

THE ROLE OF PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN EDUCATION

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Abstract

This study seeks to answer the question, "How does parental involvement affect students' academic performance?" by examining three critical aspects: the regularity of home-school contact, the amount of parental help with homework, and student participation in extracurricular activities. The results show that when there is open and regular communication between the school and the family, it helps students succeed because it creates a network of mutual support. While encouraging children to ask for help with their schoolwork can help them retain more of what they've learned, overly involved parents can stifle their children's independence. Students that are actively involved in extracurricular activities tend to have more motivation, better attendance, and better grades. Working parents may find it difficult to get involved because of cultural differences and job schedules. To ensure broad participation, it is necessary to address these difficulties through inclusive and adaptive techniques. Strong home-school connections are critical for maximizing student performance and well-being, according to the study, which also highlights the significance of a balanced and inclusive approach to parental involvement. In order to overcome obstacles to participation and promote meaningful parental engagement, schools and educators can adopt measures.

Keywords: Home-School Communication; Homework Assistance; School Activities

1. Introduction

Academics have long recognized the importance of parental involvement in their children's education. A parent's role in their child's education extends beyond meeting their child's basic needs; they should strive to foster an environment that encourages learning and development beyond the confines of a traditional school environment. Parents who took an active role in their children's schooling were associated with improved behavioral outcomes, stronger social skills, and higher levels of academic

accomplishment (Xiong et al., 2021). Regardless of a family's socioeconomic status, cultural background, or geographic location, these benefits show how important parental involvement in their children's education is.

Helping out with homework, attending parent-teacher conferences, becoming involved in extracurricular activities, and maintaining consistent communication with instructors are all examples of ways parents can be involved (Tabak, 2021). Home engagement and school involvement are the two primary groups into which these activities mainly fall. Engaging with children at home can take many forms, including reading aloud, discussing what they are learning in school, and creating a conducive study environment. In contrast, school-based involvement encompasses actions such as attending parent-teacher conferences, volunteering to attend school events, and participating in educational decision-making processes. The ways in which these types of involvement impact children's educational journeys might vary according to context and individual needs.

With the proliferation of increasingly complex and demanding educational environments, the significance of parental involvement in their children's education has been more apparent in recent years. Many variables, including the rise of digital technologies, changes in course requirements, and a more diverse student body, have contributed to the evolution of education (Anderson and Rivera Vargas, 2020). In this context, it is more important than ever to understand the many forms of parental involvement and how they affect student outcomes. Teachers and schools are striving to discover better methods to involve parents because they know that strong relationships between home and school help pupils flourish.

Maintaining open communication channels between the house and the school is an integral aspect of parental involvement. Teachers and parents must maintain open lines of communication in order to track a student's development, address any concerns, and plan for the student's future academic success. Keeping parents informed about their child's schooling on a regular basis shows that everyone in the family is invested in their education (Budhrani et al., 2021). Parents who are knowledgeable about their

children's academic progress are in a better position to help their children succeed at home. But there's a lot of variation in the frequency and quality of communication, and we don't yet know if it improves student results or not.

The amount of parental help with homework is another important component of parental involvement is the amount of homework assistance. As an extension of what their child is learning in class, many parents see homework as a way to be actively involved in their child's education. Actively assisting with assignments is only one way in which parents may support their children with their homework; others include offering resources and establishing a regular schedule (Goodall, 2021). According to studies, when parents are involved in their children's homework in a healthy way, it helps pupils retain more of what they learn in class and establishes positive study routines. The extent of this support is crucial; if it is overly involved, students risk becoming dependent, and if it is insufficient, they risk failing. Knowing how much parental help a child needs with schoolwork is crucial for optimizing it.

Another critical aspect of parental involvement is participating in extracurricular activities at school. Parents show their children that education is important when they attend school events like open houses, parent-teacher conferences, and plays (Kingston, 2021). This helps kids feel more connected to school and strengthens parent-child bonds. Students' engagement and motivation tend to be stronger in schools that aggressively encourage parental participation. This is because students believe that their parents truly value and support their education. Parents can better help their children at home when they are involved in school activities because they gain a greater awareness of the school, the curriculum, and any difficulties their children may encounter.

