



Advancing Equity With Better Data for State Policy

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Agenda:

1. Why include detailed race/ethnicity and gender identity?
2. Growing momentum for these changes
3. Minnesota specifics
4. Thoughts and questions going forward
5. Discussion



Need for Detailed Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity Data

“Organizational practices are the result of policies and carefully considered beliefs and values. They have the power to shape both personal experiences and developing understandings of race. And just as organizational level practices have the power to erase, reclassify, and marginalize, they also have the power to affirm, acknowledge, and celebrate.”

Ford, Karly S., Ashley N. Patterson, and Marc P. Johnston-Guerrero. "Monoracial normativity in university websites: Systematic erasure and selective reclassification of multiracial students." *Journal of Diversity in Higher Education* 14.2 (2021): 252.

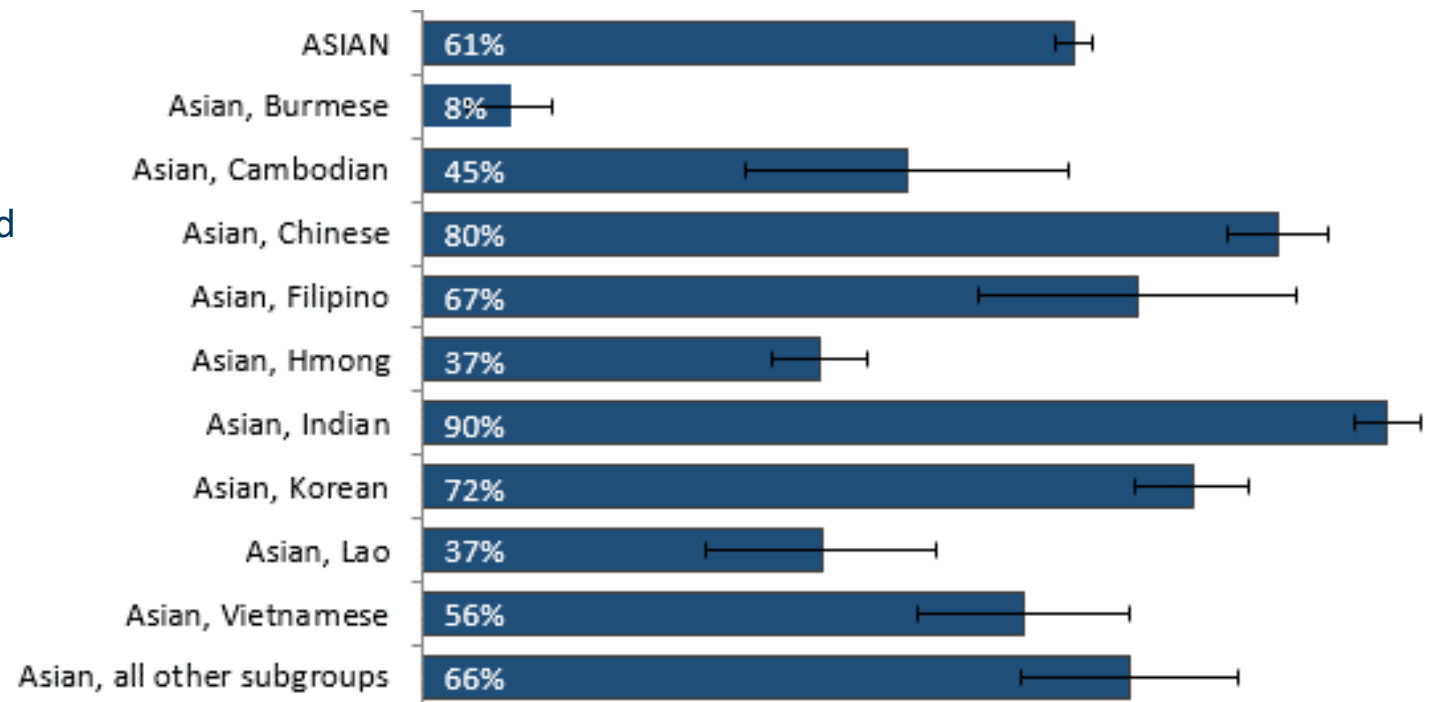
“These questions are a step towards making transgender and other gender minority people visible and countable in nationwide surveys. Being countable—including our gender identity and gender expression—is an important step for having the resources we need to live healthy, safe, financially stable lives.”

GenIUSS Group. *Best practices for asking questions to identify transgender and other gender minority respondents on population-based surveys*. eScholarship, University of California, 2014.

