

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Amukugo, E. M. (1993). *Education and Politics in Namibia: Past Trends and Future Prospects*. Windhoek: Gamsberg MacMillan Publishers.
- Anderson, G. L., Herr, K. & Nihlen, A.S. (1994). *Studying Your Own School. An Educator's Guide to Qualitative Practitioner Research*. California: Corwin Press, Inc.
- Babbie, E. & Mouton, J. (2001). *The Practice of Social Research*. Cape Town: Oxford University Press.
- Babbie, E. (1992). *The Practice of Social Research*. California: Wardsworth Publishing Company.
- Barnard, W. M. (2004). Parent involvement in elementary school and educational attainment. *Children and Youth Service Review*, 26, 39-62.
- Barton, A. & Drake, C. (2002). Ecologies of Parental Engagements: Final Technical report to the National Science Foundation.
- Barton, A. C., Drake, C., Perez, J. G., St Louis, C. & George, M. (2004). Ecologies of Parental Engagement in Urban Education. *Educational Researcher*, 33(4), 3-12.
- Beck, L. G. & Murphy, J. (1999). Parental involvement in site-based management: lessons from one site. *International Journal of leadership in education: Theory and Practice*, 2(2), 81-102.
- Berg, B. L. (2001). *Qualitative Research Methods for the Social Sciences* (4th ed.). Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
- Bless, C. & Higson–Smith, C. (2000). Fundamentals of Social Research Methods. An African Perspective (3rd ed.). Lansdowne: Juta & Co. Ltd.
- Bloom, M. (1997). *The Conference Board of Canada*. Retrieved October 15, 2000, from http://www.mun.ca/educ/faculty/ddibbon/partnerships/chapter1.html
- Borg, W. R. & Gall, M. D. (1989). *Educational Research. An Introduction* (5th ed.). New York: Longman.
- Bourdieu, P. (1977). *Outline of a theory of practice*. Richard Nice (Trans). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Bronfenbrenner, U. (1993). Ecology of cognitive development. In R. H. Wozniak & K. W. Fischer (Eds.), *Development in context: Acting and thinking in specific environments* (pp. 3-43). Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erl.
- Bronfenbrenner, U. (1986). Ecology of family as a context for human development: Research perspectives. *Developmental Psychology*, 22, 723-742.



- Brown, J. (2001). Single & Gifted Making the most of your singleness. Grantham: Autumn House.
- Brubaker, R. (2004). Rethinking classical theory: The sociological vision of Pierre Bourdieu. In D. L. Swartz & V. L. Zolberg (Eds.). *After Bourdieu: Influence, critique, elaboration* (pp. 25-64). Dordrecht, the Netherlands: Kluwer.California: Cowin Press.
- Brubacher, J. W., Case, C.W. & Reagan, T. G. (1994). *Becoming a Reflective Educator: How to Build a Culture of Inquiry in the Schools*. California: Cowin Press.
- Burke, M. A. & Picus, L. O. (2001). *Developing Community Empowered Schools*. California: Corwin Press, Inc.
- Carreon, G. P., Drake, C. & Barton, A. C. (2005). The Importance of Presence: Immigrant Parents' School Engagement Experiences. *American Educational Research Journal*, 42 (3), 465-498).
- Chapman, J. D. and Aspin, D. N. (1997). *The School, the Community and Lifelong Learning*. London: Cassel.
- Charless-Welsh, V. P., Green, S & Howard, R. J. (2004). A comparison of Public Elementary School Teachers' and Parents' Perception on Actual and Preferred Parental involvement in St. Thomas. In K. Mutua and C. S. Sunal (Eds.), *Research on Education in Africa, the Caribbean and the Middle East. An Historic Overview* (pp. 145 162). Connecticut: Information Age Publishing.
- Chatterji, M. (2004). Evidence on "What Works": An Argument for Extended-Term Mixed-Method (ETMM) Evaluation Designs. *Educational Researcher*, 33(9), 3-13.
- Cherryholmes, C. H. (1998). Educational Reform, Modernity, and Pragmatism. In A. Hargreaves, A.Lieberman, M. Fullan & D. Hopkins (Eds.), *International Handbook of Educational Change* (pp. 261-278). London: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Chillisa, B., & Preece, J. (2005). Research Methods for Adult Educators in Africa. African Perspective on Adult Learning. Humburg: UNESCO Institute for Education.
- Christians, C. G. (2000). Ethics and Politics in Qualitative Research. In N. K. Denzin, & Y. S. Lincoln (Eds.), *Handbook of Qualitative Research* (2nd ed.) (pp. 133 155). Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, Inc.
- Civil, M., Andrade, R. & Anhalt, C. (2000). Parents as learners of Mathematics: A different look at parental involvement. In M. L. Fernandez, (Ed.), *Proceedings of the twenty-second annual meeting of the North American chapter of the international group for the Psychology of Mathematics Education*, 2, 421-426. Columbus, OH: ERIC Clearinghouse.

- Cohen, L., Manion, L. & Morrison, K. (2000). *Research Methods in Education* (5th ed.). New York, NY: Routledge Falmer.
- Coleman, J. S. (1988). Social capital in the creation of human capital. *American Journal of Sociology*, 94 (suppl.), 95-120.
- Cone, J. D., & Foster, S. L. (1993). *Dissertations and theses from start to finish. Psychology and related fields*. Washington DC: American Psychological Association.
- Cooper, C. & Gandara, P. (2001). Guest Editors' Introduction: When Diversity Works: Bridging Families, Peers, Schools, and Communities at CREDE. *Journal of Education for Students Placed at Risk*, 6 (1&2), 1-5.
- Creswell, J. W. (2003). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (2nd ed.). London: SAGE Publications.
- Creswell, J.W., Plano-Clark, V. L., Guttmann, M. L., & Hanson, E. E. (2003). Advanced mixed methods research design. In A. Tashakkori & C. Teddlie (Eds.), *Handbook of mixed methods in social and behavioral research* (pp. 209-240). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Creswell, J.W. (1998). *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design. Choosing Among Five Traditions*. London: SAGE Publications, Inc.
- Critical Analysis, Argument and Opinion. Retrieved August 01, 2006, from http://allpsyh.com/research methods/criticalanalysis.html/.
- Crowson, R. L. & Boyd, W. L. (1998). New Roles for Community Services in Educational Reform. In A. Hargreaves,*. (Eds.), *International Handbook of Educational Change* (pp. 877-892). Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Crystal Reference (2003). http://www.allwords.com/query.php?SearchType
- Dahlstrom, L. (2002). Post-apartheid teacher education reform in Namibia. The struggle between common sense and good sense. Umea: Pedagogiska Institutionen, Umea Universitet.
- De Civita, M., Pagani, L., Vitaro, F. & Tremblay, R. E. (2004). The role of maternal educational aspirations in mediating the risk of income source on academic failure in children from persistently poor families. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 26, 749-769.
- Dekker, E. I. & Lemmer, E. M. (Eds.) (1993). *Critical Issues in Modern Education*. Johannesburg: Heinemann.
- Delport, C. S. L. (2005). Quantitative data collection methods. In S. A. De Vos, H. Strydom, C. B. Fouche, & C. S. L. Delport, (Eds.), *Research at Grass Roots. For the social science and human service professions* (3rd ed.) (pp. 159 191). Pretoria: Van Schaik Publishers.
- Denzin, N. K., & Lincoln, Y. S. (2005). Introduction: The Discipline and practice of qualitative research. In N. K. Denzin & Y. S. Lincoln (Eds.), *The Sage Handbook of Qualitative Research* (pp. 1-32). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

- Denzin, N. K.& Lincoln, Y. S. (Eds.) (2000). *Handbook of Qualitative Research* (2nd ed.). Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, Inc.
- De Vos, A.S. (2005). Qualitative data analysis and interpretation. In S.A. De Vos, H. Strydom, C.B. Fouche, & C.S.L. Delport (Eds.), *Research at Grass Rroots. For the Social Sciences and Human Service Professions* (3rd ed.) (pp. 333 366). Pretoria: Van Schaik Publishers.
- De Vos, A. S., Strydom, H., Fouche, C.B. and Delport, C.S.L. (2005). *Research at Grass roots. For The Social Sciences and Human Service Professions* (3rd ed.) Pretoria: Van Schaik Publishers.
- De Vos, A. A. & Van Zyl, C. G. (1998). Combined quantitative and qualitative approach. In A. S. De Vos, (Ed.), *Research at Grass Roots. A primer for the caring professions* (pp. 265-276). Pretoria: Van Schaik Publishers.
- Dryfoos, J. & Maguire, S. (2002). *Inside Full- Service Community Schools*. Thousand Oaks, California: Corwin Press, Inc.
- Edwards, A. & Knight, P. (1994). *Effective Early Years Education. Teaching Young Children*. Buckingham: Open University Press.
- Ellis, J. (1984). *Education Repression and Liberation: Namibia*. London: Catholic Institute for International Relations & World University Service.
- Epstein, J. L. (2002). School, Family, and Community Partnerships: Caring for the Children We Share. In J. L. Epstein, M. G. Sanders, B. S. Simon, K. C. Salinas, N. R. Jansorn & F. L. Voorhis (Eds.), *School, Family & Community Partnerships. Your Handbook for Action* (2nd ed.) (pp. 7 27). Thousand Oaks: Corwin Press, Inc.
- Epstein, J. L. (2001). School, Family and Community Partnerships: Preparing Educators and Improving Schools. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.
- Epstein, J. L. (1995). School/family/community partnerships: Caring for the children we share. *Phi Delta Kappan*. 76(9), 701-712.
- Epstein, J. L., & Salinas, K. C. (2004). Partnering with families and communities. *Educational Leadership*, 61 (8), 12-18.
- Epstein, J. L., Sanders, M. G., Simon, B. S., Salinas, K. C., Jansorn, N. R.& Voorhis, F. L. (2002). School, Family, and Community Partnerships. Your Handbook for Action. Thousand Oaks, California: Corwin Press, Inc.
- Epstein, J. L. & Sheldon, S. B. (2002). Present and Accounted for Improving Student Attendance through Family and Community Involvement. *Journal of Educational Research*, 95(5), 308-318.
- Fan, X. T. (2001). Parental involvement and students' academic achievement: A growth modeling analysis. *Journal of Experimental Education*, 70, 27-61.

- Faughnan, K. (2005). Technology Goes Home: Connecting Families, Communities, and Schools.

 The Evaluation Exchange. A Periodical on Emerging Strategies in Evaluating Child and
 Family Services, X1(1), 10.
- Finders, M. & Lewis, C. (1994). Why Some Parents Don't Come to School. *Educational Leadership*, 51(8), 2-8.
- Fink, D. & Stoll, S. (1998). Educational Change: Easier Said than Done. In A. Hargreaves, A. Lieberman, M. Fullan & D. Hopkins (Eds.), *International Handbook of Educational Change* (pp. 297-321). London: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Fink, A. (1995). How to ask survey questions. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications, Inc.
- Fouche, C. B. & De Vos, A. S. (2005). Quantitative research designs. In S. A. De Vos, H. Strydom,
 C. B. Fouche, & C. S. L. Delport, (Eds.), *Research at Grass Roots. For the social science*and human service professions (3rd ed.) (pp. 132 143). Pretoria: Van Schaik Publishers.
- Franklin, C. & Streeter, C. L. (1995). School reform: Linking public schools with human services. *Social Work*, Vol. 40, pp.773-783.
- Freire, P. (1993). *Pedagogy of the Oppressed*. New York: The Continuum Publishing Company.
- Fullan, M. (1998). The Meaning of Educational Change: A Quarter of a Century of Learning. In A. Hargreaves, A. Lieberman, M. Fullan & D. Hopkins (Eds.), *International Handbook of Educational Change* (pp. 214-228). London: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Gall, D. M., Borg, R. W. & Gall, P. J. (2003). *Educational Research and Introduction*. New York: Longman Publishers.
- Gay, L. R. & Airasian, P. (2000). *Educational research: Competencies for analysis and application*. Chicago: Irwin Press.
- Golafshani, N. (2003). Understanding Reliability and Validity in Qualitative Research. In C. Herman (Ed.), *Qualitative Research in Education, Reader*. Faculty of Education, University of Pretoria Doctoral Programme (PhD).
- Greef, M. (2005). Information collection: Interviewing. In S. A. De Vos, H. Strydom, C. B. Fouche,
 & C. S. L. Delport, (Eds.), *Research at Grassroots. For the social science and human*service professions (3rd ed.) (pp.286-313). Pretoria: Van Schaik Publishers.
- Grenfell, M., & James, D. (1998). *Bourdieu and education: Acts of practical theory*. Bristol, PA: Falmer.
- Gutman, L. M. & McLoyd, V. C. (2000). Parents' management of their children's education within the home, at school, and in the community: An examination of African-American families living in poverty. *The Urban Review*, 32(1), 1-24.
- Haggis, S. M. (1991). *Education for All: Purpose and Context*. Paris: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.



