

## **The Role of Artificial Intelligence in the Advancement of Homeschooling and Its Implications for Public Educational Policies**

**Vinicius Iuri de Menezes<sup>1</sup>, Eliana Marques Zanata<sup>2</sup>, Éder Pires de Camargo<sup>3</sup>**

### **ABSTRACT**

Homeschooling is an alternative form of education that has grown in popularity in several countries around the world. Homeschooling is characterized by the absence of a formal educational institution, such as schools or daycare centers, and the fact that learning is carried out within the family environment.

**Keywords:** Artificial intelligence, Homeschooling, Education.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Homeschooling, It is an alternative form of education that has grown in popularity in several countries around the world. It is characterized by the absence of a formal educational institution, such as schools or daycare centers, and the fact that learning is carried out within the family environment. Although there are many reasons for families to opt for homeschooling, the main ones are dissatisfaction with the traditional education system and the search for a more personalized education (ARRUDA, 2017).

However, homeschooling is not without its challenges. Families who opt for the home schooling They face the need to provide a wide range of learning resources and activities for their children, which can be challenging in terms of time and resources. Additionally, many parents have difficulty finding the right educational resources and tools for their children that cater to individual and learning needs. In this sense, artificial intelligence can play an important role in the teaching process along with the proposal of the homeschooling, as a possibility to mitigate these challenges and provide opportunities for individualized learning.

Thus, it is important to understand the concept of artificial intelligence,

---

<sup>1</sup> São Paulo State University "Júlio de Mesquita Filho" – São Paulo, Doctoral student in the Graduate Program in Science Education at the São Paulo State University "Júlio de Mesquita Filho", ORCID: 0000-0002-4313-2076, E-mail: [vinicius.menezes@unesp.br](mailto:vinicius.menezes@unesp.br)

<sup>2</sup> São Paulo State University "Júlio de Mesquita Filho" – São Paulo, Doctoral and Advisor Professor of the Graduate Program in Teaching for Basic Education at the São Paulo State University "Júlio de Mesquita Filho", ORCID: 0000-0003-2345-1827, E-mail: [eliana.zanata@unesp.br](mailto:eliana.zanata@unesp.br)

<sup>3</sup> São Paulo State University "Júlio de Mesquita Filho" – São Paulo, Associate Professor and Advisor of the Graduate Program in Science Education at the São Paulo State University "Júlio de Mesquita Filho", ORCID: 0000-0003-2577-9885., E-mail: [eder.camargo@unesp.br](mailto:eder.camargo@unesp.br)



Intelligence is not yet something that has an exact definition. It can be briefly said that it is associated with understanding, reasoning, interpretation, and the use of acquired knowledge to solve proposed situations and problems (MICHAELIS, 2018b). Knowing the individual meanings of these two words, Artificial Intelligence is the making of machines with the ability to learn, which are previously programmed, making use of well-designed and complex algorithms that provide decision-making, speculation and even interactions based on the data provided. (DAMACENO; VASCONCELOS, 2018, p. 12).

Artificial intelligence systems can provide personalized learning resources and tools for each student, identifying their individual needs and abilities, and tailoring the teaching approach to meet their specific needs. This can help ensure that each student receives the education that best meets their needs and abilities, meaning it could have the potential to transform education in many ways, and *homeschooling* is no exception.

Still, it is important to carefully evaluate the implications of artificial intelligence on the *homeschooling* and its implications for education policies. However, it is essential to understand and define contexts in which the proposal of *homeschooling* It is necessary and characterized as a minimally restricted environment for the formal educational process of children and young people. These policies should be regulated to promote personalized learning while protecting students' rights and ensuring the quality of teaching. Therefore, the objective of this article is to investigate the presence of artificial intelligence in the advancement of *homeschooling* and its implications for education policies. The advantages and disadvantages of the *homeschooling*, as well as the potential applications of artificial intelligence in this teaching model. In addition, the implications of artificial intelligence technologies for educational policies will be examined, considering the ethical, legal, and regulatory challenges involved in the use of this technology in homeschooling.

## **HOMESCHOOLING**

Homeschooling, also known as homeschooling, is an educational proposal that has gained more and more attention in several countries around the world. This model of education involves the practice of educating children and young people at home, with enrollment in a formal school aimed at monitoring and certifying the advancement in schooling levels. Parents or guardians take responsibility for developing academic content, usually following a specific curriculum.

