

Parents and Children: Genuine Stakeholders For The Future



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- *“What Is Not Inspected
Should Not Be Expected”-
Anonymous*



Content

- Education as an investment
- Generational gap
- Helping your new college student succeed
- Sense of resourcefulness
- Parental involvement
- Parents' four key roles in their children's learning
- Family-school partnerships




Education as an Investment

- Investment is the act of investing money, time, energy and other valuable resources in the hope of making profit
- To invest in a child's education therefore means, to invest one's money, time, human efforts (energy) and other valuable resources in the educational development of a child.

INVEST IN EDUCATION



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- Decades of research and observation have shown that education can make a lasting difference in children's lives.
 - But education's not just good for children, it's good for nations. Investing in education isn't just the right thing to do, it's smart economics.
 - Education can put people on a path towards good health, empowerment and employment.
 - It can help to build more peaceful societies.



Generational Gap

Seven generations to choose from: where are you as a parent?

- The Greatest Generation (born 1901–1927)
- The Silent Generation (born 1928–1945)
- Baby Boomers (born 1946–1964)
- Generation X (born 1965–1980)
- Millennials (born 1981–1995)
- Generation Z (born 1996–2010)
- Generation Alpha (born 2011–2025)

Generational Gap



GEN X - 1965 - 1979



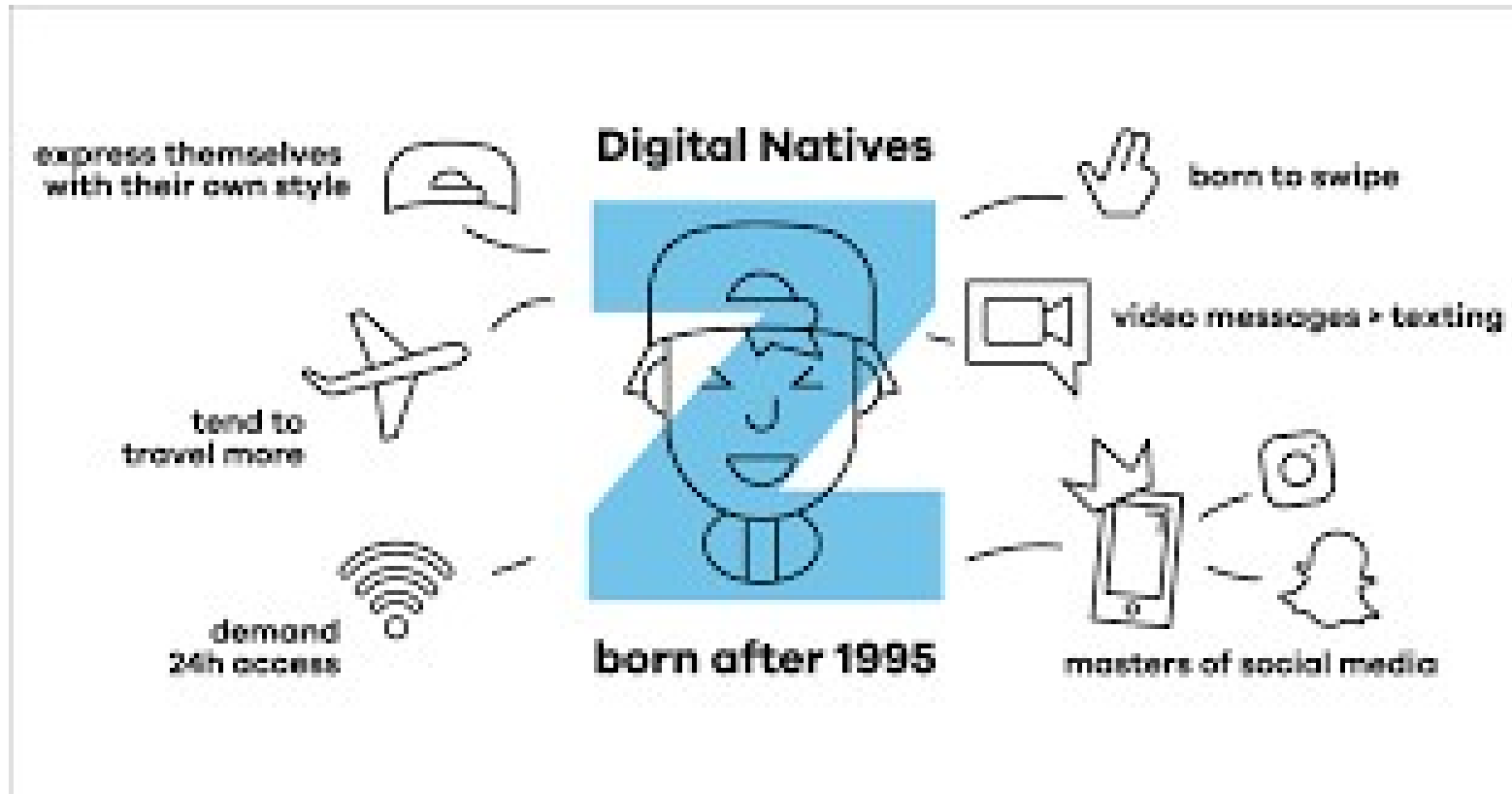
GEN Y -

1980 - 1994



GEN Z - 1995 - NOW

Who are these children?



Generation Z, colloquially known as zoomers, is the demographic cohort succeeding Millennials and preceding Generation Alpha. Researchers and popular media use the mid-to-late 1990s as starting birth years and the early 2010s as ending birth years. They are perceived as being familiar with the use of digital technology, the internet, and social media from a very young age.



Characteristics of Generation Z

1. They're money-driven and ambitious.
2. They love to travel.
3. They're prone to anxiety.
4. They're known to set boundaries.
5. They're avid gamers.
6. They're nostalgic.
7. They use social media in a unique way.



Helping Your New College Student Succeed

Tips For Schools And Family Members







New Students Challenges

Whether 10 or 15 years-old, new students are in transition

