

Findings

Quantitative Findings

The research question we were seeking to answer and better understand was how educational attainment affected parent involvement. We ran numerous statistical tests such as chi-squared, T-tests, and Regression to compare the involvement of parents and their education level. We sought to see if there was a significance between the two variables. We ran tests on low and high involvement, no college and college, and a regression including race. Through the following tests we can see how significant education is on parent involvement.

Table 1.

Chi-squared of parent involvement by educational attainment

Involvement	No College	College	Total
Low Involvement	14	20	34
High Involvement	13	16	29
Chi-Square			.08

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

The dependent variable for this Chi-squared was the involvement of the parents. This was asked on a scale of 0-10. The low involvement was measured from 0-7 and high involvement was measured from 8-10. The independent variable for this Chi-squared was educational attainment of the parents. Respondents choose from, “some high school”, “high school or GED”, “certification from a trade or vocational school”, “some college”, “associate’s degree”, “bachelor’s degree”, and “graduate degree or more.” For this Chi-squared I re-coded the answers into two groups. The first group labeled “no college” has responses from “some high school”, “high school or GED”, and “certification from a trade or vocational school.” The second group

labeled “college” contains answers from “some college”, “associate’s degree”, “bachelor’s degree”, and “graduate degree or more.” The group that responded with the lowest involvement was the “no college” group with 14 responses. The group that responded with the highest level of involvement was the “college” group with 16 responses. The Chi-squared results were .08 there is no significant difference between the categories. Concluding, that parent’s educational attainment does not influence parent involvement.

Table 2.

T-test for involvement by Educational Attainment

Level of Education	Mean	t-statistic
No College	7.26	-0.34
College	7.03	

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

The dependent variable for this T-test is family engagement, and the independent variable is Educational Attainment among the parents. For family engagement we asked the families in a survey to rank their engagement in the activities we provided on a scale of 1-10. For the independent we asked parents “what is the highest degree of education you have completed?” They were provided with seven answer choices to choose from including “some high school”, “High school diploma or GED”, “certification from a trade or vocational school”, “some college”, “Associate’s degree”, “Bachelor’s degree”, and “Graduate degree or more”. For the purpose of this T-test I grouped some “high school”, “high school diploma or GED”, and “certification from a trade or vocational school” into the first group of “no college”. For the second group labeled “college” I compiled “some college”, “Associate’s degree”, “Bachelor’s

degree”, and “Graduate degree or more together”. The results from the T-test indicate that there is no significance between family engagement and educational attainment.

Table 3.
OLS Regression for Family Involvement

	Model 1	Model 2
Education	-0.00	-0.06
Race (White)		
Black		0.64
All Else		1.31
R ²	0.00	0.27

Note. N=66, p< .05*, p< .01**, p< .001***

This OLS regression table is data collected that compares family involvement and educational attainment. The dependent variable is family involvement, and this was asked on a scale of 0-10, 0 being the least involved and 10 being the most involved. Our independent variable for this regression is educational attainment and race. For educational attainment respondents choose from, “some high school”, “high school or GED”, “certification from a trade or vocational school”, “some college”, “associate’s degree”, “bachelor's degree”, and “graduate degree or more”. For race we dummy coded it into three groups labeled “White”, “Black”, and “All Else”. In the first model we compared educational attainment and family involvement. The coefficient for the first model is -0.00 which is a negative weak correlation with no significant

difference between educational attainment and family involvement. In model two we compared race to family involvement and educational attainment. The coefficient for “Black” is 0.64, the coefficient for “All Else” is 1.31, and the coefficient for educational attainment is -0.06. This shows that there is no significance between race, family involvement, and educational attainment.

Conclusion

The purpose of this research was to see the significance of educational attainment on parent involvement. Multiple tests were run comparing involvement to education levels. In table one there was no significance between the categories so therefore, educational attainment does not influence parent involvement. In table two the results from the T-test indicate that there is no significance between family engagement and educational attainment. In the third and final test There was no significance between race, family involvement, and educational attainment. In conclusion, all tests including chi squared, T-tests, and OLS regression have no significant correlation between parent involvement and educational attainment.