

## LEARN HOME SCHOOL COMMUNICATION PROCEDURES

1. **Parenting** – promote and support parenting skills and the family’s primary role in encouraging children’s learning at each age and grade level. Examples: parent support groups, parent focus groups, child development workshops.
2. **Communicating** – promote clear two-way communication between the school and families about school programs and children’s progress. Examples: daily communication book, regular phone contact, newsletters, weekly contact sheets, logs, parent handbook, progress reports, parent teacher conference.
3. **Volunteering** – provide appropriate training and involve families in instructional and support areas both in and out of the school. Examples: participating in school-related functions, assisting school personnel with school related functions, acquiring resources for instructional support and/or school related functions, expending time and energy for school improvement, working closely with school personnel, arranging guest career speakers for one classroom or small group of classrooms.
4. **Learning at Home** – involved families in learning activities at home, including interactive homework and other curriculum-linked or enrichment activities. Examples: knowledge of homework requirements, home/school carryover programs, providing an environment conducive to learning, expanding on school units, allowing adequate time and space for homework, rest and sleep, monitoring and assisting with instruction at home, i.e., have him/her share with you projects for special speakers, career focus: discuss what he/she can do now to prepare for this career, the life skills necessary to succeed in that occupation (perseverance, initiative, honesty, positive attitude, self-control, communication, etc.)
5. **Decision Making** – provide opportunities for all families to develop and strengthen their leadership role in school decisions. Examples: full participation of parents in educational planning, shared expectations, assist in creating and accessing opportunities that drive future programs, parent participating in school-based decision making.
6. **Community Involvement** – provide coordinated access to community resources for children and families to develop, and serve as a resource to the community. Examples: school/community relationship which encourages business, social agency, and higher education partnerships; communication among business, community and the schools, and the school as a community resource and the community as a school resource. Readings, visitations, study/discussion groups, media support for school activities, coaching/mentoring students/staff, support sports and art activities, involve parents and community in teaching character skills from a multicultural perspective, exposing students to diverse career possibilities and providing opportunities for service in neighborhood projects where students actively contribute to their community by visiting nursing homes, painting over graffiti, working on a local issue, or other projects that build good citizenship.