- **New environment, people, schedule**
- **New responsibilities**
- **New expectations from faculty**
 - **More independent work**
 - **Longer timeframes**
 - **“Adulting”**



Six Areas of Adjustments for New Students

	Academic	Cultural	Emotional	Financial	Intellectual	Social
What is it?	 <p>Students will take a more active role in their learning than they had to in high school and have the ability and know-how to meet the increasing demands of college.</p>	 <p>Students will interact with others of various cultures, religious beliefs, sexual identities and orientations, ages, and abilities, in a variety of settings.</p>	 <p>Students will need to be prepared for the stressors of college and develop habits and behaviors to cope with these changes.</p>	 <p>Students will need to demonstrate basic financial literacy, an understanding of the costs of colleges, and methods for paying for those costs.</p>	 <p>Students will have the opportunity to join an academic community that includes fellow classmates, faculty, and college administrators.</p>	 <p>Students will be faced with shifts in their relationships, finding a new peer group and handling the pressure of fitting in.</p>

The First Term Experiences

September	October	November	December
Fitting in, finding new friends	First exams and projects due	Finals “crunch” and finishing strong	Balancing family expectations
Homesickness	Time management issues	Mate and relationship issues	Managing stress Managing time, stress, and tasks
Adjusting the pace of new term	Lower-than-usual grades	Planning for the rest of the term	Maintaining good health and health habits “Culture and expectations shift” at home
Social busy-ness	Accessing resources	Getting into a rhythm	Moving out for the break

Challenges of New Students

Our students come to us with a variety of

- **Needs**
- **Goals**
- **Motivation levels**
- **Academic preparedness**
- **Communication skills**





Supporting Your Student

- **Parenting as “coaching”**
 - **Hold conversations about their concerns**
 - **Ask questions, instead of giving answers**
 - **Encourage self-advocacy, persistence, and patience**
 - **Encourage them to use campus resources**



Understand

Understand that there will be rough patches in among the good times (and help them understand that this is part of the process)

Counsel

Counsel persistence and celebrate achievements

Ask

Ask questions and hear their responses

**QUESTION 1:
WHY COLLEGE?**

What do you think is the purpose of going to college?

