Parents Demographics and Community Parenting

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study is to compare the influence of parents demographic on community parenting. The study compared parents' gender, age categories, level of education set up, in which they were brought up, position among siblings, marital status, employment status and the number of children to determine if there was any significant difference on their perception of community parenting. The study collected data from 32 parents belonging to one community. The data was analyzed using ANOVA and the results indicated parents demographics categories had significant difference on community parenting. However, marital status showed significant difference with categories on single and marital status. The study concluded that parents' demographics would similarly contribute to community parenting, hence any parent has capacity to support this practice. Community parenting is however more effectively practiced in a family of both father and mother.

KEY WORDS:parent demographics, community parenting

I.   INTRODUCTION AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Parenting is a role whose primary object of attention and action is the child and also fundamental to the survival and success of the human race. Everyone who has ever lived has interacted with at least a dimension of parenting and most adults in the world become parents. Community parenting emphasizes the significance of children not growing up in solitary but to be given an opportunity to interact with all possible community caregivers. Opinions about parenting abound, however, there is little solid scientific information or literature about community parenting and its relationship to parents' demographics (1). This study seeks to examine the influence of parental demographics on community parenting. Among the demographics considered include gender, education, age, upbringing set-up, employment status among others.

Gender differences among parents could affect the parent-child relationship with respect to how parents interacted with their children. For instant, people who have been raised by traditional parents may feel closer to their mothers because generally mothers tend to spend more time in taking care of children more than the fathers. Even in the modern society, mothers tend to spend most quality time with their children, speak to them, and show more care and being more protective than their fathers who are not often likely to have plenty of time with children.(2)Stephens, (2009) alludes to another gender difference between fathers and mothers in that; fathers are more likely to be overprotective of their daughters than their sons(2). Literature also has it that fathers emphasize intellectual development significantly more while mothers emphasize more on social development and that both emphasize intellectual development more for boys than girls. These and many other beliefs and values about raising children exist among parents in the United States (3). It would be interesting to find out how the gender difference would affect not only parenting but community parenting.

Education is either formal or informal. Formal education is knowledge and skills gained from school at different levels such as primary, high school and tertiary level. Informal education on the other hand is the lifelong process through which a person acquires and accumulates knowledge, skills, attitudes and insights from daily experiences and exposure to the environment. Parents with higher levels of education tend to have higher incomes and thus higher achievement expectationfor their children (4.This study sought to examine howparents' different levels of education would affect community parenting.

Rural and urban parents' perceptions of parenting were examined in the United States on four dimensions of child development: physical, intellectual, social, and emotional. Rural parents emphasized intellectual and emotional development morethan did urban parents who emphasized social development more

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significantly than did rural parents. Many parents acquire their beliefs about parenting from cultural myths and folk tales. In addition to holding some widely held cultural attitudes about raising children, parents undoubtedly also have personal beliefs and values that influence how they raise their children. In a sense, parents develop their own "implicit parenting theory" to guide them in the process. Implicit theories are rooted in cultural and reference group socialization and in individual and family experiences. Widespread availability of television, radio, newspapers and other media has had a homogenizing effect on both rural and urban parents' populations (Marotz-Baden, 1987). Rural and urban setting of parent's upbringing and effects on community parenting was an area of interest in this study.

Parental employment status is highly visible in parent-child relationship. Parental employment status in literature has been stated in many ways such as employed, unemployed, disabled and house wife. It has largely been used in studies which focus on the physical health of children. Research has also looked at parental unemployment and the serious effects that it can have on adolescents' psychological well-being. Parental employment status has been considered to be an important, although often disregarded, contextual factor that may influence parent-child relationships. Research still alludes to the belief that the children of "stay-at-home mothers" fair better psychologically and academically than those of employed mothers. However, the father's role as that of the sole breadwinner of the family is also becoming an outmoded custom. Employed parents have become the norm due to a combination of free education opening up access to women, the high cost of living fuelling the necessity for two-income households and feminism (5). This study focuses on several parental demographics some of which little or nothing literature has risen about how they relate to parenting and more so community parenting

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study adopted a descriptive, cross-sectional survey design. The descriptive research design allows collection of data from samples and drawing objective conclusions and if properly conducted, surveys provide quick and accurate means of assessing information. Survey was also considered appropriate as it assists a researcher to establish whether significant associations among variables exist at one point in time. The descriptive cross-sectional survey design is considered robust for determining effects of relationship studies and suitable for studies that aim to analyze a phenomenon, situation, problem attitude or issue by considering a cross-section of the population at one point in time. Data was randomly collected from a sample of 32 respondents in New Life Community in Nairobi Kenya usinga structured questionnaire. The data was analyzed using ANOVA for various study variables.

