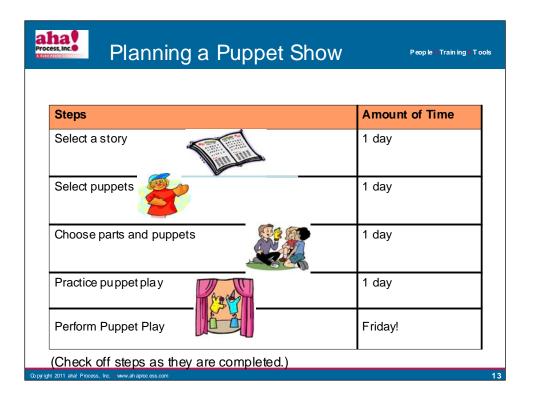
Peop le • Train ing • Tools

- 1. Use planning behaviors.
- 2. Focus perception on specific stimulus.
- 3. Control impulsivity.
- 4. Explore data systematically.
- 5. Use appropriate and accurate labels.
- 6. Organize space using stable systems of reference.
- 7. Orient data in time.
- 8. Identify constancies across variations.
- 9. Gather precise and accurate data.
- 10. Consider two sources of information at once.
- 11. Organize data (parts of a whole).
- 12. Visually transport data.

Adapted from the work of Reuven Feuerstein

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10





2. Focusing

Explanation: Drawing a child's attention to an object in the environment and encouraging him or her to observe its details helps to develop focusing skills.

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People • Training • Tools

3. Controlling Impulsivity

Explanation: Children are born impulsive. Some have caring adults to tell them, for example, "Finish your vegetables before eating desert."

Those who are inadequately mediated remain impulsive. Impulsive people often fail to gather needed tools before beginning a task or to follow procedures.

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4. Getting Organized

Explanation: People are not born organized. We acquire organization skills through mediation. Individuals must acquire both the need and the skills to be organized (Sharron, 2004).

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5. Sorting

Explanation: In addition to the ability to sort *objects*, students of all ages need to learn to sort *ideas*.

(The inability to sort important from less important data is one major reason some students quit high school or college.)

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6. Identifying Constancies Across Variations

Explanation: children and students who lack consistencies, such as the same face (person) caring for them daily, often do not acquire the ability to note constancies in their environments.

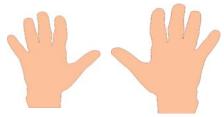
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7. Directionality

Have children or students face the front of the room and point left. Ask them to tell who is on their left. Then have them face the back of the room and point left. Ask them who is on their left now.



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People • Training • Tools

8. Consider Two Sources of Information at Once

Guess what!

Tell the students that they must guess what or whom you're thinking of, but you will give them clues to help them guess.

Examples:

"The person I'm thinking of is a boy. He has black hair. He is wearing a red shirt," etc.

"I'm thinking of something in this room. It is made of cloth. It is hanging from a pole," etc.

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Peop le • Train ing • T ools

9. Visually Transport Data

Show the children a simple picture and tell them that they need to draw and color one just like it. Tell them that you will put the picture away. They will not be able to look at it while they are drawing and coloring, so they must look at it very carefully now.

Sample pictures to show:

- · One red, one green, and one yellow apple
- · Animals of various colors and shapes

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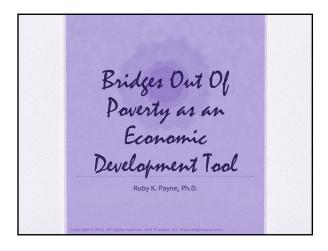


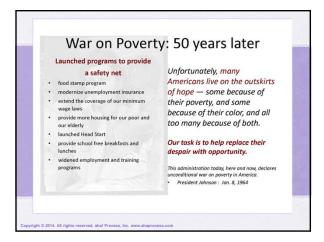
People • Training • Tools

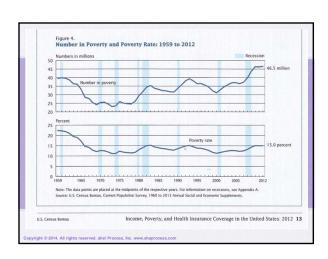
10. Use Accurate Labels

Teach precise vocabulary

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What happened?

Why did the needle stop moving?

- We shifted from an industrial economy to a knowledge economy (intellectual capital)
- 2. We created generational multipliers of those who did not know how to create their own resources.
- We based our public policy on an inaccurate model of generational poverty and on a maintenance approach to poverty.
- 4. We based legislation upon one of the causes of poverty rather than all four.
- We did not have individuals from poverty at the decision making table.

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1

 We shifted from an industrial economy to a knowledge-based economy.

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Changes in Economic Systems

Economy	Measure of wealth	Representation on paper
Agrarian	Land, cattle, children	Deeds
Industrial	Tools, machines, manufacturing	Stock certificates
Knowledge (intellectual capital)	Technology, knowledge, patents, copyrights	???????

2

 We created generational multipliers of those who did not know how to create their own resources.