Differences in Attainment among Racial and Ethnic Communities in MN

- OHE's annual report on educational attainment (using Census data) shows significant differences among communities
- Differences exist within each federal category of racial and ethnic communities

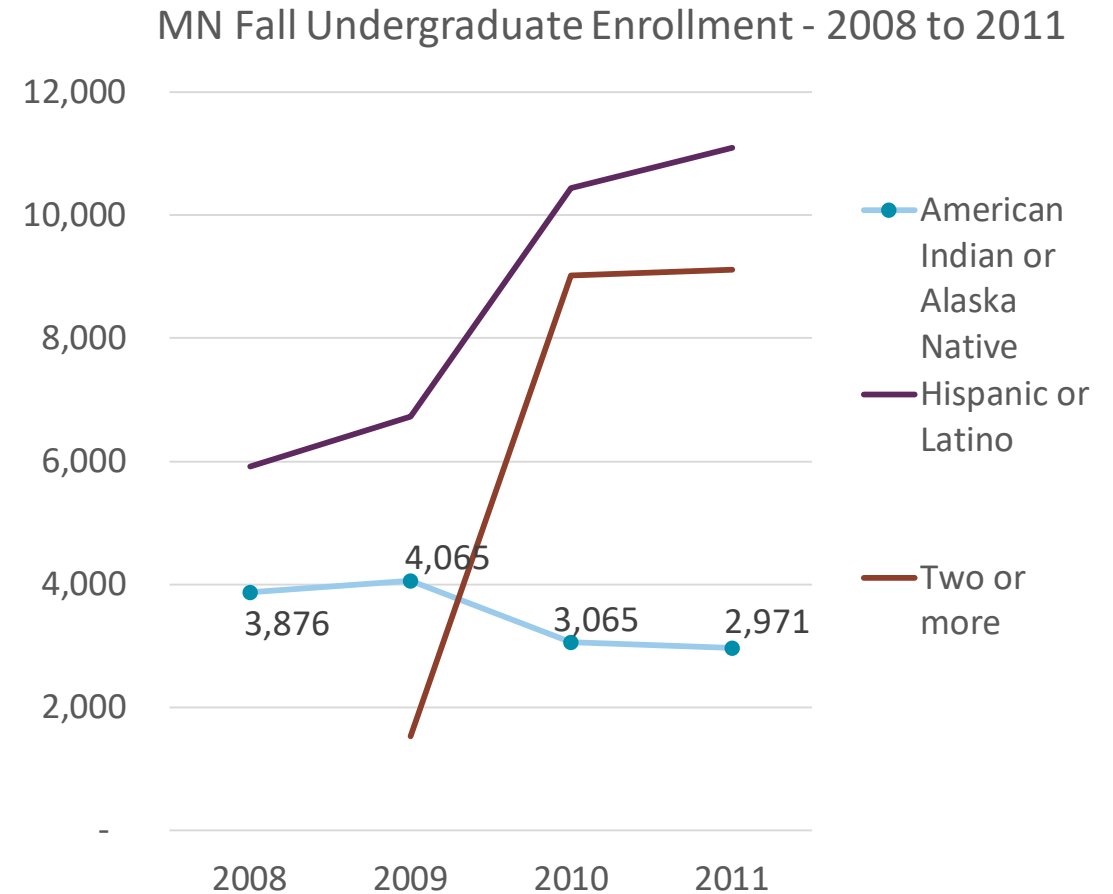
Educational Attainment for Associate Degree or Higher Credential Disaggregated by Detailed Race and Ethnicity, 2021 Estimates - Asian Minnesotans



Source: Educating for the Future 2021 Update. ACS 2015-2019. Minnesota Office of Higher Education. http://www.ohe.state.mn.us/sPages/educ_attain_goal_2025.cfm

Federal Reporting Masks Student Diversity in Race/Ethnicity

- Hispanic students are reported as Hispanic regardless of race, and students selecting multiple races are reported as two or more
- [Pew](#): America's multiracial population is growing three times as fast as the population as a whole.
- [Census](#): 2010 Census showed that 44 percent of American Indian or Alaska Native respondents reported in combination with one or more other races. 39 percent increase from 2000 to 2010.
- Implementation of federal reporting changes in 2009-2010 had a significant impact on OHE enrollment data by race (see graph at right).



Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education Enrollment Database

Transgender Experiences in Education

2015 U.S. Transgender survey

- 77% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K-12 experienced some form of mistreatment.
- 24% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed.
- Similar results in Minnesota-specific report

Federal Reporting Masks Student Diversity in Gender

- In IPEDS reports, student counts are grouped in binary categories “men” and “women”.
- No guidance clarifying what data is requested, and whether this data would best be characterized as “sex” or “gender”. Institutional data collection and reporting procedures vary.
- Stakeholders advocate changing federal reporting procedures, at minimum to add a nonbinary gender identity category to all tables, and preferably to add more categories.

Collecting Detailed Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity

- Growing use of expanded options for race/ethnicity and gender identity in state systems
- In Minnesota, both public systems have implemented detailed race/ethnicity and gender identity data collections. Some private colleges as well.
- Common App:
 - Detailed race/ethnicity options for each federal race/ethnicity group
 - Gender options now include female, male, nonbinary and an open-ended response (text box entry)

Please go to menti.com and enter code 9028 8185

1. Does your system/college/state office collect detailed race/ethnicity data?
2. Does your system/college/state office collect gender identity data (including transgender and non-binary options)?

Discussion: why are you collecting these data? Why aren't you?

Data Advisory Committee

- Every 5 years OHE reviews the student level data collected on enrolled students and graduating students. Last changes made in 2015-2016.
- Before making changes, Minnesota Statute requires that OHE consult with a data advisory task force (Minn.Stat. 136A.121, Subd. 18)
- The process allows us to consider how the data OHE collects aligns with important policy and research questions, and how colleges collect data
- Committee includes our data contacts at institutions (largely institutional researchers and registrar staff), legislative staff, staff from organizations and state agencies with an interest in data collection, and other stakeholders.
- Recommended changes are based on group consensus and identified policy and research needs

Detailed Racial/Ethnic Origin Codes

Black or African American 100	<i>(Asian continued):</i>	White 500
African American 101	Karen.....324	European 510
Central African..... 102	Lao.....325	Middle Eastern..... 560
East African..... 112	Thai.....326	Other White..... 598
Ethiopian..... 113	Vietnamese327	
Somali 114	South Asian340	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . 600
North African..... 135	Indian.....341	Fijian..... 601
Southern African..... 143	Iranian.....342	Guamanian or Chamorro..... 602
West African 149	Nepalese343	Hawaiian..... 603
Liberian 150	Pakistani.....344	Marshallese 604
Nigerian 151	Other Asian.....398	Samoa..... 605
Caribbean 167		Tongan..... 606
Haitian 168	Hispanic or Latino400	Other Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander 698
Jamaican 169	Mexican or Mexican American.....401	
Other Black or African American 198	Spanish.....402	Middle Eastern or North African 700
	Caribbean.....410	Middle Eastern..... 710
American Indian or Alaska Native 200	Cuban411	Iraqi 711
	Dominican412	Israeli 712
Asian 300	Puerto Rican413	Lebanese..... 713
Central Asian..... 301	Central American440	Palestinian 714
East Asian 310	Guatemalan441	Syrian..... 715
Chinese..... 311	Honduran.....442	North African..... 740
Japanese..... 312	Nicaraguan.....443	Algerian..... 741
Korean..... 313	Salvadoran444	Egyptian 742
Southeast Asian 320	South American.....450	Moroccan..... 743
Cambodian 321	Argentinian451	Other Middle Eastern or North African..... 798
Filipino..... 322	Colombian.....452	
Hmong..... 323	Other Hispanic or Latino.....498	

Four fields to report multiple race/ethnicity selections.

OHE student databases manual available here: [https://www.ohe.state.mn.us/pdf/enrollment/basicdata/Specifications for Reporting Student Data DegreeGranting.pdf](https://www.ohe.state.mn.us/pdf/enrollment/basicdata/Specifications%20for%20Reporting%20Student%20Data%20DegreeGranting.pdf)

Tribal Affiliation of American Indian and Alaska Native Students

- Fields to report the Tribal affiliation of American Indian and Alaska Native students, including fields for the student's Tribe(s) of enrollment, and Tribe(s) from which the student is descended but not enrolled
- Coded list of Tribes includes Federally-recognized Tribes, state-recognized Tribes and Canadian First Nations
- List of OHE codes available on our reporting resources webpage:
<https://www.ohe.state.mn.us/mPg.cfm?pageID=473>

