

Appendix AA

Class Size Average Algorithm for the Grade Groupings

The Class Average Algorithm counts all the students in every term/classroom/period combination in which the MAIN course (that is, the course in which there are the most students) is a core course and divides that number by the total term/classroom/period “core” combinations reported.

Following is a basic outline of the steps taken to determine the numerators (students in classrooms) and denominators (term/classroom/period combinations) that render the class averages for PK-3, 4-8, and 9-12 grade classrooms:

- 1) Count the number of students in each class (term/course/period) in each classroom.
- 2) Determine main grade and main course taught in each term/classroom/period based on the majority of students.
- 3) Identify term/classroom/period combinations in which the main course is a “core” course. Use only these combinations in the remaining steps. Core courses include mathematics, language arts/reading, science, social studies, foreign language, English for Speakers of Other Languages, Exceptional Student Education, and courses taught in traditional self-contained elementary school classrooms.
- 4) For each grade range (PK-3, 4-8, 9-12) sum the number of students in the “core” combinations.
- 5) For each grade range (PK-3, 4-8, 9-12) count the number of “core” combinations.
- 6) Calculate the class averages.

For each grade range of a school (PK-3, 4-8, 9-12), divide the student count (from step 4) by the classroom count (from step 5).

A number of decision points are encountered in the averaging process of counting the number of students in each term/classroom/period combination:

- In the event that the same number of students is in core and non-core courses in the same term/classroom/period combination, the core course is determined to be the main course.
- In the event that the same number of students **in the main course** two or more grades is in the same term/classroom/period combination, the highest grade is determined to be the main grade.
- If students are in the same classroom/period combination in terms 1 and 3, 2 and 3, 1 and 6, 1 and 7, 2 and 8, and/or 2 and 9, the number of students is combined for those term combinations.
- The number of students in a classroom whose assigned teachers are coded Scheduling Method “C” (Co-Teacher) is divided by the number of teachers marked “C.”
- The number of students in the classroom who assigned teachers are coded Scheduling Method “I” (In Class One on One) is divided by the number of teachers in the classroom.
- The number of students in a classroom whose assigned teachers are coded Scheduling Method “M” (Multiple-Use Classroom or Pod) is divided by the number of teachers marked “M.”
- The number of students in a classroom whose assigned teachers are coded Scheduling Method “A” (Alternate Week) is divided by two.
- The following exclusions are made in the process of building the class average tables:
 - Facility Types 05 – 08 (correctional facilities) and 10 (home).
 - School Number, Current Instruction begins with an alpha character (indicating postsecondary schools, colleges, or universities).
 - McKay Reporting School Numbers
 - Florida Virtual School Franchises (school number 7004)
 - District-Operated Virtual Education Schools
 - Course Number begins with an alpha character and Facility Type is 09 (Facility operated or owned by an agency or other provider other than the school district in which instructional services or classes are conducted).

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- Duplicate students in the same term/classroom/period combination and their associated teachers.
- The duplicate students do get on the table but are excluded from calculations. All teachers are considered though.
- Period Number NN88 (where NN is numeric) indicating “pullout” classes.
- Days of the Week Scheduled not equal to Friday or “Date Certain.”