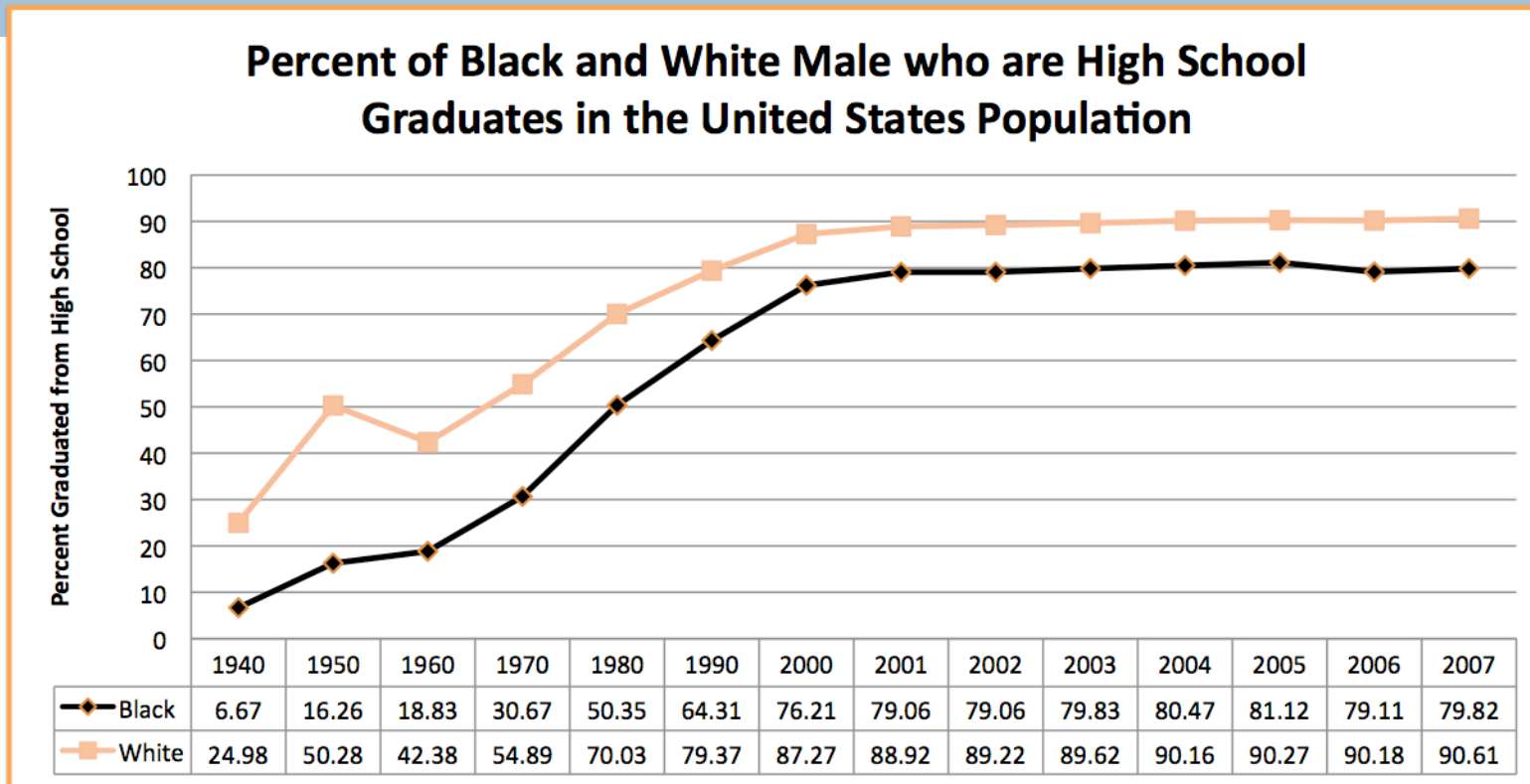


PROMOTING COLLEGE ASPIRATIONS AMONG SCHOOL-AGE BLACK AMERICAN MALES

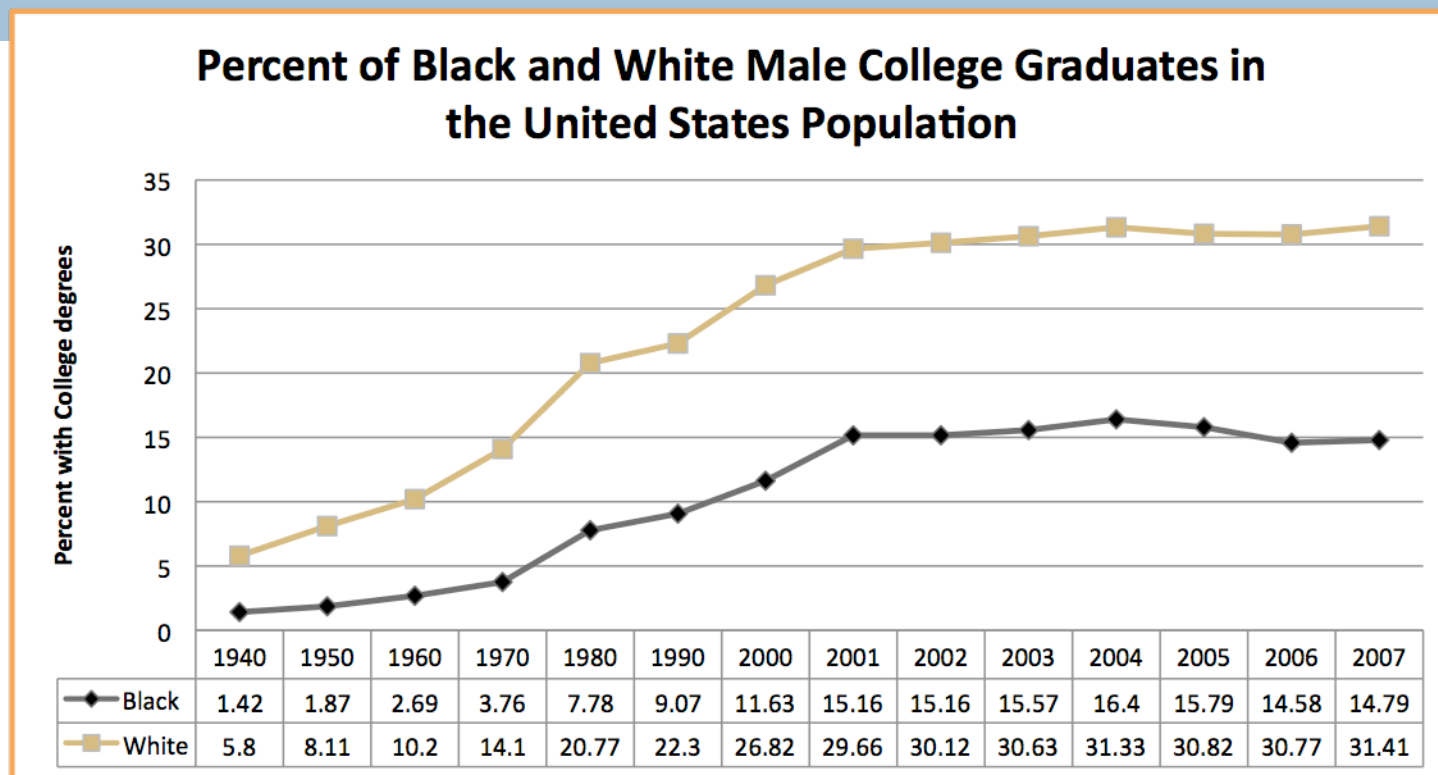
Ivory A. Toldson

High School Graduates



The gap between Black and White males graduating from high school has narrowed over the last half century.