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Multiplier Effect

- Average age of a college degreed woman to have a child is 30.1 and she has 1.1 children.
- Average age of a high school dropout with no GED to have a child is 15-18 years old and she has 2.5 children.
- In 90 years, that is 3 generations of children for an educated woman for a total of 3.3 children.
- In 90 years, that is 5 generations of children for an uneducated woman for a total of 48.6 children.

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3

 We based our public policies on an inaccurate model of generational poverty AND on a maintenance approach to poverty.



Generational Poverty

 "A family's exposure to neighborhood poverty across two consecutive generations reduces child cognitive ability by more than half a standard deviation."

University of Chicago. 2011. The Legacy of Disadvantage. Sharkey & Elwert.

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4

 We based legislation on one of the causes of poverty rather than all four causes.

	caases	f Poverty	
Behaviors of the Individual	Human and Social Capital in the Community	Exploitation	Political/ Economic Structure
Definition: Research on the choices, behaviors, characteristics, and habits of people in poverty.	Definition: Research on the resources available to individuals, communities, and businesses.	Definition: Research on how people in poverty are exploited because they are in poverty.	Definition: Research on the economic political, and social policie at the international, national, state, and local levels.
Sample topics: Dependence on welfare Morality Grime Single parenthood Ernaku, pot families Intergenerational Work ethic Racism and discrimination Commitment to achievement Spending habits Addiction, mental illness, domestic vielence Orientation to the future Language experience	Sample topics: thetelectual capital Scoal capital Availability of loba Availability of loba Availability of loba Availability of loba Availability of loba Availability of loba Availability and quality Adequate skill sets Childcare for working families Decline in recipital model bedner in religible of loba Decline in social monality Urbanization or manufacturing Middle-class flight (Cty and regional planning	Sample ropole: Dug trade Racism and discrimination Payday lenders Sub-prime lenders Leasepyarchase outlets Leasepyarchase outlets Temp work Swestathops Sex trade Internet scams	Sample topics: Globalization Equity and growth Corporate influence on legislators Declining middle class De-industrialization Declining middle class De-industrialization Decline of unions Taxation patterns Taxation patterns Economic disparity Racism and discrimination

RIGHT	RIGHT	LEFT	LEFT
BEHAVIOR	JOBS	EXPLOITATION RACISM	GOVERNMENT

	Individual Behavior	Human and Social Capital in the	Exploitation	Political/ Economic
	Bellavioi	Community		Structures
Individual Action				
Organizational Action				
Community Action				
Policy				

 We did not have individuals from poverty at the decision- making table.

Bridges definition of poverty:

 The extent to which you do without resources.

Definitions of Resources

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

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

Having the mental abilities and acquired skills (reading, writing, computing) to deal with daily life; education; trade or skills

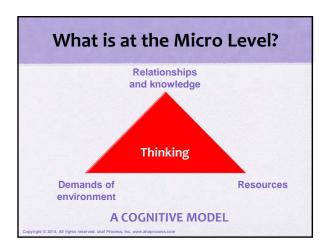
SPIRITUAL
Believing in (divine) purpose and guidance; one's cultural base

PHYSICAL Having physical health and mobility; appearance, fitness, athletic abilities

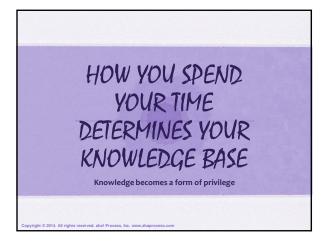
The Micro and the Macro

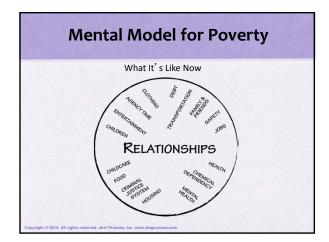
- MICRO—The person in context of the environment.
- MACRO—The collection of numbers about the group in the environment.

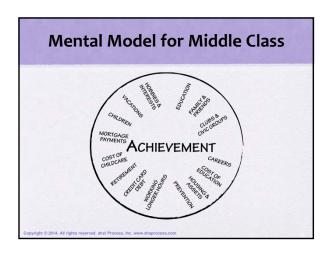
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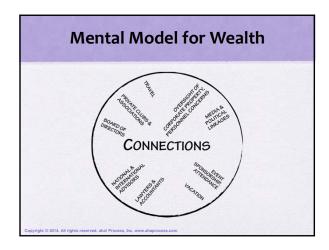


Continuum of Resources UNDER-RESOURCED RESOURCED Instability/crisis Stability Isolation Exposure Dysfunction Functionality Concrete reality Abstract representational reality Casual, oral language Written, formal register Thought polarization Option seeking Survival Abundance No work/intermittent work Work/careers/larger cause Poverty Prosperity Less educated More educated







