

***SUBJECT: HIGH PRIORITY SCHOOL REPORT***

***YEAR:*** 2003-04

***AUTHORITY:*** High priority location areas shall include schools which meet criteria which include, but are not limited to, the percentage of free lunches, the percentage of students served by Chapter I, and the faculty attrition rate (Section, 1012.07, Florida Statutes).

Section 6A-20.0313 (3), FAC states that, based on data submitted annually by each school district, the Commissioner shall rank all public schools in accordance with the criteria provided in Section 1012.07, Florida Statutes, and shall select from this ranked list those schools to be identified as high priority locations. Section 6A-20.0313 (4) then states that, based on the recommendations of the Commissioner, the State Board shall adopt a list of approved critical teacher shortage areas and high priority locations to be used in conjunction with the programs described in Sections 6A-20.012 Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program, and 6A-20.013 Critical Teacher Shortage Student Loan Forgiveness Program, FAC.

***EXPLANATION:*** The high priority location schools in the report are determined based upon the combined standard scores of the schools in the areas of free/reduced lunch and newly hired.

A standard score is used because it indicates relative position within a particular distribution of scores. The quantity standard score is the number of standard deviations between the score and the mean. The conversion allows the comparison and combination of measures made on different scales. If data are being combined or scaled the conversion eliminates accidental weighting due to differences in means or standard deviations.

***REPORTED BY:*** Number; Percentage; Standard Score.

***SCHOOL TYPE:*** Elementary; Middle; High

Separate rankings are performed for each school type because of the way free/reduced lunch statistics change for students as they progress through the grades. Traditionally, elementary students are most likely to sign-up for free/reduced price lunch when eligible and high school students are least likely to do so. Thus, high schools are not compared to elementary schools. Instead all schools are compared within their own school type.

**SOURCE:**

Run Year: 0304  
Based Year (2 years back): 0102  
Staff (base year, plus 2 earlier)- DPS.GA.F62739.Y0304, 0203, 0102  
Student (base year) - DPSV.GE.F62394 (0304)  
Master School ID File: 0304

**DATA USED:**

Type of School, A (High), B (Middle), C (Elementary)  
District Number  
School Number  
District name  
School Name  
Total Student Membership in School  
Chapter 1 Service provided indicator (1 if true, 0 otherwise)  
Number of Free/Reduced Lunch Recipients  
Percentage of New Hires on 0304 Staff History file (999.99)  
Percentage of New Hires on 0203 Staff History file (999.99)  
Percentage of New Hires on 0102 Staff History file (999.99)  
Percentage of Free/Reduced Lunch on 0304 Student History (999.99)  
Average of the 3 Staff New Hires Percentage  
Indicator for Exceptional Schools (1 if true, 0 otherwise)  
HS indicator (1 is true, 0 otherwise)

**CALCULATIONS:**

Total Students = the number of students officially enrolled for graduation during the current school year.

Percentage of New Faculty 3 Year Average =  $\frac{\text{the number of new hires}}{\text{total teachers}} * 100$

New Faculty Standard Score = the standard score determined by SASS program

Percentage of Free Lunch =  $\frac{\text{the number of free lunch}}{\text{total students}} * 100$

Free Lunch Standard Score = the standard score determined by SASS program

Combined Standard Score = Sum of New Faculty standard score and Weighted Free Lunch standard score (Free Lunch standard score multiplied by 3) divided by 4.

High Priority Schools = *the top 10% schools of each type*