Ensuring that all parents are able to interact effectively with their child's education remains a difficulty, despite the obvious benefits of parental involvement. A number of factors, including cultural differences, language barriers, work schedules, and socioeconomic status, might influence the amount and nature of parental involvement. While some parents may have problems reaching out to teachers due to language obstacles, others may find it difficult to attend school events due to their demanding job

schedules. Schools should acknowledge the challenges faced by diverse families and work towards creating inclusive and flexible opportunities for parental involvement. All children can get the support they need to thrive if we can help close the gap between home and school.

Student outcomes are profoundly affected by the multifaceted and dynamic notion of parental involvement in education. Finding out if parental involvement in their children's education correlates with their academic progress is the main goal of this research. We will focus on the frequency of parent-teacher conferences, the amount of homework assistance provided, and parental involvement in extracurricular activities as indicators of parental involvement. By examining these factors, the study hopes to illuminate ways in which policymakers, educators, and parents might work together to raise students' academic performance. Students' personal development, academic performance, and future achievement can all be enhanced by gaining a better grasp of the nuances of parental involvement, which in turn improves academic outcomes.

1.2 Problem Statement

The importance of parental involvement in their children's education cannot be overstated, according to academics. Research conducted by Alfred et al. (2023) indicates that when parents are actively involved in their children's education, it leads to better academic achievement, attendance, and attitudes towards school. The value of parental involvement is acknowledged by people of all backgrounds, irrespective of culture, socioeconomic class, or geographical location. While everyone acknowledges the importance of parental participation, the specific mechanisms through which different forms of parental involvement influence adolescents' academic achievement remain largely unknown. Everyone from lawmakers to teachers to parents is confused about how to get families involved in their children's education, which is a major roadblock.

The complexity and variety of parental involvement behaviors pose a significant challenge (Caridade et al. 2020). Being actively involved in academics, engaging with teachers, attending school events, and creating a conducive learning atmosphere at

home are some instances of what can be considered. Although studies have shown that all of these forms of participation improve students' performance, it is not apparent which is more effective. For example, how does regular contact between teachers and parents compare to parents assisting their children with homework in terms of the effect on students' academic achievement? Does one type of engagement seem to have a greater impact on students' age groups or demographics? If we don't know how to get parents involved, our efforts won't amount to anything.

Many school programs and initiatives aim to involve parents, but these methods aren't always based on sound research. In their frequent calls for parental involvement, schools tend to use generalizations that apply to all forms of involvement. Volunteering for school events, going to parent-teacher conferences, and helping with homework could be prioritized by schools without taking into account the unique needs of students and their families (Al-Hail et al., 2021). It's possible that this cookie-cutter approach will miss the best ways to participate. When parents already have difficulties, such as language barriers, a lack of time, or other constraints that hinder their involvement in their children's education, this can make matters worse.

Because education is complex and dynamic, taking a one-size-fits-all approach to parental involvement is problematic. Children in today's fast-paced environment face increased social and emotional demands, technological dependence, and academic pressures. This raises the possibility that tactics involving parental involvement that were successful in the past will be ineffective going forward. For instance, although going to school meetings and other more conventional kinds of involvement are still vital, new opportunities for home-school collaboration have emerged with the advent of digital communication (Hirst, 2021). But the efficacy of these new kinds of involvement is still up for debate, so teachers and parents don't know what to do to help their children thrive in today's classrooms.

Given these obstacles, we urgently need research on the precise effects of various parental involvement strategies on students' academic achievement. This study aims to fill that void by investigating parental involvement in their children's education through

three critical metrics: the regularity of communication between home and school, the amount of help parents provide with homework, and their involvement in extracurricular activities. Most parents can easily access these variables because schools frequently highlight them as separate but connected aspects of parental participation. The study zeroes in on each of these types of involvement in order to better understand how they impact students' performance.

