K12 ACADEMICS — A FIELD GUIDE FOR FAMILIES

The Complete Guide to Homeschooling

12 guides to teaching at home — getting started, the laws, styles, high school & community — in plain English.

K12 ACADEMICS

Find Your Community

2026 EDITION

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Getting Started

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GETTING STARTED

How to Start Homeschooling

WHAT IT IS

Starting to homeschool can feel daunting, but it breaks down into a few clear steps. The most important first move is to understand your state's legal requirements — everything else (approach, curriculum, routine) follows from there. Thousands of families start every year, and there's a big, welcoming community to help.

GETTING STARTED, STEP BY STEP

- **1. Learn your state's laws** — Requirements vary a lot — notification, subjects, testing, and recordkeeping differ by state. Check your state DOE, HSLDA, or your state homeschool...
- **2. Formally withdraw (if needed)** — If your child is enrolled in school, follow your state's process to withdraw and begin homeschooling legally.
- **3. Choose your approach** — Explore homeschool styles (classical, Charlotte Mason, unschooling, eclectic, online, and more) to find what fits your child and family.
- **4. Pick curriculum** — Choose an all-in-one program or piece together resources by subject — you can adjust as you go.
- **5. Set up a simple routine & space** — You don't need a classroom — a consistent rhythm and a workable space are enough.
- **6. Find community** — Join a co-op, support group, or online community for connection, activities, and advice.

TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- **Start simple** — Don't over-buy curriculum — begin lean and adjust
- **Deschool first** — Give your child (and yourself) time to transition, especially after leaving school
- **Follow the child** — Lean into interests and strengths
- **Keep records from day one** — Even where not required, it helps
- **Connect early** — Community makes homeschooling more sustainable and fun

AT A GLANCE

First step	**Check your state's laws**
Then	**Choose an approach & curriculu...**
Withdraw	**Formally, per your state's rul...**
Set up	**A simple routine & space**
Find	**A co-op or support group**
Give it	**Time to settle in**

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- **Where do I start?** — With your state's homeschool laws — they shape everything else.
- **Do I need to be a certified teacher?** — No — most states don't require it.
- **How much does it cost?** — It ranges widely — free resources exist, and you control the budget.
- **What if my child is currently in school?** — Follow your state's withdrawal process to begin homeschooling legally.
- **Will my child be behind?** — Give it time — many children thrive with individualized learning.

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GETTING STARTED

Choosing a Curriculum

WHAT IT IS

Curriculum is where many new homeschoolers feel overwhelmed — there are hundreds of options . The good news: you don't have to get it perfect. Start by deciding between an all-in-one program or choosing by subject , match to your child and method , and know you can adjust as you go .

CURRICULUM & RESOURCES

- **All-in-one (boxed) curriculum** — A complete, ready-to-go program across subjects — simplest for beginners.
- **By-subject (piecemeal)** — Choosing the best fit for each subject — more customizable, more work to assemble.
- **Secular vs faith-based** — Programs come in both flavors — pick what aligns with your family.
- **Match to your method** — Classical, Charlotte Mason, and other styles have curricula built around them.
- **Match to your child** — Consider their learning style, pace, and interests.
- **Free & low-cost resources** — Khan Academy, the library, open educational resources, and many free curricula exist — you can homeschool affordably.

TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- **Don't over-buy up front** — Start lean and add as you learn what works
- **Read reviews and try samples** — Many publishers offer samples
- **Match to the child, not the trend** — Popular isn't always right for your child
- **Mix providers freely** — You can use different curricula for different subjects
- **Adjust without guilt** — If something isn't working, change it

AT A GLANCE

Two paths	**All-in-one vs by-subject**
Flavors	**Secular & faith-based options**
Match to	**Your child & your method**
Start	**Lean — don't over-buy**
Free options	**Plenty exist**
Adjust	**You can change mid-year**

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- **All-in-one or by subject?** — All-in-one is simplest to start; by-subject is more customizable.
- **Is homeschooling expensive?** — It can be, but plenty of free and low-cost resources exist.
- **Secular or faith-based?** — Both are widely available — choose what fits your family.
- **How do I pick for my child?** — Match to their learning style, pace, and interests.
- **Can I switch curriculum mid-year?** — Yes — adjust whenever something isn't working.

