A Brochure for Parents

Talk to Me and Listen to Me

15 Points for Supporting our Children in Developing Language Skills



ENGLISH GERMAN





0-6

YEARS



Österreich-Tschechische Republik Europäischer Fonds für regionale Entwicklung



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This brochure is published as part of the Interreg project "BIG Education Cooperation in the Border Region" funded by the ERDF.

The aim of the BIG project in the kindergartens of the "Wiener.Kinderfreunde" is to qualify specialists to support children in the use of their multilingualism and to make the learning environment more language-friendly. The use of several languages is intended to create a language climate that is familiar to the children. This climate promotes a linguistic-cultural identity and an acquisition of a positive "self-concept" in the children. Furthermore, it improves the linguistic potential of the specialists. The project aims to raise awareness of the growing importance of multilingualism and the (societal) challenges involved in the educational institutions.







Österreich-Tschechische Republik



Talk to Me and

Listen to Me

Dear Parents!

With your child's entry into kindergarten, you and your child have taken an important new step. A step that is exciting not only for your child, but also for you as a parent. A time of many questions and thoughts. Will my child be comfortable in the new environment? Will it find friends and learn new things? How can my family help guide my child? Your uncertainties are absolutely justified. You know that your little child needs you at this step as he/she simply lacks the language for many things.

In addition to enhancing language skills, which is one of many tasks that we as a kindergarten would like to share with you; many of our children come to us, with a very special extra treasure which is their mother tongue, a second language. We want to develop this together with you during the time in kindergarten.

We know that especially parents who did not grow up with the German language, or who do not speak German so well, ask the question, how can I help my child learn the new language? In which language should I speak with my child at home? How can I support my child linguistically, that in the course of it's childhood, it can learn German as a second language in such a way that it will succeed in school?

We at "Wiener Kinderfreunde" have acquired a broad knowledge of an EU project called "BIG", which addresses the continuation of education for our kindergarten specialists in the area of language diversity.

With this brochure, we have tried to answer many of the parents questions, not only concerning entering the kindergarten and the development of language, but also the cooperation between the kindergarten and parents as well as the responsibilities of the kindergarten. With this brochure, we hope to settle your uncertainties before you take this first step in a further, new phase of your parenthood and to help you in guiding your child through their kindergarten years.

Accompanying children in their development is not as easy as some "parent's counselors" would like us to believe. It takes a lot of attention from you as parents, for the child and its environment. It needs talks with other parents or your familiar acquaintances and a regular exchange of information with those who care for your child in kindergarten. Let us work together right from the start.

Please read the brochure not only once, but more often. You will find in the Brochure as well as in conversations with us, new bits of information which can be helpful for accompanying your child in the first years of life.



The **"BIG" team** of the "Wiener Kinderfreunde" hopes you will enjoy this brochure.

you can boost the language development of your child aged 0-6?



... DURING

you can even support your child's speech and language development during pregnancy?

Hallo, you can't See me, but I can hear you!

- A child is already aware of voices, particularly that of his/her mother, after the fourth month of pregnancy.
- A child learns to recognize the melody of his/her native language even before he/she is born. A baby in the womb is also influenced by music, sounds and noises.
- Parents are their child's chief role models for language during his/her first years of life. It is therefore important during pregnancy that parents think about which language or languages they want to speak with their child.

You can start to tell your child about the world you live in as early as **the first months of pregnancy**. Tell your child about the things that concern you.

Read the following to help you decide which language or languages to speak at home with your child:

- > Talk to your child in the language that you feel most comfortable with and that you speak best. When you do this, you will be providing your child with the largest vocabulary possible. And you will also be laying the foundation for all the other languages that your child will learn in his/her life.
- > It can also be of great advantage for your child if you and your husband/partner speak different languages. Each of you can then interact with your child in the language that you speak best. This means that your child will grow up imitating good speech patterns in two languages.
- In addition to the language that you decide to speak at home, it is very important that your child also learns German – the language of the country where he/she lives. It is essential for your child to have a good command of German if he/ she is going to feel at home here, make new friends and receive a good education. Your child can still learn to speak German well, even if you speak a different language with him/her at home.



your child learns most when you speak with him/her the language you know best?

Mama's language is okay! – Papas language is okay!