- *Motivation and persistence will be key to completion*

What academic/career goals do you have?

QUESTION 2:

**HOW WILL
YOU
TAKE CARE
OF
YOURSELF?**

- **Eat breakfast every day!**
- **Get enough sleep**
- **Set an alarm that you will hear**
- **Make your bed and keep your room organized**
- **Know how to “say no” to distractions**

QUESTION 3:

**WHAT DO
YOU KNOW
ABOUT
YOUR
FINANCES?**

**Missed classes
are money lost**

**Students
without books
get behind
quickly**

QUESTION 4:

**HOW ARE YOU
GOING TO BE A
SUCCESSFUL
STUDENT?**

**Put
academics
first!**

Prioritize academics

Engage in your studies

- Participate! Use active learning**

Become a better student

- Attend workshops, use resources**

Read the syllabus/plan ahead

- Time management**



Everyone of us will determine success of a child!

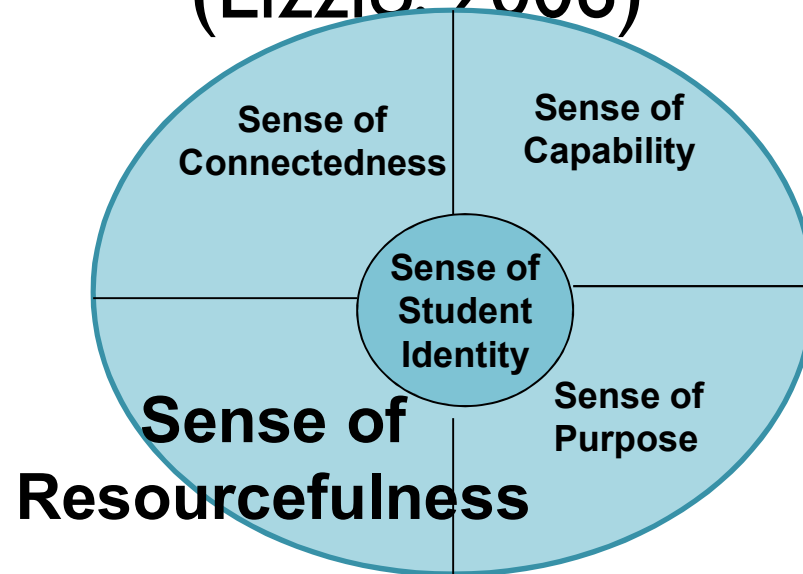


First one in secondary school?

If your child is first child to go to secondary in your family, please don't let him/her fail.

Sense of Resourcefulness

(Lizzio, 2006)





SENSE OF RESOURCEFULNESS

Successful students need to proactively manage the challenges of their whole school experience. This includes being able to:

- Navigate the *school systems* to get the help and information required.
- Speak up and communicate if there is a problem
- Balance work, life and study commitments.



What are new students' needs and concerns?

Sense of Connection

- Meeting people and making friends
- Establishing positive working relationships with staff
- Having a sense of valued identity and belonging

Sense of Purpose

- Affirming your vocational direction and motivation
- Appreciating the links between your present education and future career

Sense of Capability

- Clarifying expectations of the uni student role
- Building confidence for academic challenges
- Establishing an organised and strategic approach to study

Sense of Resourcefulness

- Learning how to navigate the system
- Knowing where to get help
- Managing study-work-life balance



Parental involvement

- Research demonstrates that parent/family involvement significantly contributes to improved student outcomes.
- Everyone -- students, parents, teachers, administrators, and communities -- benefits from family involvement.



What are the Benefits of Parent Involvement ?

- More positive attitudes toward school;
- Higher achievement, better attendance, and more homework completed consistently;
- Higher graduation rates and enrollment rates in post-secondary education;
- Better schools to attend.



