

Findings

The research question for this study is “Do family fun time activities affect family involvement?” I am specifically focusing on race and its effect on family involvement. The dependent variable for this study is the parent’s involvement. Previous research has stated how family involvement in a child's education makes the child succeed academically.

For my T-Test, the dependent variable for the research is how engaged the family is in the activity/how well they work together. This variable was measured on a scale of zero to 10. On the scale zero is not at all, and 10 is a great amount. My independent variable for the study is race. Participants were asked to choose one or more races that they consider themselves to be. They had the choice of selecting White, Black, American Indian, Asian, Native Hawaiian, other, or prefer not to say. To run the T-test for the independent variable of race, I put the choices into two different groups. The first group is labeled White, and the second group is labeled as All other races. In the study, the mean for the category White is 6.681 and the mean for the category of all other races is 7.454. When applied the mean samples to the general population, the results of the T-test showed that there was no significant difference in the mean, between the categories of white and all other races.

The dependent variable for this Chi-square was the involvement of the family. This was asked on a scale of 0-10 scale. For the dependent variable, I re-coded the answers into two groups. The first group coded as “low involvement” from zero to 5. The second group is labeled “high involvement” which counts the scores 5-10. The independent variable for this Chi-square is race. Respondents chose either “white”, or “all else”. For Chi-square, I re-coded “white” as white. I re-coded “black”, “American Indian”, “Asian”, “native Hawaiian”, “other” and “prefer not to say” under all else. The lowest involvement for white respondents was 12

out of 34. The highest involvement for white respondents was 10 out of 32. The lowest involvement for all else respondents was 22 out of 34. The highest involvement of all else was 22 out of 32. According to the Chi-square results ($\chi^2 = 0.12$) there is no significant difference between these categories. Therefore, race does not influence family involvement.

According to the OLS regression table in Table 3, the dependent variable in this study is family involvement. This is measured on a zero to 10 scale. Zero is low involvement and 10 is the highest level of involvement. The independent variables in this chart are enjoyment and race. Enjoyment is measured on a zero to 10 scale. Zero is low enjoyment and 10 is the highest level of enjoyment. The other independent variable that is in the chart is race. Race is dummy-coded into three groups “White”, “Black” and “All else”. In model one for every unit increase in enjoyment, there is a 0.56 unit increase in involvement. It is significant at the $p < 0.001$ level. Model 1 explains 2.1% of the variation in this sample. In model two for every unit increase in enjoyment, there is a 0.57 unit increase in involvement. It is significant at the 0.001 level. The coefficient for black is 0.31. The coefficient for all else is 1.49. Model two explains 2.5% of the variation in this sample.

From the findings of the test which was conducted throughout the semesters, I have concluded that Race is not a factor in parental involvement. Although race has created barriers for parents and students being involved in their children's education, in the data we collected from Head Start, there is no significance in the results to determine that race affected parents' involvement. In Table 3, you can see the small change in data, but there is no big significance to generalize the data.

Table 1. T-Test for involvement by time spent talking during the activity

Race of Participants	Mean	t-statistic
White	6.681	-1.0151
All other Races	7.454	

Note. $P < .05^*$, $p < .01^{**}$, $p < .001^{***}$

Table 2. Chi-squared of parent involvement by race

Involvement	White	All Else	Total
Low Involvement	12	22	34
High Involvement	10	22	32
Chi-Square			0.12

Note: $p < .05^*$, $p < .01^{**}$, $p < .001^{***}$

Table 3. OLS Regression for Family Involvement

	Model 1	Model 2
Enjoyment	0.56***	0.57***
Race (White)		
Black		0.31
All Else		1.49
R^2	0.21	0.25

Note. $N=66$; $p < 0.05^*$, $p < 0.01^{**}$, $p < 0.001^{***}$