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GETTING STARTED

Homeschooling Styles

WHAT IT IS

There's no single right way to homeschool . Families choose from a range of styles and methods — and most end up "eclectic," mixing approaches to fit their child. Understanding the main styles helps you pick a starting point (and you can always adjust).

HOMESCHOOL STYLES & METHODS

- **Classical** — A rigorous, time-tested approach built on the "trivium" (grammar, logic, rhetoric stages), emphasizing great books and critical thinking.
- **Charlotte Mason** — Uses "living books," short lessons, narration, nature study, and habit training — gentle and literature-rich.
- **Unschooling / child-led** — Learning driven by the child's interests and real life, with minimal formal curriculum.
- **Montessori** — Hands-on, self-directed learning with prepared materials and mixed-age exploration.
- **Unit studies** — Learning multiple subjects around a single theme or topic.
- **Traditional / school-at-home** — A structured, textbook-and-workbook approach that mirrors a conventional school.

TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- **Start with your child** — Their learning style and interests point the way
- **Try before you commit** — You don't have to lock in one method
- **Blend freely** — Eclectic homeschooling is the norm
- **Revisit each year** — Needs change as children grow
- **Don't chase perfection** — Consistency beats the "perfect" method

AT A GLANCE

There's no	**One right way**
Popular	**Classical · Charlotte Mason ·...**
Also	**Montessori · Unit studies · On...**
Most families	**Are "eclectic" (mix & match)**
Match to	**Your child & your family**
Can change	**Adjust as you go**

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- **Which style is best?** — The one that fits your child and family — there's no universal best.
- **What is classical homeschooling?** — A rigorous approach built on the trivium (grammar, logic, rhetoric), heavy on great books.
- **What is unschooling?** — Child-led learning driven by interests and real life.
- **Can I mix methods?** — Yes — most families are eclectic.
- **Can I change my approach?** — Absolutely — adjust as your child grows.

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GETTING STARTED

Deschooling

WHAT IT IS

Deschooling is a transition period — for both child and parent — after leaving a traditional school and before diving into formal homeschooling. It gives everyone time to decompress, reset expectations, and rediscover the joy of learning outside the rhythms of school. Many experienced homeschoolers say it's one of the most valuable (and...

HOW IT WORKS

- **Rest and decompress** — Especially after a stressful school experience — let the pressure ease
- **Follow curiosity** — Trips, projects, reading, games, hobbies — learning that doesn't look like school
- **Observe your child** — Notice how and what they love to learn — it informs your approach
- **Reset your own expectations** — Home learning doesn't need to mirror a classroom schedule
- **Rough rule of thumb** — Many families allow about a month of deschooling for each year the child was in school (adjust to your family)

TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- **Don't rush into a full curriculum** — Ease in gradually
- **Resist recreating school at home** — That's often what wasn't working
- **Keep learning natural** — Read together, explore, and follow interests
- **Watch for the shift** — You'll notice curiosity and calm returning
- **Then start light** — Add structure slowly as everyone is ready

AT A GLANCE

What	**A transition period after leav...**
Why	**To reset before formal learnin...**
Rough guide	**~1 month per year in school**
Do	**Rest, explore, reconnect**
Don't	**Recreate school at home right...**
Then	**Ease into your approach**

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- **What is deschooling?** — A transition period to decompress and reset before formal homeschooling.
- **How long does it take?** — It varies — a common guide is about a month per year in school.
- **Is it wasted time?** — No — it often makes homeschooling far smoother and more joyful.
- **What should we do?** — Rest, explore, read, follow interests — learning that doesn't look like school.
- **Do all families deschool?** — Not all, but many find it very helpful, especially after leaving school.

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SECTION 02 OF 04

Laws & Requirements

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LAWS & REQUIREMENTS

Homeschool Laws

WHAT IT IS

Homeschooling is legal in all 50 states — but the rules vary dramatically from state to state. Some states have almost no requirements; others require notification, specific subjects, testing, and recordkeeping. Because the differences are so large, the golden rule is: look up your own state's current law before you begin , and re-check...

