



Families in Society and Cultural Contexts

Competency

Educator understands, values, respects, and honors the unique variations that exist among families and the ways families support and advocate for their child(ren).

Key Method

Educator gathers information on students and families and uses that information to create culturally responsive practices.

Method Components

Meaningful Family Engagement

Family engagement is about every adult in a child's life working together to help the child reach their full potential. Just like a space launch needs engineers, mathematicians, and physicists to work side by side to send astronauts to space, families, schools, and communities need to form partnerships for all children to have the opportunity to succeed. Strengthening family, school, and community bonds is a critical factor in raising student achievement, closing achievement gaps, and attaining school improvement goals. Research shows that engaged families and communities have a positive impact on students' academic achievement, aspirations, and well-being. Research also shows that family engagement and community engagement improves school climate and teacher satisfaction and retention, and is a common feature of high-performing schools. Most importantly, family engagement benefits all students regardless of their family income, education, or background.



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Family and Community and Engagement

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Family engagement is not a one-size-fits-all approach. Families come in many different configurations, have different work schedules, speak many languages, and have different past experiences with schooling. Some parents have said they lack the resources to help their child, and some express frustration with school bureaucracies or policies they find hard to understand or change. Fortunately, teachers, administrators, and support staff can take steps to reach out, partner with, and engage with students' families, but they need to employ a wide range of skills to do so. This micro-credential stack is designed to promote the development of these much needed skills.

Families in Society & Cultural Contexts

Anti-bias and culturally responsive teaching means understanding the culture of the families and students in a classroom or school, and their everyday lives in their homes and communities.

A first step to understanding families and culture is gathering information to gain insight into their routines and everyday lives. Culture is much more than just flags and holidays. It's the different types of families that students go home to; for example, blended families, their work schedules, the languages they speak, living arrangements, incarcerated loved ones, those experiencing homelessness, socioeconomic situations, interests, values, and beliefs.

Analyze

Once you have gathered information about the cultures represented in your classroom or school, begin to look at patterns and trends. Some questions you can ask include:

- What language and cultures are represented in your school and classroom?
- Do you have all the data you need?
- Are groups of families missing from your responses?
- What are the main stories that families are telling you?

Apply

Based on your analysis, how will you change your teaching practices/work practices? Think about your grade level(s) and your content area(s). Some questions you might ask about application include:

- What changes can be made to your curriculum and classroom/school that allow you to be more sensitive to the cultures of your students?



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- What changes can be made to how you communicate with students and families?
- Are there additional trainings that you need (cultural sensitivity training, trauma care, community resources to help with a specific concern or situation, positive/sensitive language usage, research on a specific culture)?
- If every change is not successful, what will your next steps be?

Once you have carried out the changes to your teaching practices/work practices, reflect on the effectiveness of the changes.

- How have students been impacted?
- How have families been impacted?
- How has your mindset changed?
- Have there been building wide impacts?
- Be prepared to include specific examples of each.

Supporting Rationale and Research

Bachman, H. F., Anderman, E. M., Zyromski, B. E. & Boone, B. J. (2019). Partnering with families for the middle school transition: Research-based strategies for middle level educators. Retrieved from <https://ohiofamiliesengage.osu.edu>
<https://ohiofamiliesengage.osu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Middle-School-Transition-Research-Brief-FINAL-11.7.19-1.pdf>

Epstein, J. L. (2005). Developing and sustaining research-based programs of school, family, and community partnerships: Summary of five years of NNPS Research. Center on School, Family, and Community Partnerships, National Network of Partnership Schools (NNPS), Johns Hopkins University.
<http://nnps.jhu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Research-Summary.pdf>

Global Family Research Project (2018). Joining together to create a bold vision for next generation family engagement: Engaging families to transform education. Retrieved from
<https://globalfrp.org/Articles/Joining-Together-to-Create-a-Bold-Vision-for-Next-Generation-Family-Engagement-Engaging-Families-to-Transform-Education>

Redford, J., Huo, H., & McQuiggan, M., (January 2019). Barriers to parent-school involvement for early elementary students. U.S. Department of Education.
<https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2017/2017165.pdf>

Stem Next. San Diego (2019). Changing the Game in STEM with family engagement: A white paper for practitioners and field leaders to empower families in STEM.



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Family and Community and Engagement

Last Revised on Mar 17, 2022

https://43ot971vwwe7okplr1iw2qll-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Changing-the-Game-in-STEM-with-Family-Engagement_Final_.pdf

Wood, L., Bauman, B., Rudo, Z., & Dimock, V., (February, 2017). How family, school, and community engagement can improve student achievement and influence school reform. Nellie Mae Education Foundation, Washington, D.C.