The definition and concept of homeschooling can vary in different contexts and countries. Some education systems define homeschooling as education that is delivered exclusively at home, while others allow families to supplement formal education with homeschooling. Homeschooling can be based on different educational philosophies, such as traditional methods, alternative pedagogical approaches, or even the complete customization of teaching according to the child's individual needs. However, an unequivocal



reflection and observation is that in order for this system to be adopted, the family must have financial and cultural support, which is the reason for the higher incidence of this modality in developed countries. In other words, neoliberalism is present as one of the foundations of homeschooling (OLIVEIRA; BARBOSA, 2017)

Although homeschooling is an ancient practice, its popularity and acceptance have increased in recent decades (Ray, 2011). The motivations for adopting homeschooling according to Kunzman (2012) can vary widely among families, including concerns about the quality of traditional education, a desire to transmit family values and beliefs, dissatisfaction with the school environment, or even the specific needs of children with health conditions or disabilities.

However, it is important to point out that homeschooling is still a controversial topic. While some proponents argue that it offers greater flexibility, individualization, and parental involvement in education, critics point to concerns about children's socialization, the development of social skills, and the lack of external oversight or evaluation of the quality of education offered at home (Barbosa, 2013).

Homeschooling is an alternative form of education that has grown in popularity in several countries around the world. *Homeschooling* is characterized by the absence of a formal educational institution, such as schools or daycare centers, and the fact that learning is carried out within the family environment. Although there are many reasons for families to opt for homeschooling, he points out that the main ones are dissatisfaction with the traditional education system and the search for a more personalized education. (West, 2009; Vieira, 2012).

Define *homeschooling* It can be challenging, as practices vary depending on each family's preferences and needs. However, at its core, the *homeschooling* It involves homeschooling, with parents playing the role of teachers and using resources and materials to promote their children's learning.

According to Barbosa (2013, p.17):

It is worth emphasizing the possibility of different ways of carrying out and practicing *homeschooling*, through a structured study (following programs and schedules of activities) or a free study based on the children's interests; carried out at home or in other open spaces and/or public places; with the use of local educational resources or not; or even in a combination of two or more forms.

Parents' motivations for choosing *homeschooling* are diverse and may include concerns about the quality of traditional education, dissatisfaction with the school environment, a desire to provide a personalized education tailored to the child's individual needs, among others. Research shows that some of the common reasons for *homeschooling* adoption (Bernardes, 2013) include concerns about safety in schools, dissatisfaction with teaching methods, and a desire to impart specific religious or cultural values.



However, the *homeschooling* It is not without its challenges. One of the main challenges faced by families who opt for this type of education is the need to ensure that their children receive a complete and balanced education. Parents should be able to provide a variety of educational resources and activities, ensuring that their children develop academic, social, and emotional skills appropriately. In addition, social isolation is often pointed out as a challenge, since students in *homeschooling* may have fewer opportunities to interact with their peers.

In the context of national education policies, the *homeschooling* It has been treated differently in different countries. Tancredi (2023) shows that some countries, such as the United States, have laws that allow the *homeschooling* and establish clear guidelines for parents who want to homeschool their children. In these options, it is common for parents to have to meet specific requirements, such as presenting a teaching plan, undergoing periodic evaluations, or having minimum educational qualifications.

On the other hand, there are countries that take a more restrictive approach to *homeschooling*. In some nations, homeschooling is banned or heavily regulated, requiring compelling justifications and strict oversight by education authorities.

For Tancredi (2023), national education policies in relation to *homeschooling* reflect different perspectives and concerns. Some governments argue that formal schooling is key to ensuring socialization, diversity of experiences, and access to adequate educational resources. They see homeschooling as an option that can lead to gaps in education, lack of control, and even educational neglect.

On the other hand, advocates of the *homeschooling* They argue that this approach allows for greater personalization of teaching, allowing parents to cater to their children's individual needs and interests. They emphasize the ability to provide a safe and welcoming learning environment that is free from negative influences found in some schools. In addition, they argue that homeschooling can be a valid alternative for families who face specific challenges, such as children with special needs or health difficulties (Agostini; Rigoni, 2023).

As artificial intelligence (AI) advances, a new field of possibilities opens up for the *homeschooling*. AI can play an important role in overcoming challenges and enhancing the homeschooling experience. For example, AI systems can provide personalized educational resources that are tailored to each student's needs and learning pace. Additionally, AI can help parents assess their child's educational progress by providing data-driven analysis and feedback.

However, it is important to consider the ethical and legal implications of using AI in the context of the *homeschooling*. The privacy of student data, the quality and reliability of AI resources, as well as the role of parents and the oversight of education authorities, are critical issues that need to be addressed in national education policies.



