

Five types of community school

1. **Community Use of Schools.** In most communities and neighborhoods, eligible groups can get a permit to book school space for use after hours, e.g. public meetings, sports events, special community event.
2. **Parallel Use and Shared Use of Schools.** The permit system is extended into a sort of time-share arrangement, e.g. A community volleyball recreational gathering once a week, adult education classes, a “Mom’s Morning” on a regular basis, etc. Usage is to some extent market-driven. Generally, these arrangements work on a first-come first-served basis, although there might be preferred permit-holders and lessees, or there may be restrictions on which groups are eligible. More and more these programs are run like businesses and thus management of this aspect of school usage can be contracted out, with little community input into policy and regulation.
3. **Co-location of Community Services.** The same piece of land may include a school, a daycare centre, a public library, a swimming pool, and a community centre, for example. Some of these services may be under the auspices of the school division, others under the ownership of the municipality. The central idea is that there is more efficient use of a single space through this arrangement. In a “best-case scenario” public agencies cooperate in the planning and use of their resources and services. However, a charter school above a supermarket and other forms of public-private partnerships are also examples of co-location. This might, for example, place the long-term security of a school in jeopardy, or restrictions on policy possibilities imposed by private ownership. Further, a schools’ staff and students might become target groups for the private enterprise.
4. **Full-service Schools.** This is a popular model in the United States. The full-service community school, according to the visionaries:
 - Is a community center that is open seven days a week all year long,
 - Is jointly operated and financed through a partnership between the school system and one or more community agencies
 - Involves school staff, families, students and other community members in designing and implementing activities that promote high educational achievement and positive youth development
 - Encourages learning through community service and service learning
 - Includes before and after school components that enhance student learning
 - Is a family support center that helps families with child-rearing, employment, housing, immigration, and other issues and problems (Endsin, 2003, p. 24)The problem with full-service schools in the neoliberal era is that increasingly the services provided are rendered through private contractors with little if any public authority.
5. **The School as Community Hub.** An educational site where children’s learning activities within the school contribute to community development and community-based activities contribute to and enrich children’s learning within the school.