What the experts say: >>>

... BABIES & TODDLERS

- Good emotional ties provide an important basis for a child's general development as well as for his/her speech and language development. Children immediately notice if their parents are talking to them in a language they feel comfortable with and are confident about speaking.
- The better parents can speak the language they want to pass on to their child, the better that is for their child's speech and language development.
- Having a good command of your native language is the best prerequisite for learning other languages. Every language contains knowledge about the world that you also pass on to your child.

Speak **the language** or the dialect that you know best with your child.

Talk with your child as much as possible and give him/her lots of opportunity and time to talk himself/herself.

Tell your child things about who you are and where you come from by telling stories, singing songs and playing children's games **from your home country.** That is important because **children need roots** to grow and develop.

Find new and **positive ways** for your child **to learn other languages.** Set a good example for your child. If you have a positive attitude towards languages and language learning, towards keeping up your own language and German, that attitude will rub off on your child.



self-confidence is the best prerequisite for your child's speech and language development?

I am lovable the way I am!

What the experts say: >>>

.. BABIES &

- A child particularly needs the love and affection of his/her parent/s in order to develop and to learn how to talk. A child has to feel loved and accepted if he/she is to grow in self-confidence. This energy is the key to every child's development.
- A child needs to feel secure and wanted. If you don't have time to listen to your child at any one moment, tell him/her why and let him/her know when you will have time. Children need to know the reasons why things are the way they are or why something is not possible.

You will have **lots of opportunities throughout the day** to talk with your child and to engage him/her in conversation. You can and should **start** doing that **the very day your child is born.**

Tell your child what you are doing with him/her at that very moment. React to the sounds and noises he/she is making and show him/her that you **enjoy** listening to them.

Don't put off promises indefinitely. That will make your child feel insecure. Keep the promises you make to your child.

Listen to your child, talk with and praise him/her. Let your child tell you about his/her experiences. Always let your child finish his/her stories and **never interrupt them.**



Tips for everyday life

your child can easily cope with speaking two or more languages when growing up?

There is room in my head for two or even MOre languages.

What the experts say: >>>

... BABIES & TODDLERS

- It is not a problem for children to grow up speaking two or more languages. Millions of children live in countries where lots of languages are spoken in everyday situations. Speaking more than one language won't harm your child.
- Multilingual children develop like monolingual children, that is, at their own pace. Some start talking early, others later; some talk a lot, and others less.
- The way children learn languages is full of dynamism. Children are always in the process of learning new things and integrating what they already know. Mixing up languages is just part of that process.
- You should only start to be concerned and consult your Arzt/Ärztin (G.P.) or another professional if your child's speech has not developed for some time or he/she stops talking altogether.
- Children growing up speaking more than one language need specific support in all languages. Parents can do a lot of different things to ensure that their children become good learners.



What should you do if you are raising your child in your native language, for example, English, Turkish, Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian, Kurdish, Russian, Spanish etc., and the language spoken outside the home is German?
> Talk to your child in your own language as much as possible. Get to know families in your neighbourhood who speak German. Help your child to make German-speaking friends. Arrange for your child to join a Spielgruppe (playgroup) or a Kindergarten (kindergarten). That will help him/her to grow and develop. The sooner he/she has contact with German-speaking children, the faster and easier he/she will learn German.

If each parent speaks a different language very well, children have the opportunity to learn two languages.

> Make sure that you have clear rules if you and your partner speak different languages. This is particularly important for very young children. Each of you should **talk to your child in your own language.** In that way, your child learns to **associate a specific person with a specific language.** And that will help him/her **to sort out the languages in his/her head.** (The choice of language can also be determined by the situation: one language may be used in everyday communication while the other is spoken at dinner, doing homework or for telling bedtime stories. This approach is called creating "language islands.")

Regardless of whether your child grows up speaking one, two or three languages, it is paramount to be a **good** and **patient listener**, and to **praise your child**.



only children who can hear well also learn to speak well? And did you know that if you talk to babies in a higher pitch they respond faster?

... BABIES & TODDLERS

and listen to me

- Good hearing is a prerequisite for being able to speak well. After six months a healthy baby should be making more and more noises, imitating sounds, talking with himself/herself. If that is not the case, you should have your baby's hearing tested again.
- Hearing-impaired babies also make sounds in the first months of life, but they then become increasingly quieter.
- Talking to babies in a higher pitch increases their attention span. That's how you can get a baby to smile early on.



