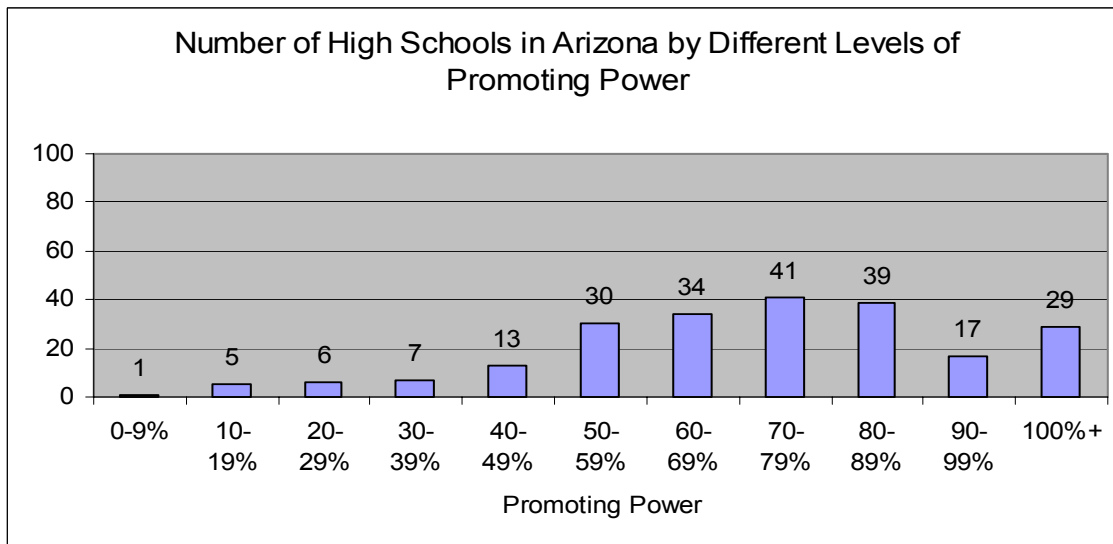


Promoting Power in Arizona's High Schools

Promoting power compares the number of seniors enrolled in a high school to the number of 9th graders enrolled in the high school four years earlier. It provides a measure of how efficiently and effectively high schools promote their students from grade to grade. Promoting power is also a good indicator of high school's that have both high and low graduation rates. It is very likely that high schools which have 60% or fewer seniors than freshmen four years earlier will have unacceptably low graduation rates by state and national standards. The graph below shows the promoting power for all high schools in the state.* The tables that follow show how promoting power varies across the state's high schools by free lunch level, minority concentration, location, and school size. For more information on Promoting Power and national and regional trends see *Locating the Dropout Crisis* by Robert Balfanz and Nettie Legters, Johns Hopkins University (<http://www.csos.jhu.edu/news.htm>).

*Promoting Power data is based on three year average for the classes of 2000, 2001, and 2002.



Number and Percent of HS with Different Levels of Promoting Power

| | Number of schools | Percent of schools | Number of students | Percent of students | Percent of minority students |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| HS with promoting power of 90% or more | 46 | 21% | 39,236 | 18% | 10% |
| HS with promoting power of 60% or less | 67 | 30% | 55,395 | 25% | 39% |

Number of HS with Different Levels of Promoting Power by Percent of Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch

| % eligible for free lunch | Promoting power | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|
| | 0-60% | 61-89% | 90% or more |
| Less than 20% | - | - | - |
| 21-39% | - | - | - |
| 40% or more | - | - | - |
| Total | - | - | - |

Number of HS with Different Levels of Promoting Power by Percent Minority Students

| % minority students | Promoting power | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|
| | 0-60% | 61-89% | 90% or more |
| Less than 10% | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| 10-49% | 21 | 75 | 27 |
| 50-80% | 16 | 14 | 10 |
| 90% or more | 20 | 8 | 2 |
| Total | 58 | 101 | 42 |

Number of HS with Different Levels of Promoting Power by Location

| Location | Promoting power | | |
|----------|-----------------|--------|-------------|
| | 0-60% | 61-89% | 90% or more |
| Cities | 31 | 39 | 26 |
| Suburbs | 13 | 26 | 13 |
| Towns | 10 | 19 | 1 |
| Rural | 15 | 24 | 6 |
| Total | 69 | 108 | 46 |

Number of HS with Different Levels of Promoting Power by School Size

| School enrollment | Promoting power | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|
| | 0-60% | 61-89% | 90% or more |
| 50 to 299 | 25 | 24 | 23 |
| 300 to 799 | 18 | 26 | 8 |
| 800 to 1199 | 3 | 9 | 2 |
| 1200 to 1999 | 14 | 27 | 4 |
| 2000 or more | 9 | 22 | 9 |
| Total | 69 | 108 | 46 |