THE IMPACT OF FOOD INSECURITY ON THE ACADEMIC SUCCESS AND POST-SECONDARY TRANSITIONS OF TORONTO DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD STUDENTS

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RESEARCH QUESTION & DATA

 What is the impact of food security on student's academic success and how does self-identified race interact with food security to shape students' academic success?

 2011 TDSB Student Census and focus on 17 year olds merged with existing administrative data, university and community college admission data for multiple years (2012, 2013 and 2014) and Federal Census data on neighborhood income.

WHAT DOES A LITERATURE REVIEW ON FOOD INSECURITY TELL US?

- Widespread problem in Canada.
- Multiple measures of the concept are employed in the research literature.
- Food insecurity impacts negatively on most aspects of child development
- There are comparatively <u>fewer</u> studies of adolescents and PSE students than young children.
- Adults <u>underreport</u> children's experience of food insecurity.
- Our study fills an important research gap.

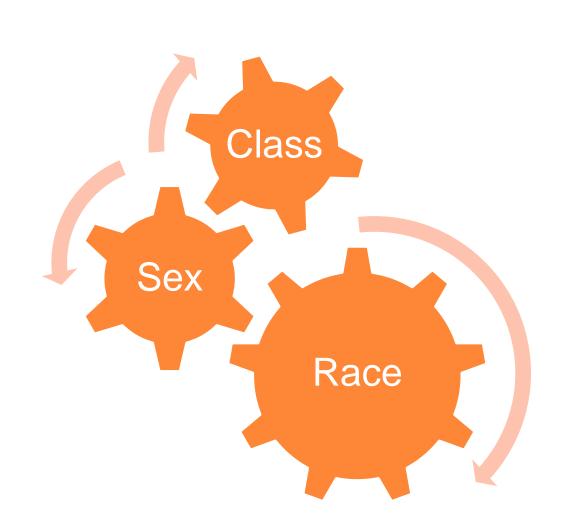
1. Two Measures of Food Security

- Self-reported frequency of eating breakfast (never,
 1-2 times a week, 3-4 times a week, 5 days/week)
- Index consisting of breakfast consumption, parental occupational status, parental PSE & neighborhood income)

2. Outcomes of Interest

- Average high school marks (Grades 11/12)
- PSE Confirmations (University, College, None)

 How can an intersectionality perspective help to inform our analysis?



CAUSAL MODELS

Food
Security
Index
OR
Frequency of
Eating
Breakfast

Race

Special Ed Needs

Academic Stream

Enjoyment of School

Immigrant Generation

*Parental PSE

*Parental SES

School Size

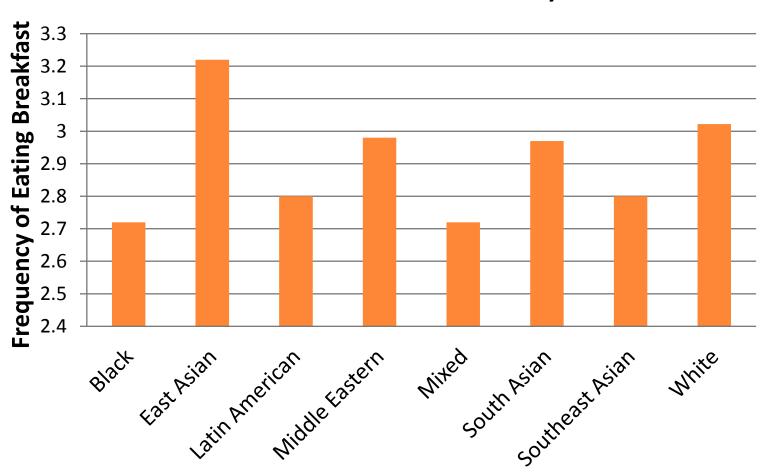
Interactions
between
Food
Security and
Race

Grade 11/12
Marks
OR
PSE
Confirmations

This part of the analysis tells us if food security differentially impacts our outcomes according to race.