III. FINDINGS

The study considered ANOVA analysis as appropriate as it allows comparison of dependent variable means to determine if significant difference exist in the different sample categories of parents. The analysis results are organized according to study hypotheses.

Hypothesis 1: Parental gender has no significant difference on community parenting mean score.
The test results for the hypothesis are presented in tables 1a to 1c

Table 1a :Descriptive Statistics

Dependent Variable: community parenting

Gender	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Male	3.82538	.543378	17
Female	3.92050	.839385	15
Total	3.86997	.687684	32

The sample for the male and female categories of parents is relatively the same. Female parents show a higher mean score of 3.92 while that of male parents is 3.82. This indicates thatmotherscontribute more to community parenting compared to fathers. However, their standard deviation is quite high compared with that of fathers whose effect on community parenting seems more harmonized or similar. This could imply that though some mothers contribute to community parenting more effectively than fathers, a few mothers could be practicing community parenting at a much lower level than fathers in general.

To test the suitability of using ANOVA model on parental and community parenting analysis, the Laverne test showed significant value of 0.169 indicating that the variances in the samples means are equal hence appropriateness of the model whose results are presented in table 1b.

Table 1b: Laverne's Test of Equality of Error Variances

Dependent Variable: Community parenting

F	df1	df2	Sig.
1.986	1	30	.169

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Design: Intercept + Gender

Table 1c: Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Community parenting

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared	Noncent. Parameter	Observed Power[b]
Corrected Model	.072[a]	1	.072	.148	.703	.005	.148	.066
Intercept	478.115	1	478.115	983.230	.000	.970	983.230	1.000
Gender	.072	1	.072	.148	.703	.005	.148	.066
Error	14.588	30	.486					
Total	493.914	32						
Corrected Total	14.660	31						

a. R Squared = .005 (Adjusted R Squared = -.028)

b. Computed using alpha = .05

The test of between subjects effects results in table 1c give p-value=0.703 indicating that parental gender show no significant difference on the mean score of community parent. We therefore fail to reject the hypothesis that parental gender has no significant difference on community parenting mean score. Further, adjusted R Squared of 0.028 shows that parental gender explains only 2.8% variance on community parenting. The results imply that community parenting is not dependent on gender, hence fathers and mothers could equally contribute to the parentingpractice.

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant difference on community parenting mean based on parents' education level

Table 2a: Descriptive Statistics

Dependent Variable: community parenting

Education level	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Tertiary education level	4.15672	.441690	4
University education level	3.82901	.712300	28
Total	3.86997	.687684	32

The results in table 2a show a difference in the sample size with tertiary level of education category having only 4 parents compared to 28 at university education level. The mean is higher for tertiary at 4.157 with a lower standard deviation of 0.441 compared to university level whose mean is 3.829 and higher standard deviation of 0.712. This implies that parents with tertiary education could contribute more to community parenting compared to those with university education and also in a more similar extent.

Table 2b: Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances

Dependent Variable: community parenting

F	df1	df2	Sig.
.825	1	30	.371

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Design: Intercept + education level

The p-value of 0.371 in Levene test in table2b indicate equal variance in the two samples are equal which meets the assumption of ANOVA model whose results are in table 2c.

Table 2c: Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: community parenting

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared	Noncent. Parameter	Observed Power[b]
Corrected Model	.376[a]	1	.376	.789	.381	.026	.789	.138
Intercept	223.202	1	223.202	468.770	.000	.940	468.770	1.000
Education level	.376	1	.376	.789	.381	.026	.789	.138
Error	14.284	30	.476					
Total	493.914	32						
Corrected Total	14.660	31						

a. R Squared = .026 (Adjusted R Squared = -.007)
b. Computed using alpha = .05

The ANOVA results in table 2c show a p-value of 0.381 that make us fail to reject the hypothesis that parental education level has no significant difference on community parenting. This implying that irrespective of the parent's education level, contribution to community parenting is not affected. Community parenting is a practice that should effectively apply among parents with different education levels.

Hypothesis 3: Employment status of parents does not affect the mean score of community parenting.
The results on this hypothesis test are presented in table 3a-3c.

