

MOUR ECONOMIC ATUS IS A CHOICF"

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that your economic status is a choice, that you don't work hard enough if you're poor.



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What is a trope you've learned about poverty or wealth? Where did you hear that message?



BROKE is an intervention for the philanthropic and nonprofit sectors to communicate justly about how the *rich* got rich and how the poor stay poor.



WHAT WE'LL COVER

What we learned collaborating across organizations

What we learned studying how organizations are telling stories How to tell stories about economic inequality and solutions for systems change How we approached design with intention



WHAT WE LEARNED FROM COLLABORATING



PUSHING THE BOUNDS OF PHILANTHROPY **WORKING ACROSS ORGANIZATIONS & ORGANIZATIONAL NORMS**



WHO WE ARE



Center for Public Interest Communications

UF

We help movements, agencies, foundations and organizations apply social, behavioral and cognitive science to build better communications strategies for the common good.



The Radical Communicators (RadComms)

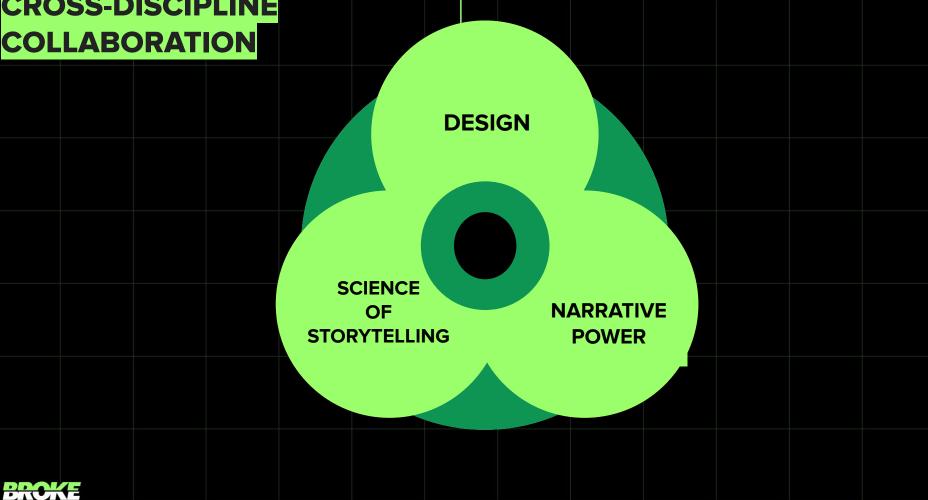
is a cross-movement community of practice for social justice communicators.



MILLI

We're an award-winning, purpose-driven, creative agency specializing in strategy, content creation, and social media. Our mission is to leverage the power of technology, art, and culture to create a more connected, engaging, and just world.

CROSS-DISCIPLINE COLLABORATION





What are some things you would like to do, but feel restricted by the nonprofit and philanthropic sectors?



2. WHAT WE LEARNED STUDYING HOW ORGANIZATIONS ARE TELLING STORIES



WHAT WE DID





LOOKING BACK AT NARRATIVES OF POVERTY AND WEALTH

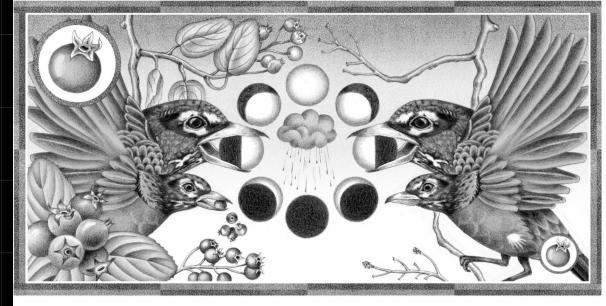


NARRATIVE HISTORY

Pre-colonization/pre-capitalism: Reciprocity Interdependence Care

Gift economies.

