









## World Café method applied to Policy Conversations

Key principles used in Policy Cafes

- Community conversations matter.
- How we engage in conversation matters.
- The questions we ask matter.
- How we listen and share matters.
- Diverse perspectives matter.
- Group insight leads to sustainable action.

Conversations are the core process to create tipping points for change." - Juanita Brown

Policy conversations are political action. - Sandra Distelhorst











### Social Science and Policy Decisions



Most policy decision take place through conversations.

The conversations take place in small groups, often behind closed doors.

This is true for politics, corporations, nonprofits, and community groups like AAUW unless an effort is made to invite others to the table.

The Policy Café invites Branch members and community partners to come together for meaningful conversations and to create a **Room where Something Happens.** 



Conversations Matter	
Together we can come up with better ways to think about and deal with an issue.	•••
A group conversation taps into each person's own experience, relationships, and mutual intelligence.	
When a conversation cafe works. It moves us closer.	
But we need to invite people to the conversation who will have diverse perspectives.	
Otherwise you might as well be talking to yourself, treading water, getting nowhere.	





















## What is a Policy Lens ?

A policy lens let you look at how a policy affects a specific group of people.

As individuals we use "lenses" every day to see and make sense of the world around us.



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#### How do we apply a Policy **Topics Sheet for CAFÉ** School to Prison Pipeline Lens to Bills? School to Prison pipeline Batore and Background Background Background School-Driven pipeline's actions that pp School-Driven pipeline is a term used to describe school disciplinary policies'actions that pp school and into the juvenile and adult criminal justice system. Changes in disciplinary polic years such as zero-tolerance policy' and lining police or school resource officers are being cal-states have rescinded zero tolerance policies, including Washington state starting 2019-2020 s unters? cies in past 20 rsity Lens: Did zero tolerance policy disproportionately impact some students? AAUW Policy Position AAUW says YES! Public school disciplinary practices are disproportionately harming students of color and students isolutifies. This constituted storiantion. Data from <u>Civil Rights Project</u> and GAO show: • Black students are punished more harshly and more frequently than white students for similar Student Loan Debt Bills In 2019 there were eight bills related to Student Loan offenses. • Girls of color are often suspended for minor or subjective offenses and are significantly more likely to be suspended than white girls. • Students with disabilities are often subjected to unnecessary exclusionary and harsh physical disabilities with disabilities are often subjected to unnecessary exclusionary and harsh physical Debt. Some bills addressed diversity, some equality, some equity issues. discipline. The second • Diversity bills are targeted to a disadvantaged group). For example scholarships and tuition waivers for veterans or Native Americans. Federal Civil Rights law says schools <u>can't</u> treat students unfairly based on protected traits. These laws apply to public and charter schools and private schools that get federal funds and colleges where students • Equality bills remove barriers for some students. apply to public and chatter technols and private schools that get federal funds and colleges where students get federal financial technols from immigrate families. Title VI protects students based on zero, color, and country of origin. This includes students of color and atheors from immigrate families. Title I and section 540 posteries that and gender. This includes students with mental and physical disabilities. Title I and Section 540 posteries tsuderats based on disability. This includes students with mental and physical disabilities. Title I and Section 540 posteries tsuderats based on disability. This includes students with mental and physical disabilities. Title I and Section 540 posteries tsuderats based on disability. This includes students were enclede the verse 2011 and 2016 requires students to collect disaggered data on chocked disciplinary actions and pelicies, including behavioral codes. The data has been consistent with national data showing differences in diriginary actions by aree. For example, free community college tuition for lowincome students only. • Equity bills remove barriers for all students. For example, no fee for community college for any student.

### Moving from diversity, inclusion, and equity to looking at systemic racism

In policy work, **diversity** is a numbers game. We use AVAILABLE data to see how many people represent different demographic groups: race, gender, age, income, etc.

**Inclusion** is more about "including" diverse members fully, for example in leadership positions that make a difference.

Systemic racism: How do we define it?

When race is a determining factor in one's **access** to success, is one definition.

Using a **racial equity lens** means paying **disciplined** attention to **race** when analyzing problems, looking for policy solutions, and defining success.

Using a **racial equity policy** lens allows you to focus on achieving comparable favorable outcomes across racial and ethnic groups through the **allocation of resources** in ways designed to remedy disadvantages some people face.

**Q: What are your ideas** about systemic racism and how to use a racial equity lens when considering policy changes?





# Resource List

- World Café website <u>http://www.theworldcafe.com/</u>
- AAUW-Edmonds SnoKing Policy Café <u>https://esk-</u> wa.aauw.net/initiatives/public-policy/
- AAUW-WA website
  - Legislative Report AAUW WA
  - Newsletter Evergreen Leader (the latest one)
  - <u>Two Minute Activist</u>
  - <u>WA State Legislators contacts</u>
- AAUW Advocacy Tool Kit <u>https://www.aauw.org/resources/policy/advocacy-toolkit/</u>