Table 3a:Descriptive Statistics

Dependent Variable: community parenting

Employment status	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Self-employment	4.15830	.412571	12
Private sector	3.79312	.716715	11
Public sector	3.57946	.853589	9
Total	3.86997	.687684	32

The sample size of the education level categories are relatively equal with parents who are self-employed having the highest mean of 4.16 and lowest standard deviation of 0.412, while parents employed in public sector show the lowest mean and highest standard deviation. The descriptive statistics imply that parents who are self-employed are likely toeffectively practice community parenting more than those employed in either private or public sector. The results were further subjected to ANOVA test presented in tables 3b and 3c.

Table 3b:Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances

Dependent Variable: community parenting

F	df1	df2	Sig.
2.225	2	29	.126

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.
a. Design: Intercept + employment status

The Levene's test results validate use of ANOVA model in the analysis of parent's employment status and community parenting.

Table 3c: Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: community parenting

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared	Noncent. Parameter	Observed Power[b]
Corrected Model	1.822[a]	2	.911	2.058	.146	.124	4.116	.389
Intercept	465.953	1	465.953	1052.543	.000	.973	1052.543	1.000
Employment status	1.822	2	.911	2.058	.146	.124	4.116	.389

Error	12.838	29	.443					
Total	493.914	32						
Corrected Total	14.660	31						

a. R Squared = .124 (Adjusted R Squared = .064)
b. Computed using alpha = .05

Table 3c results give a p-value of 0.146 that leads to failure to reject the null hypothesis, concluding that employment status does not significantly affect community parent. This implies that parents who are self – employed or in private or public sector can equally contribute to community parenting. Whatever form of parent's employment, the community parenting approach is achievable.

Table 3d: Post Hoc Multiple Comparisons
Dependent Variable: community parenting

	(I) employment status	(J) employment status	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Tukey HSD	1.00	2.00	.36517	.277733	.399	-.32073	1.05108
		3.00	.57884	.293392	.137	-.14574	1.30341
	2.00	1.00	-.36517	.277733	.399	-1.05108	.32073
		3.00	.21367	.299053	.757	-.52489	.95222
	3.00	1.00	-.57884	.293392	.137	-1.30341	.14574
		2.00	-.21367	.299053	.757	-.95222	.52489
LSD	1.00	2.00	.36517	.277733	.199	-.20286	.93320
		3.00	.57884	.293392	.058	-.02122	1.17889
	2.00	1.00	-.36517	.277733	.199	-.93320	.20286
		3.00	.21367	.299053	.481	-.39797	.82530
	3.00	1.00	-.57884	.293392	.058	-1.17889	.02122
		2.00	-.21367	.299053	.481	-.82530	.39797

Based on observed means.
 The error term is Mean Square (Error) = .443.

The different parent's employment statuses were subjected to Post Hoc testwith resultspresented in table 3d. Post hoc results on Tukey shows that the different categories of parental employment status have no significant difference on community parenting while the LSD results indicate a marginal significant difference between parents with self-employment and those in public employment. This imply that parents employment status should contribute to community parenting in the same magnitude but those in self -employment may marginally be more effective compared to those employed in public sector.
Hypothesis 4: the age category differences of parents does not contribute significantly to community parenting

Table 4a: Descriptive Statistics
Dependent Variable: community parenting

Age category	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Up to 39 years	4.00471	.695228	9
40- 49 years	3.79970	.834552	14
Above 50 years	3.84454	.433143	9
Total	3.86997	.687684	32

The parents' age categories had a larger sample for 40-49 years while the other categories had each a samplessize of 9. The age bracket of 39 years and below parents had the highest mean of 4.005 while that of 40-49 years had the lowest mean of 3. 79. The age category of 50 years and above had the lowest standard deviation of 0.433 showing harmonious effect while category 40-49years had the highest standard deviation of 0.834 indicating varied effects among this group. These statistics indicate some difference on the mean of community parenting based on age category with younger parents having greater effect and middle-aged the least.

Table 4b: Levine's Test of Equality of Error Variances

Dependent Variable: community parenting

F	df1	df2	Sig.
1.085	2	29	.351

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Design: Intercept + age category

The Levine's test table 4b on equality of variance has p-value of 0.351 which supports assumption on ANOVA model for this analysis whose results are in table 4b.