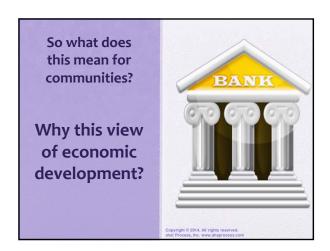


THESE
KNOWLEDGE
BASES AND USE
OF TIME CREATE
HIDDEN RULES

Hidden Rule	s About Time	e and Money
Under- Resourced	Stable Resources	Abundant Resources
Survival Relationships Entertainment	Work Achievement Material security	Social, political, and financial connections
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Reg	gisters 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 choice.
CONSULTATIVE	Formal register when used in conversation. Discourse pattern not quite as direct as formal register.
CASUAL	Language between friends, characterized by a 400- to 800-word vocabulary. Word choice general and not specific. Conversation dependent upon nonverbal assists. Sentence syntax often incomplete.
INTIMATE	Language between lovers or twins. Language of sexual harassment.

	bout language m stable house		
Number of Words Exposed to	Economic Group	Affirmations (Strokes)	Prohibition (Discounts
13 million words	Welfare	1 for every	2
26 million words	Working class	2 for every	1
45 million words	Professional	6 for every	1



Institute for the Human Future

Paul Saffo states:
"It takes 20-25 years to become an overnight success."

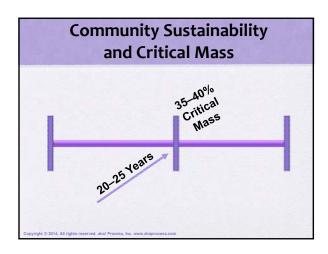
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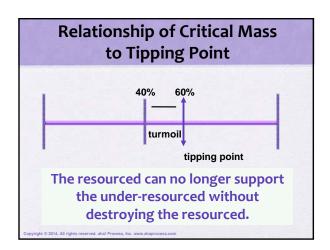
Institute for the Human Future

Paul Saffo states:
"In the future, communities
will either be feral
(domesticated and went back
to the wild) or thriving."

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INSTIUTIONS CANNOT SURVIVE IN FERAL COMMUNITIES.







The Safety Net costs 12% • Safety Net programs = - Earned Income Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit, - TANF, - Supplemental security, - Unemployment Insurance - SNAP (Tood stamps), - school meals, - low-income housing assistance, - child care assistance, - child care assistance, - home energy assistance - Safety net programs kept some 25 million people out of poverty in 2010 - Without them, the poverty rate would double. - 10% of this total is spent on the nonworking poor

• 55% of federal budget

46 million Americans living in poverty More than 100 million Americans either live near the brink of poverty "or churn in and out of it." Nearly 70 percent of these Americans are women (42 million) and their children (28 million). One in six people are on food stamps a 70% increase between 2007 and 2011 Average monthly benefit \$133.





So what do you do about it? Why bridges?

Most communities maintain poverty. They help people "get by."

Bridges helps individuals, institutions, and communities to "get ahead"—to thrive.

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What is Bridges?

- A set of constructs
- Used in 6 countries in the world and every state in the USA
- Uses all four causes of poverty to identify solutions.
- Works at all four levels—individual, institution, community and policy

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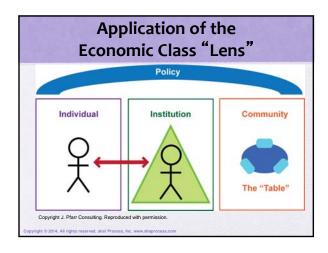
How does Bridges do this?

- Educate the resourced about the thinking and realities of being under-resourced.
- 2. Educate the under-resourced about the thinking and reality of being resourced.
- 3. Invite individuals from poverty to the decision- making table.
- 4. We create sustainable communities through relationships, linkage, and a future story.

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Are you and your environment becoming more stable?

- Are you increasing your stability?
- Have you been able to stay at the same place for more than 3 months?
- Have you had food every day for a month?
- Has your electricity stayed on for three months?

(see handout)

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Getting Ahead Results YWCA, South Bend, Indiana May 2008

Getting Ahead Quarter 1	Getting Ahead Quarter 2 May 2008
26%	84%
36%	69%
32%	63%
13%	84%
	Quarter 1 26% 36% 32%

YWCA National names "Bridges Out of Poverty/Getting Ahead" a model program—Women's Economic Empowerment Hallmark Model Initiative–December 18, 2008

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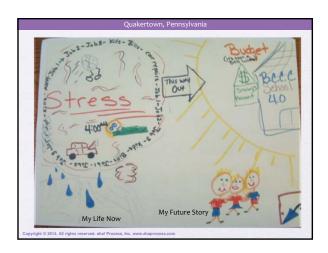


Risk Factors For Individuals

Education

- Increasing percentage of students in special education; about 70% of special education students are on SSI (Supplemental Security Income), which pays \$721/month/person
- Increasing percentage of students on free and reduced lunch
- Increasing student mobility (the problem arises when there's a decreasing percentage of students who started the year in a grade or class and are still there at the end of the year)
- Increasing percentage of students who don't graduate (this is different from dropout rates; graduation rates involve total number of students who come into school as freshmen/first-year students and the total number who graduate as seniors)
- Decreasing percentage in the educational attainment level of adults
- Decreasing levels of persistence/retention at community colleges







WE ARE NOT MOVING THE NEEDLE USING MAINTENANCE MODELS.

55% of Federal Government spending is about maintenance.

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aba! Process will
work with you to
move the needle of
prosperity in your
community