- Halverson, Dr. (2001, December). What I have learners from this class. Viewing children' development wider than before with eco-systemic and life-span perspective. A paper presented at a conference in Boyoung Park.
- Hammond, L. (2001). Notes from California: An Anthropological approach to urban science education for language minority families. *Journal of Research in Science Teaching*, 38(9), 983-999.
- Harry, B., Sturges, K. M. & Klingner, J. K. (2005). Mapping the Process: An Exemplar of Process and Challenge in Grounded Theory Analysis. *Educational Researcher*, 34(2), 3-13.
- Heneveld, W. & Craig, H. (1996). Schools Count. World Bank Project Design and Quality of Primary Education in Sub-Sahara Africa. Washington D. C.: The World Bank.
- Henning, E., Van Rensburg, W. & Smit, B. (2004). *Finding your way in qualitative research*. Pretoria: Van Schaik Publishers.
- Henstrand, J. L. (2005). Seeking an Understanding of School Culture: Using Theory as a Framework for Observation and Analysis. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.
- Higgs, P. & Smith, J. (2002). Rethinking Truth. Lansdowne: Juta & Co.
- Hill, N. E., & Taylor, L. C. (2004). Parental school involvement and children's academic achievement – Pragmatics and issues. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 13, 161-164.
- Hittleman, D. R. & Simon, A. J. (1997). *Interpreting Educational Research. An introduction for consumers of research* (2nd ed.). New Jersy: Prentice-Hall, Inc.
- Holmes, M. (1998). Change and Tradition in Education: The loss of community. In A. Hargreaves,A. Lieberman, M. Fullan & D. Hopkins (Eds.), *International Handbook of Educational Change* (pp. 242-260). London: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Hollzman, W. H. (1995). Commentary: Local partnerships as the source of innovative policy.

 School community connections. Exploring issues for research. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Hooks, B. (1993). Bell Hooks speaking about Paulo Freire the man, his work. In P. McLaren & P. Leonard (Eds), *Paulo Freire: A critical encounter* (pp. 146-154). New York: Routledge.
- Hornby, G. (2000). Improving Parental Involvement. London: Cassell.
- Janesick, V. J. (2000). The Choreography of Qualitative Research Design. In N.K. Denzin, & Y.S. Lincoln (Eds.), *Handbook of Qualitative Research* (2nd ed.) (pp. 379 397). Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, Inc.
- Jansen, J. D. (1998). Critical Theory and the School Curriculum. In P. Higgs (Ed.), Metatheories in Educational Theory and Practice (pp. 129-139). Sandton: Heinemann Higher and Further Education (Pty) Ltd.
- Jeynes, W. H. (2003). A meta-analysis The effects of parental involvement on minority children'



- academic achievement. Education and Urban Society, 35, 202 218.
- Johnson, B. & Christensen, L. (2004). *Educational Research. Quantitative, Qualitative, and Mixed Approaches*. Boston: Pearson.
- Johnson, R. B. & Onwuegbuzie, A. J. (2004, October). Mixed Methods Research: A Research Paradigm Whose Time Has Come. *Educational Researcher*, 33(7), 14-26.
- Kakli, Z., Kreider, H. & Ross, C. (2005). Engaging Families in Out-of-School Time Programs. *The Evaluation Exchange. A Periodical on Emerging Strategies in Evaluating Child and Family Services*, x1(1), 11.
- Kantor, H. & Lowe, R. (2004). Reflections on History and Quality Education. *Educational Researcher*, 33(5), 6-10.
- Kaplinski, S. (1992). Preparing for a quality Matric. A 5 year plan for parents, scholars and teachers. Cape Town: Don Nelson.
- Kincheloe, J. L. & McLaren, P. (2000). Rethinking Critical Theory and Qualitative Research. In N. K. Denzin & Y. S. Lincoln (Eds.), *Handbook of Qualitative Research* (2nd ed.) (pp. 279 305). Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, Inc.
- Kruger, D. J. De Vos, A. S., Fouche, C. B. & Venter, L. (2005). Quantitative data analysis and interpretation. In S. A. De Vos, H. Strydom, C. B. Fouche, & C. S. L. Delport (Eds.), Research at Grass roots. For the Social Sciences and Human Service Professions (3rd ed.) (pp. 217 245). Pretoria: Van Schaik Publishers.
- Kreider, H. (2005). Studying Contextual Predictors of Participation in Out-of-School Time Activities. *The Evaluation Exchange. A Periodical on emerging Strategies in Evaluating Child and family Services*, X1(1), 14.
- Lapp, D., Fisher, D., Flood, J. & Moore, K. (2002). "I Don't Want To Teach It Wrong": An Investigation of the Role Families Believe They Should Play in the Early Literacy Development of Their Children. In D. L. Schallert, C. M. Fairbanks, J. Worthy, B. Malock & J. V. Hoffman (Eds), 51st Yearbook of the National Reading Conference (pp. 275-285). Wisconsin: National Reading Conference, Inc.
- Lareau, A. (2001). Linking Bourdieu's concept of capital to the broader field: The case of family-school relationships. In B. J. Biddle (Ed.), Social class, poverty, and education: *Policy and practice* (pp. 77-100). New York: Routlege/Falmer.
- LeCompte, M. D., & Preissle, J. (1993). *Ethnography and Qualitative Design in Educational Research* (2nd ed.). San Diego: Academic Press.
- Lee, J. S., & Bowen, N. K. (2006). Parental Involvement, Capital, and the Achievement Gap Among Elementary School Children. American Educational Research Journal, 43 (2), 193-218.



- Leonardo, Z. (2004). Critical Social Theory and Transformative Knowledge: The Functions of Criticism in Quality Education. *Educational Researcher*, 33(6), 11-18.
- Lindsay, A. (2001). School, Family, and Community Partnerships: Preparing Educators and Improving Schools. *The Journal of Experiential Education*, 25(1), 254-255.
- Maxwell, J. A. and Loomis, D. M. (2003). Mixed Methods Design: An Alternative Approach. In A. Tashakkori, & C. Teddlie, (Eds), *Handbook of Mixed Methods in Social and Behavioral Research* (pp. 241 269). Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.
- Maynard, S. & Howley, A. (1997). Parent and Community Involvement in Rural Schools. *Eric Digest Edo-RC-97-3*.
- McKennan, N. & Williams, J. D. (1998). The challenge facing parent councils in Canada. *Childhood Education*, 74(6). International Focus.
- McMillan, J. H. & Schumacher, S. (2001). *Research in Education. A Conceptual Introduction* (5th ed.). Boston: Longman.
- McQuillan, P. J. (1998). Three Perspectives on School Reform. In A. Hargreaves, A. Lieberman,
 M. Fullan & D.Hopkins (Eds.), *International Handbook of Educational Change* (pp. 198-213). London: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Mertens, D. M. (2003). Mixed Methods and the Politics Human Research: The Transformative Emancipatory Perspective. In A. Tashakkori, & C. Teddlie, (Eds.), *Handbook of Mixed Methods in Social and Behavioral Research* (pp. 135–161). Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.
- Mhlambo, T. (1994, November). The problem of indigenous parental involvement in education South Africa. Retrieved October 15, 2003, from http://www.aare.edu.au/94pap/mhlat94.093
 A paper presented at the Australian Association for Research in Education.
- Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1994). *Qualitative data analysis: An expanded source book.*Newbury Park, CA: Sage.
- Ministry of Basic Education and Culture (2001). *Namibian Education Act. Act No. 16 of 2001*. Windhoek: Ministry of Basic Education and Culture.
- Ministry of Basic Education, Sport and Culture & Ministry of Higher Education, Training and Employment Creation (2001). Syllabus for Education Theory and Practice, Core Subject in the Basic Education Teacher Diploma (BETD). Okahandja: NIED.
- Ministry of Education and Culture (1993). *Towards Education for All: A Development Brief for Education, Culture and Training.* Windhoek: Gamsberg MacMillan.
- Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (1991). *The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia*. Windhoek: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- Morrow, L. M. (Ed.) (1995). Family Literacy. Connections in Schools and Communities. New



- Jersy: International Reading Association.
- Morse, J. M. (2003). Principles of Mixed and Multimethod Research Design. In A. Tashakkori, & C. Teddlie, (Eds.), *Handbook of Mixed Methods in Social and Behavioral Research* (pp. 189 208). Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.
- Neuman, W. L. (2003). *Social Research Methods. Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches* (5th ed.). Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Newman, I., Ridenour, C. S., Newman, C. & DeMarco, Jr. G. M. P. (2003). A Typology of Research Purposes and its Relationship to Mixed Methods. In A. Tashakkori, & C. Teddlie, (Eds.), Handbook of Mixed Methods in Social and Behavioral Research (pp. 167 188).
 Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.
- Olsen, L., Chang, H., Salazar, D. L. R., Leong, C., Perez, M. Z., McClain, G. & Raffel, L. (1994).

 The unfinished Journey: Restructuring Schools in a Diverse Society. San Francisco:
 California Tomorrow Publication.
- Onwuegbuzie, A. J. & Johnson, R. B. (2004). Validity issues in mixed methods research. A Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association. San Diego: CA.
- Onwuegbuzie, A. J. & Teddlie, C. (2003). A framework for analyzing data in mixed methods research. In A. Tashakkori & C. Teddlie (Eds.), *Handbook of Mixed Methods in Social and Behavioral Research*. (pp. 351 383). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Pallant, J. (2001). SPSS Survival manual. Buckingham: Open University Press.
- Patton, M. Q. (1990). *Qualitative Evaluation and Research Methods* (2nd ed.). London: Sage Publications.
- Phelps, P. H. (1999). *The Power of Partnerships. Retrieved October 15*, 2004 from http://cstl.semo.edu.kdp/partnerships-article.htm
- Phillips, D. C. (2004, April). Is mixed methods research an epistemological oxymoron? *Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Education Research Association*, San Diego, CA.
- Phillips, D. C. & Burbules, N. C. (2000). *Postpositivism and Educational Research*. Oxford: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc.
- Piantanida, M. & Garman, N. B. (1999). *The Qualitative Dissertation. A Guide for Students and Faculty*. Thousand Oaks, CA: CORWIN PRESS, INC.
- Piper, H. & Simons, H. (2005). Ethical Responsibility in Social Research. In B. Somekh & C. Lewin (Eds.), *Research Methods in the Social Sciences* (pp. 56-64). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- Population and Housing Census Report A. (1991). Sweden: SCB Tryck Orebro.



- Punch, K. F. (2005) Introduction to Social Research (2nd ed). London: SAGE Publications.
- Richardson, J. (1997). Putting Student Learning First Put These Schools Ahead. Five schools and districts recognized by the professional development used student needs to guide staff learning. *Journal of Staff Development*, 18(2).
- Robbins, D. (2000). Bourdieu & culture. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Robson, C. (1994). Real world research. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Rossman, G. B., & Rallis, S. F. (2003). *Learning in the field. An Introduction to Qualitative Research* (2nd ed.). London: SAGE Publications.
- Rothstein, R. (2005). Questions and Answers. A Conversation with Richard Rothstein. *The Evaluation Exchange. A periodical on Emerging Strategies in Evaluating Child and Family Services*, X1(1), 12-13.
- Rugh, A. & Bossert, H. (1998). Involving Communities: Participation in the Delivery of Education Programs. Washington, DC: Creative Associates International.
- Sanders, M. G. (20002). Community Involvement in School Improvement: The Little Extra That Makes a Big Difference. In J. L. Epstein, M. G. Sanders, B. S. Simon, K. C. Salinas, N. R. Jansorn & F. L. Voorhis (Eds.), *School, Family & Community Partnerships. Your Handbook for Action* (2nd ed.) (pp. 30 39). Thousand Oaks: Corwin Press, Inc.
- Sanders, M. G. (2001). The role of Community in comprehensive School, Family, and Community Partnership Programs. *The Elementary School Journal*, 102 (1), 19-33.
- Sanders, M.G. (1999). Schools' Programs and Progress in the National Network of Partnership Schools. *Journal of Education Research* 92, 220-229.
- Sanders, M.G. (1998). The effects of school, family, and community support on the academic achievement of African American adolescents. *Urban Education*, 33(3), 385-409.
- Sanders, M.G. & Epstein, J. L. (1998). School-Family-Community Partnership and Educational Change: International Perspectives. In A. Hargreaves, A. Lieberman, M. Fullan & D. Hopkins (Eds.), *International Handbook of Educational Change* (pp. 482-502). London: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Sanders, M.G. (1996, November). Educational Leadership. Building Family Partnership That Last. *Journal of Education*, 54 (3), 61-66.
- Schurink, E.M. (2000). Participatory action research as a tool for sustainable social development and reconstruction. In A. S. De Vos, (Ed.), *Research at Grass Roots. A primer for the caring professions* (pp. 252-263). Pretoria: Van Schaik Publishers.
- Sechrest, L. & Sidana, S. (1995). Quantitative and qualitative methods: Is there an alternative? Evaluation and Program Planning, 18, 77-87.
- Sergiovanni, T. J. (1994). Building Community in Schools. San Francisco. Jossey-Bass Publishers.