Benefits for Parents

- Greater knowledge of education programs and how schools work;
- Knowledge of how to be more supportive of children;
- Greater confidence about ways to help children learn;
- More positive view of teachers; and,
- Greater empowerment.



Benefits for School Staff

- Greater teaching effectiveness;
- Higher expectations of students;
- Increased ability to understand family views and cultures;
- Greater appreciation of parent volunteers; and,
- Improved morale.



When Parents are Involved

- Children get higher grades and test scores.
- Children have better attitudes and behavior.
- Children complete more homework.
- Children are more likely to complete high school and enroll in post-high school education.



Parent Involvement

- The more involved you are in your child's education, the more likely your child is to succeed in school.
- Research shows that parent support is more important to school success than a student's IQ, economic status, or school setting.



Parent Involvement Begins at Home

Teach your child to love to read

- Read to your child from an early age.
- Let your child see you read.
- Listen to your child read.
- Take your child to the library to check out books of interest.
- Provide your child with books and magazines written at his or her reading level.



Help Your Child Feel Good about Education

Find reasons to praise your child every day.

- Help your child focus on his or her strengths
- Let your child know that he or she is a valuable, capable person and that you know he or she can succeed.

Have high expectations for learning and behavior, at home and at school.

- When you expect the best, your child will rise to those expectations.
- Be a good role model for getting work done before play.



Talk with your child about schoolwork

- Ask about homework and check to see that your child has done all the work assigned.
- Ask your child to show you his or her schoolwork and note the grades and comments made by the teacher.
- Discuss how the skills your child is learning in school are an important part of everyday life. Let your child see you read, write, and use math.



Talk with your child's teacher

- Introduce yourself at the beginning of the school year.
- Attend parent-teacher conferences.
- If possible, spend time at your child's school and classroom as a volunteer or visitor.
- If you use email, find out if your child's teacher uses email to communicate with parents.



Parents should play four key roles in their children's learning:

Teacher

- Parents support a home environment that encourages learning and strengthens what is being taught in school; it is important to provide positive character development.

Supporter

- Parents contribute influences to the school, back up administrative and teacher decisions when necessary, enrich the curriculum, and provide extra services to the students.



Parents should play four key roles in their children's learning:

Advocates

- Aid the negotiation of the education system and receive fair treatment, and work to maximize the responsiveness to all stakeholders.

Decision-makers

- Participation in school board and advisory councils, curriculum committees, and management teams; an overall participation in joint effort and problem-solving towards a common positive goal.



Why Family-School Partnerships?

- Central to the partnership model is a belief in shared responsibility for educating and socializing children -- both families and educators are essential for children's progress in school
- Emphasis is on relationships, rather than roles... how families and educators work together to promote the academic and social development of students




Four A's: A Guide to Develop Parent-Teacher Partnerships

- Approach: The framework for interaction with parents
- Attitudes: The values and perceptions held about parent-teacher relationships
- Atmosphere: The climate for parent-teacher interactions
- Actions: Strategies for building shared responsibility for students' reading progress and success

Parents and Teachers as “Partners”

- *A student-focused philosophy* – collaborate for the learning progress of the student
- *A belief in shared responsibility* – both in- and out-of-school time impacts achievement
- *Quality of the relationship* – how parent and teacher work together in meaningful ways
- *A preventive, solution-oriented focus* – create conditions that encourage and support student’s reading and engagement



Collaboration is evident when parents and teachers:

- Listen to one another's perspective.
- View differences as strengths.
- Focus on mutual interests.
- Share information to co-construct understandings.
- Respect the skills and knowledge of each other by asking for opinions and ideas.
- Plan together and make decisions that address the needs of parents, teachers, and students.
- Refrain from finding fault – no problematic individuals; rather a problematic situation that requires our attention.
- Celebrate “our” successes.

END

THANK YOU!



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This material and other viable materials for self-improvement are available at <https://www.positivepsychology.org.ng/>