<https://www.nmefoundation.org/resources/how-family-school-and-community-engagement-can-improve-student-achievement-and-influence-school-reform/>

Resources

Information Gathering

[What is Culture from Global People@University](#)

[Family and Community Engagement | Learning for Justice](#)

Classroom Changes

[Welcoming all students to Room 202](#)

[30 Ways to Become a Culturally Sensitive Educator | InformED](#)

[Creating culturally responsive instruction: For students' and teachers' sakes](#)

Other Useful Information

[Ohio Statewide Family Engagement Center](#)

[National Association for Family, School and Community Engagement](#)

General Family Engagement Resources

[Culturally Responsive Practice — Ohio HCRC](#)

[A Dual Capacity-Building Framework for Family-School Partnerships](#)

[Articles | Global Family Research Project](#)

[Be A Learning Hero](#)

[NAFSCE Searchable Resource Library](#)

[Dual Capacity](#)



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Submission Guidelines & Evaluation Criteria

To earn this micro-credential, you must receive a passing score in Parts 1 and 3, and receive proficient for all components in Part 2.

Part 1. Overview Questions (Provides Context)

Please answer the following contextual questions to help our assessor understand your current situation. Please do not include any information that will make you identifiable to your reviewers.

(200–400 words)

1. Prior to beginning this micro-credential, what was your understanding of the cultural make-up of your classroom/school?
2. What is the racial, linguistic, socioeconomic, family structure make-up of your classroom/school?
3. What is your reason for selecting this micro-credential, and what do you hope to gain from it?

Passing: Response provides reasonable and accurate information that justifies the choice of this micro-credential to address specific needs of both the teacher and the student. Educator includes a learning goal that describes what they hope to gain from earning this micro-credential.

Part 2. Work Examples/Artifacts/Evidence

To earn this micro-credential, please submit the following **two** artifacts as evidence of your learning. *Please do not include any information that will make you or your students identifiable to your reviewers.*

Artifact 1: Information-Gathering Documentation

(1500–2000 words)

Create a plan to gather information about your students and their families. Your plan should include:

1. A list of at least 10 age-appropriate questions for your students
2. A list of at least 10 culturally responsive questions for the students' families
3. A description of how you will collect the information
4. Your timeline for collecting the information
5. A list of challenges you foresee and how you will overcome them
6. A summary of your findings



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Artifact 2: Documentation of Changes and Results

(1000–2000 words)

For each area below you need to:

- Describe at least one change that you made in your classroom practices based to be inclusive of families.
- Explain your reasoning for each change. Cite the information you gathered in Artifact 1 to support your reasoning.
- Write a brief summary of results for each area.

Areas to Address

1. Curriculum enhancement
2. Classroom/school practices
3. Communication with students and families
4. Training needed (even if training is not completed)
5. Family/cultural needs that were identified in the information-gathering phase

Part 2. Rubric

| | Proficient | Basic | Developing |
|---|---|--|--|
| Artifact 1: Information-Gathering Documentation and Analysis | Documentation shows how information is gathered from both students and adults in the home. Documentation uses sensitive language that is appropriate for all family structures and across cultures. Language interpretation issues are addressed, as well as the need for multiple attempts for those who do not respond to initial requests. | Documentation shows how information is gathered from both students and adults in the home. Language used is not sensitive to all potential family structures. Language interpretation issues are not addressed. Multiple attempts to gather information are addressed. | Documentation shows how information is gathered from students or adults, but not both. Language used is not sensitive to all potential family structures. Language interpretation is not addressed and multiple attempts to collect information are not addressed. |



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Family and Community and Engagement

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| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| | Summary includes reasonable challenges and strategies for overcoming them. | | |
| Artifact 2: Documentation of Changes and Results | <p>Changes made address all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Curriculum classroom/school practices -Communication with students and families. -Training is needed (even if training is not completed). -Family/cultural needs that were identified in the information-gathering phase. -Results of each change. <p>Reasons listed are based on information gathered.</p> <p>Summary of results connects to the reason for the change.</p> | <p>Changes made address some of the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Curriculum classroom/school practices -Communication with students and families. -Training is needed (even if training is not completed). -Family/cultural needs that were identified in the information-gathering phase. -Results of each change. <p>Reasons may not be based on information gathered.</p> <p>Summary is disconnected from the reason for the change.</p> | <p>Changes made do not address both students and families and do not address specific family/cultural situations identified in the information-gathering phase. Results are not shared.</p> <p>Summary and/or reasoning is missing.</p> |

Part 3 Reflection

(150–200 words)

Use the word count as a guide to write a personal reflection about your work on this micro-credential. For tips on writing a good reflection review the following resource:



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[How Do I Write a Good Personal Reflection?](#)

Please do not include any information that will make you identifiable to your reviewers.

1. How has your mindset changed?
2. How have students been impacted?
3. How have families been impacted?
4. Have there been any building wide impacts?

Passing: Reflection provides evidence that this activity has had a positive impact on both educator practice and student success, even if not every change was a success. Specific examples are cited directly from personal or work-related experiences to support claims. Also included are specific actionable steps that demonstrate how new learning will be integrated into future practices.



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