- Shah, M. (2001). Working with Parents. Oxford: Heinemann Educational Publishers.
- Shore, R. (1994). *Moving the ladder: Towards a new community vision*. Aspen, CO: Aspen Institute.
- Singh, P., Mbokodi, S. M. & Msila, V. T. (2004). Black Parental Involvement in Education: *South African Journal of Education*, 24 (4) 301 307.
- Smith, E. P., Connell, C. M., Wright, G., Sizer, M., Norman, M., Hurley, A. & Walker, S. N. (1997). An Ecological Model of Home, School and Community Partnerships: Implications for Research and Practice. *Journal of Educational and Psychological Consultation*, 8 (4), 339 360.
- Snyder, C.W., Angula, N., Makuwa, D. & Hailombe, O. (1999). *Exploring the Complexities of Education*. Windhoek: Gamsberg Macmillan Publishers Ltd.
- Spillane, J., Diamond, J., Walker, L., Halverson, R. & Jita, L. (2001). Urban school leadership for elementary science instruction: Identifying and activating resources in an undervalued school subject. *Journal of Research in Science Teaching*, 33(8), 918-940.
- Stake, R. E. (2000). Case Studies. In N. K. Denzin, & Y. S. Lincoln (Eds.), *Handbook of Qualitative Research* (2nd ed.) (pp. 435 450). Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, Inc.
- Stein, M. R. & Thorkildsen, R. J. (1999). Parent Involvement In Education: Insights and Applications from the Research. Bloomington: Phi Delta Kappa.
- Stern, J. (2003). Involving Parents. London: Continuum.
- Strydom, H. (2005). Sampling and sampling methods. In S.A. De Vos, H. Strydom, C.B. Fouche, & C. S. L. Delport, (Eds.), *Research at Grass Roots. For the Social Science and human service professions* (3rd ed.) (pp. 192 204). Pretoria: Van Schaik Publishers.
- Strydom, H. (2005). The pilot study. In S. A. De Vos, H. Strydom, C. B. Fouche, & C. S. L. Delport, (Eds.), *Research at Grass Roots. For the Social Science and human service professions* (3rd ed.) (pp. 205 216). Pretoria: Van Schaik Publishers.
- Swarts, P. S. (1998). *The Transformation of Teacher Education in Namibia: The Development of Reflective Practice*. Unpublished PhD thesis.
- Teddlie, C. & Tashakkori, A. (2003). The Research Enterprise in the Social and Behavioral Sciences: Then and Now. In A. Tashakkori, & C. Teddlie, (Eds), *Handbook of Mixed Methods in Social and Behavioral Research* (pp. 3 50). Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.
- Trochim, W. M. K. (2006). *Probability Sampling*. Retrieved August, 25, from http://www.socialresearchmethods.net/kb/sampprob.htm.
- Toffler, A. & Toffler, H. (1995). Getting set for the coming millennium. *The futurist*, 29(2), 10-15.

- Tullock, S. (Ed.). (1993). Reader's Digest Oxford Complete Wordfinder. London: Reader's Digest Association Limited.
- United Nations Institute for Namibia (1986). *Namibia Perspectives for National Reconstruction and Development*. Lusaka: United Nations Institute for Namibia.
- Villenas S. & Dehyle, S. (1999). Race is ... race isn't. Boulder, CO: Westview.
- Waddock, S. A. (1995). *Not by schools alone: Sharing responsibility for America's education reform*. Westport, CT: Praeger.
- Walker, E. N. (2006). Urban High School Students' Academic Communities and Their Effects on Mathematics Success. *American Educational Research Journal*, 43(1), 43-78.
- Warren, M. R. (2005). Communities and Schools: A New View of Urban Education Reform. *Havard Educational Review*, 75(2), 133-173.
- Weiss, H. B. (2005). Beyond the Classroom: Complementary Learning to Improve Achievement Outcomes. *The Evaluation Exchange. A periodical on Emerging Strategies in Evaluating Child and Family Services*, X1(1), 2-6, 19.
- Whitaker, P. (1993). Managing change in schools. Buchingham: Open University Press.
- Wiersma, W. & Jurs, S. G. (2005). Research Methods in Education (8th ed.). Boston: Pearson.
- William, M.K. (1999). *Research Methods Knowledge Base* (2nd ed.). Retrieved February 23, 2001, from http://trochim.human.cornell.edu/kb/PROBFORM..HTM
- Wisconsin Center for Education Research (WCER). (1995). Schools need parental involvement. *Highlights Spring 1995*, 7(1), 1-14.
- Wright, K. & Stegelin, D.A. (2003). *Building School and Community Partnerships Through Parent Involvement* (2nd ed.). New Jersy: Merrill Prentice Hall.
- Yin, R. K. (1994). Case Study Research: Design and Methods. Beverly Hills: Sage.

Appendix A: Consent form for professional educators and parents

UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA - FACULTY OF EDUCATION

A Critical Analysis of Parental Involvement in the Education of Learners in Rural Namibia

October 2006

Dear Participants

You are invited to participate in a research project aimed at sudying and understanding how rural lower primary schools in Namibia promote parental involvement in learners' academic education. The purpose of the questionnaire accompanied by this letter is to help me learn and understand from your point of view about parental involvement and also about activities, support and co-operation between your school and the parents or guardians of your lower primary learners.

Your participation in this research project is voluntary and confidential. You will not be asked to reveal any information that will allow your identity to be established, unless you are willing to be contacted for individual follow up inetrviews. Should you declare yourself willing to participate in an individual interview, confidentiality will be guaranteed and you may decide to withdraw at any stage should you wish not to continue with an interview. All of the data will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone. None of the written reports of this research will use your name or your school's name.

The results from this study will be used to

- Guide Namibian teachers and parents in the process of educating children to conceptualise the parental involvement issues;
- Provide evidence about which specific parental involvement activities and approaches are compatible with Namibia's rural schools;
- Enrich perspectives of policymakers, teachers, educators and community members at regional and national levels
 where concerns for promoting parental involvement are examined.

If you are willing to participate in this study, please sign this letter as a declaration of your consent, i.e. that you participate in this project willingly and that you understand that you may withdraw from the research project at any time. Participation in this phase of the project does not obligate you to participate in follow up individual interviews, however, should you decide to participate in follow-up interviews your participation is still voluntary and you may withdraw at any time.

If you have any questions or any other confidential contributions to make about the research, you can contact me at the following address and/or telephone numbers: Miriam Hamunyela P.O Box 24913 Windhoek Tel. 061-2063811 Cellphone: 0812468689 If you would like to receive a copy of the results of the research study, please list a postal address where I can send the results: Participant's signature Date Researcher's signature Date: Yours Sincerely

Miriam Hamunyela

Appendix B: Permission letter Hunibesithi ya Pretoria ector



MINISTRY OF BASIC EDUCATION, SPORT AND CULTURE: OHANGWENA REGION

Private Bag 2028, Ondangwa, Tel. 264 65 240024, Fax. 264 65 240190

Eng: Josia S Udjombala

E-mail: judjombala@mbesc-oe.schoolnet.na

Ref. 11/P

Ms Miriam Hamunyela P O Box 1020 Oshakati

January 10, 2005

Dear Ms Hamunyela

RE: PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN OUR SCHOOLS

- Your letter to my office, dated December 27, 2004 requesting for permission to conduct a study in schools of the Ohangwena Education Directorate, has reference.
- 2. Permission is hereby granted to you to conduct such research in schools of the Ohangwena Education Region on condition that normal school programmes will not be disrupted, and that teachers, and possibly learners, too, be involved only after school hours. Before visiting schools, the Inspector of Education under whose circuit the schools fall should be conducted/informed.
- 3. As requested, attached to this letter you will find a list of schools in the region. The list is quite comprehensive, but by looking at schools which offer a curriculum starting from grade 1, you will be bale to easily identify those that are offering the lower primary phase, which is focus the focus of your study.
- 4. As far as Inspectors of Education are concerned, the following information please:

* Endola Circuit	Mrs M N Immanuel-Shikalakuti,	065 - 268810
* Ohangwena Circuit	Mr T K Johannes.	065 - 260003
* Ondobe Circuit	Mr L Nakamwe,	065 - 262560/262525
* Eenhana Circuit	Mr M N Nhinda,	065 - 263026
* Ohakafiya Circuit	Mr W Ndakondja,	081 2915803



* Okongo Circuit

Mrs P Haidula,

065 - 288453

- 5. Kindly be informed that you will be required to deposit one copy of your thesis with our regional library, in Ondangwa.
- 6. We would like to wish you every success with your doctoral studies, and look forward to the findings and recommendations of your research.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely

JOSIA S UDJOMBALA

DIRECTOR: MBESC OHANGWENA REGION



Appendix C: School principal and teacher survey on practice of parental involvement in learners' academic education

UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA – FACULTY OF EDUCATION

The purpose of this survey is to gather school principals' and teachers' perceptions about parental involvement in the academic education of lower primary (grade 1-3) learners.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION			For Office Use		
Name	e of the school	No.			
Please	actions: e answer all the questions in this section by indicating with an appropriate per and/or writing in the space provided.				
1. Sch	nool Principal/ Teacher				
1.1	Please indicate the position you are currently occupying at your school. School Principal 1 Teacher 2	v1			
1.2	If you are a teacher, what grade do you teach? Grade 1 1 Grade 2 2 Grade 3 3	v2 v3			
1.3	Please indicate your gender Female 1 Male 2	v4 v5			
1.4	Indicate your birth date y y y m m d d	v6			
1.5	What is your mother tongue? Oshiwambo Lozi Otjiherero Other (please specify)	v7			
1.6	How many years have you been in the teaching profession?	v8			
1.7	Indicate your highest professional qualification? 2-teacher training certificate 3-year teacher training certificate 3-or 4-year Bacherlor's degree or honours' degree 5-year (or more) Postgraduate degree 4 e school	v9			
2. The 2.1	How many learners are at your school?	v10			
2.2	How many learners are in grade 1-3?				



		For O	fice Use
	How many teachers are at this school?	v12	
	How many teachers are teaching grade 1-3?	v13	
	How old is this school?	v14	
	Which of the following facilities are available at your school?		
	(please circle all the numbers which apply)		
	Toilets/ Latrines 1	v15	
	Electricity 2	v16	
	Piped water 3	v17	
	A telephone 4	v18	
	How would you describe the community (in terms of the inhabitants'	v19	
	living conditions) in which your school is situated?	V19	
I	Very poor 1		
	Poor 2		
	Acceptable standard of living 3		
	Good living 4		
	Good II ving		
	Does your school have a Teacher-Parent Yes 2 No 1	v20	
	Organisation?		
	1	v21 v22 v23	
	4	v24	
	Name four (4) functions of your SCHOOL BOARD regarding learners' academic education.		Γ
	1	v25	
	2	v26	
	3	v27	
	4	v28	
	Name 3 aspects that YOU would like to focus on regarding the involvement of parents in the Grade 1 to 3 learners' academic education.		
	1	v29	
	2	v30	
	3	v31	
	Name 3 aspects that you would like PARENTS to focus on regarding the Grade 1 to 3 learners' academic education.		
	1	v32	
	2	v33	
	3	v34	

SECTION B: SCHOOLS' PRACTICE OF PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Instructions:

Please answer all questions in this section by indicating your **current opinion** about each statement. **Circle the code number** (only one number) that best describes your sentiment per statement.

3. To what extent do the following statements describe your school's climate?

	Statement	Never	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always
3.1	Our school is clean and well maintained.	1	2	3	4
3.2	Our school environment is safe for learners.	1	2	3	4
3.3	Our school provides snacks and drinks during parents/teachers' meetings.	1	2	3	4
3.4	Parents who are actively involved in our school activities are shown appreciation for what they have done.	1	2	3	4
3.5	Parents are free to visit the school at any time of the school day to meet with the principal and teachers.	1	2	3	4

For Office Use

v35 v36 v37	
v38	
v39	

4. To what extent do these statements represent what your school does regarding the participation of parents in educational opportunities?

