

Learn ng Agenda defined

The term "learning agenda is used in a variety of contexts by di erent stakeholders. For the purposes of this document, we define a learning agenda as

A set of questions contextua ized in what we have earned what we are unsure about and descriptions of proof points that identi es what sta eho ders need to earn what questions they should as and

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When youth partner with adults, both can learn from each other and bring dierent strengths to the table. Adults bring experience, historical knowledge, relationships and the ability to enter into financial, contractual and legal agreements. Youth bring their point of view, first-hand experiences, communication savvy, their hopes for the future and the strength of their convictions.

The Kentucky Student Voice Team (KSVT) has an adult sta and young adult KSVT alumni who support the approximately self-selected Kentucky students who act as research, communications, policy and advocacy partners to co-create more just and equitable schools and communities. Initially conceived as an initiative of the adult-run Prichard Committee, KSVT recently spun itself o into an independent nonprofit organization that is jointly governed by students and their adult allies. Adults were critical to being able to apply for (c)() status, open a bank account and enter into contractual relationships. Rachel Belin, KSVT's adult managing partner, has been a consistent presence since its inception at the Prichard Committee. She sees her job as one that examines, evolves and co-designs the organization to reflect and respond to the needs of engaged youth. It's about "building and circulating power and enacting organizational norms where young people are centered as collaborative leaders and adults work as partners with complementary capacities to support them, said Belin.

COMPEN A ION

knowledge, helpful relationships and fiduciary rights, help ensure continuity. Succession planning and sustainability e orts can help provide youth with meaningful on-ramps from youth to adult status. Organizations can o er board leadership, mentorship, internships, alumni networking and other ways to maintain the human connections and organizational memory while o ering continued opportunities and benefits to youth and the organization overall. Movements that rely too much on specific individuals can collapse when their leaders move onto other things – for many students, this happens when they go to

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- » How does our organization integrate young people as a stakeholder team that we are attentive to?
- » How are young people engaged as research, policy and storytelling partners with true agency?
- » Who do we go to when we need youth input, and is it an equitable and diverse crosssection of the population we serve? How are we sca olding the experience so it is accessible to the most marginalized students?
- » How are young people integrated into our structure as an organization – e.g., boards, coalitions?
- » How are we partnering with youth on advocacy e orts and identifying authentically shared goals?

- » How are we considering the school year calendar, school day schedules and competing responsibilities that may be a barrier to participation by youth? What are we doing to mitigate those barriers, including through compensation?
- » What responsibility are adults taking to shield students from harm when they are targeted for expressing their views?
- » How are we partnering with youth on developing policy priorities and advocacy agendas?
- » What internal policies and procedures need to be in place for intergenerational collaboration, e.g., employee background checks and mandatory child abuse reporting?

Issues Funct ons and Outco es

Student voices can be meaningfully engaged in any area and by any education

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POLICY AND AD OCACY

Policy exists at every level of the system – in classrooms, schools, communities, organizations and

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