Findings

In this study, researchers focused on families from Nottoway, Cumberland, and Prince Edwards. Researchers sent home five different activities for parents to do with their children. With these activities, we focused on if this improved involvement and relationships between both parents and children. After the activities were done, surveys were sent out to families from the Head Start Program to see improvement. After gathering these results, we took the quantitative results and researchers used IBM Statistical Package for Social Science Statistics (SPSS) ad R-Studio to gather tables and compare the involvement. The tables below were results gathered and compared to show if improvement was successful or if it wasn’t. These different tables below show the Chi-Squared Test, Independent Sample t-Test, and Pearson’s Correlation of the data.

 Table 1

*Chi-Squared Test of Parent Participation and Current Relationship with Child/Children*

Relationship Improvement Yes No P - Value

Not at all 1 5 0.08

Very Much 11 20

*Note*: *Note: X-Squared=21.804, df=14. p<.05\*, p<.01 \*\*, p<.001\*\*\**

Table 1 shows the Chi-squared Test of two different variables that shows improvement between parent and children. One variable that was used for table one was a question from the survey asking: has your child/children ever participated in an activity to this one in the past? And comparing it to the other question variable: On a scale from 0-10, how much did this activity help to improve you and your child’s/children’s relationship? (0=Not at all, 10=Very much). The table shows a significant difference at the p<.05 level. This is because the calculated X-Squared of 21.804 and the P-Value of 0.08 which means the null hypothesis is rejected. This means that there was improvement between the parent and children within their relationship in the household.

Table 2

*T-test using child/children assistance and number of individuals in the household*

 Variable Mean t-statistic

Full Household       7.62 1.651

Child assistance by parent 6.50

*Note*: \**p*<.05\*, *p<.01\*\*, p<.001\*\*\**

Table 2 shows the Independent Sample t-Test. In the table above, two variables were compared. One being if parents actually participated in the activities with their children which had the mean of 7.62 and the other variable being how much assistance does the child receive from doing the activates with a mean of 6.50. These two variables were compared and the t-Statistic equals out to 1.651 with a totaled p-value of 0.1085. With this value being compared, this number shows there is no significant difference between the variables.

**Pearson’s Correlation**

The questions consisted of how much they enjoyed the activity and if this activity improved their relationship between the child and the parent. Improvement of both parent and child relationship was predicted when engaged more into the activity. The findings to this shows a strong positive correlation (r=0.607). This shows that the relationship between both parent and child have enjoyed the activity and at the same time both relationships were improved. Although, given these results, these researchers does not know if this would continue being true if the population was larger.

**Conclusion**

Overall, with the data gathered, parent involvement was significantly improved by these in home activities. By using both IBM Statistical Package for Social Science Statistics (SPSS) and R-Studio, this showed improvement from participating in the activities. With the data collected and tables, this shows a significance overall. This means that the more involved the parent is, the more families are improved in their relationships.