Table 4. OLS Regression of Education

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Model 1 | Model 2 |
| Enjoyment | -.01 | -.06 |
|  |  |  |
| Race (White) |  |  |
|  Black |  | 0.64 |
|  All Else |  | 1.31 |
|  |  |  |
| R2 | 0.00 | 0.03 |

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

The dependent variable was family enjoyment of Family Fun Time Activities. The independent variables were education and race of parents. Race was originally coded on a seven-point scale. Respondents chose either “White or Caucasian (includes Latino/Hispanic)”, “Black or African American”, “American Indian/Native American or Alaska Native”, “Asian”, “Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander”, “Other”, or “Prefer not to say”. For this OLS regression, race was dummy coded. “Race (White)” represents respondents who chose “White or Caucasian (includes Latino/Hispanic”, “Black” represents respondents who chose “Black or African American’, and “All Else” represents respondents who chose “American Indian/Native American or Alaska Native”, “Asian”, “Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander”, “Other”, or “Prefer not to say”. Parental education in Model 1 decreases .01 units for every one unit increase in enjoyment of the Family Fun Time Activities. Parental education in Model 2 decreases .06 units for every one unit increase in enjoyment. Therefore, it appears that parental education and enjoyment of activities are inversely related. These findings are not significant in Model 1 (p = 0.98) nor Model 2 (p = 0.66). The R2 statistic for Model 1 is 0.00, meaning that this model explains 0 percent of the variation in the dependent variable. The R2 statistic for Model 2 is 0.03, meaning that this model explains 0.3 percent of the variation in the dependent variable. There is no relationship between parental education and enjoyment of the activity.