Illustrations by Christelle Enault



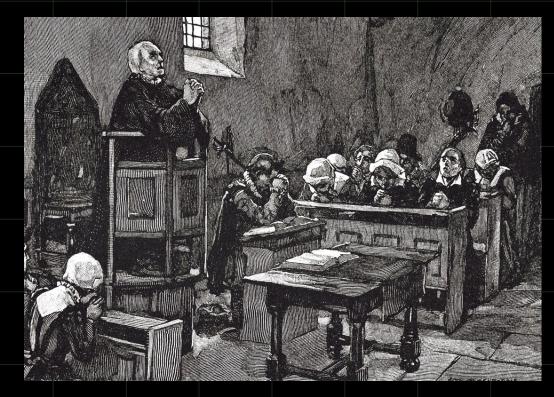


NARRATIVE HISTORY

1600s: Predestination The "undeserving poor"

Protestant Work Ethic Work and wealth as morally good





NARRATIVE HISTORY

1800s: Individualism (aka Bootstraps/Meritocracy myth)

Blames individuals for their failures, credits them for their successes.





RAISE YOUR HAND, ADD TO THE CHAT

What are some narratives around poverty/wealth that you see nonprofits and philanthropy using?



LITERATURE REVIEW



Organizations share stories of individuals who were able to become contributing members of a capitalist society by joining the middle class or starting businesses.

Organizations share partial stories about poor people, only sharing aspects of their lives related to being poor or getting out of poverty. Stories about people in other countries over simplify [AC or glorify] poverty by featuring people in pastoral settings.

People who live in poverty are often absent from the stories told about them.

The stories told promote individual-level change over systemlevel change, even when the organization acknowledges systemic changes are needed.

Organizations do not share many stories about wealth.



CONTENT ANALYSIS



75% of the organizations were not telling stories with a beginning, middle and end, conflict and resolution; characters and setting.

> 40% Of stories represented poor people as a homogenous group of people.

70 % of the stories featured organizations with power. Less than half of the stories included characters as having power.

41%

of the stories framed

poor people as being

in need of saving.

Based on analysis of 27 pieces of content from 10 organizations

31% Of stories included reference to systems of oppression. However, more than half did not reference race and racism.





What are your reflections on these findings?



3. HOW TO TELL STORIES ABOUT ECONOMIC INEQUALITY AND SOLUTIONS FOR SYSTEMS CHANGE



BRIGHT SPOTS



Coalition of Immokalee Farm Workers

Southerners on New Ground

Migrant Justice

Invisible People

Action Center on Race and the Economy

Economic Security Project





HOW TO TELL STORIES FOR ECONOMIC JUSTICE

- 1. Tell compelling stories by applying the Science Of Story Building
- 2. Tell stories about individuals navigating systems and engaging in collective action to disrupt power
- 3. Create space for people to come together and talk about systems
- 4. Problematize current narratives
- 5. Use justice frames in storytelling
- 6. Build the capacity of communities to share stories
- 7. Use visual images and language to engage communities
- 8. Be intentional with the language you use
- 9. Amplify stories-ethically



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TELL STORIES ABOUT SYSTEMS AND COLLECTIVE ACTION





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HOW CAN YOU TELL STORIES THAT FEATURE SYSTEMS AS SETTINGS AND CHARACTERS ENGAGING IN COLLECTIVE ACTION?



USE JUSTICE FRAMES IN STORYTELLING







HOW CAN YOU FRAME THE PROBLEM AND SOLUTION AS IN/JUSTICE?



BUILD THE CAPACITY OF COMMUNITIES TO SHARE THEIR STORIES







HOW WILL YOU WORK WITH COMMUNITIES TO TELL THEIR OWN STORIES?



AMPLIFY STORIES-ETHICALLY



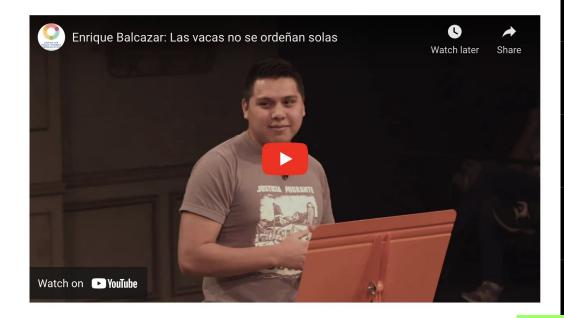




HOW WILL YOU TAKE CARE OF THE STORYTELLERS?