Because it shows the continuous conversation between parents and teachers regarding a student's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats, the frequency of home-school communication is an important subject for research. According to Popovska Nalevska et al. (2021), parents may stay informed about their child's conduct and academic achievement through effective communication. This allows them to offer timely assistance and interventions. Nevertheless, there is a tremendous deal of variety in the frequency and quality of this communication, and the effect of these variations on student results remains uncertain. Does consistent communication, for instance, improve students' grades, or is it more crucial for dealing with behavioural problems? This study aims to provide a deeper understanding of how to enhance communication between family and school to enhance student achievement.

We should also take a closer look at parental involvement in helping their children with their schoolwork (Schmid & Garrels, 2021). Students can take what they learn in class and apply it at home with homework, which also helps them enhance their study abilities. Some parents are quite involved, while others are more passive and provide more symbolic support, although the amount and nature of parental involvement can vary greatly. A little help here and there is always welcome, but studies show that when teachers hover too much, kids lose their sense of agency and their capacity to solve problems on their own. The goal of this study is to find the right amount and type of parental help with homework that improves academic success without encouraging dependence.

Being involved in extracurricular activities is a beneficial way for parents to demonstrate their support for their child's education. Parents can show they care about

their child's education by volunteering, going to school functions, and being involved in decision-making (Posey-Maddox et al., 2021). However, it is not always straightforward to determine how these activities influence pupils' academic performance. While participation alone may not have much of an impact on students' performance in the classroom, it has the potential to boost their spirits and interest in learning. By illuminating the connection between extracurricular activity and academic accomplishment, this study's findings will assist schools in better involving parents in their children's education.

By looking at how different forms of parental involvement affect students' academic performance, this study hopes to fill a big information gap about parental involvement in education. The research aims to provide practical insights that could inform evidence-based methods for parental involvement by emphasizing home-school communication, homework support, and participation in school events. Teachers, parents, and lawmakers can all use these findings to their advantage when planning and executing programs to boost students' academic performance and general health.

2. Importance Of Parental Engagement In Learning

The level of parental involvement in children's education greatly influences their school success and social development (engönül, 2022). When parents are involved in their children's schooling, they help create a strong foundation that connects the home and school settings. By working together, we can create an environment in which kids can thrive, where they feel safe, inspired, and capable of reaching their full potential. Parental involvement is a critical component of successful educational practices because research shows it has a significant impact on student outcomes.

Parental involvement has a significant impact, one of which is improving the two-way communication between the house and the school. Frequent meaningful dialogue between instructors and parents can better address the success, struggles, and needs of a child's education (Wilder, 2023). Academic and behavioral improvements are a direct outcome of the partnership's proactive problem-solving, which streamlines the support network. Collaborative efforts across communities, schools, and families can greatly

enhance students' prospects of success (Smith et al., 2020). Children can benefit greatly from the combined efforts of these organizations since they will be able to access resources that will enhance their academic and personal success.

Each of the many ways in which parents are involved with their children's schooling contributes something unique to their children's education. Parental involvement in their children's education can take numerous forms, including but not limited to attending school events, providing homework assistance, and maintaining consistent communication with teachers. When students participate in these events, they develop a stronger feeling of community in the classroom, which is beneficial to their mental and emotional well-being. Afriani and Mora (2021) found that children whose parents take an active interest in their education tend to be more resilient and self-confident. In addition to improving the kids' mood, this kind of emotional assistance helps them do better in school. A child's chances of engaging in school activities, trying new things, and overcoming hurdles all improve when they feel loved and supported.

While parents' interest in their children's schoolwork may have an immediate impact on their children's attitudes toward school, the long-term benefits of parental involvement extend well beyond their children's academic performance. To this end, parents can do things like reward curiosity, have frank discussions about school subjects at home, and demonstrate a love of learning by doing the same things their children do. If a student has a strong desire to learn, they are more likely to push through difficulties, seek out new knowledge, and take responsibility for their own education. Abah et al. (2022) found that kids who have a strong internal will to succeed do better in school and are more resilient when faced with setbacks.