Field Order	Title	Enrollment Data Definition	Field Length	Alpha or Numeric	Enrollment Data Code
15	Gender Identity A	<p>Student’s self-reported gender identity as gathered by the institution.</p> <p>Each institution may have their own, often similar definition of Gender Identity. Here is the definition used by Minnesota State Colleges and Universities as an example: “Gender identity is a person’s innermost concept of self as feminine, masculine, neither, or a combination – how individuals perceive themselves. One’s gender identity may or may not be influenced by their sex assigned at birth.”</p> <p>For students reporting multiple gender identity selections, additional selections should be reported in fields 16, 17, and 18.</p>	2	numeric	Agender01 Androgyne02 Androgynous03 Bigender04 Cis / cisgender05 Demigender06 Genderqueer or gender fluid07 Genderqueer08 Gender fluid09 Man10 Multigender11 Non-binary or gender non-conforming..12 Non-binary13 Gender non-conforming14 Questioning or Unsure15 Trans / transgender16 Two Spirit17 Woman18 Another gender identity not listed90 Prefer not to disclose97 Not reported by student98 Not reported by institution99

Four fields to report multiple gender identity selections.

OHE student databases manual available here: [https://www.ohe.state.mn.us/pdf/enrollment/basicdata/Specifications for Reporting Student Data Degree Granting.pdf](https://www.ohe.state.mn.us/pdf/enrollment/basicdata/Specifications%20for%20Reporting%20Student%20Data%20Degree%20Granting.pdf)

Reflections From Our Process

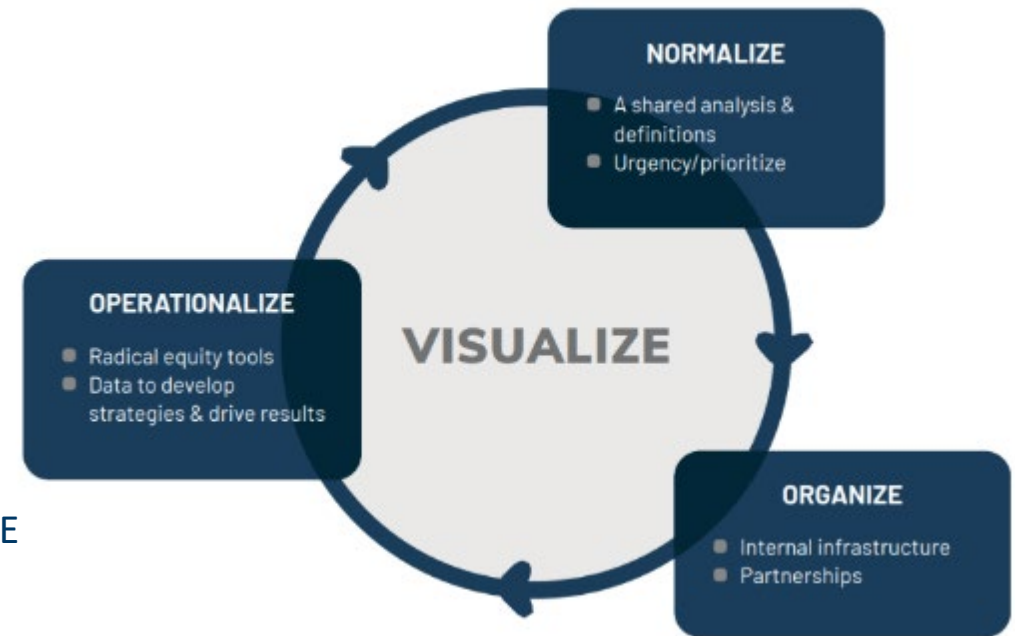
- Data matters: to be seen, to be heard, and to be empowered to advocate for change.
- The need to make equity gaps visible and act to address them is clear, and our work is not done.
- Too often a lack of data limits the ability of institutions to measure gaps in access and outcomes appropriately, and limits the ability of individuals in marginalized communities to self-advocate for change.
- We often hide behind the curtain of student privacy by assuming these students do not want more information known, but we often do it without asking those same students (e.g. students with disabilities, non-native English speakers).

