7-4. **Increase the proportion of the Nation's elementary, middle, junior high, and senior high schools that have a nurse-to-student ratio of at least 1:750.**

7-4b. **Senior high schools.**

National Data Source	School Health Policies and Programs Study (SHPPS), CDC, NCCDPHP.
State Data Source	Not identified.
Healthy People 2000 Objective	Not applicable.
Changes since the 2000 Publication	None.
Measure	Percent.
Baseline (Year)	26 (1994)
Target	50
Target-Setting Method	92 percent improvement.
	For a discussion of target-setting methods, see Part A, section 4.
Numerator	Number of senior high schools that have a nurse-to-student ratio of at least 1:750.
Denominator	Number of senior high schools.
Population Targeted	Senior high schools.
Questions Used To Obtain the National Baseline Data	From the 1994 School Health Policies and Programs Study:

> *Are there any RN/LPNs who work in the school?*
>> [If yes:]
>>> o *Please tell me how many RN/LPNs work in your school, which days of the week each RN is here, and how many hours each RN/LPN is usually here on those days.*

[If an RN/LPN doesn't have a regular schedule, ask:]

- o *How many <u>total hours per week</u> is this RN/LPN usually in your school?*

Expected Periodicity   Periodic.

Comments   The nurse-to-student ratio is the number of school nurses divided by the total student enrollment. One school nurse is defined as 30 nurse-hours per week per school.

Total student enrollment of all the schools included in SHPPS is obtained from the Quality Education Data (QED) database. QED's National Education Database covers all educational institutions in the United States and Canada. See http://www.qeddata.com for more information.

See Part C for a description of SHPPS and Appendix A for focus area contact information.