



Golden West College

Equity Dashboard Notes

Equity Metrics and Definitions

Metric	Definition	Student Group	Time Frame
Successful Enrollment	Among all applicants, the proportion who enrolled in a community college in the selected year.	All applicants.	Selected academic year.
Course Success	The proportion of course enrollments that resulted in successful course completions.	All students.	Selected academic year.
Persistence	The proportion of students who persisted from their first primary term of enrollment to the subsequent primary term.	All students except special admit and those who completed an award or transferred to a postsecondary institution.	Fall to Spring or Spring to Fall retention based on primary term.
Transfer Level Math & English Completion	The proportion of students who completed both transfer-level math and English in their first academic year of credit enrollment.	First-time college student of credit enrollment (excludes special admit).	Within an academic year of primary term.
Degrees & Certificates	The proportion of students who earned a Chancellor's Office approved certificate and/or an associate degree.	All students except special admit.	Selected academic year.
Transfers to Four Year Institutions	The proportion of students that transferred to a four-year institution in state or out of state within three years.	First-time college student of credit enrollment (excludes special admit).	Transferred within 3 years of primary term.

Percentage Point Gap Minus One (PPG-1) Method compares the outcomes of a subgroup and the reference group (all other students). A negative PPG-1 value indicates the subgroup has a lower success rate compared to the reference group; a positive PPG-1 means that the subgroup has a higher success rate.

Margin of Error (MOE) is calculated using a 95% confidence interval, and a subgroup's success rate and size. Two percent is used when the calculated MOE is less than 2% (floor MOE set by the Chancellor's Office). When PPG-1 is less than a negative MOE then there is evidence of disproportionate impact.

Disproportionate Impact (DI) occurs when a subset of students (e.g., race, gender) have *observably different outcomes* when compared to the reference group.

Please note that a group with an achievement gap may not be considered DI. This is due to the observed achievement difference being insufficient to conclude disproportionate impact. Institutions may still choose to take action to address the achievement gaps for these groups.

Resources:

- Calculating PPG-1, DI, MOE, and the number needed to close the equity gap
- Group disaggregation requirements for SEP (AB 504)
- Race/ethnicity and higher education outcomes

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Student Journey

GWC Data Dashboard Site