Questions Going Forward

- Why don't we have common option sets?
- How are we including students descending from indigenous communities in Mexico, Central America, and South America?
- Do we need to collect data on both sex (or legal sex) and gender identity?
- How have we shaped reporting practices for multiracial students?
 - Practice 1 – collect data based on how you will use it and report it
 - Practice 2 – do not erase multiracial students by excluding them from charts/tables/graphs
 - Practice 3 – do not assign multi-racial students to a mono-normative race category

Resources

- A Toolkit for Centering Racial Equity Throughout Data Integration: https://www.aisp.upenn.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/AISP-Toolkit_5.27.20.pdf
- Be Part of the Solution: Antiracism in Institutional Research, AIR <https://www.airweb.org/article/2021/04/20/be-part-of-the-solution-antiracism-in-institutional-research>
- Monoracial Normativity in University Websites: Systematic Erasure and Selective Reclassification of Multiracial Students <https://eric.ed.gov/?id=EJ1296802>
- Better Data for Supporting American Indian/Alaska Native Students, WICHE <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED614425.pdf>
- AIR: Emerging Practices for Collecting Information on Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation <https://www.airweb.org/article/2021/02/17/emerging-trends-and-best-practices-for-collecting-information-on-gender-identity-and-sexual-orientation>
- Consortium of Higher Education LGBT Resource Professionals: [Suggested Best Practices for Asking Sexual Orientation and Gender on College Applications](#)



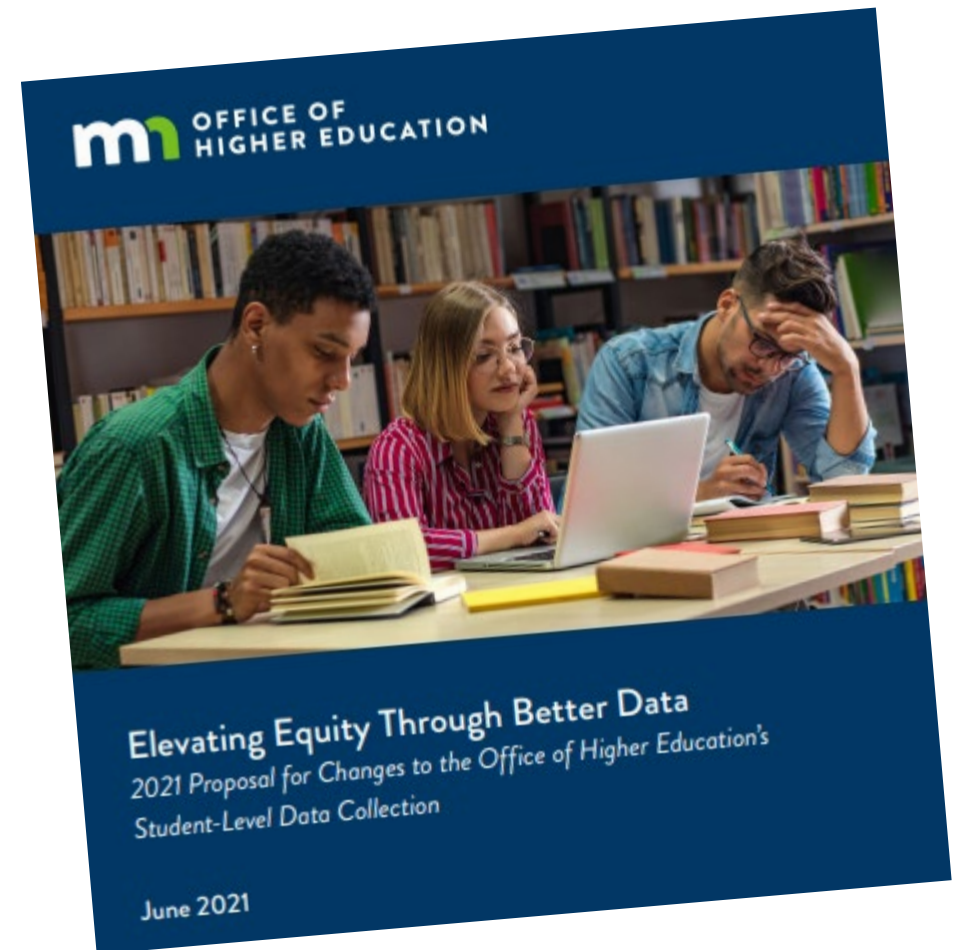
Source: A Toolkit for Centering Racial Equity Throughout Data Integration

Minnesota - New Reporting Specifications

Enrollment Reporting Resources webpage

<https://www.ohe.state.mn.us/mPg.cfm?pageID=473>

- Full report on process and changes
- New data includes detailed race/ethnicity, Tribal affiliation of American Indian and Alaska Native students, and gender identity
- Updated data manuals and templates for both degree-granting and non-degree-granting institutions
- Changes in effect for 2021-2022 data



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Thank you!
Let us know your thoughts!