

Youth from Ethnocultural Communities in Youth Protection

Educational Outcomes

Predictors of Educational Outcomes

Overall, ethnicity by itself is not a significant predictor of educational outcomes

- Disparities were found in bivariate analyses, but disappeared in logistic regression analyses
- Intersectionality analysis of ethnicity and gender revealed the vulnerability of Black boys

Other factors appear to predict these outcomes

Stability of out-of-home placements

Exit from the youth protection system

Access to mental health services

Feeling prepared for adult life

A strong predictor Living with family or independently



Reducing Disparities through ...

- Intensive academic support programs
- Long-term out-of-home placement
- Autonomous transition to adult life
- Social, family and community support

Why do Black Youth Express the Need to Attend College ?

- 1** To break the cycle of poverty
Using negative experiences as motivation to succeed in life
- 2** To prove themselves
Degrading messages from their families (biological and host families) and society at large stimulated their desire to pursue college
- 3** Facilitate awareness of difficult realities through...
 - Awareness of their adverse social factors
 - A desire to break the cycle of social and economic adversity
 - A determination to break down the perception that foster youth are unlikely to succeed in social and educational endeavors

Conclusion

- Factors other than ethnicity dominate educational outcomes of young people in foster care
- **Support programs** designed to help ethnic minority youth help reduce racial disparities
- Latino youth do better than their black peers and as well as their white peers
- Negative out-of-home placement experiences, perception of vulnerabilities, and degrading messages are **motivators** for black youth to pursue higher education