Table 4c: Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: community parenting

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared	Noncent. Parameter	Observed Power[b]
Corrected Model	.238[a]	2	.119	.240	.788	.016	.479	.084
Intercept	462.107	1	462.107	929.223	.000	.970	929.223	1.000
Age category	.238	2	.119	.240	.788	.016	.479	.084
Error	14.422	29	.497					
Total	493.914	32						
Corrected Total	14.660	31						

a. R Squared = .016 (Adjusted R Squared = -.052)

b. Computed using alpha = .05

Table 4c results indicate that age category explains 5.2% variance on community parenting and that different parental age categories show no significant difference. The findings imply that community parenting is a practice equally fit for all parents irrespective of their age.

Table 4d: Post Hoc Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: community parenting

	(I) age(years) category	(J) age(years) category	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Tukey HSD	Up to 39	40-49	.20501	.301294	.777	-.53908	.94910
		50 and above	.16018	.332434	.880	-.66082	.98117
	40-49	Up to 39	-.20501	.301294	.777	-.94910	.53908
		50 and above	-.04484	.301294	.988	-.78893	.69925
	50 and above	Up to 39	-.16018	.332434	.880	-.98117	.66082
		40-49	.04484	.301294	.988	-.69925	.78893
LSD	Up to 39	40-49	.20501	.301294	.502	-.41120	.82123
		50 and above	.16018	.332434	.634	-.51973	.84008
	40-49	Up to 39	-.20501	.301294	.502	-.82123	.41120
		50 and above	-.04484	.301294	.883	-.66105	.57138
	50 and above	Up to 39	-.16018	.332434	.634	-.84008	.51973
		40-49	.04484	.301294	.883	-.57138	.66105

Based on observed means.

 The error term is Mean Square (Error) = .497.

Tukey Post Hoc test affirm that the different ages of parents have no significant difference on their effect on community   parenting while LSD test show a marginal significant difference between parents in the category age of up to 39 years who had been observed to have a highest mean on community parenting   and

those of category 40-49 years whose mean was the lowest. Community parenting practice has application across all ages with younger parents appreciating it even more.

Hypotheses 5: There is no significant difference on community parenting based on parent's upbringing set-up.

Table 5a: Descriptive Statistics

Dependent Variable: community parenting

Upbringing setup	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Urban set-up	4.13209	.663802	11
Rural set-up	3.73267	.674620	21
Total	3.86997	.687684	32

The mean on community parenting is higher for parents brought up urban set-up than for those in rural set-up but the standard deviations for two categories are relatively similar. The results are otherwise surprisingly opposite of what many people would expect in that community parenting tends to be practiced more in the rural than urban setting.

Table 5b: Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances

Dependent Variable: community parenting

F	df1	df2	Sig.
.019	1	30	.892

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.
a. Design: Intercept + upbringing setup

The Levene's test has a significantly large p-value of 0.892 that support the hypothesis of equality of variance which in turn validate use of ANOVA model in analysis.

Table 5c: Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: community parenting

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared	Noncent. Parameter	Observed Power[b]
Corrected Model	1.152[a]	1	1.152	2.558	.120	.079	2.558	.340
Intercept	446.512	1	446.512	991.618	.000	.971	991.618	1.000
Upbringing setup	1.152	1	1.152	2.558	.120	.079	2.558	.340
Error	13.509	30	.450					
Total	493.914	32						
Corrected Total	14.660	31						

a. R Squared = .079 (Adjusted R Squared = .048)
b. Computed using alpha = .05

The ANOVA result in table 5c show a p-value of 0.120 making us fail to reject the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference on community parenting based on parent's upbringing set-up. The findings may lead to the suggestion that whatever set-up parents were brought in, they can equally practice community parenting.

Hypothesis 6: Parents born position has no significant difference on community parenting mean score.

Table 6a: Descriptive Statistics on parents born position

Dependent Variable: community parenting

Born position	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
First born	3.76245	.915048	8
Last born	4.18291	.631638	6
Others	3.81345	.597375	18
Total	3.86997	.687684	32

The mean on community parenting based on the born position of a parent gave a higher mean for parents born as last born than for the first born or other born positions. This could be attributed to the fact that last born child could have experienced and appreciated community parenting from older siblings.

Table 6b: Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances for parents born position

Dependent Variable: community parenting

F	df1	df2	Sig.
.540	2	29	.588

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Design: Intercept + born position

The Levene's test of equality of variance indicate that the variance for the mean on community parenting for the three born position categories are equal which allows the use of ANOVA to analyze possibility on the difference of means between the categories. ANOVA test results are presented in table 6c.