College Graduates



However, the gap between the percent of Black and White males with college degrees in the U.S. population has been expanding almost every year since 1940

College Aspirations

Table 1

College Aspirations among Black, White, and Hispanic School -age Males and Females

Plans after high school?	Black Male (N = 1,133)	Black Female (N = 1,542)	White Male (N = 4,631)	White Female (N = 5,149)	Hispanic Male (N = 847)	Hispanic Female (N = 1,061)
4-year college	701 (61.9%)	1,039 (67.4%)	2,829 (61.1%)	3,693 (71.7%)	432 (51.0%)	600 (56.6%)
Other plans*	316 (27.9%)	360 (23.3%)	1206 (26.0%)	843 (16.4%)	272 (32.1%)	259 (24.4%)
No plans	116 (10.2%)	143 (9.3%)	596 (12.9%)	613 (11.9%)	143 (16.9%)	202 (19.0%)

*2 year community/junior college, technical or vocational school, apprenticeship/trade or on -the-job training, working, armed

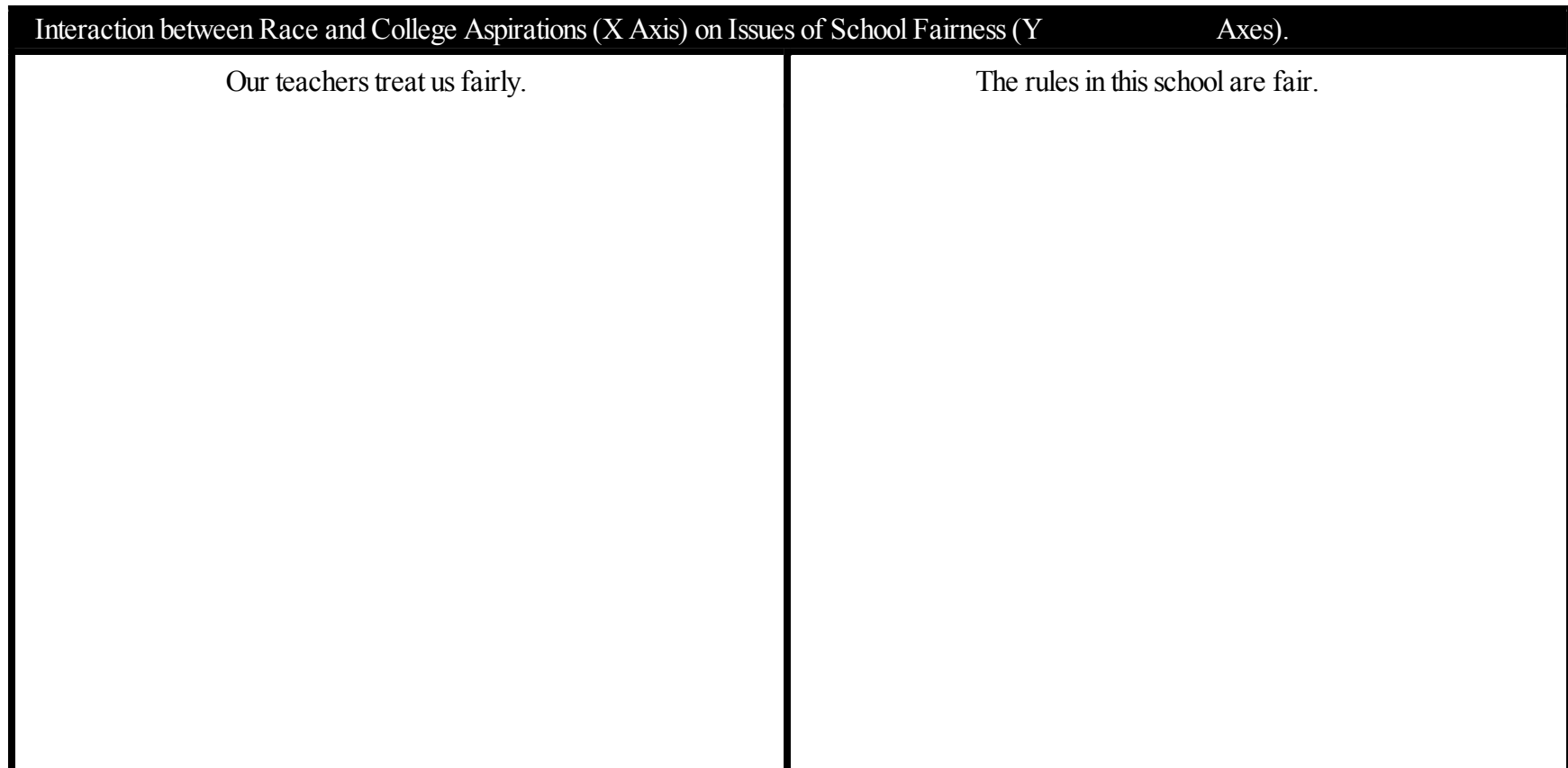
- Contrary to actual enrolment, most studies suggest that Black males do not aspire to attend college less than other races.