LAWS & REQUIREMENTS

- **Notification / letter of intent** — Many states require you to notify the district or file a letter of intent to homeschool (some require nothing).
- **Required subjects** — Some states specify subjects that must be taught.
- **Assessment** — Some states require an annual standardized test or evaluation at certain grades; others accept a portfolio review; many require nothing.
- **Recordkeeping** — Some states require you to keep attendance, work samples, or a portfolio.
- **Homeschooling options** — Some states offer multiple legal options (e.g., as an independent homeschool, under an umbrella/church school, or with a private tutor), each with...
- **Parent qualifications** — Most states don't require a teaching certificate, but a few have minimum-education requirements.

RECORDS & PORTFOLIOS

Even where not required, keeping simple records — attendance, curriculum used, work samples, and (for high school) grades and a transcript — protects you and makes transitions (to school or college) far easier.

AT A GLANCE

Key fact	**Laws vary a lot by state**
May require	**Notification / letter of inten...**
May require	**Testing or evaluation**
May require	**Subjects & recordkeeping**
Best sources	**Your state DOE, HSLDA, state a...**
Rule	**Confirm before you begin**

TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- **Check your specific state** — Requirements differ enormously — never assume
- **Use reliable sources** — HSLDA state pages, your state DOE, and your state homeschool association
- **Re-check periodically** — Laws change
- **Keep records even if optional** — It helps if you ever need to show progress
- **Know your options** — Some states have several legal ways to homeschool

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- **Is homeschooling legal everywhere?** — Yes — in all 50 states, but with very different rules.
- **Do all states require testing?** — No — some require an annual test or evaluation; many require none.
- **Do I have to notify anyone?** — In many states yes (a letter of intent); in some, no.
- **Do I need to be a certified teacher?** — Usually no — most states don't require it.
- **Where do I find my state's rules?** — HSLDA's state pages, your state DOE, and your state homeschool association.

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LAWS & REQUIREMENTS

Recordkeeping

WHAT IT IS

Good recordkeeping serves two purposes: meeting your state's requirements, and making transitions smooth (back to school, to college, or to prove progress). Even where records aren't required, keeping simple ones is one of the smartest habits a homeschooler can build — a little, done consistently.

LAWS & REQUIREMENTS

Exactly what you must keep varies by state — some require a portfolio review or attendance records, some require nothing. Check your state's rules (via your state DOE or HSLDA), and, when in doubt, keep more rather than less : it protects you and helps with any transition.

RECORDS & PORTFOLIOS

- **Attendance / days of instruction** — Some states require a set number of days; a simple log works
- **Curriculum & materials used** — A list of the resources and courses you cover
- **Work samples** — A folder of representative work over time (a portfolio)
- **Assessments** — Any test results or evaluations, where required or useful
- **Grades & a transcript (high school)** — Essential for college applications — keep it current
- **Reading lists & projects** — Especially valuable at the high-school level

AT A GLANCE

Why	**Compliance + smooth transition…**
Keep	**Attendance & curriculum used**
Keep	**Work samples & a portfolio**
High school	**A transcript & course descript…**
How much	**Depends on your state**
Habit	**A little, consistently**

TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- **Set up a simple system** — A binder or a folder-per-subject; digital works too
- **Record as you go** — Ten minutes a week beats a scramble later
- **Save representative samples** — A few pieces per subject over time
- **Keep the transcript current (high school)** — Update each semester
- **Back it up** — Especially digital records and the transcript

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- **Do I have to keep records?** — It depends on your state — some require it, some don't; keeping some is always wise.
- **What's a homeschool portfolio?** — A collection of work samples and records showing progress over time.
- **What matters most at the high-school level?** — A current transcript, course descriptions, and reading lists.
- **How long should I keep records?** — Keep transcripts and key records long-term; check your state for specifics.
- **Where do I find my state's requirements?** — Your state DOE or HSLDA's state pages.

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High School & Beyond

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HIGH SCHOOL & BEYOND

Homeschooling High School

WHAT IT IS

Homeschooling high school is very doable — and homeschoolers are welcomed by colleges — but it does require more recordkeeping . You'll assign credits , keep a transcript and GPA , and plan courses with college and career goals in mind. A parent-issued diploma is valid , and a well-kept transcript tells your student's story.