	Statement	Never	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always
4.1	4.1 Our school organises meetings in which teachers discuss the importance of involvement with parents.	1	2	3	4
4.2	4.2 Our school experiences at least 50% parent attendance at parent teacher meetings.	1	2	3	4
4.3	4.3 The contents and philosophy of the curriculum of specific subjects are discussed at the parents' meetings.	1	2	3	4
4.4	4.4 Our school organises workshops in which parents are made to understand their roles, rights and responsibilities in terms of their children's academic education.	1	2	3	4
4.5	4.5 Our school offers parents literacy lessons in which parents are guided on what they should do when assisting their children in reading, writing and computation at home.	1	2	3	4
4.6	4.6 Our school organises counseling opportunities for parents of children with specific learning needs.	1	2	3	4
4.7	Our school organises counseling opportunities for parents of children with behaviour problems.	1	2	3	4

v40	
v41	
v42	
v43	
v44	
v45	
v46	



5. To what extent does your school make use of community resources (social capital in the community)?

For Office Use		

	Statement	Never	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always
5.1	Our school uses elderly community members to educate parents on child care.	1	2	3	4
5.2	Our school utilises professional health workers to develop parents' understanding about the importance of providing children with healthy food, appropriate clothes and protection from diseases.	1	2	3	4
5.3	Our school asks community members to interpret for parents when the language of the meeting is not understood by parents.	1	2	3	4
5.4	The school identifies community members to be specially invited for fund raising events for the school.	1	2	3	4

v47	
v48	
v49	
v50	

6. How often do the following statements indicate what happens at your school?

	Statement	Never	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always
6.1	Teachers make parental involvement part of their regular teaching practice.	1	2	3	4
6.2	Teachers ask parents to do lesson demonstrations on subjects in which they have knowledge.	1	2	3	4
6.3	Parents donate equipment and materials teachers can use for teaching.	1	2	3	4
6.4	Our school asks parents to support and monitor learners' homework activities.	1	2	3	4
6.5	Teachers invite parents to observe teaching in progress.	1	2	3	4
6.6	Our school includes parent volunteers in preparation of fundraising activities.	1	2	3	4

v51	
v52	
v53	
v54	
v55	
v56	



7. To what extent does your school make use of the following communication options?

For Office Use

	Statement	Never	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always	
7.1	Our school organises meetings to provide information on school policies, regulations, mission statements and goals.	1	2	3	4	
7.2	Individual parent-teacher meetings provide the school with valuable information about learners' conditions and backgrounds.	1	2	3	4	
7.3	We write informative and encouraging letters to parents whose children are performing poorly.	1	2	3	4	
7.4	Our school sends letters to parents which serve as effective means of getting many of them to attend meetings.	1	2	3	4	
7.5	The telephone is one of the means our school uses to communicate to parents.	1	2	3	4	
7.6	Parents are invited to parents' days with the aim of reviewing and discussing learners' academic work.	1	2	3	4	
7.7	Our school uses home visits as opportunities for parents to discuss their concerns about their children on a one-to-one basis with teachers.	1	2	3	4	
7.8	Home school diaries are used to communicate regular school programmes the school uses.	1	2	3	4	

v57 v58 v59 v60 v61 v62 v63

8. To what extent does your school involve parents in the following?

	Statement	Never	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always
8.1	Our school board is comprised of parents and teachers.	1	2	3	4
8.2	Besides parent representatives on a school board committee, they are also represented on a school improvement committee.	1	2	3	4
8.3	*				
8.4	Our school includes parents in the home work policy development committee.	1	2	3	4
8.5	We distribute our school policy to parents in parents' meetings and ask for their critical comments.	1	2	3	4

v65	
v66	
v67	
v68	
v69	

SECTION C: SCHOOLS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Instructions:

Please answer all questions in this section by indicating your **current opinion** about each statement. **Circle the code number** (only one number) that best describes your sentiment per statement.

9. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

For Office Use

	Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree		
9.1	An important way to improve the quality of education in schools is to involve parents in school activities.	1	2	3	4	v70	
9.2	No matter how qualified teachers are, they need parents' support.	1	2	3	4	v71	
9.3	Parents have a right to contribute to the decisions that affect their children's education.	1	2	3	4	v72	
9.4	The distribution of school policies and rules enables parents to learn their rights and responsibilities in supporting their children's education.	1	2	3	4	v73	
9.5	Involvement of parents in learners' learning activities reduces the feeling of alienation between schools and parents.	1	2	3	4	v74	
9.6	Schools should allow parents to carefully examine and constructively question the practices of schools.	1	2	3	4	v75	
9.7	Schools should allow parents to monitor teachers' attendance.	1	2	3	4	v76	
9.8	Parents' feedback helps teachers learn their strengths and weaknesses.	1	2	3	4	v77	
9.9	Parents' support and monitoring of homework activities cultivate and promote the daily habit of completing homework.	1	2	3	4	v78	
9.10	Home visits give teachers a chance to develop an awareness and understanding of learners' backgrounds and life styles.	1	2	3	4	v79	



10. To what extent do the following statements describe your thoughts?

	Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree		Strongly Agree
10.1	Parents in rural areas are too poor to provide for and strengthen their children's education.	1	2	3	4
10.2	Teachers at this school are skilled enough to take care of all learners' needs, therefore, they do not need parental support at all.	1	2	3	4
10.3	Parents do not assist their children with homework activities.	1	2	3	4
10.4	Parents in rural areas have unique skills and knowledge to assist in their children's academic learning.	1	2	3	4
10.5	Rural contexts do not interfere with the practice of parental involvement.	1	2	3	4

For Office Use

v80

v81

v82

v83

v84

SECTION D: BARRIERS TO PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

11. To what extent do the following statements describe your school's experience?

	Statement	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often		
11.1	Parents avoid contacting the school because they fear being put into positions of authority and responsibility.	1	2	3	4		
11.2	Most parents in this community are unable to read and/or write.	1	2	3	4		
11.3	Parents feel that formal education is the school's responsibility alone.	1	2	3	4		
11.4	Teachers do not involve parents because they had never been taught the benefits of parent involvement.	1	2	3	4		
11.5	Teachers do not involve parents because they are not sure of what to involve parents in.						
11.6	Parents are grappling with problems of survival and have little time and energy for school involvement.	1	2	3	4		
11.7	Lack of confidence among parents prevents them from becoming involved in school's academic work.	1	2	3	4		
11.8	Teachers do not understand the value of family support.	1	2	3	4		
11.9	Teachers try to avoid parents' scrutiny.	1	2	3	4		

v85	
v86	
v87	
v88	
v89	
v90	
v91	
v92	
v03	



Appendix D: Statistics of schools in Ohangwena Region

OHANGWENA EDUCATION REGIONS

INFORMATION REGARDING SCHOOLS IN THE REGION AS ON 15.02.05

Circuit	Cluster	Code	School	Grades	Tel. No.	Principal	Learners	Teachers	L/T Ratio
	Eembaxu	8183	Eembaxu CS	Gr. 1-10		Mwiiyaa R.	572	18	31.78
		8496	Malangu PS	Gr. 1-7		Nakale L.	289	8	36.13
		8252	Oshandi CS	Gr.1-8		Kashiimbi A.P.	328	10	32.80
		8652	Efidi PS	Gr.1-7		Hakandume S	258	7	36.86
		New	Ehoma JPS	Gr.1-2		Paulus T.	74	2	37.00
		8552	Shaama JPS	Gr. 1-4		Shaululu T.	119	5	23.80
		8224	Ehenene PS	Gr.1-7		Lukas H.N.	250	8	31.25
		8347	Omakondo	Gr.1-8		Mwatale N.	274	8	34.25
	Eenhana	8764	Eenhana PS	Gr. 1-7	065-263090	Hanghuwo M.N.	613	17	36.06
		8185	Eenhana JSS	Gr.8-10		Geingob B.C.	527	17	31.00
		8211	Oheti CS	Gr.1-10		Nakale T.	466	13	35.85
		8327	Egambo PS	Gr.1-7		Dumeni M.	296	10	29.60
		8228	Omutwewondjaba PS	Gr.1-7		Shingo D.	330	10	33.00
		8026	Otaukondjele PS	Gr.1-6		Nakale R.	107	5	21.40
	Haimbili Haufiku	8602	Haimbilli Haufiku Ss	Gr. 8-12	065-263027	Sheya D.J.	669	21	31.86
Eenhana		8193	Epinga JPS	Gr.1-4		Ndaitwa J.	85	3	28.33
Lemana		8210	Ohehonge PS	Gr.1-7		Shawapala V.	456	15	30.40
		8516	Okavela PS	Gr.1-7		Nangobe S.	315	8	39.38
		8220	Omhanda CS	Gr.1-10		Naingwedja R.N.	374	12	31.17
		7902	Twaalulilwa PS	Gr.1-5		Kawiiwa S.	199	6	33.17
	Onambutu	8353	Onambutu CS	Gr.1-10		Mbango E.	732	22	33.27
		8326	Eenyama Cs	Gr.1-8		Embundile L.	197	8	24.63
		8030	Kambala JPS	Gr.1-4		Shidiwe E.	78	3	26.00
		8389	Onakatumbe PS	Gr.1-7		Mundilo E	233	7	33.29
		8348	Omatha CS	Gr. 1-10		Elia H.	513	16	32.06
		8557	Onaisaati JPS	Gr. 1-4		Nekongo M.	96	4	24.00
	Onanona	8357	Onanona CS	Gr. 1-10	065-264569	Uuyumba R.	799	23	34.74
		8712	Kaauluma CS	Gr. 1-10		Mutilifa L.S.	563	21	26.81
		8665	Okambumbu PS	Gr. 1-7		Bekela T.P.	234	8	29.25
		8600	Onamambo PS	Gr. 1-7	065-264500	Shipahu T.T.	173	8	21.63
		8355	Onankali-North CS	Gr. 1-10	065-241480	Shipena F.	640	20	32.00
		8369	Oshaango CS	Gr. 1-10	065-24141	Shikongo V.A.	809	22	36.77
		8740	Shatiwa PS	Gr. 1-7		Ashipala V.	193	7	27.57



Circuit	Cluster	Code	School	Grades	Tel. No.	Principal	Learners	Teachers	L/T Ratio
		8688	Ombinga JPS	Gr. 1-4		Kambonde F.	97	4	24.25
	Onanona	8364	Oniigwena PS	Gr. 1-7		Katti E.	292	8	36.50
Eenhana		8230	Onakalunga CS	Gr. 1-10		Kaukungwa V.	528	16	33.00
		8622	Shimbode PS	Gr. 1-7		Ikanda F.	215	7	30.71
		8189	Elundu PS	Gr. 1-7		Hanghuwo S.	238	7	34.00
	Onakalunga	8432	Ohainengena JPS	Gr. 1-4		Shilongo S.N.	61	2	30.50
			Hanghome PS	Gr. 1-2					
			Onakaale PS	Gr.1-2					
	_					TOTALS	12720	398	31.95

TYPE OF SCHOOLS IN EENHANA CIRCUIT

Junior Primary	9
Primary	17
Combined	13
Jun. Secondary	1
Secondary	1
_	41



Circuit	Cluster	Code	School	Grades	Tel. No.	Principal	Learners	Teachers	L/T Ratio
	Eengedjo	8119	Eengedjo SS	Gr.8-10		Nafine A,	656	24	27.33
		8137	Omungwelume JSS	Gr.1-7		Simasiku A.	491	15	32.73
		8136	Omungwelume PS	Gr.1-7		Hasheela M.	564	18	31.33
		8125	Eudafano PS	Gr.1-7		Hakaala P.	445	14	31.86
		8151	Pahangwashime PS	Gr.1-7		Kanana S.N.	309	10	30.90
	Omundudu	8166	Omundudu CS	Gr.1-10		Namhindo A.	548	22	24.91
		8696	Engungumano PS	Gr.1-6		Nghimwenavali M.	197	6	32.83
		8169	Onambwebwe CS	Gr.1-7		Ashipala J.	684	19	36.00
		8158	Epundi PS	Gr.1-10		Shihepo R.	389	13	29.92
		8177	Oshimwaku CS	Gr.1-10		Shihepo W.	605	20	30.25
	Shituwa	8179	Shituwa JSS	Gr.8-10		Ndumba Ndumba G.	402	17	23.65
		8426	Peumba PS	Gr.1-7		Shangheta A.M.	432	12	36.00
		8159	Endola PS	Gr.1-7		Kafula I.N.	527	15	35.13
		8156	Ehafo CS	Gr.1-10		Ndaumbwa R.	846	25	33.84
		8161	Evatelo CS	Gr.1-10		Hasheela V.	683	20	34.15
Endola		8172	Onepandaulo CS	Gr.1-10		Shifidi F.I.	716	24	29.83
Lildold		8155	Tulihongeni CS	Gr.1-10		Shilongo J.	285	10	28.50
	Onanghulo	8171	Onanghulo CS	Gr.1-10		Hamunyela J.	675	21	32.14
		8422	Onangubu PS	Gr.1-7		Shangheta K.	277	8	34.63
		8707	Ongonga PS	Gr.1-6		Kamati V.K.	267	7	38.14
		8176	Shawapala CS	Gr.1-10		Nghipandwa P.	701	21	33.38
		8497	Shikeva PS	Gr.1-7		Nekundi E.	276	9	30.67
	Ongenga	8143	Ongenga JSS	Gr.8-10		Haulenga S.T.	448	16	28.00
		8142	Ongenga PS	Gr.1-7		Hauuanga F.K.	715	23	31.09
		8118	Eemboo CS	Gr.1-8		Nambindo F.	364	10	36.40
		8121	Elakalapwa CS	Gr.1-10		Hamutenya D.M.	761	23	33.09
		8618	Onhenga PS	Gr.1-6		Nghifilenya E.M.	170	6	28.33
		8698	Nasheya PS	Gr.1-5		Hangula M.	316	9	35.11
	Okambebe	8133	Okambebe CS	Gr.1-10		Hasheela, T.	849	27	31.44
		8148	Oshali-West CS	Gr.1-10		Johannes J.	736	27	27.26
		8699	Oushakeneno PS	Gr.1-6		Shiyuka M.	229	7	32.71
		8134	Okamukwa CS	Gr.1-8		Nelulu J.	428	12	35.67
		8611	Ongudi PS	Gr.1-7			289	12	24.08
						TOTALS	16281	522	31.19
TYPE OF S	CHOOLS IN ENDOLA C	IRCUIT			-				



