

step, with the final step producing the overall margin of error for the indicator.

1. The easiest method of calculating the **number** of residents who have a high school education is to calculate the reverse: the number of residents without a high school education (which is easier than adding up every other education category and trying to calculate the associated margin of error). Add together the number of males and number of females who have an education level of "less than a high school diploma". The margin of error for the estimate of this number is calculated by using the "**aggregated counts**" formula. For each race, the margin of error for the males and females must be added using this formula (square the margin of error for males, add it to the square margin of error for females, then take the square root).
2. Next, a margin of error must be calculated for the **proportion** of each race that have less than a high school education. The numerator for this calculation is the number of residents with less than a high school education. The denominator is the total population of the race. To calculate the margin of error, you need the margin of error for the numerator (which you calculated in step 1), the margin of error for the denominator (which is provided in the census data), and the proportion (or percentage) of residents that have less than a high school education. Use the "**defined proportions**" formula. Multiply the square of the proportion by the square of the denominator's MOE. Subtract that from the squared margin of error for the numerator. Take

the square root, and then divide by the total population of the race.

3. The final step in calculating the indicator is subtracting the percentage of attainment for the racial group with the lowest percentage from the percentage of attainment from the racial group with the highest percentage. This resulting number is the percentage point disparity (or "disparity"). To calculate the margin of error for the disparity, use the "**aggregating the counts**" formula. Add the squared margins of error for each proportion (calculated in step 2), and take the square root. The resulting number is the overall margin of error for the disparity (it is therefore the only margin of error that needs to be reported. The margins of error calculated in steps 1 and 2 both contribute to this final MOE).