Or *homeschooling* It is a modality of education that attracts more and more families in different countries. National education motivations, challenges, and policies related to homeschooling vary widely. The introduction of AI in the context of the *homeschooling* It brings new perspectives and possibilities, but it also requires careful analysis of the ethical and legal implications involved. It is critical that national education policies consider these developments and are adapted to ensure quality, equity, and the protection of the rights of students who are being educated at home.

## **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

Artificial intelligence (AI) has revolutionized several areas and fields of knowledge, and education is no exception. In the context of home schooling, AI can play a key role in advancing and improving this teaching modality, offering significant benefits to both parents and students.

AI refers to the ability of machines to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence. In education, AI can be applied in a variety of ways to support personalized learning and provide educational resources that are tailored to each student's individual needs.

One of the key benefits of AI in homeschooling is the ability to provide personalized educational resources. AI systems can analyze each student's strengths and weaknesses, identifying knowledge gaps and tailoring learning content accordingly. This allows students to advance at their own pace and receive individualized support, ensuring that they reach their full academic potential.

Additionally, AI can provide learning resource recommendations based on learners' preferences and interests. Recommendation algorithms can suggest educational materials, books, videos, and activities that align with each student's topics of interest, making learning more engaging and motivating.

Another application of AI in the *homeschooling* is the use of *chatbots* Educational. These virtual assistants can provide support and guidance to students, helping them answer questions, explain concepts, and offer immediate feedback. The *chatbots* They can be programmed to answer specific questions and even provide personalized explanations, acting as virtual tutors available at any time.

AI has also been used to enhance student assessment in the context of home schooling. AI systems can analyze students' performance on activities and assignments, identifying patterns, knowledge gaps, and areas that need to be reinforced. This allows parents to monitor their child's progress more efficiently and make educational decisions based on objective data.

However, it is important to recognize that the use of AI in homeschooling also presents challenges and ethical considerations. The privacy of student data is a key concern. AI systems must ensure the safety and security of students' personal data by adhering to strict regulations and privacy policies.

Additionally, the reliability and quality of AI-based educational resources are issues that need to be addressed. It's essential for parents and educators to be able to trust the recommendations and AI-generated



content. This requires careful development and validation of AI algorithms, as well as ongoing collaboration between education experts and computer scientists.

National education policies should keep pace with the advancement of AI in homeschooling, establishing clear guidelines for the ethical and responsible use of this technology. Policies should address issues related to privacy, quality of educational resources, parental supervision, and specific regulations to ensure the effectiveness and fairness of the use of AI in the context of homeschooling.

In short, artificial intelligence is transforming homeschooling, providing exciting opportunities for personalized learning and enhancing students' educational experience. AI's ability to provide personalized educational resources, individualized guidance, enhanced assessment, and relevant recommendations holds promise for the future of homeschooling. However, it is critical that national education policies keep pace with these changes, ensuring that the use of AI is ethical, safe, and of high quality.

## **IMPLICATIONS FOR NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICIES**

Home *schooling*, as a modality of homeschooling, combined with the advancement of artificial intelligence (AI), has significant implications for national education policies. As more families opt for homeschooling and AI plays an increasingly relevant role in education, it is essential that education policies are adapted to address these changes and ensure quality, equity, and the protection of students' rights.

In this regard, national policies should establish criteria for parents who wish to opt for home schooling, requiring teaching plans, periodic assessments, and ensuring that parents have the necessary educational qualifications to provide an adequate education for their children. At the same time, it is essential that these policies are not overly restrictive, allowing for flexibility and adaptability to accommodate the individual needs and preferences of families.

Another important implication for national education policies is the recognition and regulation of the use of artificial intelligence in the context of home schooling. AI has the potential to improve the quality of homeschooling by providing personalized resources, immediate feedback, and individualized guidance for students. However, it is critical that national policies establish clear guidelines on the ethical and responsible use of AI, ensuring the privacy of student data, the reliability of AI-based educational resources, and proper oversight by parents and education authorities.

In addition, national policies should encourage collaboration between education experts and computer scientists to develop and validate AI systems used in home schooling. This collaboration is essential to ensure that AI algorithms are built on solid pedagogical evidence and that they are tailored to the specific needs of students at home.