Observe your child, particularly after the sixth month. Does he/she react to sounds? Does he/she turn his/her head when you call his/her name?

- > Musical clocks and rattles are especially suited for attracting your **baby's attention**.
- > Talk to your baby as often and as much as possible. In that way, you will also be able to notice if he/she can hear well.
- > Imitate the sounds and coos of your baby. You should be talking to your young baby from the moment he/she is born and telling him/her what you are doing with him/her at that very moment. Children of all ages love songs and nursery rhymes.
- > Don't forget to take your baby or toddler for a check-up, particularly after an ear infection: you can go to the Elternberatung (parent counselling in your municipality) or to your Arzt/Ärztin (G.P.).



... BABIES &

TODDLERS

all the senses are used for learning to talk? Touch, sight, experience, grasping things etc. are as important as hearing.

I can do it myself!

- Hearing, seeing, touching, moving, grasping, experiencing movement, sensing gravity and lots more things help your baby to experience and understand the world. This is how babies develop their emotional, intellectual and social skills and even their command of language.
- Your baby will understand what the words "smooth" and "rough" mean when he/she is allowed to grasp things. Being allowed to taste foods will help him/her to comprehend the words "sweet" and "sour." He/she will figure out what corners and edges are when he/she is allowed to crawl. Babies develop an understanding of the abstract concepts behind words by exploring the world around them.

Hold your baby **in your arms as often as possible** and let your child feel positive about being touched by you.

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TIPS for everyday life

Let your child **play with different objects,** touch, hold and let go of them. Give him/her something to chew on. Let your baby **experience** as many things as possible **by himself/herself.**

When your child is older, let him/her **try out as many activities as possible:** at home, crawling/running on the playground or in the garden, playing with sand and water, shouting and singing, helping you with the cooking, setting the table, digging up soil and planting things in the garden. That way he/she will become **independent** at an early age, which will **help** him/her **at school** too.



there is a connection between movement, game, healthy nutrition, caries-free and healthy teeth and your child's speech and language development?

... BABIES & TODDLERS

can do More things, than you imagine.

- Children need to have lots of experience playing and moving. Providing children with many opportunities to move and play helps them to learn how to speak well. You should allow your child to jump, hop, walk, run, dance etc. Language and movement go hand in hand.
- Mouth and tongue movements become more precise when children's movements, especially their fine motor skills, become more refined through play.
- Correct tooth alignment is important for a child to be able to learn how to speak correctly. Good, intelligible pronunciation is part of speaking a language well.



Let your child balance on a low wall, eat with his/her fingers, drink out of a straw, blow cotton wool balls etc. Take your child to the **playground** and into the **countryside** as often as you can. **Build or make things with your child** and let him/her play with scissors. Children cannot hurt themselves if an adult is present. They learn precise movements and are able to develop their **imagination**.

Make sure that your child's **teeth are correctly aligned.** You should not let your child use a dummy after his/her second birthday.

Healthy food and something to chew on are also important.

Your child should **not drink sugary drinks.** Please don't get him/her started on them.





talking and playing with your child on a daily basis can help him/her to make enormous progress in learning how to speak?

Are you going to play with Me?

- The more you interact, speak and play with your child, the more structures and networks that are established by his/ her brain. These structures and networks are important for your child's speech and language development and when he/she goes to school.
- Listening to and actively using a language or languages on a regular basis helps your child to discover the rules of that language/those languages. Your child can learn words, explore the grammar of those languages and communicate correctly with others. Your child needs lots of input and should not only be listening a lot but also talking a lot.

Tips for everyday life

Talk and play with your child **on his/her level.** Talk **directly to** your child – at least fifteen minutes per day.

Talk also to your child when he/she is doing **everyday activities**, e.g. taking off his/her shoes and coat, putting on slippers, drinking a cup of tea, being put to bed etc. Instructions and orders are not enough.

Use **varied language structures and expressions.** In that way, your child will **increase his/her vocabulary** (For example, use different words to express the same content: beautiful, pretty, nice etc.).

Nursery rhymes and songs are a **great source** for children of all ages to develop speech and language. If you can no longer remember the songs and nursery rhymes told to you as a child, ask your **parents or older family members**, or look them up in books. Alternatively, you can **make up** your own nursery rhymes and stories.



.. BABIES & TODDLERS

you should not constantly correct a child and require him/her to repeat the correct word or phrase?

