**Findings**

Out of the 86 surveys that were sent home with the children of the Head Start program, the researchers received 45 surveys throughout the entirety of the study. The purpose of this study was to show that at home activities influence the parent and child relationship in low socio-economic families. Using the mixed methods study, quantitative data from the surveys was tested to see the correlation between being provided with at home activities and the improvement of the parent and child relationship. The researcher’s ran an independent t-test, Pearson’s correlation, and a chi squared to test if there was any significant difference between the variables.

**Independent t-test**

The researchers conducted an independent sample t – test in SPSS 25. The surveys were analyzed to find whether or not there was any significant difference between the means. The perceived independent variable being “Did anyone else living in your household participate in any of the activities”. The responses were defined by yes=1, or no=2; allowing the testing variable to be within two groups. The perceived dependent variable being “how much did this activity help to improve you and your child’s/children’s relationship”. The responses were measured on a 10- point likert-type scale (0=Not at all to 10=Very Much). The findings showed there was no significant difference regarding the parent and child’s relationship (M= 8.18; *SD* = 2.60) with the activities they had to perform (M = 8.33; *SD* = 2.90), *t*(38) = -.167, *p* = .87 (2-tailed).

**Table 1**

*Characteristics of activity improvement and household participation*

Pair Mean SD *t*

Parent/Child Improvement 8.18 2.60 -.167

Household participation 8.33 2.90 -.159

*Note: \* p >* .05. \*\* *p* > .001. *df* = 38.

**Pearson’s Correlation**

The researchers took how many families enjoyed an activity to predict how much it improved the parent and child relationship. Both variables were continuous which can be seen on a 10-point likert-type scale. The findings from the data indicates that there is a strong positive correlation (r=0.68) between the families who enjoyed and felt that it improved their relationship. The families that enjoyed doing the activities together was related to improving their relationship. When compared to a larger population the researchers do not know if the results would be the same.

**Chi squared**

The researchers compared how the parent and child relationship was before the activities to; how the activity improved the relationship between them. The chi squared test was run between both variables and the results are shown within the table below. The results show that the respondents’ relationships with their children were always mostly positive. The results also show that majority of the families that were “mostly positive”, stated that their relationship improved after the activity. The activities improved the parent and child relationship; which were already seen as healthy ones. Ultimately meaning that the longer the child and parent were involved with the activity; the more their relationship grew. There is significance difference between how the parent and child relationship was before the activity; and the improvement of the activity to the parent and child relationship. The null hypothesis is rejected at the .05 level, due to our p-value (.02) showing there is significant difference.

Table 1:

*Chi squared of rating of current parent and child relationship by improvement of the parent and child relationship after activity.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Did not Improve | Did Improve | x-squared |
| Mostly Negative | 0 | 0 | \*51.64 |
| Mostly Positive | 4 | 35 |  |

*Notes.* p<.05\*, p<.01\*\*, p<.001\*\*\*

**Conclusion**

Through the independent t – test, Pearson’s correlation, and chi squared; the researchers are able to fully understand the study. The study was developed to try to further understand the significance of at home activities on the parent and child relationship in low socio-economic families. Each test compared the p-value of the variables to the alpha levels of .05, .01, and .001; which then determined whether there was significance difference between the variables. The chi squared and Pearson’s correlation tests illustrated that at home activities on parent and child relationships showed significance difference. The researchers were not confident that when compared to a larger population the same results would be obtained. On the other hand, the independent t-test did not see any significance different between the variables. The different results show that the data is not able to be replicable through various trials of the study. Further researcher will need to be done pertaining to the study with a larger sample size.