When parents are actively involved, their children are more likely to acquire important life skills. Parents who actively participate in their children's schooling foster characteristics such as self-control, efficiency, and creativity. Helping out with homework is a beneficial way for parents to model positive study habits, teach their kids to prioritise, and show them how to ask for help when they need it. Having these abilities is critical for doing well in school and dealing with the difficulties that will

inevitably arise in college, the job, and beyond. Thus, parental involvement has benefits that go well beyond the classroom and help the child develop as a whole.

It is crucial for parents to be involved in their children's education. It is fundamental for laying the groundwork for quality education that will enable students to thrive in school and in life. Collaborative interactions among communities, educators, and families can help us create conditions that support personal growth and lifelong learning (Pattiasina et al., 2024). Schools should actively encourage parental involvement to boost student performance in various contexts, according to the findings. Because parental involvement is essential to students' academic success, schools should prioritize strategies that encourage parental involvement.

The degree of parental involvement in a child's education influences their academic success, attitude toward school, and personal development. By becoming active in their children's classrooms and doing their part to foster an encouraging and engaging learning atmosphere, parents greatly contribute to their children's educational experiences. The research indicates that when schools and families collaborate, children are more likely to be able to achieve their full potential. It is critical for communities, teachers, and schools to work together to promote and support significant parental engagement so that every child has an equal opportunity to thrive academically and in life.

2.1 Frequency of Home-School Communication

Parents must provide home-school communication for their children's education. This dialogue encourages parents to be involved in their child's education by facilitating the exchange of information, worries, and recommendations for support. It is critical to keep parents informed about their child's progress in school, any behavioral issues, and their social development. The ability for parents to step in and support their child's education when needed creates a more positive and cooperative learning atmosphere.

Maintaining open lines of communication between home and school is essential if we want educators and parents to collaborate for the benefit of our children (Lakkala et al., 2021). Open communication between parents and teachers enables the identification

and resolution of issues before they escalate. Collaborative techniques that integrate the child's home and school settings significantly enhance a child's development and academic success.

At critical junctures in a student's educational journey, the data shows that consistent two-way communication is crucial. Harris and Nowland's (2021) research reveals that clear communication between the home and school can significantly enhance numerous significant life events, like the transition from elementary to middle school. The increased academic and social expectations on students make parent involvement all the more crucial during these times. If parents stay aware through regular contact, they can provide their children the support and guidance they need to overcome these challenges.

Extensive research has shown that there is a positive correlation between family and school communication and academic achievement. According to Smookaska (2020), when parents are actively involved in their children's education, it shows in their children's better academic performance, regular school attendance, and homework completion. These findings suggest that keeping parents aware and involved in their child's education increases the likelihood of adolescents staying engaged and motivated in their academic pursuits.

The number and quality are just as important as its substance when it comes to how effective it is. According to Cass (2022), who emphasized the need for positive and constructive communication, messages that emphasize students' strengths and provide specific suggestions for improvement are more effective in improving academic achievement than general updates. We emphasize the importance of highlighting the student's strengths and areas for improvement, and this discovery lends credence to the idea of carefully considering each student's needs while interacting with them.

Many factors can impede effective home-school communication, despite its clear benefits. For several reasons, including language hurdles, time constraints, and technological limitations, some families may struggle to be actively involved in their children's schooling (Kelty & Wakabayashi, 2020). Poor families, who may have

difficulty affording a child's education to begin with, bear the brunt of these issues. Schools should employ inclusive communication tactics that cater to parents' diverse requirements if they are serious about addressing these problems. Translation services, many lines of contact (email, phone, in-person meetings, etc.), and accommodating parents' schedules with flexible communication hours are all possibilities.