Just let me talk!

- Corrections take all the fun out of talking. The more effective technique is corrective repetition.
- Children do not always show what they can do. They often understand a lot more and talk a lot less. Children need time to grow.
- When children grow up speaking two languages, one language may be more developed and the other less developed. That may change in the course of time and depends on what is important in a certain phase of the child's life and the experiences he/she associates with a particular language. For example, bilingual children might lose interest in their native language the moment they start attending a German-speaking Kindergarten (kindergarten) and German-speaking friends become important for them.

Whenever your child says a sentence or a word incorrectly, **repeat it matter-of-factly** in the correct form. Do not force your child to repeat the correct word or phrase.

Do not get upset if your child does not immediately use a new word.

Be patient. Talk with your child in your native language even if he/she answers you in another. When a child is bilingual, he/she may refuse to actively use one language, even for a longer period of time.

When your child is going through such a phase, do not put pressure on him/her. **Give your child as many opportunities as possible to actively use both languages.** That is the best thing to do.



... BABIES & TODDLERS

Did you know that ...

reading aloud and discussing stories are very important ways of supporting your child's speech and language development and of preparing him/her to start school?

Will you continue reading the story to me today?

- Research shows that reading aloud to children in the very first years of their life has a beneficial effect on children's speech and language development.
- Reading aloud and telling stories expand a child's vocabulary. They also create a good foundation for reading and writing. Written language differs from spoken language. When you read aloud to your child, he/she is also listening to and learning the written language.
- Children who listen to and retell stories learn a lot of things that will later help them in school. For example, they learn to listen, to concentrate, to remember events, new words, new sentence patterns etc.



Read picture books and story-books **aloud;** read a little every day in the language or languages that you speak at home with your child.

You can borrow picture books and story-books in various languages from numerous **libraries in Vienna.** Ask at the library where you live whether they have books in your native language.

All children love rituals. Bedtime stories are such a ritual. Children love to hear the same stories over and over again until they have understood everything completely and can repeat the story themselves. Help your child to **retell** stories by, for example, asking interesting questions.

Even if your German is not perfect, you can still probably **read** German picture books **aloud** to your child.

Grandparents and other people the child knows and trusts can also be **good listeners and story-tellers.**



children learn best when playing or doing things with others and not when sitting in front of the TV or the computer?

... BABIES & TODDLERS

TV? No, thanks! It's much more fun playing with Mummy/with Daddy ...!

- As well as hearing and listening to sounds children need to understand speech and the meaning of what is being said to them in order to learn languages: they have to "grasp" what they see and hear.
- A child only learns how to speak well when he/she has direct contact with other people: with his/her mother and/or father, brothers and sisters, with extended family members and later with friends.
- We recommend watching good children's films with your child. Watching TV for hours on end or playing computer games is harmful. Children do not learn much from them.



Let your child **participate in your life.** Give him/her opportunities to literally grasp new words with his/her hands. Such activities as **letting** your child **help** you cook and bake, play with water, sand and stones or plasticine are much better suited **to support your child's development** than TV.

If you let your child watch TV, you should decide what he/she may watch and **discuss the programme or film** with him/her. In that way, your child will better understand what he/she is watching and will also **learn new words**.

You can **borrow lots of good games** from libraries. You can easily provide your child with a **variety of stimulating things to do without spending a fortune.**

Die Kinderfrennde

children can learn to speak very good German if they have a German-speaking friend from an early age or attend a Spielgruppe (playgroup) or Kindergarten (kindergarten)?

I also want to be with other children.

- A good command of German is important for your child: for his/her life in Austria, his/her well-being at school and for his/ her future career.
- In order to learn German your child needs lots of encouragement and many different opportunities to hear and speak the language. Friends who speak good German are an excellent source of motivation.
- Regular attendance at a Spielgruppe (playgroup) or a Kindergarten (kindergarten) after his/her third birthday gives your child the time to consolidate his/her command of German before starting school as well as to prepare for the challenges ahead. Even if the language you speak at home is not German, your child can still learn to speak German very well if he/she makes use of every opportunity to practice the language.

Tips for everyday life

>>> Simple everyday things you can do for your child:

Support your child whenever he/she wants to visit **friends** or invite them home. Children usually **learn the languages** that are important for everyday interaction **very quickly.**

Enrol your child in a Spielgruppe (playgroup) or Kindergarten (kindergarten) as soon as he/she is 30-36 months old. Children are **usually mature enough** at that age and love to make new friends and join in games and activities with other children.

