

Disaggregations:

Gender: represents gender, male or female, as reported by IDOE (college going, early success in college) or by Indiana public institutions to ICHE (on-time college completion).

Race/Ethnicity: represents race/ethnicity as reported by IDOE (college going, early success in college) or by Indiana public institutions to ICHE (on-time college completion). Groups include five mutually exclusive race/ethnicity categories: Asian, Black, Hispanic, Other, White. The "Other" race/ethnicity category includes undeclared, Native American/Alaskan Native, Two or More Races, Native Hawaiian groups. The "Minority" roll-up includes students who were reported as Black or Hispanic.

Socioeconomic Status: For college-going and early success in college indicators, the report defines low-income in one of two ways: whether the student is an enrolled and affirmed 21st Century Scholar (in which they had to have been Free or reduced lunch-eligible in 7th or 8th grade) or whether the student received Free or reduced lunch during their senior year of high school. For on-time college completion, the report defines low-income in one of two ways: whether the student received a 21st Century Scholarship in their year of entry or whether the student received a Pell grant in their year of entry. Low-income data for all metrics are broken into 21st Century Scholars and non-21st Century Scholars groups.

Rural/Non-Rural Classification: identifies whether a student's high school of graduation is located in a county that falls within a Metropolitan Area established by the Office of Management and Budget. Any county that is not a part of a Metropolitan Area is considered rural. The rural/non-rural classifications for Indiana counties are listed in section I of the following document: <ftp://ftp.hrsa.gov/ruralhealth/Eligibility2005.pdf>

Achievement Gap Ratio:

Calculation and Interpretation: The achievement gap (AG) measure is calculated as a ratio of metric success rates of the "underrepresented" population and the "majority" population:

$$\frac{\text{Success Rates of Underrepresented Population}}{\text{Success Rates of Majority Population}}$$

In statistical terms, the ratio measure is often called relative risk. The measure is used to compare the likelihood of a particular event occurring between two groups of interest. An achievement gap measure of less than 1 signifies that the success rate of the underrepresented population (Ex: minority students) is less than the success rate of the majority population (Ex: White students). In other words, the success event is less likely for a student from the underrepresented population compared to a student from the majority population. Conversely, an achievement gap measure greater than 1 means that the success rate of the underrepresented population (Ex: minority students) exceeds the completion rate of the majority population (Ex: White students), meaning that a student from the underrepresented population is more likely to experience the success event than a student from the majority population. The achievement gap is closed when the AG measure = 1 or the outcome of success is equally likely for both groups of interest.