Junior	0
Primary	
Primary	15

Combined	14	Secondary	1
Combined	14	Secondary	1
Junior Secondary	3	Total	33

Circuit	Cluster	Code	School	Grades	Tel. No.	Principal	Learners	Teachers	L/T Ratio
		8190	Engela JSS	Gr.8-10	065-260190	Kafidi N.	429	16	26.81
		8247	Onghala PS	Gr.1-7		Kafidi L.	462	14	33.00
	Engela	7291	Ndilokelwa JPS	Gr.1-2		Shatilwe T.N.	74	2	37.00
		8266	Weyulu PS	Gr.1-7		Nghiyoonanye L.	718	22	32.64
		8250	Onyofi PS	Gr.1-7		Hamana R.	431	14	30.79
		8550	Ndjkuma JPS	Gr.1-4		Kakololo W.H.	140	4	35.00
		8232	Onamukalo CS	Gr.1-10	065-260191	Ndatonwiyo L.	915	25	36.60
		8260	Oshitambi PS	Gr.1-7		Hala S.N.	405	11	36.82
		8229	Omuve JSS	Gr.8-10		Mhanda J.T.	249	10	24.90
		8263	Shikudule PS	Gr.1-7	065-245555	Nghiitwikwa M.	689	20	34.45
		8187	Ehambelelo PS	Gr.1-10		Hamatwi L.	713	19	37.53
	Omuve	8632	Omahenge PS	Gr.1-6		Nhinda R.K.	268	8	33.50
		7292	Nailenge JPS	Gr.1-3		Shalyefu T.T.	112	3	37.33
		8207	Ohalushu PS	Gr.1-7		Kambonde P.	500	15	33.33
		8239	Ondjadjaxwi CS	Gr.1-10		Kavela E.A.	691	21	32.90
		8246	Ongha SS	Gr.8-12	065-245400	Mutumbo S.	473	18	26.28
		8201	Nanghonda CS	Gr.1-10		Liwakala P.	962	26	37.00
		8430	Kapombo PS	Gr.1-7		Nangolo P.	415	12	34.58
	Ongha	8237	Ondeihaluka CS	Gr.1-10	065-245450	Namhindo E.	845	28	30.18
Ohangwena		8438	Ondeikela CS	Gr.1-10	065-245565	Kambanda J.	497	14	35.50
J		8737	Okatale PS	Gr.1-7		Haininga D.	265	8	33.13
		8256	Oshikango CS	Gr.1-10		Mpinge M.	879	26	33.81
		8678	Odibo CS	Gr.1-10		Shilomboleni O.	804	24	33.50
		8202	St. Mary's Odibo HS	Gr.8-12	065-267706	Mwaanga V.	244	7	34.86
	Oshikango	8653	Elao PS	Gr.1-7		Shikololo T.	377	10	37.70
		8549	Nghiteke PS	Gr.1-5		Wapulile H.N.	215	6	35.83
		8245	Onengali PS	Gr.1-7		Kamati L.	550	16	34.38
		8262	Ponhofi SS	Gr.8-12	065-260009	Buys C.	891	30	29.70
		8227	Omutaku PS	Gr.1-7		Pohamba O.	493	14	35.21
		8405	Ndapoona Yashikende PS	Gr.1-7		Mikka M.	681	20	34.05
	Ponhofi	8244	Onekula JSS	Gr.8-10	065-260139	Katunohange J.	365	13	28.08
		8431	Nakambuda PS	Gr.1-7		Hishidimbwa M.	534	14	38.14
		8434	Okadila PS	Gr.1-7		Namwenyo N.	395	11	35.91



	8195	Etale CS	Gr.1-10	065-262077	Shatuka M.	952	27	35.26
	8208	Ohangwena PS	Gr.1-7		Naukushu P.	444	13	34.15

Circuit	Cluster	Code	School	Grades	Tel. No.	Principal	Learners	Teachers	L/T Ratio
		8265	Udjombala JSS	Gr8-10	065-260092	Meroro E.	427	15	28.47
		8126	Haikonda PS	Gr.1-7		Hangula L.	266	8	33.25
Ohangwena Udjombala		8264	Shingunguma PS	Gr.1-7		Halweendo N.	274	9	30.44
	Udjombala	8205	Ohaingu PS	Gr.1-7		Nghitwiikwa O.	485	15	32.33
		8180	St. Bartholomeus CS	Gr.1-8		Amugongo A.	302	9	33.45
		8160	Etameko CS	Gr.1-8		Amugongo A.	413	12	34.42
		8213	Oipya PS	Gr.1-6		Ndjaula A.	413	6	28.33
	•	•	·	•	•	TOTALS	20414	615	33.19

TYPE OF SCHOOLS IN OHANGWENA CIRCUIT

Junior Primary	3
Primary	21
Combined	11
Jun. Secondary	4
Secondary	3
	42



Circuit	Cluster	Code	School	Grades	Tel. No.	Principal	Learners	Teachers	L/T Ratio
	Ohakafiya	8206	Ohakafiya Cs	Gr.1-8		Shikongo P.	295	10	29.50
		8236	Onangolo CS	Gr.1-10		Nakwafila P.T.	354	11	32.18
		8645	Limbadungila PS	Gr.1-7		Hangala J.	266	7	38.00
		8255	Oshidute CS	Gr.1-10		Vatileni N.	367	13	28.23
		8150	Okadidiya PS	Gr.1-7		Shikongo E.	160	7	22.86
		8363	Onduulinawa PS	Gr.1-7		Angula p.	249	7	35.57
		8551	Onduludiya	Gr.1-4		Shetunyenga S.	123	4	30.75
		8221	Ohenghono JPS	Gr.1-4		Shingo I.	78	3	26.00
		8655	Onehova PS	Gr.1-6		Hamalwa M.	173	6	28.83
		8692	Ondobemufiya JPS	Gr.1-4		Haukongo J.	79	3	26.33
		8333	Epembe CS	Gr.1-10	065-288816	Nahole E.J.	505	17	29.71
Okahafiya		8325	Amwiimbi PS	Gr.1-7		Ndjalo T.	263	7	37.57
Okalialiya		8690	Omishe PS	Gr.1-7		Muulyao N.	209	7	29.86
	Epembe	8234	Okanaimbula JPS	Gr.1-4		Akumbi J.	68	4	17.00
		8694	Uuhahe PS	Gr.1-7		Matheus L.	195	8	24.38
		8337	likelo PS	Gr.1-7		Ntinda S.	239	7	34.14
		8634	Omulunga PS	Gr.1-5		Kulula R.N.	124	5	24.80
		8392	Oshamono CS	Gr.1-10		Amunime H.	601	20	30.05
	Oshamono	8335	Etsapa CS	Gr.1-9		Nakwafila W.L.	454	14	32.43
		7972	Ewanifo PS	Gr.1-7		Gabes H.	270	7	38.57
		8555	Omahahi PS	Gr.1-5		Kuumbwa F.C.	134	5	26.80
		8435	Okahenge CS	Gr.1-10		Ndadi M.S.	477	15	31.80
		8656	Ounyenye PS	Gr.1-7		Nande N.	251	7	35.86
	Okahenge	8258	Oshipala PS	Gr.1-7		Nghipewa T.	185	7	26.43
		8209	Ohauwanga PS	Gr.1-7		Hashikutuva S.N.	195	7	27.86
		8223	Omundaungilo PS	Gr.1-5		Nghililewanga E.	120	3	40.00
		8257	Oshikunde CS	Gr.1-10	065-289413	Shikonda H.	388	14	27.71
		8248	Onghwiyu PS	Gr.1-7		Nakale H.N.	219	7	31.29
		8731	Etakaya JJPS	Gr.1-4		Ngenokesho J.	77	3	25.67
	Oshikunde	8719	Haihambo PS	Gr.1-7		Ndamanomhata R.	258	8	32.25
		8663	Epumbalondjaba PS	Gr.1-7		Musheti C.P.	224	6	37.33
		7290	Ondjabayonghalu JPS	Gr.1-2		Mutota S.	63	2	31.50
		8082	Onambaladi PS	Gr.1-7	065-263026	Hainana J.H.	204	7	29.14
		8194	Eputuko CS	Gr.1-10		Shoopala S.	444	13	34.15
	Eputukoo	8029	Onaimbungu PS	Gr.1-7		Nangombe H.N.	253	7	36.14
		8186	Efuta PS	Gr.1-7		Hangula S.	139	6	23.17



Circuit	Cluster	Code	School	Grades	Tel. No.	Principal	Learners	Teachers	L/T Ratio
		7985	Omukukutu JPS	Gr.1-4		Hamupunda H.	94	3	31.33
Okahafiya	Eputuko	7293	Ndadi JPS	Gr.1-3		Hainghumbi L.	115	3	38.33
			Hafyenanye PS	Gr.1-4					
			Nalitungue PS	Gr.1-3					
						Totals	8912	290	30.73

TYPE OF SCHOOLS IN OHAKAFIYA CIRCUIT

Junior Primary	10
Primary	21
Combined	9
Jun. Secondary	0
Secondary	0
	40



Circuit	Cluster	Code	School	Grades	Tel. No.	Principal	Learners	Teachers	L/T Ratio
		8197	Edundja JSS	Gr. 8-10	065-268110	Shetunyenga H.	374	13	28.77
		8182	Edundja PS	Gr. 1-7	065-268104	Kafita K.H.	799	20	39.95
	Edundja	8261	Oumbada PS	Gr. 1-7		Hailaula O.	429	13	33.00
		8657	Tuyoleni PS	Gr. 1-5		Nghishiiko A.I.	320	9	35.56
		8233	Onamunhama CS	Gr. 1-10	065-260155	Hashal H.	718	19	37.79
		7904	Oshitutuma PS	Gr. 1-6	065-260140	Nghihalwa N.	337	8	42.13
	Onamunhama	8226	Omungholyo CS	Gr. 1-9		Andreas S.	745	19	39.21
		8196	Etomba CS	Gr. 1-10		Netope P.	826	24	34.42
		8436	Okanghudi PS	Gr. 1-7		Hamutenya J.	288	7	41.14
		8214	Okatope JSS	Gr. 8-10	065-262267	Mbidi N.	628	20	31.40
		8184	Eembidi CS	Gr. 1-8	065-262460	Shipyu B.	741	18	41.17
	Okatope	8200	Mandume PS	Gr. 1-7	065-262546	Naukushu N.	867	22	39.41
		8732	Okelemba PS	Gr. 1-7		Mwahafa S.	667	16	41.69
		new	Helao Mwiinduli JPS	Gr. 1-2		Gotrieb F.	90	2	45.00
		8231	Onamahoka CS	Gr. 1-10		Shikulo H.	674	20	33.70
		8241	Ondungulu PS	Gr. 1-7		Nakalemo G.S.	635	17	37.35
	Onamahoka	8191	Enghandja PS	Gr. 1-7		Shimhanda F.	411	12	34.25
Ondobe		8730	Eengushe PS	Gr. 1-6		Haimbili L.	232	7	33.14
		8495	Eexumba CS	Gr. 1-9		Elago D.	410	12	34.17
		8429	Epoli CS	Gr. 1-10	065-245437	Uusiku E.P.	603	17	35.47
		8298	Onamukule	Gr. 1-10	065-264546	Namgongo R.	882	27	32.67
		9709	Onailonga JPS	Gr. 1-4		Eelu E.K.	125	4	31.25
		8499	Mwafangeyo CS	Gr. 1-9		Iyambo L.	462	13	35.54
	Onamukulo	7903	Omhokolo PS	Gr. 1-6		Muleka E.	289	8	36.13
		8376	Otunganga CS	Gr. 1-10		Shigwandja J.M.	778	20	38.90
		8624	Onamutemo PS	Gr. 1-7		Amwele T.	314	9	34.89
		7959	limbili PS	Gr. 1-7		Awene L.	295	9	32.78
		8280	Mumbwenge CS	Gr. 1-10	065-264454	Makili H.	500	16	31.25
		8240	Ondobe JSS	Gr. 8-10	065-262424	Masule C.	461	18	25.61
		8215	Okauva PS	Gr. 1-7		Namwandi E.	347	10	34.70
		8225	Omunyekadi CS	Gr. 1-10		Ntinda E.	823	23	35.78
	Ondobe	8204	Ofifiya PS	Gr. 1-7	065-262425	Naholo A.K.	770	21	36.67
		8199	Kornnelius CS	Gr. 1-10		Hamutenya P.	738	19	38.84
		8300	Onangwe CS	Gr. 1-10	065-262553	Mvula F.	957	24	39.88
		8378	Uukelo CS	Gr. 1-10		Munembo L.	755	21	35.95
	·					TOTALS	19290	537	35.92