Your child can also be taken care of by a child-care service when he/she is younger if you work or think that your child will benefit educationally.

If you speak another language at home other than German, you can **use games to prepare** your child for speaking German as a new language at the Spielgruppe (playgroup) or Kindergarten (kindergarten). Talk to him/her about that, make him/her **curious,** teach him/her new words that he/she will need in his/her new surroundings.

Tell your child what a great thing it is for him/her to be able to speak several languages.



Give me time to acclimate

- When entering the kindergarten, your child is facing **a new, large stage of life.** It is the step from the family to a new, strange world. Every child needs to get used to it.
- Parents please plan **plenty of time** for the acclimatisation phase! If you are already working, it is advisable to coordinate the first weeks in the kindergarten with your working hours. You can also ask a caregiver, like the grandparents, or someone else who your child knows well to help you.
- Please note that although several children are usually admitted at the same time, the length of each child's **period of acclimation is individual.**

CHILDREN

• Each child has its **own needs, habits, relationships and feelings.** For this reason, the duration of the child's presence each day during the acclimatisation phase is individually agreed upon between the parents and the responsible teacher.





Important steps of the acclimation

- 1 The first few days, the child will be accompanied by you and will participate in the group's activities together with you. In
- this phase, it is important that your child always comes to kindergarten at the same time each day, so it always finds the same situation. This gives him/her security and routine.
- 2. Gradually your child gets to know the other children, rooms, materials, playing opportunities and the daily routine.
- As soon as your child is ready, a first brief separation between you and your child will take place in consultation with the responsible teacher. Please say goodbye to your child clearly and briefly. Then leave the group. Please stay close to the group, for instance in the cloakroom.
- If your child lets itself be distracted by playing games with the teacher, you can extend the period of time that you are separated from you child on the following days. In these days, however, you should be able to stay nearby or can be there quickly after being called by the kindergarten.
- If your child copes well with the previous separation, the time may be, in consultation with you extended until after
 Iunch, or sleeping depending on your child's needs.
- Acclimation is completed when your child is familiar with the teacher and is consoled by her/him. When your child cries,
 it expresses the fact that he/she would prefer that you to stay in the kindergarten. It is important however, that your child can settle down quickly and allows comfort from the teacher.
- After the acclimatisation phase, a parent-teacher consultation takes place. It is important to take time to talk about how the acclimation went both at the kindergarten and at home.



- To build confidence, it is important that your child can decide for it's self whether he or she wants to stay near the group. Do not put your child under pressure to get away from you and play with other children. Sometimes a child needs only the presence of the parent to create a "safe haven". It can withdraw at any time if it feels overwhelmed.
- For each separation, you must clearly say goodbye to your child. This keeps the trust between you both upright. In order, not to prolong the pain of the separation, it is helpful for your child, if once "bye" is said you really leave immediately.
- A further convenience for the acclimatization is to bring familiar items along, such as toys, pacifiers or stuffed animals.
- If your child has extreme difficulties separating from a parent, it may be appropriate for the other parent to accompany the child during the acclimatization period. It is quite possible that a child, accompanied by the father, would more easily become accustomed to the new environment than with his mother (or vice versa).
- Children feel uncertainties of the parents immediately. These are usually transferred and become issues for the children. Please contact us with any questions or uncertainties. Tell us in the morning about special events, such as a bad night or over-the-weekend illnesses.



• You as parents are a very **important partner** for the kindergarten, because you know your child best. You know what they like to eat, how to rest, and what they like to play.

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- The kindergarten would like to **work closely** with you as a parent. There are very different forms of cooperation: conversations at the pick-up or transfer, parental discussions at the agreed appointments, parental appointments, parental cafes, and so forth.
- Your information will help the professionals to better address the needs of your child. It remains your decision what you want to tell us and what you want to talk about. We will keep your information confidential.
- You can always talk with our staff about your uncertainties and problems regarding the visit to the kindergarten or **the family** life situation.
- In kindergarten, you will also meet other parents. You can **participate in many activities** yourself and consult with specialists.
- The kindergarten will try to organize an **interpreter,** if necessary. **Successful communication** across language barriers is of great concern to us.