A critical aspect that must be considered in national education policies is equity in access to home schooling and AI. It is important to ensure that all families, regardless of their socioeconomic background,



have the opportunity to opt for homeschooling and benefit from the use of AI in homeschooling. This requires providing adequate resources and support for families who may face financial barriers or lack of access to technology. National policies should also address the need for training and capacity building for parents who choose to homeschool, ensuring that they are prepared to meet the challenges and make the most of the available resources.

Another important aspect is collaboration and communication between homeschooling parents and education authorities. National policies should establish channels of dialogue so that parents are heard and have their concerns and needs considered. This could include setting up working groups or advisory committees consisting of parents, educators, AI experts, and government representatives. This ongoing collaboration is critical to ensuring the quality and effectiveness of home schooling and the application of AI in this context.

In summary, the growth of home schooling and the advancement of artificial intelligence have profound implications for national education policies. It is essential that policies are updated and adapted to recognize and regulate home schooling as a legitimate form of education, establishing clear and flexible criteria to ensure quality and equity. At the same time, it is crucial that policies address the ethical and responsible use of AI in the context of home schooling, protecting the privacy of student data, ensuring the reliability of AI-based educational resources, and fostering collaboration between education experts and computer scientists. Only with proper national policies can we harness the full potential of homeschooling and AI to provide quality, personalized, and inclusive education for homeschooled students.

In Brazil, the practice of homeschooling is currently considered illegal according to the understanding of the Federal Supreme Court (STF). In 2018, the Supreme Court ruled on Extraordinary Appeal (RE) 888.815/RS, which discussed the constitutionality of homeschooling. At the time, the majority of the justices decided that the Federal Constitution of 1988 and the Law of Guidelines and Bases of National Education (Law No. 9,394/1996) do not explicitly provide for home schooling as a modality of regular education.

According to the Supreme Court's decision, homeschooling is not provided for in Brazilian law, which makes it illegal. The justices considered that face-to-face education in schools is the model adopted in the country and that homeschooling does not meet the constitutional principle of compulsory and universal education.

However, it is important to note that this decision by the Supreme Court did not explicitly prohibit home schooling, but rather considered that the practice is not supported by current legislation. Thus, homeschooling remains an illegal practice in Brazil, unless there is a specific regulation that authorizes it.

Despite the illegality, some Brazilian families have sought legal alternatives to ensure their children's education at home. Some cases have reached the courts, in which families plead for individual permits for



homeschooling on grounds such as freedom of education, fundamental family rights, and constitutional principles.

These individual authorizations are granted on a case-by-case basis, through court decisions, and do not set a general precedent. Therefore, although it is possible to obtain a judicial authorization for home schooling in certain situations, this permission is specific to the case at hand and does not generate a broad and uniform regulation for all interested parties.

In the legislative sphere, there are proposals for bills in progress in the National Congress that aim to regulate homeschooling. These projects seek to establish criteria, guidelines, and obligations for families who opt for home schooling, ensuring the quality of education offered at home, the evaluation of students, and the supervision of educational authorities.

However, to date, none of these bills have been passed and converted into legislation. Therefore, homeschooling remains without a specific regulation in Brazil, and the practice of home schooling is still considered illegal, except in exceptional cases where a judicial authorization is granted.

## **APPLICATION EXAMPLES**

Through advanced content recommendation systems and intelligent chatbots, AI supports students and parents by making it easy to access relevant learning resources and providing assistance when questions arise. Let's explore some examples of how AI is being applied to improve homeschooling.

One of the key benefits of AI in the context of homeschooling is the ability to provide personalized learning content recommendations. AI-based content recommendation systems utilize sophisticated algorithms to analyze student profile, preferences, and performance in order to identify learning materials and resources that are most relevant and appropriate for their educational progress.

For example, imagine an AI system that analyzes a student's interests and skills and, based on that information, suggests books, videos, online courses, and hands-on activities related to their interests. This allows students to discover new learning resources that align with their personal interests, making the homeschooling experience more engaging and motivating.

Additionally, AI can also be used to create intelligent chatbots that provide instant support to students and parents when questions or difficulties arise. These chatbots are programmed to understand and answer frequently asked questions about different academic subjects, offering clear explanations and providing step-by-step guidance for solving specific problems.

For example, a student who is studying math at home can interact with a *chatbot* that assists them in understanding a specific concept or solving a complex mathematical problem. The *chatbot* can provide detailed explanations, illustrative examples, and even perform interactive practice exercises to consolidate





learning. In this way, AI offers individualized support to students, helping them overcome obstacles and advance their academic development.

Additionally, chatbots can also be a useful tool for parents, especially those who do not have in-depth training or knowledge in certain subjects. When questions arise or when parents need guidance on their child's educational progress, chatbots can provide clear answers and additional resources to help answer questions and offer practical support.