Supporting student success through home-school communication is a top priority, but the quality and inclusivity of that communication are just as vital, if not more so. Maintaining consistent, relevant, constructive, and easily accessible communication with parents should be a top priority for schools. They have the potential to strengthen the bond between the school and the family, which will benefit all kids by creating a more positive learning environment and improving academic performance.

2.2 Level of Parental Assistance with Homework

Assisting a child with their homework is a wonderful way for parents to get involved in their child's education and bridge the gap between the home and school. There has been a lot of research on the effects of homework on students' grades, but the results have been mixed. One school of thought is that having parents or guardians assist their children with their homework improves their performance in school by helping them retain more of what they've acquired, encouraging them to develop positive study habits, and elevating their overall outlook on education (Chophel & Choeda, 2021). According to Ulferts (2020), when parents or guardians get too involved, it might cause their children to become less independent, create a dependence complex, and increase family conflicts.

Considerations such as parental education, child age, and the nature of the assistance offered all play a role in how effectively parents assist their children with homework. Wilder's (2023) meta-analysis showed a favourable association between overall parental engagement and academic achievement, although the precise effect of homework help varies. Because they are still developing their cognitive capacities and frequently need help figuring out how to organize their time and grasp new ideas, younger pupils often gain more from one-on-one tutoring. Parents may see improved

results from their older children's academic performance if they take a more hands-off approach, providing encouragement but otherwise letting them work on their own. Through this process, adolescents develop the ability to think independently and excel at resolving intricate issues.

Parents' educational background is an important factor in determining the effectiveness of homework assistance. As a result of their greater familiarity with the subject matter and ability to demonstrate effective problem-solving skills, parents with higher levels of education are better able to counsel their children academically. Developing metacognitive skills is essential for academic success, and parents may support their children in this pursuit by encouraging them to think critically about how they learn. Conversely, children whose parents did not complete their formal education may struggle emotionally and academically because they do not receive the same level of support from their parents.

This is an additional critical component that influences how well homework assistance works. According to Wangchuk (2023), if parents approach homework help in a helpful and non-controlling manner, students are more likely to have a positive attitude towards learning and demonstrate stronger academic tenacity. The more adults get involved, the more children feel like they are part of their education and become more confident. The effects of domineering or intrusive parenting styles on children can be negative, including increased anxiety, decreased motivation, and poor academic achievement. Such activity can create a chaotic environment that makes it difficult for the youngster to concentrate and participate in class activities.

The most crucial thing for parents to do while helping their children with homework is to strike a balance between being overly involved and detrimental, as indicated by these data. Setting an example of self-sufficiency while being there to lend a helping hand when needed is a crucial responsibility for parents. Not only does this approach help students build necessary academic skills, but it also promotes resilience and a growth attitude, which are essential for long-term success in school.

There is a strong correlation between the method by which parents help their

children with homework and the degree to which it benefits them. Parents should bear in mind their child's developmental stage and the dynamics of their connection while providing support. Parents who are role models for a balanced and supportive attitude may enable their children to thrive in school and in life.

2.3 Participation in School Activities

Parents' involvement in their children's schools improves their academic and life performance. Parents demonstrate their appreciation for their children's education by participating in school activities, helping out in classrooms, or simply being involved in making decisions. This public demonstration of support not only boosts students' intrinsic motivation and self-esteem, but it also reinforces the link between home and school, creating an overall more favorable learning environment.

Studies have shown that when parents are actively involved in their children's school lives, it positively impacts their academic success. Students whose parents participated in extracurricular activities showed higher attendance, a more optimistic attitude toward school, and better grades (Cepada & Grepon, 2020). Students are able to focus more intently on their coursework and feel more connected to the school's purpose through these events. Boylan et al. (2021) assert that parent involvement in school governance, such as school boards or parent-teacher organizations (PTAs), can achieve a more inclusive learning environment for all children. Parents' involvement in school decision-making enhances the chances of implementing community-driven policies and practices. All students should take heart from this positive news.