"The cows don't milk themselves"





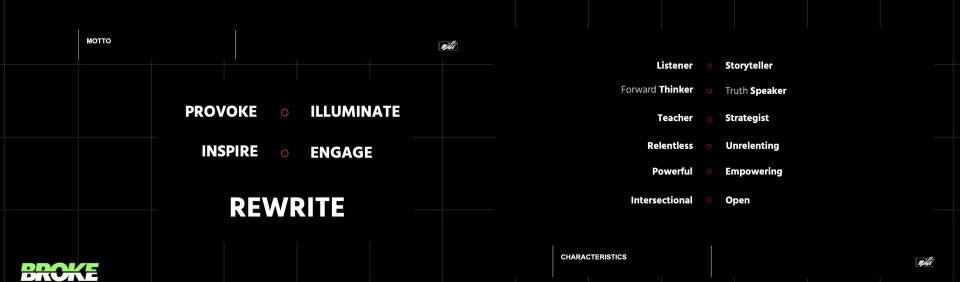
4. HOW WE APPROACHED DESIGN WITH INTENTION



Dignity and Power:

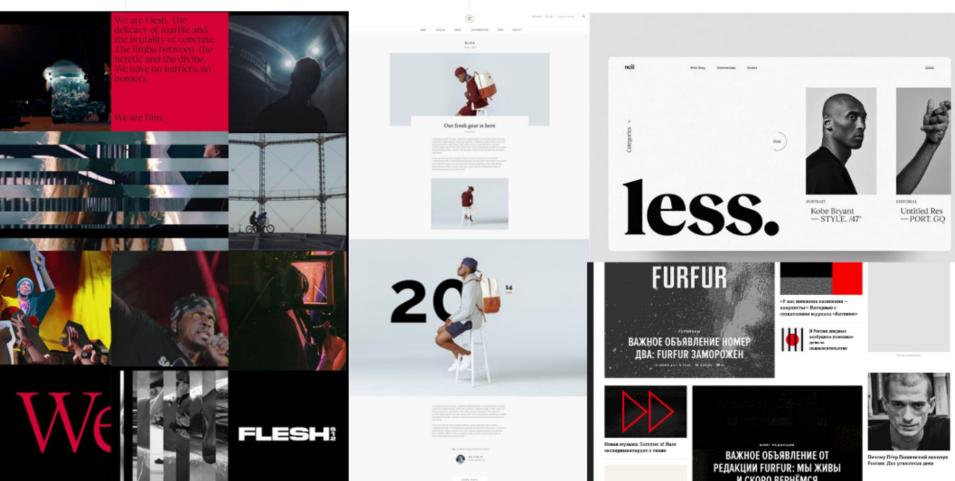
Telling truth and seeking justice in a broken economic system.

Empowering and transformative storyteller.



VISUAL TREATMENT





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HOW THE NONPROFIT AND PHILANTHROPIC SECTORS ARE TALKING ABOUT POVERTY— AND HOW WE CAN DO BETTER

(m)

Despite considerable grassroots energy and a body of tools and resources on progressive coronne justice communications and organizing, our research shows that organizations in the nonprofit and philanthrous catcors are reinforcing repressive, ucit-mbiaming anarratives that shift fault and responsibility for poverty from greedy corporations and unfair sws to ordinary people. These are stories that designate some poor people as more desarring than others, and that use exploitative images and descriptions of poor people of color to engender pily but fails short of justice and meaningfuluication.