Another interesting application of AI in homeschooling is the utilization of adaptive learning platforms. These platforms utilize AI algorithms to identify students' needs and knowledge gaps, automatically adapting content and activities based on their individual performance and progress.

For example, an adaptive learning system can assess a student's performance on a particular topic and adjust the difficulty level of subsequent activities according to their understanding and abilities. This ensures that the student is challenged enough to move forward, while also avoiding frustrations caused by overly complex activities or boring due to activities that are too simple.

Here are a few more examples of how artificial intelligence is being applied to improve homeschooling:

- 1. Automated feedback:** AI can be used to provide automated feedback to students on their assignments and activities. For example, AI algorithms can analyze essay responses and offer suggestions for improvement, pointing out grammatical errors, structure issues, or offering tips for improving the clarity and cohesion of the text. This allows students to receive immediate feedback and hone their writing skills.
- 2. Virtual tutorials:** AI can be used to create interactive virtual tutorials, which guide students through different subjects. These tutorials can be designed to simulate the experience of a human tutor, providing detailed explanations, practical examples, and interactive exercises to promote understanding and application of knowledge.
- 3. Voice recognition:** AI-based voice recognition technology can be used to enhance the interaction between students and computers. Students can ask questions or provide answers through speech, and the AI system is able to interpret and respond appropriately. This allows students to have a more natural and efficient interaction with technology, especially for those who have difficulties in writing or reading.
- 4. Curriculum customization:** AI can help customize the curriculum to the individual needs of students. By analyzing each student's performance and learning preferences, AI algorithms can tailor content and activities to meet their specific needs. This ensures that students receive more personalized and targeted teaching, promoting more effective learning.



**5. Educational data analytics:** AI can be used to analyze large educational datasets and identify relevant patterns and trends. This data analysis can help in identifying learning gaps, monitoring student progress, and providing valuable insights for educational decision-making. Educators and parents can utilize this information to adjust teaching strategies and provide additional support to students when needed.

These are just a few examples of how artificial intelligence is being applied to improve homeschooling. As technology advances, new AI-powered applications and tools will continue to emerge, providing more opportunities to enhance homeschooling and provide an enriching and personalized learning experience for students.

## **FINAL THOUGHTS**

Throughout this article, we explore the role of artificial intelligence (AI) in advancing home schooling and its implications for national education policies. We discuss the advantages and challenges of homeschooling, as well as the possibilities offered by AI to overcome some of these challenges.

A review of the literature allowed us to understand that home schooling is a teaching modality that has gained prominence in different parts of the world, including Brazil. Although parents' motivations for choosing home schooling vary, it is important to recognize the importance of national education policies in dealing with this modality. In this regard, we discuss how different countries have approached home schooling in their regulations, from unrestricted permission to the imposition of specific restrictions and requirements.

In delving into the topic of artificial intelligence, we highlight application examples that illustrate how this technology is being used to improve homeschooling. Personalized content recommendation systems provide learners with access to relevant learning resources that align with their interests and abilities. Intelligent chatbots offer instant support, answering questions and providing practical guidance. In addition, adaptive learning platforms automatically adjust content according to students' progress and individual needs.

These applications of AI demonstrate the potential for personalization and one-on-one support that can significantly improve the homeschooling experience. However, it is important to point out that the use of AI in the educational context also presents ethical challenges and practical implications.

Regarding the political implications, the advancement of AI in home schooling raises important questions about the regulation and recognition of this teaching modality. National education policies should keep pace with technological developments and consider how AI can be appropriately and ethically



integrated in the context of homeschooling. This includes addressing issues related to student data privacy, equity of access to technologies, and properly training educators to harness the full potential of AI.

We suggest that future research should focus on deepening the understanding of the impacts of AI on home schooling, both from an academic and practical perspective. Investigating how AI can improve the effectiveness of homeschooling, promoting active student participation, and supporting the development of social-emotional skills are all promising areas to explore.

In addition, there is a need to continue the debate on the regulation of home schooling and the inclusion of AI in this context. Collaboration between governments, educators, researchers, and parents is key to establishing appropriate policies and ensuring that AI is used responsibly, ethically, and beneficial to all involved.

Artificial intelligence provides significant opportunities to improve homeschooling, personalize the curriculum, provide individualized support, and promote more effective and engaging learning. However, it is essential that these applications are considered within a broader context, taking into account the ethical, political and practical implications. By doing so, we can make the most of the potential of AI in home schooling and ensure quality education for students who opt for this modality, adequately preparing them for the challenges and opportunities of the future.