The consequences of extracurricular activities are not always the same, but rather vary depending on the nature and regularity of participation. While student participation in school events is commendable in and of itself, Giancursio's (2022) research indicated that students' involvement in extracurricular activities had a substantial and direct impact on their academic achievement. Teachers can keep parents informed about their child's progress in class and how they can support them at home through academic seminars, curriculum nights, and parent-teacher conferences. By taking part in these events, parents can gain a better understanding of their children's educational choices

and how to accommodate their needs. Like McNeal, I believe that consistent engagement over time yields better effects than intermittent engagement. Parents who are interested in their children's education have a better chance of building relationships with their children's instructors and inspiring them to aim high.

Although it's beneficial for parents to be involved in their children's schools, not all can afford it. Involvement from parents in their children's schools can be challenging for a variety of reasons, including cultural differences, demanding work schedules, and transportation issues (Garbacz et al. 2018). Due to their demanding work schedules or multiple occupations, some parents may not be able to make it to school events or meetings during regular business hours. The same holds true for after-school programs that need parents or guardians to be physically present; families without consistent transportation options may find it challenging to participate. Some parents struggle to connect with their children's schools because school policies do not reflect their own beliefs or experiences, or because they don't understand the language.

Schools need to be more accommodating on these matters if they want to serve kids from diverse backgrounds. Offering flexible meeting times, providing childcare during events, and creating choices for virtual involvement are all popular strategies to make school activities more accessible. To help working parents, we can schedule teacher-student conferences on weekends or evenings. Internet resources and virtual gatherings can also be useful tools for parent engagement, especially for those who are unable to participate in person. Also, schools can do their part to make the school a more welcoming place for all students by offering translation services and culturally sensitive programs.

An important factor in improving students' academic performance and creating a welcoming school environment is their level of involvement in extracurricular activities. While the nature and regularity of parental involvement are certainly crucial, it is the responsibility of educational institutions to remove any obstacles that prevent all parents from taking part. Schools may maximise parental involvement for the benefit of all kids by making it more welcoming and accommodating to all perspectives and

needs.

3. Overview of Research

3.1 Research Design

A qualitative research method will be used for The role of parental involvement in education.

4. Discussion on Major Findings

Academic performance is improved when there is a regular and high-quality connection between the home and the school, according to the research. Open communication about each student's development and parents' awareness of any issues can help teachers and parents work together better.

There was a complex relationship between the amount of parental help with schoolwork and students' grades. Helping students in a balanced and helpful way can help them learn and become more independent, but helping them too much or in a dominating way might make them feel less capable and even anxious. Findings stress the need of being supportive rather than intrusive when assisting children with their schoolwork and of adapting one's approach based on the child's developmental stage.

Participation in school activities is a critical component of student achievement. Student motivation, attendance, and performance in the classroom are all greatly improved when parents are actively involved in their children's education. But the results also show that schools need to do more to help parents overcome obstacles like work schedules and cultural differences that keep them from being actively involved in their children's education.

Establishing strong ties between home and school is crucial, as the study shows that targeted, consistent, and inclusive parental involvement across these categories can significantly improve students' academic achievements.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, Parental participation greatly influences students' academic achievement. Research shows that students do better in school when there is open and

regular contact between home and school, when parents help their children with homework in a balanced way, and when they take part in extracurricular activities. When there is open dialogue between family and school, it creates a cooperative atmosphere that helps students succeed in school and gets problems solved quickly. Helping students with their schoolwork in a balanced way promotes learning and independence without going overboard. Students' active participation in school events and governance strengthens the bond between home and school, thereby boosting their motivation and achievement.

Work schedules and cultural differences are two of the obstacles that the report identifies as limiting parental engagement. To overcome these obstacles and give all parents a voice in their children's education, we need inclusive and adaptable policies and practices. In order to create nurturing learning environments that support student success and well-being, it is vital to cultivate a strong partnership between schools and parents. To ensure that parental involvement has the greatest possible beneficial effect on student achievements, schools and teachers should maintain their support for and assistance with meaningful family involvement.

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