Circuit	Cluster	Code	School	Grades	Tel. No.	Principal	Learners	Teachers	L/T Ratio
		8428	Elia Weyulu CS	Gr.5-10	065-288413	Mukumangeni A.	496	15	33.07
		8222	Omboloka CS	Gr.1-8		Mwilima G.	316	10	31.60
	Elia Weyulu	8619	Oshisho CS	Gr.1-8		Mbirimuyo S.N.	243	9	27.00
		8238	Omuuni PS	Gr.1-7		Shatipamba S.	236	7	33.71
		8722	Ondema Cs	Gr.1-10		Hambata P.	294	12	24.50
		8433	Ndahambelela JPS	Gr.1-4		Uunovene M.N.	75	3	25.00
		8654	Ohameva PS	Gr.1-7		Mudjanima R.	215	6	35.83
		8219	Oluhapa JPS	Gr.1-4		Hamunyela S.D.	58	2	29.00
		8219	Oluwaya CS	Gr.1-10		Shinana L.	471	16	29.44
	Oluwaya	8620	Onehoni PS	Gr.1-7		Kanyiki K.	117	8	14.63
		8720	Hainyeko JPS	Gr.1-4		Shiweda A.	110	4	27.50
		8723	Okalimbanombwa PS	Gr.1-6		Ndilenga R.	83	4	20.75
		8554	Onamihonga JPS	Gr.1-4		Shonana H.R.	139	4	34.75
		8254	Oshela SS	Gr.8-12	065-288454	Shapwa J.	552	19	29.05
		8721	Namhadi JPS	Gr.1-4		Kashihakumwa B.	60	2	30.00
Okongo		8621	Shatipamba PS	Gr.1-7		Newawa S.	182	7	26.00
oogo	Oshela	8249	Onhumba PS	Gr.1-7		Shaangeni P.I.	213	6	35.50
		8022	Oupili CS	Gr.1-8		Kapulwa T.	242	8	30.25
		8734	Omushiyo JPS	Gr.1-4		Shoongeleni D.	66	2	33.00
		8235	Onandjaba JPS	Gr.1-4		Ndjuluwa W.	70	4	17.50
		8198	Kongo PS	Gr.1-5	065-288412	Kayofa J.	309	10	30.90
		8212	Oidiva PS	Gr.1-7		Shanyengana J.	151	6	25.17
	Kongo	8648	Onamafila PS	Gr.1-7		Shinedima L.	193	7	27.57
		8188	Ekoka CS	Gr.1-10		Nakale E.	354	13	27.23
		8371	Oshifitu PS	Gr.1-7		Ellago S.	243	7	34.71
		8553	Helao Nafidi JPS	Gr.1-4		Hamukwaya E.P.	103	4	25.75
		8192	Enyana CS	Gr.1-10		Shalluyungwa R.	320	10	32.00
		8218	Olukula PS	Gr.1-7		David N.	291	7	41.57
		8243	Oshikuni JPS	Gr.1-2		Nakwatumba J.	61	2	30.50
	Enyana	8217	Olukeno JPS	Gr.1-4		Hamukali L.T.	78	3	26.00
		8242	Onehanga JPS	Gr.1-4		Kamhulu E.P.	60	2	30.00
		8251	Oshamukweni CS	Gr.1-8		Ndatewapo I.	226	8	28.25
		8647	Mawila JPS	Gr.1-4		Hameva S.N.	50	3	16.67
		8733	Omana JPS	Gr.1-4		Shaimemanya N.	70	3	23.33
			Haixuxwa PS	Gr 1-2					
		new	Omupini JPS	Gr.1-4		Naufiku J.	26	2	13.00



Types of Schools in Okongo Circuit

Lunias Driması	14
Junior Primary	14
Primary	11
Combined	9
Jun. Secondary	0
Secondary	1
TOTAL	35

Learner/Teacher Ratio for Ohangwena Region

RATIO	32.50		
Teacher	2597		
Learners	84390		

TOTALS 6773 235 28.82

Types of schools in Ondobe Circuit

Junior Primary	3
Primary	15
Combined	15
Jun. Secondary	3
Secondary	0
TOTAL	36

Total schools in Ohangwena Region

Junior Primary	34
Primary	100
Combined	71
Jun. Secondary	11
Secondary	6
TOTAL	222



Appendix E: Interview questions for professional educators and parents/family members

UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA – FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Professional educators' interview questions

Introduction

Own introduction and explanation of the visit's purpose will be first. The purpose of the visit is to talk with a principals and teachers in lower primary education schools to understand their perceptions of involvement and their experiences about how they involve parents in their children's education in order to support learners' academic learning and growth. I will attempt to learn and understand principals and teachers practise and secure co-operation and collaboration from parents and family members. The results can also be used as a resource for promoting this approach (parental involvement) at other schools in our country. The findings may be useful for training inservice teachers for lower primary grades in rural schools in this region and/or in the whole country. After the explanation of the purpose, participants will be asked to give their consent for the interview to be recorded. Confidentiality and anonymity will be clarified and promised, and an offer to send copies of interview transcripts to participants, if deemed necessary, will be made.

Introduction questions:

- 1. What is your name and where did you do your teacher education?
- 2. What is your major?
- 3. Do you live in this community?
- 4. What is the community like?

Main Questions

- 5. How would you define parental involvement?
- 6. How would you describe academic learning?
- 7. Who are the potential stakeholders with whom you share the responsibility for the academic growth of learners? Why do you regard them as potential stakeholders?
- 8. How do you work with the stakeholders to support the learners' academic learning?



- 9. What roles in children's education should be the sole responsibility of schools and why?
- 10. What roles in children's education do you think should be the sole responsibility of families and why?
- 11. What development opportunities does your school organise for involving parents in learners' academic education?
- 12. What support mechanisms and strategies does your school have in place to sustain active parental involvement in children's academic education?
- 13. What mechanisms and options do you use to communicate with parents for the benefit of learners' learning?
- 14. What obstacles do you experience in promoting parental involvement in supporting learners' academic learning?
- 15. What do you think are the causes of those obstacles?
- 16. How do you overcome those obstacles?
- 17. What involvement activities and strategies are not compatible with this community's living conditions and why?
- 18. Are there any other comments that you would like to share with me in relation to parental involvement in children's academic education either at your school or in general?

Thank you for your time and information



Parents/family members interview questions

Introduction

First I will introduce myself and explain the purpose of my visit:

The purpose of my visit is to talk with a number of parents and/or families whose children attend A/B/C/D/E/F school to understand their perceptions and experiences of involvement and support in their children's academic education. My findings may be useful by serving as a resource for training in-service teachers and parents on how to support each other for the benefit of learners' academic growth in Namibia's rural lower primary schools. I will ask for participants' consent to participate in my study and for interviews to be recorded, promise confidentiality and anonymity and offer to send a copy of interview transcript if deemed necessary.

Interview questions

Introduction Questions

- 1. Can you please tell me your name sir/madam
- 2. May I please ask you about your age? How old are you?
- 3. How many children do you have at A/B/C etc. school?
- 4. What makes you to choose X school for your child(ren)?

Main Questions

- 5. How do you support the school to make sure that your wishes will be full-filled?
- 6. Why do you think it is important for you to support the school?
- 7. What would you like the school to allow parents to do to support and contribute to the academic learning of their children in school?
- 8. Describe the attitude you as a parent normally experience from the teachers and the principal of this school?
- 9. What would you like to see the school doing for parents to enhance the relationship between the school and parents?
- 10. What effect made by the parents' support for school in terms of academic education of children have you noticed?



- 11. Where do you think the parents' support for children's academic growth is limited and why?
- 12. What makes it difficult for you and other parents to contribute to and support your children's academic education?
- 13. What else would you like to tell me about parental involvement?

Thank you for your time and information

Appendix F: Qualitative data analysis

High parental involvement schools			
mvorvement schools			
 Interview of 	Codes	Personal memos	Themes
professional			
educators			
Description of community	Poor, no businesses, two groups in terms of understanding: understands their obligation, do not understand. Some willing to learn, expects quality education, some do not come to meetings, cannot speak English,	Demographic information, high expectations, illiterate	
Parental involvement	Parents own the school, assist teachers, support their	Understanding, positive	Barriers
(description)	children's learning, send children to school on time, provide stationery, uniform, food, active participation in children's learning, relationship, put the child between, parents do lesson presentations, especially culture related content, vie children's work at school	perceptions, positive climate, assist with classroom activities	& Perceptions
Academic learning (description)	Knowledge, skills, intention to become somebody in future, fundament, anchor of future, enhance wisdom, basic skills: reading, writing and arithmetic, communication, teacher opens the child's eyes, prepare learner to chose career	Understanding, why and what academic education, basic skills, value, education	
Potential stakeholders	Parents, pastors, headmen, nurses, regional councilors, school board, parents, support learners, provide materials, food, shelter, without support no learning, parents are first teachers, provide information about learners, community members, liaise between school and community members, management, government, build infrastructures, provide books	Link schools to community resources, health care professionals, national services, spiritual leaders, open and frequent communication, community individuals	Practice
School' responsibilities	Provide quality education, assessment, plan and prepare lessons, know subject content, know learner, explain to learners, reinforcement of rules, provision of career guidance, learning materials, parents are not trained to do some activities,		Perceptions & practice
Parents' responsibilities	Advise teachers, financial support, food, clothes, school stationery, buy school uniform, assist learners to learn reading and to do other school activities at home, inform school about child's problems, start education at home, teach children to respect adults and obey school rules, ask what children learn at school,	Positive climate, support school activities at home, technical support, good relationship	Perception & Practice
How schools work with stakeholders	Convene meetings to discuss school needs, performance, observations, year tasks, learners' behaviours, importance of providing food before children come to school. Involve them in money generating committees, school boards, invite parents for lesson observations, ask government/ministry of education to provide teaching and learning materials, community members to assist with teaching esp. culture related content, advise parents on how to assist learners, get advice from parents on how to teach slow learners, communicate with parents, be friendly to them,	Linking parents to community resources, positive climate, communication, power sharing, knowledge opportunities for parents, involve parents in technical support	Practice
How schools involve parents	Meetings about importance of education, literacy	Knowledge development	Practice
in development	education classes, book inspection, individual	opportunities	