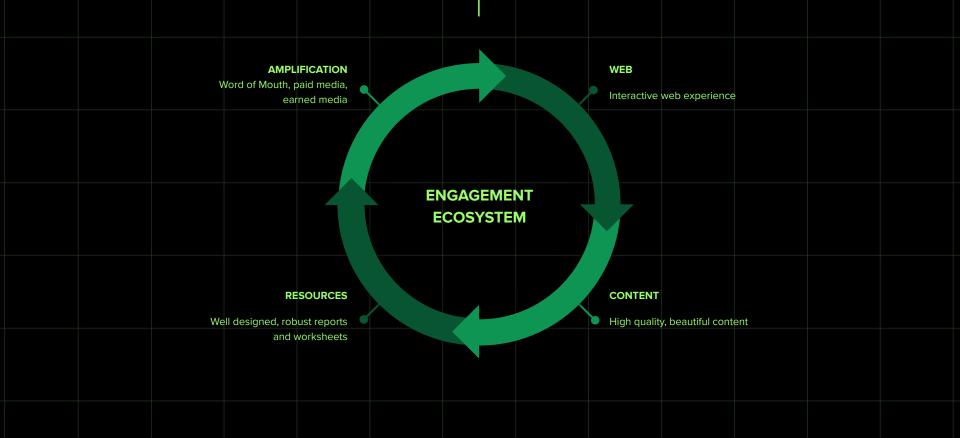
In the 21st century, in the eye of the fourth industrial revolution, our mandate is to communicate about class, soliconomic status for combination of class, status, and powery. Nakor deservingness (a kind of worth that is directly tied to social definitions of who has value and who does not), wealth, and calling of file in ways that do not continue to advantage one group or one top of work over another. In addition, we reject fails solutions that protect corporate interests and throw ways good, socially demorate place intergrams that would deniwers benefit millions of people.

In this report, we share insights from our research to identify harmful narratives perpetuated by well-meaning organizations in the nonporting and philatomyces descrip, ramany line the United States. We also celebrate organizations telling transformative stories of our people neivapating and charaging bodynes options; challenging problematic neimities, organizing collective actions to one observe and neeking accounts blematives. We focused our attention on these sectors where we can do better. Since the observe problematic neighbor where we can do better.



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BROKE

www.brokeproject.org

3 TIPS FOR INCORPORATING INTENTIONAL DESIGN:

- **1.** Involve your design team / designer from the beginning
- 2. Map your audience's journey / engagement ecosystem
- 3. Leverage technology for flexible templates (e.g. Google Slides, Canva)



"THE ROLE OF THE ARTIST IS TO MAKE THE REVOLUTION IRRESISTIBLE."

Toni Cade Bambara





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QUESTIONS + OBSERVATION



THANK YOU

brokeproject.org



Caste is insidious and therefore powerful because it is not hatred, it is not necessarily personal. It is the worn grooves of comforting routines and unthinking expectations, patterns of a social order that have been in place for so long that it looks like the natural order of things.

ISABEL WILKERSON, Caste: The Origins of Our Discontents





Working people got \$600 unemployment checks (many governors cut those off early to starve people who would not "go back to work.") Billionaires' wealth increased by \$3.9B between March 18 and December 30, 2020.

89

. 69.7

1891



PROBLEM

Anti-poverty organizations in the impact sector share a narrative that frames ending poverty as successfully integrating poor people into the existing capitalist system.

Success is defined by a person or community's ability to successfully "work" their way out of poverty.



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THEORY OF CHANGE

If we call on activists, nonprofits, charities, donors and funders to tell just, accurate stories about poverty and wealth, we can weaken the harmful narratives that hold in place our current economic, social, and political systems, in order to end poverty and create a world where everyone's needs are met, and where new stories are grounded in truth, liberation, and empathy.





The story we're told about **WHY** people can't "**move up**" in class status is characterized in a way that blames and shames the poor for being poor – because by placing the blame on individual poor people, the network of oppressive economic infrastructure that keeps the rich remains safe.



Out of deep conditions of domination and exclusion, people create their own insights, understandings, knowledge, and narratives.





