Table 6c: Tests of Between-Subjects Effects on parents born position

Dependent Variable: community parenting

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared	Noncent. Parameter	Observed Power[b]
Corrected Model	.738[a]	2	.369	.768	.473	.050	1.536	.168
Intercept	398.216	1	398.216	829.462	.000	.966	829.462	1.000
Born position	.738	2	.369	.768	.473	.050	1.536	.168
Error	13.923	29	.480					
Total	493.914	32						
Corrected Total	14.660	31						

a. R Squared = .050 (Adjusted R Squared = -.015)

b. Computed using alpha = .05

The results with the models p-value of 0.473 shows that there is no significant difference in the community parenting mean scores amongthe born position categories. Community parenting practice could equally fit parents irrespective of their born positions.

Table 6d: Post Hoc Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: community parenting

	(I) born position	(J) born position	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Tukey HSD	First born	Last born	-.42047	.374201	.508	-1.34461	.50368
		Other born	-.05100	.294419	.984	-.77811	.67611
	Last born	First born	.42047	.374201	.508	-.50368	1.34461
		Other born	.36947	.326629	.503	-.43719	1.17613
	Other born	First born	.05100	.294419	.984	-.67611	.77811
		Last born	-.36947	.326629	.503	-1.17613	.43719
LSD	First born	Last born	-.42047	.374201	.270	-1.18579	.34486
		Other born	-.05100	.294419	.864	-.65315	.55116
	Last born	First born	.42047	.374201	.270	-.34486	1.18579
		Other born	.36947	.326629	.267	-.29856	1.03750
	Other born	First born	.05100	.294419	.864	-.55116	.65315
		Last born	-.36947	.326629	.267	-1.03750	.29856

Based on observed means.

 The error term is Mean Square (Error) = .480.

To compare the mean for the different parents position of birth, TukeyPost Hoc test indicate no significant difference exist between first born and others but a marginal significant difference in noted between first born and last born. LSD test however show no significant difference on any comparison of the three categories. We therefore conclude that the parents born position does not significantly affect community parenting but some marginal difference may be notable between first and last position of a parents born.

Hypotheses 7: There is no significant differences on community parenting based on marital status

Table 7a: Descriptive Statistics

Dependent Variable: community parenting

Marital status	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Single	2.91450	.929091	4
Married	4.00647	.540821	28
Total	3.86997	.687684	32

Descriptive statistics on the mean of community parenting among parents based on their marital status indicate that the highest mean is observed for married parents compared to single parents

Table 7b:Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances

Dependent Variable: community parenting

F	df1	df2	Sig.
1.741	1	30	.197

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Design: Intercept + marital status

Levene'stest validates use of ANOVA model on the marital status variable and community parenting analysis. The results are presented in table 7c.

Table 7c: Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: community parenting

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared	Noncent. Parameter	Observed Power[b]
Corrected Model	4.173[a]	1	4.173	11.939	.002	.285	11.939	.917
Intercept	167.649	1	167.649	479.601	.000	.941	479.601	1.000
Marital status	4.173	1	4.173	11.939	.002	.285	11.939	.917
Error	10.487	30	.350					
Total	493.914	32						
Corrected Total	14.660	31						

a. R Squared = .285 (Adjusted R Squared = .261)

b. Computed using alpha = .05

The ANOVA test for this variable shows a p-value of 0. 002 which lead to rejecting the null hypothesis and concluding that there are significant differences on community parenting based on marital status. The findings show that marital status affect community parenting with married parents having greater effect compared to single parents. The implication is that community parenting could be more effective among parents who are in marriage.

Hypothesis 8: the number of children in a family does not affect community parenting significantly

Table 8a: Descriptive Statistics

Dependent Variable: community parenting

Number of children	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
0 to 1 child	3.61437	.603254	5
2 to 3 children	3.84669	.680677	25
4 or more children	4.80000	.121218	2
Total	3.86997	.687684	32

Descriptive statistics reveal that the mean score on community parenting has the highest value of 4.8 for families with 4 or more children compared to the families with 0 to 1 child or 2 to 3 children. This implies that the more the number of children in a family the easier it could be to practice community parenting.

Table 8b: Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances

Dependent Variable: community parenting

F	df1	df2	Sig.
.910	2	29	.414

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Design: Intercept + numberofchildren

Levene'stest indicates equality of variance on the effect of number of children in a family on community parenting and the ANOVA results are presented in table 8c.