DESCRIPTIVES

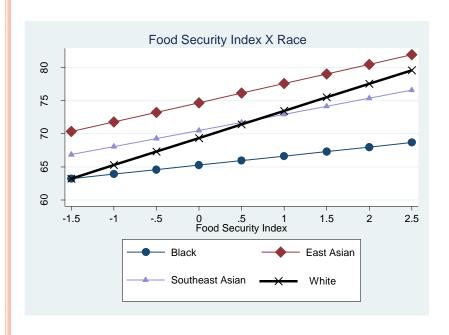
Differences in Breakfast Habits by Race

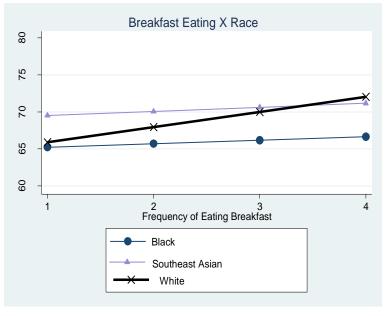


GRADE 11/12 MARKS: SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BY RACE

Food Security Index

Frequency of Eating Breakfast

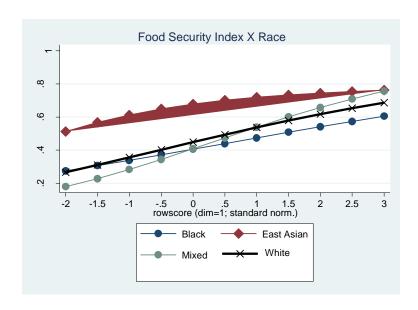


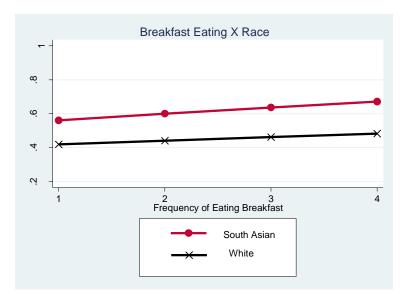


CONFIRMING UNIVERSITY: SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BY RACE

Food Security Index

Frequency of Eating Breakfast

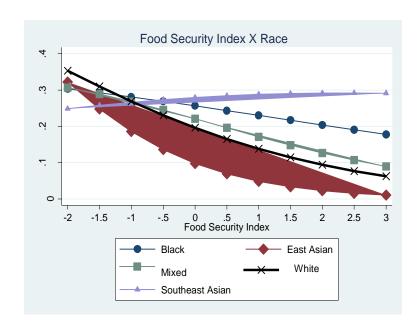


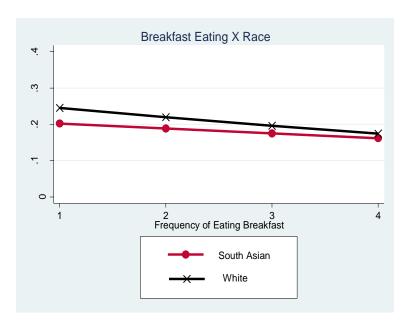


CONFIRMING COLLEGE: SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BY RACE

Food Security Index

Frequency of Eating Breakfast





PSE OUTCOMES: SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BY RACE

- Food security, regardless of how it is measured, has a strong effect on marks and confirmations.
- The interactions tells us whether the measures of food security employed have differential impacts by race on the academic outcomes – they do.
- Our use of the food security index, which incorporated measures of economic resources, social position and breakfast consumption, revealed more complex differences among the various ethno racial groups.
- Ethnoracial differences are much more pronounced if we use the index.
- The use of these measures demonstrate the multi-faceted nature of deprivation and how much it differs across ethnoracial groups.

CONCLUSIONS

- Our study is limited in several ways: (1) we look at Grade 12 only. What is the relation of food security and school success in earlier grades? (2) we only examine the TDSB. What about other school boards located in other parts of Ontario? (3) our measure of self identified race employs general categories. There may well be diversity in educational outcomes within these categories that relate to country of origin.
- Such limitations raise questions regarding the efficacy of blanket policies for all youth, when policies should be introduced and whether targeted programming aimed at specific ethno racial groups is more effective in improving educational outcomes and maximizing their chances for transitioning to PSE.

ALBERTA LEADING THE WAY?