## REFERENCES

- AGOSTINI, Camila Chiodi; RIGONI, Larissa Morés. Educação Domiciliar no Brasil: mo(vi)mento em debate: Educação Domiciliar no Brasil: mo(vi)mento em debate. *Revista Espaço Pedagógico*, [S. l.], v. 29, n. 3, p. 997-1003, 2023. DOI: 10.5335/rep.v29i3.13893. Disponível em: <http://seer.upf.br/index.php/rep/article/view/13893>. Acesso em: 19 jun. 2023.
- ARRUDA, João Guilherme da Silva; PAIVA, Fernando de Souza. Educação domiciliar no Brasil: panorama frente ao cenário contemporâneo. *Eccos Rev. Cient.*, São Paulo, n. 43, p. 19-38, maio 2017. Disponível em [http://educa.fcc.org.br/scielo.php?script=sci\\_arttext&pid=S1983-92782017000200019&lng=pt&nrm=iso](http://educa.fcc.org.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1983-92782017000200019&lng=pt&nrm=iso). acessos em 23 jun. 2023.
- BARBOSA, Luciane Muniz Ribeiro. Ensino em casa no Brasil: um desafio à escola? 2013. 351 f. Tese (Doutorado em Educação) - Programa de Pós Graduação em Educação, Faculdade de Educação, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, 2013. Disponível em: [https://www.teses.usp.br/teses/disponiveis/48/48134/tde-07082013-134418/publico/LUCIANE\\_MUNIZ\\_RIBEIRO\\_BARBOSA\\_rev.pdf](https://www.teses.usp.br/teses/disponiveis/48/48134/tde-07082013-134418/publico/LUCIANE_MUNIZ_RIBEIRO_BARBOSA_rev.pdf). Acesso em 19 Jun. 2023.
- BERNARDES, Júlio. Pesquisa identifica razões que levam pais a optar por educação domiciliar. *Usp*, 2013. Disponível em: <https://www5.usp.br/noticias/sociedade/pesquisa-identifica-razoes-que-levam-pais-a-otpar-por-educacao-domiciliar/>. Acesso em 19 Jun. 2023.
- DAMACENO, S. S.; VASCONCELOS, R. O. INTELIGÊNCIA ARTIFICIAL: UMA BREVE ABORDAGEM SOBRE SEU CONCEITO REAL E O CONHECIMENTO POPULAR. *Caderno de Graduação - Ciências Exatas e Tecnológicas - UNIT - SERGIPE*, [S. l.], v. 5, n. 1, p. 11, 2018. Disponível em: <https://periodicos.grupotiradentes.com/cadernoexatas/article/view/5729>. Acesso em: 23 jun. 2023.
- KUNZAMAN, Robert. Education, Scholling ans Children´s Rights: the Complexity of Homeschooling. *Educational Theory*, vol. 62, n.1, p-75-89, 2012. Disponível em: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1741-5446.2011.00436.x>. Acesso em 02 Jun. 2023.
- RAY, Brian D. Homeschooling grow up. National Home education Research Institute, 2004. Disponível em: [https://hslida.org/docs/librariesprovider2/public/homeschooling-grows-up.pdf?sfvrsn=69e4f7d1\\_6](https://hslida.org/docs/librariesprovider2/public/homeschooling-grows-up.pdf?sfvrsn=69e4f7d1_6). Acesso em 10 Jun. 2023.
- TANCREDI, Silvia. Homeschooling. Brasil Escola. Disponível em: <https://brasilecola.uol.com.br/educacao/homeschooling.htm>. Acesso em 19 de Jun. 2023.
- VIEIRA, André de Holanda Padilha. Escola? Não, obrigado: um retrato da homescholling no Brasil. 2012. 76 f. Monografia (Bacharelado em Ciências Sociais) - Universidade de Brasília, Brasília, 2012. Disponível em: <https://bdm.unb.br/handle/10483/3946>. Acesso em 01 Jun. 2023.
- WEST, Robin. L. The harms of homeschooling. *The Institute for Philosophy and Public Policy*. v.29, n.¾, Summer/Fall, 2009. Disponível em: <https://www.educacaodomiciliar.fe.unicamp.br/sites/www.educacaodomiciliar.fe.unicamp.br/files/2022-07/The%20Harms%20of%20Homeschooling..pdf>. Acesso em 19 Jun. 2023.