Parents and the teachers in the kindergarten share in the responsiblity of your child's wellbeing. Together they form a partnership. The basis for the cooperation is regulated in a support agreement. This is a contract, which you can enter into with the "Wiener Kinderfreunde". The director of your kindergarten will provide you with detailed information.







- Children are **enthusiastic explorers.** They unfold their **curiosity** in different ways. They cheer, do gymnastics, bounce, play, sing, drum, paint, cut, dress up, tell stories, research subjects, argue and experience new feelings. They do all this to discover the world.
- All these forms are approaches to their **own learning process.** These are small educational histories that represent diverse areas of childhood: movement, body, health, language / communication, social and emotional intelligence, music, mathematics, environment and media.
- The **pedagogical concept of the kindergarten** is coordinated with it and thus promotes the child's development in its entirety.

What the experts say: >>>

- Education encompasses the whole human being and in the best sense means the formation of basic competences. They are gradually learned by each child from the beginning and teach them how to take part in social life.
- The task of the kindergarten is to accompany children in their development, to self-responsible and community-capable personalities.
- It supports their interest and curiosity in the world. For this purpose, the rooms are set up in such a way that children can play and use their own material independently.
- The teachers also watch what your child is interested in and try to offer these activities. At the same time, your child will have the opportunity to play/learn with and from other children.

The visit to the kindergarten will have a positive influence on the development of your child,

- \triangleright he/she becomes more independent
- > he/she receives a wide range of interactivity to promote its language (second language promotion)
- ▷ he/she learns rules through a structured daily routine
- > through the contact with peers your child's social skills are consciously as well as unconsciously trained
- Children who have been attending a kindergarten for several years have fewer problems with their further schooling. The diverse educational work is always "school preparation".
- ▷ Knowing that your child is happy and being well taken care of, allows you the peace of mind to reintegrate into the professional world.





- Languages that are not invested in are lost. We must cultivate and use a language so we don't forget it.
- When your child goes to kindergarten and later to school, German will be an important language. That's why it needs your utmost support. Do not forget however, the language with which your child grew up, the mother tongue or family language.
- At school, native language teaching is a good way to further promote the first language. Inquire about it and sign your child up.
- Read your own newspapers and/or books and talk about news topics with your child! This is how you and your child will develop your language.
- Motivate your child to read a lot in German and in the other languages.
- The mother tongue of the Viennese migrants Turkish, Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian, Spanish, Italian, Russian and many more are increasingly in demand. In addition to the German language and English, mastering one of these languages could bring your child career opportunities.
- Language is a treasure every language. The value increases, the better it is developed and cultivated. A good command of languages is now crucial for the position of a person in professional life and in society.

Institutions and offers for **advice and support of parents** from "Wiener Kinderfreunde" and other offices in the area.

> Parents seminars >>> T: 01/401 25-54, familienakademie@wien.kinderfreunde.at

Within the scope of our parenting, which we offer in cooperation with the Federal Ministry for Family and Youth, we strengthen the self-confidence of parents. We help parents understand which family values are important to them. How to work on negotiation skills How to set boundaries and communicate with children!

> Intercultural parent-child cafes >>> T: 01/401 25-54, familienakademie@wien.kinderfreunde.at

These are offered by the Neulerchenfelderstrasse in the 16th district, in the Bohmannhof in the 22nd district, and in the neighborhood center "Freunde" in the second district, by a qualified staff, a platform for the exchange of information and experiences in an informal atmosphere.

> Educational advice >>> T: 01/401 25-33, beratung@wien.kinderfreunde.at

Our Mobile Educational Advisory Team can be visited by parents whose children are visiting our nursery and after school programs, and by our staff. We support them in problem situations. The counseling team helps with family crises, education problems, if the has child special needs or if there is a suspicion of violence in the family. This offer is free of charge for "our" families.

> Family counseling >>> T: 01/401 25-33, beratung@wien.kinderfreunde.at

Our family counseling teams (lawyers, psychologists, social workers, etc.) provide advice and help in problematic situations at four locations in Vienna. In contrast to the educational advice (for families, who's children visit our kindergartens) this offer is available to all families in Vienna.



Language is a treasure

- **Every language.** The value increases, the better it is developed and cultivated. A good command of languages is now crucial for the position of a person in professional life and in society.





Our trained team will be happy to advise and support you.