opportunities	parent-teacher talk and show parents how to assist		
Machaniama ta austria	their children with reading at home	Docitivo alimente	Decation
Mechanisms to sustain	Involve parents in preparation of events, very low	Positive climate,	Practice
involvement	priced school uniform, school board members	knowledge development	
	liaison, explain value of involvement, encourage	opportunities, power	
	attendance of literacy lessons, parents as guest	sharing, use of community	
	speakers	resources	D. C
Communication	Letters, radio, learners, councilors, fellow teachers,	Communication options	Practice
mechanisms	meetings, parent days, neighbours		
Obstacles experienced	Poverty, unemployment, no electricity, flood, busy	Poverty, prejudice,	Barriers
	parents, male parents have no time for literacy	ignorance, undervaluing of	
	classes, inability to pay school development fund,	lower primary education	
	learners' absenteeism, poor performance, learners		
	come half way to school, government officials do not		
	visit lower primary grades, lack of equipments,		
	parents do not respond to invitations, long distances,		
	lack of understanding, poverty		
Causes of obstacles	Too much domestic work, unemployment, lack of	Poverty, lack of	Barriers
	understanding, guardians do not send	understanding, low self-	
	children/orphans to school on days they get financial	esteem	
	support, parents go sell marula juice while children		
	look after hoses, domestic animals, long distances,		
	ignorance, fear of embarrassment		
How schools deal with the	Discuss with school board members, ask school	Power sharing and	Practice
obstacles	board to talk to parents, discuss in parent meetings,	decision-making, positive	
	solar electricity, establish a project, employ	climate	
	community members, free uniform to orphans and		
	vulnerable children, advise parents on possible ways		
	to generate money,		
Additional information	Difficult to get awards for parents, the government to	Obstacles,	Barriers
	build bridges, parents need to visit schools, without	recommendations,	
	good relationship no progress, parents should pay	,	
	school development fund,		
Interview of			
• Interview of			
parents			
Reasons for choosing the	Like the educate offered, nearest school, to be able to	Positive perceptions	Perceptions
schools	observe school activities, make sure that children are		
	doing their school work,		
How parents support schools	Share knowledge with learners and with what they	Financial support, positive	Practice
1 11	can do, pay school development fund, buy stationery	climate, decision-making	
	and books, attend meetings, give advice, teach		
	stories, donate awards (floating trophy), serve in		
	school boards.		
Importance of parental	school boards, Discuss about education and school needs with	Good relationship	Practice
	Discuss about education and school needs with	Good relationship	Practice
	Discuss about education and school needs with teachers in meetings, focus on learners together,	Good relationship	Practice
	Discuss about education and school needs with teachers in meetings, focus on learners together, encourage teachers to work hard, need to take part in	Good relationship	Practice
nvolvement	Discuss about education and school needs with teachers in meetings, focus on learners together, encourage teachers to work hard, need to take part in education, support new and in experienced teachers		
involvement What parents would like to	Discuss about education and school needs with teachers in meetings, focus on learners together, encourage teachers to work hard, need to take part in education, support new and in experienced teachers To contribute to the provision of teaching to learn	Technical support, positive	Attitude,
involvement What parents would like to	Discuss about education and school needs with teachers in meetings, focus on learners together, encourage teachers to work hard, need to take part in education, support new and in experienced teachers To contribute to the provision of teaching to learn through lesson observation, materials in order to be		
involvement What parents would like to	Discuss about education and school needs with teachers in meetings, focus on learners together, encourage teachers to work hard, need to take part in education, support new and in experienced teachers. To contribute to the provision of teaching to learn through lesson observation, materials in order to be able to support children's learning at home, be	Technical support, positive	Attitude,
involvement What parents would like to	Discuss about education and school needs with teachers in meetings, focus on learners together, encourage teachers to work hard, need to take part in education, support new and in experienced teachers. To contribute to the provision of teaching to learn through lesson observation, materials in order to be able to support children's learning at home, be visited by teachers' at home, known by teachers,	Technical support, positive	Attitude,
nvolvement What parents would like to	Discuss about education and school needs with teachers in meetings, focus on learners together, encourage teachers to work hard, need to take part in education, support new and in experienced teachers. To contribute to the provision of teaching to learn through lesson observation, materials in order to be able to support children's learning at home, be visited by teachers' at home, known by teachers, motivates and excites them, be welcomed and treated	Technical support, positive	Attitude,
What parents would like to be allowed to do	Discuss about education and school needs with teachers in meetings, focus on learners together, encourage teachers to work hard, need to take part in education, support new and in experienced teachers. To contribute to the provision of teaching to learn through lesson observation, materials in order to be able to support children's learning at home, be visited by teachers' at home, known by teachers, motivates and excites them, be welcomed and treated as partners, contribute to teaching, advise teachers,	Technical support, positive climate	Attitude, Practice
What parents would like to be allowed to do Experiences of teachers'	Discuss about education and school needs with teachers in meetings, focus on learners together, encourage teachers to work hard, need to take part in education, support new and in experienced teachers To contribute to the provision of teaching to learn through lesson observation, materials in order to be able to support children's learning at home, be visited by teachers' at home, known by teachers, motivates and excites them, be welcomed and treated as partners, contribute to teaching, advise teachers, Well behaviours, respect, play major roles in	Technical support, positive	Attitude, Practice Perceptions
What parents would like to be allowed to do Experiences of teachers'	Discuss about education and school needs with teachers in meetings, focus on learners together, encourage teachers to work hard, need to take part in education, support new and in experienced teachers To contribute to the provision of teaching to learn through lesson observation, materials in order to be able to support children's learning at home, be visited by teachers' at home, known by teachers, motivates and excites them, be welcomed and treated as partners, contribute to teaching, advise teachers, Well behaviours, respect, play major roles in meetings, teachers' satisfaction with parents'	Technical support, positive climate	Attitude, Practice
What parents would like to be allowed to do Experiences of teachers'	Discuss about education and school needs with teachers in meetings, focus on learners together, encourage teachers to work hard, need to take part in education, support new and in experienced teachers To contribute to the provision of teaching to learn through lesson observation, materials in order to be able to support children's learning at home, be visited by teachers' at home, known by teachers, motivates and excites them, be welcomed and treated as partners, contribute to teaching, advise teachers, Well behaviours, respect, play major roles in meetings, teachers' satisfaction with parents' participation, good relationship, understand each	Technical support, positive climate	Attitude, Practice Perceptions
What parents would like to be allowed to do Experiences of teachers' attitude	Discuss about education and school needs with teachers in meetings, focus on learners together, encourage teachers to work hard, need to take part in education, support new and in experienced teachers To contribute to the provision of teaching to learn through lesson observation, materials in order to be able to support children's learning at home, be visited by teachers' at home, known by teachers, motivates and excites them, be welcomed and treated as partners, contribute to teaching, advise teachers, Well behaviours, respect, play major roles in meetings, teachers' satisfaction with parents' participation, good relationship, understand each other, let each other know about their mistakes	Technical support, positive climate Positive attitude	Attitude, Practice Perceptions Practice
What parents would like to be allowed to do Experiences of teachers' attitude What school should do to	Discuss about education and school needs with teachers in meetings, focus on learners together, encourage teachers to work hard, need to take part in education, support new and in experienced teachers To contribute to the provision of teaching to learn through lesson observation, materials in order to be able to support children's learning at home, be visited by teachers' at home, known by teachers, motivates and excites them, be welcomed and treated as partners, contribute to teaching, advise teachers, Well behaviours, respect, play major roles in meetings, teachers' satisfaction with parents' participation, good relationship, understand each other, let each other know about their mistakes Allow them to sit in lesson presentations, visit them	Technical support, positive climate Positive attitude Technical support, positive	Attitude, Practice Perceptions
What parents would like to be allowed to do Experiences of teachers' attitude What school should do to enhance relationship with	Discuss about education and school needs with teachers in meetings, focus on learners together, encourage teachers to work hard, need to take part in education, support new and in experienced teachers To contribute to the provision of teaching to learn through lesson observation, materials in order to be able to support children's learning at home, be visited by teachers' at home, known by teachers, motivates and excites them, be welcomed and treated as partners, contribute to teaching, advise teachers, Well behaviours, respect, play major roles in meetings, teachers' satisfaction with parents' participation, good relationship, understand each other, let each other know about their mistakes Allow them to sit in lesson presentations, visit them at home, feel valued, teach, continue meetings,	Technical support, positive climate Positive attitude Technical support, positive climate, attitude,	Attitude, Practice Perceptions Practice
What parents would like to be allowed to do Experiences of teachers' attitude What school should do to enhance relationship with	Discuss about education and school needs with teachers in meetings, focus on learners together, encourage teachers to work hard, need to take part in education, support new and in experienced teachers To contribute to the provision of teaching to learn through lesson observation, materials in order to be able to support children's learning at home, be visited by teachers' at home, known by teachers, motivates and excites them, be welcomed and treated as partners, contribute to teaching, advise teachers, Well behaviours, respect, play major roles in meetings, teachers' satisfaction with parents' participation, good relationship, understand each other, let each other know about their mistakes Allow them to sit in lesson presentations, visit them at home, feel valued, teach, continue meetings, respected, buy computers, build school libraries, buy	Technical support, positive climate Positive attitude Technical support, positive	Attitude, Practice Perceptions Practice
What parents would like to be allowed to do Experiences of teachers' attitude What school should do to enhance relationship with	Discuss about education and school needs with teachers in meetings, focus on learners together, encourage teachers to work hard, need to take part in education, support new and in experienced teachers To contribute to the provision of teaching to learn through lesson observation, materials in order to be able to support children's learning at home, be visited by teachers' at home, known by teachers, motivates and excites them, be welcomed and treated as partners, contribute to teaching, advise teachers, Well behaviours, respect, play major roles in meetings, teachers' satisfaction with parents' participation, good relationship, understand each other, let each other know about their mistakes Allow them to sit in lesson presentations, visit them at home, feel valued, teach, continue meetings, respected, buy computers, build school libraries, buy more reading books, increase chances of book	Technical support, positive climate Positive attitude Technical support, positive climate, attitude,	Attitude, Practice Perceptions Practice
What parents would like to be allowed to do Experiences of teachers' attitude What school should do to enhance relationship with parents	Discuss about education and school needs with teachers in meetings, focus on learners together, encourage teachers to work hard, need to take part in education, support new and in experienced teachers To contribute to the provision of teaching to learn through lesson observation, materials in order to be able to support children's learning at home, be visited by teachers' at home, known by teachers, motivates and excites them, be welcomed and treated as partners, contribute to teaching, advise teachers, Well behaviours, respect, play major roles in meetings, teachers' satisfaction with parents' participation, good relationship, understand each other, let each other know about their mistakes Allow them to sit in lesson presentations, visit them at home, feel valued, teach, continue meetings, respected, buy computers, build school libraries, buy more reading books, increase chances of book inspection, 2x per month	Technical support, positive climate Positive attitude Technical support, positive climate, attitude, relationship	Attitude, Practice Perceptions Practice
Importance of parental involvement What parents would like to be allowed to do Experiences of teachers' attitude What school should do to enhance relationship with parents Effect of parental support	Discuss about education and school needs with teachers in meetings, focus on learners together, encourage teachers to work hard, need to take part in education, support new and in experienced teachers To contribute to the provision of teaching to learn through lesson observation, materials in order to be able to support children's learning at home, be visited by teachers' at home, known by teachers, motivates and excites them, be welcomed and treated as partners, contribute to teaching, advise teachers, Well behaviours, respect, play major roles in meetings, teachers' satisfaction with parents' participation, good relationship, understand each other, let each other know about their mistakes Allow them to sit in lesson presentations, visit them at home, feel valued, teach, continue meetings, respected, buy computers, build school libraries, buy more reading books, increase chances of book	Technical support, positive climate Positive attitude Technical support, positive climate, attitude,	Attitude, Practice Perceptions Practice

How parent support is limited	Estrangement, alienation, low self esteem, teacher do not give us enough freedom to contribute to actual teaching in classrooms, limited chances of looking at children's work, monitor teachers' sufficient marking,	Parents are willing to get involved, positive attitude, are able, motivated	Barriers
Why parents find it difficult to contribute and support	Lack of understanding, preference of drinking, habit of not going to meetings, lack of school policy on involvement, lack of ownership of policies at school, disrespect, belief that parents do not understand education, limited freedom to participate in education of their children, illiterate, unemployment, nothing to eat in the house, no money to buy school uniform	Difficulties experienced by parents	Barriers
Additional comments	Emphasis of involvement by the government, children to be encouraged to work hard, parents to be encouraged to support education of their children		
Intermediate			
parental			
involvement schools			
Interview of			
professional			
educators			
Description of community	Small but fine, better understanding, visit school, old, responsible, send children to school, will be no uneducated child, supportive, build classrooms (sheds) donate money although poor	Demographic information, how community support	
Parental involvement (description)	Visit school, ensure learners' punctuality and attendance, monitor teaching, observe lessons, invited or not, children to school on time, attend meetings, interaction, encourage children to study hard, give children food and clothes, participate in school organization and development	Opportunities for knowledge development, technical support, power sharing, help with school activities at home, positive climate,	Practice
Academic education (description)	Teach vowels, letters, language, computation, writing, physical education, religious and moral education, how to read, write, count and talk properly, work with fellow learners, love each other, help each other, life skills, basic skills, care of environment, health safety and nutrition	Development of basic skills, positive climate,	Practice
Potential stake holders	Parents, they live with children, help us in teaching, responsible for teaching talking, safety, give food, know childhood, background, ministry, provide syllabi	Use of community resources, positive climate, technical support	Practice
Schools' responsibilities	Prepare daily lessons, teaching, monitor work, assess, grade learners' work, promote learners, inform parents, provide teaching and learning facilities and materials, make sure teaching according to syllabi,		Practice
Parents' responsibilities	Provide teaching and learning materials, provide clothes, feed children, will not sleep in class learners' wellbeing, send children to school on daily basis, come to school to motivate teachers, give moral support	Technical support, good relationship, positive climate	Practice
How schools work with stake holders	Invite them to school, observe teaching, teach stories, how to make pots, ask the to assist children with home work, involve then when experience problems with learners, inspect children's books, share ideas how to help poor performers, encourage them to give enough time for school work at home, special committees, policy formulation processes, discuss behaviours, get syllabi and scheme of work from the ministry	Involvement in policy formulation, classroom support/ technical support, educational opportunities for parents	Practice
Development opportunities	Tours excites learners and pleases parents, meetings,	Educational opportunities	Perceptions;

for parents	give advise how to be with children, guests from community to talk to parents on how to be with children, lesson observations, children act out, share information on HIV and AIDS	for knowledge development, use of community resources	Practice
Mechanisms to sustain involvement	Contact becomes daily practice,	Communication, positive climate	
Communication mechanisms	Meetings, letters, learners, neighbours, radios, churches, cellphones	Communication options	
Obstacles	Children refuse to go to school, parents undermine their authority, scares materials and resources, lack of buildings, lack of water, no building for libraries, lack of vision, regard invitation to schools a waste of time, learners represented by fellow children at meetings, sheds too cold during winter, children look after cattle, work in the field, unable to pay school development fund, overcrowded classrooms, no difficulties	Difficulties, low self- esteem, insufficient infrastructures, priority of other issues than education	Barriers
Strategies to address obstacles	Invite parents for discussions about children's weak nesses due to absenteeism, how this could be prevented, importance of attendance, parents bring children to school, parents give reports about children, parents donate whatever they have, baskets, pottery, millet, use principal's office as library, discourage children representation, ask parents to share the importance responding to invitations	Solutions: how schools deal with barriers	Barriers/How to deal with; Practice
Incompatible activities	Donation of money, cannot think of any, asking community members to teach because they lack understanding, overcrowded classrooms,	How they deal with, Barriers	Practice
Additional comments	Thanks for choosing our school for 1 st and 2 nd round, parents must feel free to share with schools, good if parents and teachers work together to produce leaders for tomorrow, respect my visit, visit emphasized the idea of making parents comrades in children's education	Relationship	Perception; Practice
• Interview of			
Parents Reasons for choosing the school	Closeness, likes the education offered,	Attitude	Perception
How parents support the school	Always visit, donate for building infrastructure, pay school development fund, remind learners of homework, send the to school on time, ask the what they have done at school daily, assist children when doing homework	Good relationship, assist with school related activities,	Practice
Importance of parent support	Parents loose if they do not support children, education is important, do not want to be blamed, want children to be educated, development and civilization, create good relationship between parents and teachers, protect children from cold weather	Positive climate, high aspirations	Perception
What parents would like to be allowed to do more	Sustainable relationship, visit, observe, assist teaching, look into children's books, encourages them to motivate learners to work at home,	Technical support	Practice
Experience of teachers' attitude	Respect, mutual discussion, welcome, permitted to visit, good relationship, teachers inform them what happens at school, problematic learners, parents attend to them	Positive climate, good relationship	Perception
What school should do to enhance relationship	Proclaim rules, principals with same rules, provide information to enable parents to assist, create good relationship, school board to monitor attendance starting and closing time, parents to observe, monitor lesson planning and preparations	Opportunities for knowledge development, good relationship,	Perception; Practice
Effect of parental support	Children do well, become committed, well performance, always do homework	Importance of parental involvement	Perception
How parent support is limited	No limitation, no idea, not really		

