

Student Support System - Program Resources and Partners

District-coordinated community networks support student and family learning, well-being, and community engagement.

PRACTICE 9

GETTING AWARE The district engages in an inventory of all relevant support programs addressing student and family learning and wellness. The district uses the inventory to note status, capacity, and requirements for support from each organization.

GETTING RFADY The district does an audit of programs to see what students or families within their district use the services and supports of these programs. The district gathers information about the needs, expectations, funding sources, and selection processes of each organization with the intent of eventually establishing common practices and protocols.

GETTING STARTED The district works with a variety of student and family support organizations in the community. The district may have active involvement in some organizations, but generally navigates each partnership individually.

GETTING BETTER The district works to establish a network among their partner organizations that address student and family support. The district convent the network to share information and to develop common communication and operational approaches. Each agency identifies and collects relevant data for compliance and monitoring of student support. The network also identifies appropriate information flow and use of data to ensure timely and appropriate support of individual student needs.

IMPROVING

The district regularly (at least quarterly) convenes a network of internal staff and external partners to coordinate student support programing from community partners and organizations. The network monitors and communicates with all identified partners to stay abreast of programming and individual student support issues, and utilizes data conversations to identify issues and make decisions. The district regularly meets with individual partners to plan and determine opportunities for continuous improvement of services and individual student support. The network also identifies appropriate information flow and use of data to ensure timely and appropriate support of individual student needs.

PREPARATION

RESEARCH REFERENCES FOR THIS PRACTICE:

Dumont, H., Istance, D., & Benavides, F. (2010). (eds.) *The nature of learning. Using research to inspire practice.* Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Carreira, M., & Kagan, O. (2011). The results of the National Heritage Language Survey: Implications for teaching, curriculum design, and professional development. *Foreign Language Annals*, *44*(1), 40-64.

Dalton, B., & Wright, L. (1999). Using community input for the curriculum review process. *Journal of Social Work Education*, 35(2), 275-288.

Henderson, N. (2012). Resilience in schools and curriculum design. *The Social Ecology of Resilience* (pp. 297-306). Springer. Hiatt-Michael, D. (2008). *Teaching, curriculum, and community involvement*. IAP.

Jensen, E. (2009). Teaching with poverty in mind: What being poor does to kids' brains and what schools can do about it. ASCD.

Louis, K.S., Leithwood, K., Wahlstrom, K.L., Anderson, S.E., Michlin, M., & Mascall, B. (2010). Learning from leadership: Investigating the links to improved student learning (Vol. 42). Wallace Foundation.

Murphy, J. & Torre, D. (2014). Creating productive cultures in schools. Corwin Press.

Schneider, T., Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, & United States of America. (2002). Ensuring quality school facilities and security technologies (Guide 4 of Safe and Secure: Guides to Creating Safer Schools). *Annotation*.

Schwebel, R. (1968). Wakening our sleepy universities: Student involvement in curriculum change. *Teachers College Record*, 70(1), 31-44.

