# Child Care & Early Education RESEARCH CONNECTIONS

# **Parent Engagement**

The concept of parent engagement has been used to describe parent behavior, expectations, and activities that have the potential to promote children's learning and development. Here the term is used to refer to parents' support for their young children's learning fostered through relationships with child care and early education programs and providers, which includes parent engagement with programs, as well as their involvement in their children's learning activities.

This **Topic of Interest** highlights a recent review of research on the role of parent engagement in promoting young children's early mathematics and literacy skills and social-emotional learning. Other resources examine parent engagement in the context of Head Start programs, features of family-provider and family-program relationships that may influence parent engagement, and opportunities to strengthen parent engagement through state policies. This **Topic of Interest** includes journal articles, reports, data sets, and webinars from the *Research* Connections collection published since 2010.

# Impact of Parent Engagement on Education of Young Children

A recent extensive literature review included 95 studies on the impact of parent engagement on young children's literacy, math, and socioemotional skills. The authors examine the effects of various aspects of parent engagement, including parent involvement at school and schools'







and teachers' efforts to engage parents.

#### See literature review:

• The impact of family involvement on the education of children ages 3 to 8: A focus on literacy and math achievement outcomes and social-emotional skills (2013)

# Parent Engagement in the Context of Head Start

Parent engagement is an important aspect of Head Start, and recent large-scale, nationally representative research efforts such as the Head Start Family and Child Experiences Survey (FACES) and the Head Start Impact Study explore parent engagement in the context of Head Start programs. Researchers have used FACES data to present a picture of parent engagement with Head Start programs, as well as to investigate parents' involvement in learning activities to support their children's literacy skills. Likewise, other researchers use Head Start Impact Study data to examine the impact of Head Start programs on parents' involvement in their children's learning. Head Start researchers are also developing parent engagement concepts and measures appropriate to the diverse population the program serves, including a measure for use with Latino Head Start families.

# Explore data sets:

- Head Start Family and Child Experiences Survey data
- Head Start Impact Study data

# See reports and papers:

- A portrait of family involvement during Head Start: Nature, extent, and predictors (2012)
- <u>Family involvement and educator outreach in Head Start: Nature, extent, and</u> contributions to early literacy skills (2011)
- Do the effects of Head Start vary by parental preacademic stimulation? (2014)
- <u>Children's schooling and parents' behavior: Evidence from the Head Start Impact Study</u> (2013)
- <u>Family Voices: Piloting a new qualitative measure of family engagement for Head Start and Early Head Start staff and families: Final report and instrument package (2014)</u>
- <u>Defining family engagement among Latino Head Start parents: A mixed-methods</u> <u>measurement development study (2013)</u>

# **Family-Provider Relationships**

Scholars have also examined the quality of relationships between families and early care and education providers. The Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation of the U.S. Administration for Children and Families has sponsored efforts to conceptualize and measure family-provider relationships more broadly, as well as to establish connections between parent engagement and related concepts, such as family-sensitive caregiving, which emphasizes programs' and providers' responsiveness to and support for families. *Research Connections* also has a series of three webinars exploring these issues.

# Access literature reviews and papers:

- <u>Family-provider relationships: A multidisciplinary review of high quality practices and associations with family, child, and provider outcomes (2011)</u>
- Family-provider relationship quality: Review of conceptual and empirical literature of family-provider relationships (2013)
- <u>Family-provider relationship quality: Review of existing measures of family-provider</u> relationships (2013)
- Family-provider partnerships: Examining alignment of early care and education professional performance standards, state competencies, and quality rating and improvement systems indicators in the context of research (2013)
- Family engagement and family-sensitive caregiving: Identifying common core elements and issues related to measurement (2011)

# View webinars:

Family-provider relationship webinars

# Policy Implications: Strengthening Parent Engagement from Preschool to Grade 3

This evolving body of research has important implications for policymakers, and a recent report for policy audiences distills research findings, and describes promising models, state initiatives, and policy strategies to strengthen parent engagement from preschool to grade 3.

# Read policy brief:

Parent engagement from preschool through grade 3: A guide for policymakers (2013)

#### **Additional Resources**

<u>Explore</u> recent additions to the *Research Connections* collection on the topic of parent involvement

Prepared by: Daniel Ferguson Last updated: April 2014

Research Connections is a partnership between the National Center for Children in Poverty at the Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, and the Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research at the Institute for Social Research, the University of Michigan, supported by a grant from the Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation in the Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, the Administration for Children and Families, or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.