Parents' difficulties to contribute and support	Absenteeism, late-coming, defensive parents, lack of understanding, insufficient teaching aids, insufficient classrooms, lack of water, too much drinking, work at home, habit of sending children to school and not bother they learn or not	Illiteracy, poverty	Barriers
Additional comments	More information, educational opportunities	Parents desire opportunities for knowledge development, indicate understanding and have high aspirations for their children	Perceptions
Low parental involvement schools			
 Interview of professional 			
educators Description of a community	Good relationship between community members and school, most parents not educated, do not motivate learners to love learning, do not know the value of education, some understand, respond to invitations, children do not perform beyond grade 10, guardians do not use financial support for orphans' education, children live and grow in poverty, do not go anywhere in life, uncommitted, weak in sending children to school	Difficulties experienced in the process of parental involvement	Perceptions; experience; Practice
Parental involvement (description))	Visit school, relationship with teachers, monitor teachers' work, assist children at home with schoolwork, pay school fund, do activities at school, ask children what they learn at school, do observation, participate in teaching, provide labour, suggestion on school problems, monitor quality of teachers' work, provide children with food before they come to school, send children to school on time, reduce hose chores.	Parental involvement is when parents are contributing to financial and material support, good relationship, positive climate, creation of educational opportunities for parents	Practice
Academic learning (description)	Education that shapes the child's future, makes the child becomes somebody and help the nation, child respect norms and values, teach reading, writing counting and talking correctly – form better foundation, life development acceptable behaviours, welcoming visitors	Professional educators have high aspirations and expectations for their learners, regard academic education as teaching basic skills, teachers create positive climate for involvement,	Perceptions
Potential stakeholders	Ministry of education – provides teaching and learning materials, policies, syllabi, teachers – teach, parents – take care of children, send children to school, know the child's background, teach culture-related content, pay school development fund, teachers cannot educate children alone, teachers discuss learners' problems with, Community – first to be approached for school needs, contribute to the erection of buildings, children belong to the , nurses – explain to learners and parents how to prevent and take care of HIV and AIDS infected and affected people, business people provide transport and money	Potential stakeholders schools with whom schools share responsibility of learners'education, positive climate, financial support, use of community resources	Practice
Schools' responsibilities	Formulate school rules, keep order at school, distribute work, provide needed materials, teach children how to read and write	Usual responsibilites	Practice
Parents' responsibilities	Make parents the focus of relationship, assist parents to learn reading letters, paying school fund otherwise negotiate, provide clothes, food, send children to school on time, ask children what they learn at school, prepare children for social interaction, teach them to obey school rules, discuss learners' school	Creation of knowledge development opportunities, positive climate, involve parents in teaching (technical support) in teaching, have good	Practice

	related problems with teachers,	relationship	
How school work with stakeholders	Discuss school problems, learners late-coming to school, need for classroom observation, roles of parents, freedom to visit school, participation in lesson presentations, take decisions together, inform	Opportunities for knowledge development, provision of classroom technical support by	Practice
	community members that school belongs to them, ask for parents' advice, work with parents as friends, make parents work on school fence, involve them in money generating projects	parents, creation of positive climate, financial support	
Development opportunities for parents	All parents' meetings – discuss how parents can help children, importance of visiting schools, look at their children's work, classroom observations, special discussions for parents to poor performers, discuss importance of monitoring school progress	Creation of knowledge development opportunities for parents and positive climate to parental involvement, maintain of good relationship	Practice
Mechanisms to sustain involvement	Show and discuss children's performance with parents, award hard working learners, give parents certificates of appreciation, parent-teacher meetings every term, record discussions for next meetings referrals, provide agenda before every meeting	Communication options used by the schools, creation of knowledge development opportunities for parents	Practice
Communication mechanisms	Letters, meetings, individual and direct messages through learners, neighbours, churches, radios, morning assembly village headmen	Communication options used by the schools	Practice
Obstacles experienced	Absenteeism due to HIV and AIDS, death, funerals, other related diseases, learners who live with elderly people, lack of understanding, long distances, late-coming to meetings, teachers are unable to visit parents at home, children live alone, children are represented by fellow children at meetings, parents work far from home, parents misuse orphans' money poverty, parents do not make time to come to school, too much excuses	Problems experienced in the process of parental involvement	Barriers
Strategies for addressing obstacles	Headmen talk to their people, regional councilors explain, suspension, involve parents in school development discussions, teachers alternate, teachers visit parents at home	Use of community resources, community options, creation of positive climate	How to deal with barriers
Additional comments	Just thanks, ministry of education takes too long to deliver materials, no comment, nothing to say	Parents appreciate	
• Interview of parents			
Reasons for choosing the school	Nearest, children still small, education of children, liking, habit,	Just because they are the nearest schools	
How parents support schools	Being members of school boards, ask teachers to inform them when children do not arrive at school, tell children to learn, buy school uniform, pay school development fund, send children to school on a daily basis, accompany children until they arrive at school, give donations, provide teaching aids,	Parents are involved in decision-making bodies, they experienced good relationships with teachers, they contributed to the creation of positive climate, they provide financial support and classroom technical support, have high aspirations for their children	Practice
Importance of parent support	Children will not be like us, children are educated, education produces teachers, nurses, officers, for children to get jobs, children will help, children will develop the school further	Parents have high aspirations	Perceptions
What parents would like to be allowed to do	School board members to talk to parents, reprimand them to release children to go to school, contribute other things than money, teach stories and how to make traditional materials	Use of community resources, involvement of parents in classroom technical support	
Experience of teachers' attitude	Fine, discuss learners' problems together, good treatment, respect trust, confidentiality about	Positive attitude towards involvement	Perceptions

	problems, some parents do not cooperate with schools,		
What schools should do enhance relationship	Development, learners' progress discussion of problems a habit, contact parents when there is a problem, increase buildings	Communication options used by schools	Perceptions
Effects of parental support	Children change attitude towards learning and become serious, committed, progress well, become somebody educated in life, learners understand	Importance of parental involvement	Perceptions
How parent support is limited	Poverty and unemployment prevents parents from paying school development fund, lack of understanding of education, unable to identify needs and mistakes, teachers' weaknesses	Difficulties experienced by parents	Barriers
Difficulties experienced by parents to contribute and support	Lack of cooperation among parents, division, misunderstanding, lack of understanding, lack of communication from parents, lack of income,	Difficulties experienced by parents	Barriers
Additional comments	Parents can provide teaching aids, no comments	Parents provide technical and material support	



Appendix G: Objectives of the interview questions

Objectives of the interview questions for Professional educators

Interview question asked (for professional educators)	Reason for asking the question	What you wish to do with evidence
1. What is your name and where did you do your teacher education?	To establish a good rapport with the interviewee and learn the institutional provider of his/her professional training.	Introduction questions aimed at establishing professional background of and forming rapport with an interviewee.
2. What is your major?	To determine their professional educational background and to find out whether the interviewee had been appropriately placed.	To find out whether the interviewee was teaching the level and the subject he/she was trained to teach.
3. Do you live in this community?	To find out whether the interviewee was part of the community.	To establish the interviewee's relation to the community.
4. What is the community like?	To find out whether the interviewee knew the community he/she is expected to work with.	To learn about the community in which the school is situated.
5. How would you define parental involvement?	To establish the interviewee's knowledge and understanding of parental involvement.	To secure the interviewees' concept of involvement
6. How would you describe academic education?	To establish the interviewees' knowledge and understanding of academic learning.	To discover the interviewees' concept of academic learning.
7. Who are the potential stakeholders with who you share the responsibility for the academic growth of learners? Why do you regard them potential stakeholders?	To ascertain whether they are aware of partnership between themselves and learners' homes.	To determine their understanding of the importance of working with parents in children's education.
8. How do you work with the stakeholders to support the learners' academic learning?	To determine whether they involve parents in academic activities for educating learners.	To discover the strategies interviewees normally use to involve parents in academic activities.
9. What roles in children's education should be the sole responsibility of schools and why?	To determine their understanding of their roles and responsibilities in children's education.	To establish their comprehension of their (school's) roles and responsibility regarding children's education.
10. What roles in children's education do you think should be the sole responsibility of families and why?	To determine their understanding of the roles and responsibilities of families in children's education.	To uncover their perception regarding the roles and responsibilities of families in children's education.
11. What development opportunities does your school organise for involving parents in learners' academic education?	To determine whether schools organize developmental opportunities for parents as part of the processes of involving parents.	To discover developmental opportunities schools provide to parents as a means of empowering them for active involvement.
12. What support mechanisms and strategies does your school have in place to sustain	To establish how schools maintain their processes of actively involving parents in education of learners.	To discover sustainable methods and procedures for active parental involvement in education of



active parental involvement in children's		learners.
academic education?		
13. Do you think these mechanisms are good	To determine their rationality behind using those mechanisms.	To establish justifications for specific methods of
and feasible for parents of this community?		involving rural parents in learners' education.
14. What mechanisms and options do you use	To determine whether schools communicate with parents and if	To establish the communication options schools
to communicate with parents for the benefit	so, how.	use to get in touch with parents.
of learners' learning?		
15. What obstacles do you experience in	To determine the stumbling blocks to parental involvement.	To establish the main stumbling blocks and area of
promoting parental involvement in		needs.
supporting learners' academic learning?		
16. What do you think are the causes of those	To determine the sources and grounds of obstacles to	
obstacles?	involvement.	
17. How do you overcome those obstacles?	To determine whether schools do something to address the	To establish strategies for improvement.
	obstacles.	
18. What involvement activities and	To determine their knowledge of appropriate activities as	To expose the compatible involvement activities
strategies are not compatible with this	determined by the living conditions of the community.	and strategies with the rural condition.
community's living condition and why?		
19. Are there any other comments that you	To accentuate any other issue of concern to respondents.	To establish any ideas vital to respondents but not
would like to share with me in relation to		covered by questions.
parental involvement in children's academic		
education either at your school or in general?		

Objectives of interview questions for parents

Interview question asked (for parents)	Reason for asking the question	What you wish to do with evidence
1. What is your name?	To establish a good rapport with the interviewee.	Introductory question like that aimed at forming
		rapport with an interviewee.
2. How many children do you have at this	To determine the number of children the interviewee had at the	
school?	school.	
3. What makes you to choose this specific	To determine the interviewee's rationale for choosing the specific	To establish the interviewee's perception of the
school for your child(ren)?	school for his/her child.	school.
4. How do you support the school to make	To determine whether an interviewee contributes to the	To establish specific support parents give to
sure that your wishes will be fulfilled?	fulfillment of his/her wishes.	schools for the sake of their children's education.
5. Why do you think it is important for you to	To determine whether an interviewee is aware of his	To establish parents' understandings of the
support the school?	responsibility of supporting schools in education of his/her child.	importance of parental involvement.
6. What exactly would you like the school to	To determine whether an interviewee receives freedom of	To establish things parents would like to do freely
allow parents do as part of their support to	supporting his/her child in any form.	as part of their contribution for their children's
contribute to the academic learning of their		learning.
children in school?		



7. Describe the attitude you as a parent normally experience from the teachers and	To determine an interviewee's experience of teachers and principals' attitude towards them (parents).	To establish the relationship that exists between parents, teachers and principals.
the principal of this school?		
8. What would you like to see the school	To determine whether parents are satisfied with the existing	To establish suggestions for improving the
doing for parents to enhance the relationship	relationship between themselves and teachers and principals.	relationship between parents, teachers and
between the school and parents?		principals.
9. What effect made by the parents' support	To determine whether an interviewee monitors his/her	To establish the effect of parental involvement in
for school in terms of academic education of	child(ren)'s learning to find out whether their contributions make	learners' academic education.
children, have you noticed?	any difference in learners' academic education.	
10. Where do you think the parents' support	To determine the extent to which an interviewee appreciate the	To establish limitations for parental involvement.
for children's academic growth is limited and	opportunity for supporting his/her child(ren)'s academic	
why?	education.	
11. What makes it difficult for you and other	To determine whether an interviewee experiences difficulties in	To establish the stumbling blocks for parental
parents to contribute to and support the	his/her endeavor to support his/her child(ren)'s academic	involvement.
children's academic education?	education.	
12. What else would you like to tell me about	To accentuate any other issue of concern to an interviewee.	To establish any ideas vital to parents but not
parental involvement?		covered by questions.