

INFLUENCE OF PARENT'S EDUCATION TOWARDS STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCES

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Parental education levels positively impact children's immediate educational outcomes and academic and professional performance. Children learn by observing their surroundings and experiencing them firsthand, which allows their interactions to shape their behavior. According to Khan (2015), education plays a central role in the character formation of individuals, whereas parental education is a motivating force for children that paves the way for their future. It is acknowledged that children of educated parents are more confident, imaginative, and experienced than children of uneducated parents.

In addition, families play an essential role in formal and informal education. Family characteristics represent multiple variables such as education, income, beliefs, profession, and family size. These variables mean a lot to the child's academic performance and achievement.

Idris et al. (2020) mentioned that parental education significantly impacts children's knowledge, skills, and values. As a result, it positively influences their children's educational outcomes, particularly when the parents are engaged in educational activities at home. There is scientific evidence that children's vocabulary and other language and social skills, which are the gateway to education, are heavily influenced by their parents. Communication with home-educated parents contributes to children's language development through solid vocabulary, good pronunciation, and logical discussions in conversation. Moreover, educated parents can give their children the proper guidance because they have already gone through the educational process and are aware of the ups and downs of educational decisions. Therefore, they could also share

their educational life experience, which is very strong in motivating their children to study. These experiences help individuals shape their behavior, adapt appropriately to their situation, and lead to an affluent and educated life. These interactions at home, such as parental guidance, mutual communication, support for educational decisions, and sharing educational experiences with children, have a very positive relationship with student performance. Home arrangements by the child's parents are also based on their understanding, and education positively impacts the student's educational outcomes.

The students who reported high parental education levels tended to have higher average scores. Investing parental time in young children is one of the critical predictors of a child's success as an adult. Parents with college degrees spend more time with their children on childcare and age-appropriate activities than mothers with a high school degree. In general, highly educated parents spend more time with their children than less-educated parents. Educated parents tend to see time with their children as an investment opportunity to build human capital, so they actively develop their children's talents and skills.

In contrast, poorly educated parents develop their children's talents and abilities with little or no guidance or encouragement. Further, high-income and well-educated parents are more likely to be involved in the education of their children, which is a decisive factor in adolescents' educational success. Parent-child interactions bring beliefs and expectations for success, which guide and perpetuate behavior over time. When parents model achievement-oriented behaviors (e.g., college degree acquisition, reading, continuing education) and provide their children with the opportunity to engage in achievement-oriented experiences (e.g., library visits, museums, after-school programs). They develop beliefs, and their achievement-oriented behavior is highly valued and expected. Such achievements may include graduating from high school, exploring higher education, and looking for prestigious job opportunities. Long-educated parents have high expectations for their children's achievements, encourage their children to develop

high expectations for their achievements actively, and put expectations into their children's abilities rather than low-income or poorly educated parents. Thus, parents' ability to set realistic expectations helps the students adjust to their home environment depending on their needs, leading to higher grades and a desire for more education.

References:

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