College Aspirations and Academic Achievement

The relationship between college aspirations^a (X-axis) and academic achievement (Y-axis) among Black and White males

Note. = Black Male Students; = White Male Students. Data Retrieved From Health Behavior In School -Age Children (2003). The dashed reference line on the Y-axis marks the estimated mean dependent variable. (a) What do you think you will be doing when you finish high school?

School-related Factors and College Aspirations



Note. = Black Male Students; = White Male Students. Data Retrieved From Health Behavior In School Children (2003). The dashed reference line on the Y -axis marks the estimated mean dependent variable. -Age

Family Factors and College Aspirations

Means, Standard Deviations, and F Ratios of Family Factors that Contribute to College Aspirations among Black and White School Age Males

1-

	Black		White		F Ratio	
	College (M, SD)	No Plans (M, SD)	College (M, SD)	No Plans (M, SD)	Plans	Race
Mother's highest level of education. ^A	3.23 (0.93)	2.95 (1.06)	3.37 (0.86)	3.00 (1.01)	53.19*	1.95
Father's highest level of education. ^A	3.21 (0.94)	2.57 (1.09)	3.36 (0.90)	2.92 (1.06)	79.99*	10.53*
If I have problems at school, my parents are ready to help. ^B	4.06 (1.47)	3.52 (1.80)	4.39 (1.11)	4.01 (1.33)	23.26*	22.59*
Parents are willing to come to school to talk to teachers. ^B	4.12 (1.39)	3.45 (1.71)	4.35 (1.09)	3.98 (1.36)	28.27*	19.13*
Parents encourage me to do well at school. ^B	4.49 (1.25)	3.67 (1.72)	4.77 (0.77)	4.52 (1.07)	35.49*	62.01*
How easy is it for you to talk to the following persons about things that really bother you? ^C	2.49 (1.37)	2.12 (1.53)	2.75 (1.04)	2.48 (1.18)	5.48*	3.88
How easy is it for you to talk to the following persons about things that really bother you? ^C	2.88 (1.22)	2.55 (1.37)	2.97 (0.97)	2.79 (1.13)	6.14*	3.91
How well off do you think your family is? ^C	2.99 (1.12)	2.76 (1.25)	3.01 (0.94)	2.80 (1.04)	16.13*	0.02

*p < .01

^A 1 = did not complete high school – 4 = college graduate;

^B 1 = never – 5 = always;

^C 4 = very – 0 = not at all

Personal and Emotional Factors and College Aspirations

Interaction between Race and College Aspirations (X Axis) on Quality of Life and Confidence (Y Axes).

How do you feel about your life at present?

Do you feel confident in yourself?

Note. = Black Male Students; = White Male Students. Data Retrieved From Health Behavior In School Children (2003). The dashed reference line on the Y-axis marks the estimated mean dependent variable.