RECORDS & PORTFOLIOS

At the high-school level, records matter more . Keep a running transcript, course descriptions, reading lists, and samples of significant work — you'll need them for college applications, scholarships, and sometimes state requirements.

HOMESCHOOLING HIGH SCHOOL

- **Assigning credits** — Award credit by completing a course (a full-year high-school-level course is typically one credit) or by hours (roughly 120–180 hours per credit).
- **The transcript** — You create a transcript listing courses, credits, grades, and GPA — the key document for college applications.
- **Graduation requirements** — Plan a course load that meets typical college-admission expectations (English, math, science, social studies, world language, electives).
- **Diploma** — A parent/homeschool-issued diploma is valid; some families also use an umbrella school or the GED as an alternative credential.

COLLEGE ADMISSIONS

- **Colleges welcome homeschoolers** — Most have clear homeschool-admission paths and value the independence homeschoolers show.
- **Standardized tests** — The SAT or ACT can strengthen a homeschool application; some colleges request extra documentation.
- **Course rigor & activities** — Advanced courses (including dual enrollment, AP, or CLEP), plus activities and leadership, build a strong profile.
- **Detailed records** — Course descriptions and a strong transcript help colleges evaluate homeschool work.

AT A GLANCE

Credits	**Track by course/hours**
Transcript	**You create it (with GPA)**
Diploma	**A parent-issued diploma is val...**
College prep	**Rigorous courses, tests & acti...**
Records matter	**More at the high-school level**
Plan early	**Start with the end in mind**

TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- **Plan with the end in mind** — Work backward from college/career goals
- **Keep the transcript current** — Update it each semester
- **Add rigor strategically** — Dual enrollment, AP, or CLEP can earn credit and show rigor
- **Prep for the SAT/ACT** — It can strengthen a homeschool application
- **Save documentation** — Course descriptions and work samples help

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- **Is a homeschool diploma valid?** — Yes — a parent/homeschool-issued diploma is valid; some also use an umbrella school or GED.
- **How do I assign credits?** — By completing a course or by hours (roughly 120–180 hours per credit).
- **Do colleges accept homeschoolers?** — Yes — most welcome them and have clear admission paths.
- **Do I need the SAT/ACT?** — It's often helpful for homeschool applicants; check each college.
- **What records should I keep?** — A transcript, course descriptions, reading lists, and samples of major work.

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HIGH SCHOOL & BEYOND

College Admissions

WHAT IT IS

Homeschoolers get into college — including selective ones — every year . Most colleges have clear homeschool-admission paths and often value the self-direction homeschooling develops. The main difference is that you'll document your student's education yourself , so a strong transcript and supporting materials matter.

COLLEGE ADMISSIONS

- **Your transcript** — The central document — list courses, credits, grades, and GPA. You create it (see our high-school guide).
- **Course descriptions** — Many colleges appreciate short descriptions of what each course covered and the materials used.
- **Standardized tests** — The SAT or ACT can strengthen a homeschool application and give colleges a common reference point; some colleges request additional documentation for...
- **Recommendations** — From co-op teachers, tutors, coaches, employers, or community mentors who know your student's work.
- **Demonstrating rigor** — Dual enrollment, AP, or CLEP credit shows college-level work; a reading list and portfolio help too.
- **Activities & the essay** — Homeschoolers often have room for rich activities, work, and independent projects — highlight them.

TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- **Research each college's homeschool policy** — They vary — check admissions pages
- **Start the transcript early** — Keep it current from 9th grade
- **Add college-level work** — Dual enrollment, AP, or CLEP proves rigor
- **Line up recommenders** — Choose adults who know your student's work
- **Tell the story** — Course descriptions and the essay convey a homeschool education well

AT A GLANCE

Good news	**Colleges welcome homeschoolers**
Key document	**Your homeschool transcript**
Often helps	**SAT/ACT scores**
Show	**Rigor + activities**
Provide	**Course descriptions**
Also consider	**Dual enrollment, AP, CLEP**

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- **Do colleges accept homeschoolers?** — Yes — most welcome them and have clear admission paths.
- **What's the most important document?** — Your homeschool transcript.
- **Do I need the SAT or ACT?** — Often helpful for homeschool applicants; check each college's policy.
- **How do I show rigor?** — Advanced courses (dual enrollment, AP, CLEP), a reading list, and a portfolio.
- **Who writes recommendations?** — Co-op teachers, tutors, coaches, employers, or mentors who know your student.