Table8c: Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: community parenting

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared	Noncent. Parameter	Observed Power[b]
Corrected Model	2.070[a]	2	1.035	2.384	.110	.141	4.768	.442
Intercept	203.153	1	203.153	467.944	.000	.942	467.944	1.000
Numberofchildren	2.070	2	1.035	2.384	.110	.141	4.768	.442
Error	12.590	29	.434					
Total	493.914	32						
Corrected Total	14.660	31						

a. R Squared = .141 (Adjusted R Squared = .082)

b. Computed using alpha = .05

Tests of Between-Subjects Effectsshow a p-value=0.110 which make us fail to reject the hypothesis thatthe number of children in a family does not affect community parenting significantly. Irrespective of the number of children in a family, community parenting could be equally achieved.

Table 8d: Post Hoc Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: community parenting

	(I) number of children	(J) number of children	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Tukey HSD	0 to 1 child	2 to 3 children	-.23232	.322790	.754	-1.02950	.56486
		4 or more children	-1.18563	.551270	.097	-2.54707	.17581
	2 to 3 children	0 to 1 child	.23232	.322790	.754	-.56486	1.02950
		4 or more children	-.95331	.484186	.138	-2.14908	.24246
	4 or more children	0 to 1 child	1.18563	.551270	.097	-.17581	2.54707
		2 to 3 children	.95331	.484186	.138	-.24246	2.14908
LSD	0 to 1 child	2 to 3 children	-.23232	.322790	.477	-.89250	.42786
		4 or more children	-1.18563*	.551270	.040	-2.31311	-.05816
	2 to 3 children	0 to 1 child	.23232	.322790	.477	-.42786	.89250
		4 or more children	-.95331	.484186	.059	-1.94358	.03696
	4 or more children	0 to 1 child	1.18563*	.551270	.040	.05816	2.31311
		2 to 3 children	.95331	.484186	.059	-.03696	1.94358

Based on observed means.

 The error term is Mean Square (Error) = .434.

*. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

Post Hoc test was conducted to compare the mean differences among the different categories of number of children. TheTukey testresults indicated no significant difference on the community parenting mean score based on categories of number of children in a family. However, LSD test show significant difference between families with 0 to 1 child and those with 2 to 3 children and a marginal significant difference between

families with 2 to 3 children and families with 4 or more children. The results imply that number of children in a family may affect community parenting with the highest difference being that between families with 0 to 1 child and those with 4 or more children.

IV.   DISCUSSION

Community parenting is a concept with limited literature though the practice found expression in traditional society's especially in African community settings. The practice a child as belonging to community offer a crucial role in parenting of a child beyond biological parents, extended family and the large community. The environment gave children a sense of identity, belonging, society value and role alignment among many other aspects that have posed challenges to parenting in modern society. This study focused on determining the effect of different parental demographics and the effect they would have if community parenting practice was to be adapted in modern world communities.

The study findings were based on ANOVA analysis that was used to determine whether significant difference in mean score of community parenting could be observed among categories of the study variables parental gender, age, education level, upbringing setup, position of parents born, and number of children in the family as well as parental marital status. In each of the variable analysis, the assumption of equality of variance in the samples was satisfied and ANOVA model was significant. The findings on the hypothesis tests indicated that most of the parents demographic had no significant difference on community parenting mean score. These included parental gender, age, education level, employment status, upbringing setup, birth position and number of children.

These findings establish that both father and mother play critical and perhaps complementary roles in parenting which offers a foundation for other male and female members of the society to contribute to community parenting. Parental gender, age, upbringing setup as well as position of birth as variables outside the parents' choice indicate no effect in parent's contribution to community parenting. Education level and employment status as well as number of children that are acquired by parents along their life too show no significant difference on community parenting. The general implication in these results is that parent's demographics show no difference in their effect on community parenting. We would conclude that irrespective of any parental demographic, community parenting practice is achievable. The findings create a strong foundation for any community that would endeavor to practice community parenting as a source of parenting synergy and healthy development of children in the modern crises bound environment.

The only variable resulting in a significant difference on community parenting was marital status with married parents having a higher effect than single parents. This implies that community parenting would be more effective in marriages with both parents. This calls for emphasis on building families setup on father – mother approach and deemphasizing single parenthood. Bringing up children in family that involve father and mother in parenting would provide a better platform upon which extended family and other community members could take up their role in community parenting. Given the contribution community parenting would offer to modern society parenting and the fact that there seems to be very scanty studies on community parenting concept as well as community dynamics necessary to support its adaption, the study recommends more research into this area,
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