## Interpreting the Opportunity Gap Analysis Reports

The CTE Opportunity Gap Analysis Reports shows observable disparities or "opportunity gaps" in the CTE participation for specific subgroups or special populations. Gaps may be due to a variety of factors - the report indicates where the gap exists and the magnitude of the gap but does not explain the underlying cause for the gap. The report shows "opportunity gaps" as a percentage-point difference between the schoolwide population and the CTE-participating population for each subgroup or special population.

Each CTE Opportunity Gap Analysis Report consists of three pages per participating school. Each page contains data for the entire school, for CTE within that school, and for each CTE program within the school. All three pages should be reviewed in conjunction with each other.

- Page 1 shows the actual pupil count (enrollment).
- Page 2 converts actual student counts into percentages of the whole.
- Page 3 shows the differences of the percentage values (percentage-point difference) in a color-coded "heatmap" table.


## Frequently Asked Questions

If my school has no students in CTE in a particular subgroup or population, why does my report show a gap for that subgroup or population?

If your school has any students enrolled in that group, but none of those students are enrolled in CTE, the gap will be equal to the percentage of students enrolled in the school. Say $10 \%$ of students enrolled in the school are in one subgroup, but none of those students are enrolled in CTE. The opportunity gap is 10 percentage points, meaning that there are 10 percentage points fewer students enrolled in CTE than in the entire school for that subgroup.

All my students in a particular subgroup or population are enrolled in CTE, but I still have a gap for that subgroup.

The analysis compares the schoolwide population to the CTE population, so if one subgroup accounts for some percentage of the schoolwide population, the target percentage of students in CTE for that same subgroup would be the same percentage.
Say you have 100 students, 10 of which are classified as English Learners - 10\% of the school population are English Learners. Say you have 50 students enrolled in CTE, but all 10 English Learners are enrolled in CTE. This would mean that 20\% of your CTE population are English Learners, an over-representation of $10 \%$ ( $10 \%$ schoolwide $-20 \%$ in CTE $=-10 \mathrm{pp}$ ).


Page 1 shows:
500 total students in this school
( $52 \%$ female, $48 \%$ male as seen on page 2 )
300 students in CTE
( $60 \%$ female, $40 \%$ male as see on page 2)



Source: student
enrollment/membership reported to
ADE; student count is deduplicated


to ADE through the CTE Data Portal; student count is deduplicated


| $180 \div 300=60 \%$ |  | \% |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 300 | 180 | 120 |

## Enrollment by CTE Program

Source: student enrollment reported
to $A D E$ through the CTE Data Portal, to $A D E$ through the CTE Data Portal,
students may be counted more than once if enrolled in multiple programs


| Agriscience | 248 | 168 | 80 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Air Transportation | 150 | 30 | 120 |

Page 1 shows that 180 CTE students are female and 120 are male. Page 2 shows that this is $60 \%$ and $40 \%$, respectively.

Pages 2 and 3 show that the schoolwide percentage of female students is $52 \%$ and that the percentage of female students in CTE is $60 \%$.
Page 3 shows that the difference is 8 percentage points. Schoolwide percentage of male students is $48 \%$ and the percentage of male students in CTE is $40 \%$; the difference between schoolwide and CTE is -8 percentage points.
For agriscience, the $67.7 \%$ of female students in the program is 15.7 percentage points higher than the school's $52 \%$ of female students and the $32.3 \%$ of male students is 15.7 percentage points lower than the school's $48 \%$ of male students.