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SECTION 04 OF 04

Community & Special Situations

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COMMUNITY & SPECIAL SITUATIONS

Homeschool Co-ops

WHAT IT IS

Co-ops (cooperatives) and support groups are how homeschoolers build community and share the load. A co-op is a group of families who learn together — sharing teaching, classes, and activities — while a support group offers community, advice, and social opportunities . Both make homeschooling more connected, more fun, and more...

COMMUNITY & SUPPORT

- **Academic co-ops** — Families teach classes to each other's children (science labs, writing, history, languages) — sharing expertise
- **Enrichment co-ops** — Focused on art, music, PE, drama, clubs, and field trips
- **Drop-off / tutorial programs** — More formal programs where students attend classes taught by hired teachers a day or two a week
- **Support groups** — Parent community for advice, encouragement, park days, and events
- **Faith-based or secular** — Both exist — choose what fits your family
- **Online communities** — For advice, curriculum reviews, and connection anywhere

TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- **Try a few** — Cultures and commitments differ — find your fit
- **Understand the commitment** — Some co-ops ask parents to teach or volunteer
- **Match to your goals** — Academic support vs enrichment vs pure community
- **Start small if needed** — A few families can form a simple co-op or park-day group
- **Use associations to find them** — State and local homeschool groups list options

AT A GLANCE

What	**Families learning & supporting...**
Co-ops offer	**Shared classes & activities**
Support groups offer	**Community & advice**
Types	**Academic, enrichment, drop-off...**
Find via	**Local groups & associations**
Benefit	**Connection & shared expertise**

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- **What's a homeschool co-op?** — A group of families who learn together, sharing teaching and activities.
- **How is that different from a support group?** — Support groups focus on community and advice; co-ops focus on shared learning.
- **Do I have to teach?** — In many co-ops, yes — parents share the load; drop-off programs hire teachers.
- **Are there secular co-ops?** — Yes — both faith-based and secular options exist.
- **How do I find one?** — Through local and state homeschool groups, associations, and online communities.

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COMMUNITY & SPECIAL SITUATIONS

Umbrella Schools

WHAT IT IS

In some states, families homeschool under an "umbrella" (or "cover") school or an accountability association — an organization that provides oversight, recordkeeping, and legal compliance so the family doesn't deal directly with the state. Whether this is available (or required) depends on your state , but it can simplify homeschooling...

HOW IT WORKS

- **Legal compliance** — The umbrella school handles reporting and compliance with your state's homeschool law
- **Recordkeeping & transcripts** — Many maintain attendance and records, and can issue a transcript or diploma
- **Structure & support** — Some offer curriculum guidance, classes, or advising; others are hands-off
- **Accountability associations** — In some states, an approved association provides the required oversight
- **Varies widely** — Services, cost, and requirements differ by organization and state

LAWS & REQUIREMENTS

Umbrella/cover schools are a legal option in some states (in a few, they're one of the main ways to homeschool). In many states, they're optional — a convenience, not a requirement. Check your state's law to see whether an umbrella school is available, required, or simply one of several options.

AT A GLANCE

What	**An organization you homeschool...**
Also called	**Cover schools · accountability...**
They handle	**Records, compliance, sometimes...**
Why	**Simplify legal requirements**
Availability	**Varies by state**
Optional	**Not required everywhere**

TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- **Check whether you need one** — In many states it's optional
- **Compare services and cost** — From hands-off to full-service
- **Match to your needs** — Some want transcripts/diploma; some want minimal involvement
- **Verify legitimacy** — Use established, reputable organizations
- **Confirm state fit** — Make sure it satisfies your state's requirements

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- **What is an umbrella school?** — An organization you homeschool under that handles oversight and compliance.
- **Do I need one?** — It depends on your state — required in some, optional in many.
- **What do they do?** — Recordkeeping, legal compliance, and often transcripts/diplomas.
- **Do they cost money?** — Usually yes — fees and services vary.
- **How do I choose one?** — Compare services, cost, reputation, and fit with your state's law.

