# Farily InduenertinEduction A NATIONAL PORTRAIT 

## Highlights

# Spansoredby. <br> ThePartnershipfor Family Involvenent in Edication TheGIE Foundztion <br> TheUS. Dapartment of Education 

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## Introduction

This booklet showcases findings from a new analysis of data from "Family Involvement in Education: A National Portrait" and provides a checklist for parents to assess their own school on issues of family involvement. The National Portrait Study was sponsored by the Partnership for Family Involvement in Education, the GTE Foundation, and the U.S. Department of Education. The study was conducted in May and June of 1997 by the National O pinion Research Center attheUniversity of Chicago.

## Key findings of the survey are that

Г Schools are working hard to involve parents in their children's schooling, and parents are actively engaged in their children'slearning experience.

Г Even so, most parents would like still more information and assistance from schools and teachers abouthow to support their children'seducation, both at school and athome.

- In addition to in-school activities, parents are eager for their children to have schoolbased after-school and summer opportunities. Demand for these programs significantly outstrips currentsupply.

Г Primary school parents are more involved in every aspect of their children's schooling than aremiddle school parents.

Interested readers may contact 1-800-USA-LEARN to obtain a copy of the unabridged report, "Family Involvement in Education: A National Portrait."

## Instructions

The following pages present a series of indicators of family involvement that have been developed from the National Portrait data. Parents and school administrators can use this booklet to assess their own schools according to these indicators and to see how their experiences compare to those of the N ational Portrait parents.

On each checklist page, follow the instructions under "How Does Your School Total Up?" to check off your answer to the questions shown. Count up the number of checks and write the number in the box marked "Total." In the lower graph, find the number you wrote in the "Total" box.

Refer to the percentages in the indicator box to see how all National Portrait parents compared their own child's school to your child's school. For example, if you marked "four" in the "Total" box on this page, then 33 percent of parents were invited to more of these activities than you were; 26 percent of parents were invited to the same number of activities as you were; and 41 percent of parents were invited to fewer activities than were parents at your child's school.

## Survey Methodology

In the spring of 1997, National Portrait Study participants were drawn from the 1996 General Social Survey, which constructed a nationally representative sample of households to study social indicators in the United States. Each National Portrait participant was asked to discuss the schooling experiences of one child during the 19961997 school year. That child was randomly selected from all of the children enrolled in grades one through eight in a regular school and for whom the participant was a primary caretaker.

Three hundred seventy-six parents completed the ten-minute telephone interview, for a final response rate of 71.5 percent. The Office of Management and Budget requires the U.S. Department of Education to note that without a 90 percent response rate on this survey, "the data are not nationally representative," and that there is "potential bias" in the sample.

## Opportunities

An overwhelming 90 percent of parents reported at least two different opportunities to be involved at their child's school. Schools most often encourage activities such as volunteering or committee work that helps the school budget. Less often, schools sponsor workshops or tell parents about community resources -- activities that may improve student outcomes but also require school resources. A disappointing 38 percent of parents had never been invited to observe their child's classes while in session.


## Barriers

If parents face barriers to being involved at school, invitations alone aren't worth much. Schools seem to realize this, and 85 percent of schools schedule meetings or call-in times on weekends, early mornings, or evenings, to make it possible for working parents to attend. Even this doesn't seem to be enough -- over 90 percent of parents who didn't have these options would like to have them.


## Communication Technologies

Seventy-five percent of parents reported receiving a school newsletter, and a similar 72 percent reported receiving telephone calls at home from teachers and administrators, but fewer than one in four reported higher technology options, such as web sites or cable TV. Even when schools venture into these new technologies, parents may be more aware of information that comes directly into the home without parent effort.


## Communication Topics

How well are schools using these communication technologies? Two of three parents felt that their child's school did "very well" in explaining how children were expected to behave. Parents were less complimentary about achievement information. Fewer than half thought that the school did very well in explaining what children should know and be able to do at their grade level, and justone in three said that the school did very well in providing samples of successful work done by students at different grade levels. Thirty percent of middle school parents reported that the school did very well in providing information about future educational opportunities for their child.


## Parental Input

Four out of five parents reported that they had at least some input concerning discipline and safety policies at their child's school. Despite national attention to empowering parents in school governance, parents reported low levels of input into other school policies. More than half of National Portrait parents reported that they had no input at all about such topics as what subjects are taught and how much time is spent on them, or teacher hiring and salary determination.


## At-Home Learning

Eighty-eight percent of National Portrait parents read together at home with their child at least monthly. Almost half of study parents reported that their child's school bolsters this commitment to learning at home by offering summer reading lists or involving parents in homework assignments. Approximately one in three parents also signed agreements with their child's teacher to support learning both in the classroom and athome.


## Parent/Teacher Interactions

Ninety-four percent of National Portrait parents had at least one contact with their child's teacher during the school year. Eight of every ten reported that their child's teacher listens to parents, is accessible by telephone, and gives positive feedback about the child. Parents also noted some room for improvement: only 71 percent said that teachers followed through on parents' requests, and fewer recalled the teacher making a suggestion about how the child might improve at school.


## Reaching Out

Parents are aware and appreciative of schools' efforts to involve them in their children's education. Eighty-nine percent of National Portrait parents say that their child's school treats them as important partners in their child's education. Parents' responses also point the way for additional work: 77 percent feel that the teachers need to learn more about encouraging involvement. Schools can begin encouraging involvement by asking what parents need. Thirty-eight percent of parents had never been asked how their school might help them be more involved at school.


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