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TIPS TO REGAIN BALANCE FOR STUDENTS, SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES

“The most common way people give up their power is by thinking they don't have any.”
–Alice Walker

In addition to the steps recommended in this guide, there are simple things that we can all do as individuals to achieve some balance, redefine success and advocate for change. Here are a few suggestions:

Everyone Can

Add your voice. Join us on our website www.EndTheRace.org and have your voice counted.

Attend school PTA/PTO meetings and local board meetings and write to local, state and national policy makers.

Listen to young people. Every student wants to be heard, recognized and nurtured as a unique individual. Give students a voice and representation on the PTA/PTO and School Board.

Sign the End the Race petition on our website www.EndTheRace.org or print it and send it to your school administrators and local school board. You may also send the letter on our website to your State Education Department and to the U.S. Department of Education.

Form alliances and become advocates for change.

Join us on Facebook to show strength in numbers desiring change.
www.Facebook.com/RaceToNowhere

Form or join a local End the Race group on our website to network with other parents, educators, students and concerned citizens advocating for change.

Question policies and practices that are driven by media rankings of high schools and colleges or which benefit others financially.

Advocate for policies and practices that foster a love of learning in all children.

Share the changes implemented in your home, class, school or community on our website www.EndTheRace.org.

What Parents/Guardians Can Do

Discuss what success means to your family. Do your family's actions reflect your values?

Reduce performance pressure.

Avoid over-scheduling.

Make sleep a priority for your children.

Allow time for play, family, friends, downtime, reflection and sleep.

Ask your children how they are feeling.

Allow your children to make mistakes and learn from them.

Allow your children to manage homework independently.

Don't let homework interfere with dinner, sleep, reading, chores and physical activities.

Have conversations with your children about their experiences in school.

Know the signs of childhood depression.

Attend school board meetings and other venues where education is discussed and policies are established and reinforced.

Organize other parents to join you. As a group, talk to your children's teachers and school administrators and attend School Board meetings.

Discuss with your child what path he/she may want to pursue after high school.

Make the college search about finding the "right fit" rather than finding the "best" college. Finding the "right fit" will ensure college success and retention.

Allow your high school children to make independent choices on course selections.

Follow your instincts.

What Students Can Do

Speak to the adults in your life about how you are feeling.

Get sleep. Plenty of it.

Unplug, slow down and reflect on the important things in life.

Make time for things you enjoy.

Limit AP classes to subjects you enjoy.

Limit extracurricular activities.

Seek colleges that use a comprehensive approach to looking at applicants.

Learn about the long-term impact of stimulants and performance-enhancing medications.

Join the *Race to Nowhere* student advisory board. Email studentcontributions@reellinkfilms.com.

Become part of the film and the campaign to End the Race to Nowhere. Contact us at info@RaceToNowhere.com if you would like to get more involved.

Create alliances with students at your school who desire a mindset that values the individuality of every student and moves away from a one-size-fits-all approach to education. Seek the support of one or more faculty members.

Participate with students in other states advocating for change in education. See our Facebook page and website for details.

Request student representation on the PTA/PTO and School Board. Make sure to have a diverse group of students represented.

What Educators Can Do

Become knowledgeable about research in the area of homework and the importance of play and downtime.

Observe what happens when you assign less homework.

Document what happens when you stop grading homework.

Empower students with more voice and choice in the classroom.

Find opportunities to evaluate students without tests.

Advocate for alternatives to standardized testing.

Teach to your passions and develop projects that are student driven and engage them in learning.

Share your voice on policies impacting education in your school community and at School Board meetings.

Develop a plan of action to create a positive and healthy educational environment that supports the whole child and recognizes the unique talents of every individual.

Consider the way your school recognizes students and include opportunities for a broad range of young people to be recognized.

What Administrators Can Do

Develop a plan of action to create a positive and healthy educational environment that supports the whole child.

Advocate for students. Listen to their needs and react accordingly. Be inclusive and address the diverse needs of your students.

Support "multiple pathways" in school integrating academics with career and technical education.

Consider a later start time for the school day in high school.

Address sources of stress for children, educators and families.

Set expectations with faculty at the beginning of the year: e.g., if homework takes longer than a set amount of time, the student should not continue to the point of frustration and should not suffer any consequences at school.

Make sure that elementary school students have recess and older students have time for lunch.

Create a homework task force to adopt policies and practices that are based on the research. Assign someone to ensure policies are followed.

Consider making homework the exception rather than the rule.

Consider the way your school recognizes students and include opportunities for a broad range of young people to be recognized.

Consider how your school shares information with the media around test scores and college admissions and the unspoken message to students when this information is shared with the media.

Consider block schedules to reduce the number of transitions and contacts for students and teachers.

Re-think AP programs. Work closely with college admissions offices to share how your students are evaluated. Consider reducing the number of APs that may be taken each year.

Ensure that school websites are focused on school communications rather than grades.

Create calendars to reduce overlapping demands and establish guidelines for tests and projects immediately prior to or after holiday breaks.

Provide opportunities for open communication between teachers, parents and students.

Create a vision for change with the emphasis being on engaged learning and supporting the whole child.

What Coaches Can Do

Check out the positive coaching alliance at <http://www.positivecoach.org/>

Become aware of demands on your athletes from academics, other activities and sports.

Become aware of what is developmentally appropriate – physically, socially, cognitively and emotionally – for the age group you are working with.

Become aware of your athletes' academic load.

Consider flexibility around missed practices where young people and their families are navigating multiple demands.

Work with school administrators and other schools in your leagues to encourage limitations on the number of days and hours each week for practice and games.

Create opportunities for open communication between coaches, teachers, parents, students and the administrators in your school or district.

What Medical Professionals Can Do

Recognize the signs of youth stress: headaches, stomachaches, dizziness, chest pain, change in appetite and sleeping patterns and unusual mood swings.

Educate parents on the signs of depression in adolescents.

Educate young people on the medical implications of the use of stimulants and performance enhancing medications.

Educate parents, coaches and young people on the risk of over-use injuries.

Educate everyone on the importance of schools maintaining physical education classes and recess and the dangers of too much sedentary time spent at a desk or computer.