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COMMUNITY & SPECIAL SITUATIONS

Socialization

WHAT IT IS

The most common question homeschoolers hear is about socialization — and it's largely a myth that homeschooled kids miss out. In reality, homeschoolers build rich, varied social lives through co-ops, sports, clubs, community activities, and friendships across ages. What changes is where socialization happens, not whether it does.

HOW IT WORKS

- **Co-ops & classes** — Regular time with other homeschooled kids
- **Sports & activities** — Community leagues, homeschool teams, martial arts, dance, music
- **Clubs & scouting** — Scouts, 4-H, chess, robotics, theater, and interest clubs
- **Community & volunteering** — Real-world interaction with people of all ages
- **Neighborhood & family friends** — Everyday relationships continue
- **Faith & cultural communities** — Groups many families are already part of

TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- **Be intentional** — Plan regular social time — co-ops, teams, clubs
- **Follow your child's interests** — Shared activities create natural friendships
- **Mix ages** — Real-world, mixed-age interaction is a strength
- **Stay connected to community** — Volunteering, faith, and neighborhood ties matter
- **Don't over-worry the myth** — Focus on quality social experiences

AT A GLANCE

The myth	"Homeschoolers aren't socializ...
The reality	Rich, varied social lives
Through	Co-ops, sports, clubs, communi...
Advantage	Mixed-age, real-world interact...
Focus	Quality of interaction
Do	Build it intentionally

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- **Do homeschoolers get socialized?** — Yes — through co-ops, sports, clubs, community, and friendships across ages.
- **Isn't socialization a problem?** — It's largely a myth — homeschoolers have rich social lives when families are intentional.
- **Where do homeschoolers make friends?** — Co-ops, teams, clubs, scouting, community, and neighborhood.
- **What's the advantage?** — Mixed-age, real-world social interaction.
- **What should parents do?** — Build social opportunities intentionally, around the child's interests.

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COMMUNITY & SPECIAL SITUATIONS

Learning Differences

WHAT IT IS

Homeschooling can be a wonderful fit for a child with a learning difference — its biggest strength is the ability to individualize everything: pace, method, materials, and environment. You can teach the way your child learns, lean into strengths, and remove the pressures of a one-size-fits-all classroom, while still getting the targeted...

HOW IT WORKS

- **Tailor to your child** — Adjust pace, break tasks down, use multisensory methods, and choose materials that fit their profile
- **Use evidence-based approaches** — For example, structured literacy for dyslexia or explicit, multisensory math for dyscalculia
- **Add assistive technology** — Text-to-speech, speech-to-text, and other tools help at home too
- **Lean on strengths** — Homeschooling makes it easy to build learning around interests and talents
- **Reduce anxiety** — A calm, low-pressure setting can help enormously

TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- **Get a clear picture** — An evaluation helps you understand and plan (school or private)
- **Match method to the difference** — Evidence-based approaches make a real difference
- **Check your state's rules** — For accessing services and any homeschool-testing requirements
- **Build a support team** — Specialists, tutors, and other parents
- **Celebrate progress** — Individualized learning lets you meet your child where they are

AT A GLANCE	
Advantage	**Flexibility & individualizatio...**
You can	**Tailor pace, method & material...**
Services	**May still access some public s...**
Evaluations	**Still available (school or pri...**
Focus	**Strengths + targeted support**
Get help	**Specialists & communities**

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- **Is homeschooling good for learning differences?** — It can be — its flexibility lets you individualize instruction to your child.
- **Can homeschoolers get evaluated?** — Yes — through a private evaluator, and in some states through the district.
- **Can we access services?** — It varies by state; private therapists/tutors are also an option.
- **What approaches help?** — Evidence-based methods (like structured literacy for dyslexia) plus assistive technology.
- **Where can I learn more?** — See our special-education guides on evaluations and specific learning differences.

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KEEP EXPLORING

Find Your Community.

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