



# John Muir Elementary

School Accountability Report Card, 2010–2011

San Bruno Park Elementary School District



» An annual report to the community about teaching, learning, test results, resources, and measures of progress in our school.



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**SCHOOL WISE PRESS**

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This School Accountability Report Card (SARC) provides information that can be used to evaluate and compare schools. State and federal laws require all schools to publish a SARC each year.

The information in this report represents the 2010–2011 school year, not the current school year. In most cases, this is the most recent data available. We present our school's results next to those of the average elementary school in the county and state to provide the most meaningful and fair comparisons. To find additional facts about our school online, please use the [DataQuest](#) tool offered by the California Department of Education.

Please note that words that appear in a smaller, bold typeface are links in the online version of this report to more information. You can find a list of those linked words, and their Web page URLs at:

[http://www.schoolwisepress.com/sarc/links\\_2011\\_en.html](http://www.schoolwisepress.com/sarc/links_2011_en.html)

Reports about other schools are available on the [California Department of Education Web site](#). Internet access is available in local libraries.

If you have any questions related to this report, or would like to request a hardcopy version, please contact our school office.

## How to Contact Our School

130 Cambridge Lane  
San Bruno, CA 94066  
Principal: Frances M. Dunleavy, Ed.D.  
Phone: (650) 624-3160

## How to Contact Our District

500 Acacia Ave.  
San Bruno, CA 94066  
Phone: (650) 244-0133  
<http://sbpsd.k12.ca.us/>



## » Contents

ONLINE USERS: CLICK ON A TITLE TO JUMP TO THAT SECTION

[Principal's Message](#)  
[Measures of Progress](#)  
[Student Achievement](#)  
[Students](#)  
[Climate for Learning](#)  
[Leadership, Teachers, and Staff](#)  
[Resources](#)  
[School Expenditures](#)  
[Adequacy of Key Resources 2011–2012](#)  
[Data Almanac](#)



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# John Muir Elementary

School Accountability Report Card, 2010–2011  
San Bruno Park Elementary School District



## » Principal's Message

John Muir School is a caring cooperative of lifelong learners. We live the FISH! philosophy: Choose Your Attitude, Be There, Make Their Day, and Play. We believe that education is a partnership among school, children, and parents. John Muir has a long history of academic excellence, family involvement, and community. We invite you to come be a part of our magic!

Frances M. Dunleavy, Ed.D., PRINCIPAL

### Grade range and calendar

**K–6**

TRADITIONAL

### Academic Performance Index

**873**

County Average: 843

State Average: 807

### Student enrollment

**358**

County Average: 436

State Average: 534

### Teachers

**10**

### Students per teacher

**36**

## Major Achievements

- We are happy to announce that our float, designed by fifth grade student Jessica Lowery, won third place in the 70th Annual Posy Parade. Over 25 students and parents marched.
- A schoolwide Remedial Reading program, funded by Title III, started in January of 2012. Seventy percent of fifth and sixth grade participants scored Proficient on the 2011 STAR reading test. Students in kindergarten through fourth grades made strong progress.
- The University of Arizona's math research project, Animal Watch, selected teacher Robin Burns' application, providing all sixth grade students with web-based math instruction.
- Teachers Debbie Heiman and Terri Murphy wrote two grants securing \$3,200 worth of schoolwide access to the SuperStar Learning Web site for math and reading. Students in kindergarten through sixth grades used SuperStar in classrooms, the computer lab, and at home.
- Dr. Dunleavy earned a districtwide grant from the San Bruno Education Foundation to fund Reading Counts testing once a week at El Crystal during the summer. John Muir School had the highest number of students participate.
- Scholastic Reading Counts is used to improve reading comprehension. Students in grades two through six read, take computerized tests, and earn points. Students are required to earn a specific number of points each trimester. Kindergarten and first grade students participate in Reading Counts as they become fluent readers. Kindergarten and first grade students have monthly at-home reading requirements. Students in all grades are recognized at Round Up for reading accomplishments.
- For the eighth year in a row, retired teacher Sandra Bowlus, in the name of the international women's sorority Alpha Delta Kappa, volunteered and taught a ten-week English Learner program. Students worked on English language development and reading.
- For the third year, students from the College of San Mateo's Cal Teach program taught science for six hours a week in Phyllis Takahashi's fifth grade class.
- The Computer Academy, a before and during school intervention program funded by our PTA, assisted students in becoming proficient in English/language arts and math.
- Our gardening club had many projects throughout the school. A third composting bin was added, and several gardens were planted and maintained by our students and families. Please come view our beautiful grounds.

## Focus for Improvement

- Math Boot Camp is a new program created and led by Dr. Dunleavy. To develop math fluency and number sense, fourth through sixth grade students are required to demonstrate mastery of basic facts. Students needing additional practice and instruction attend Math Boot Camp twice a week at 7:20 a.m.
- Terri Murphy and Jennie Peponis have written and secured grants for schoolwide access to a math instruction Web site. Students will use this program in class, the computer lab, and at home.
- For the fourth year, students from the College of San Mateo's Cal Teach program will teach math for six hours per week in Phyllis Takahashi's fifth grade class.
- Two of our teachers were awarded Philanthropic Ventures Foundation grants.
- Robin Burn's Animal Watch research program is in place for a second year. Sixth grade students will continue to participate in this web-based, individualized math program.
- The Remedial Reading program, funded by Title III, will continue to serve students in all grades.
- Guide Dogs for the Blind's puppy visits are scheduled for all classes during October 2011.

**MEASURES OF PROGRESS**

**Academic Performance Index**

The Academic Performance Index (API) is California’s way of comparing schools based on student test scores. The index was created in 1999 to help parents and educators recognize schools that show progress and identify schools that need help. It is also used to compare schools in a statewide ranking system. The California Department of Education (CDE) calculates a school’s API using student test results from the California Standards Tests and, for high schools, the California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE). APIs range from 200 to 1000. The CDE expects all schools to eventually obtain APIs of at least 800. [Additional information on the API](#) can be found on the CDE Web site.

John Muir’s API was 873 (out of 1000). This is a decline of 11 points compared with last year’s API. All students took the test. You can find three years of detailed API results in the Data Almanac that accompanies this report.

**API RANKINGS:** Based on our 2009–2010 test results, we started the 2010–2011 school year with a base API of 884. The state ranks all schools according to this score on a scale from 1 to 10 (10 being highest). Compared with all elementary schools in California, our school ranked 9 out of 10.

**SIMILAR SCHOOL RANKINGS:** We also received a second ranking that compared us with the 100 schools with the most similar students, teachers, and class sizes. Compared with these schools, our school ranked 8 out of 10. The CDE recalculates this factor every year. To read more about the specific elements included in this calculation, refer to the [CDE Web site](#).

**API GROWTH TARGETS:** Each year the CDE sets specific API “growth targets” for every school. It assigns one growth target for the entire school, and it sets additional targets for ethnic groups, English Learners, special education students, or socioeconomic subgroups of students that make up a significant portion of the student body. Schools are required to meet all of their growth targets. If they do, they may be eligible to apply for awards through the California School Recognition Program and the Title I Achieving Schools Program.

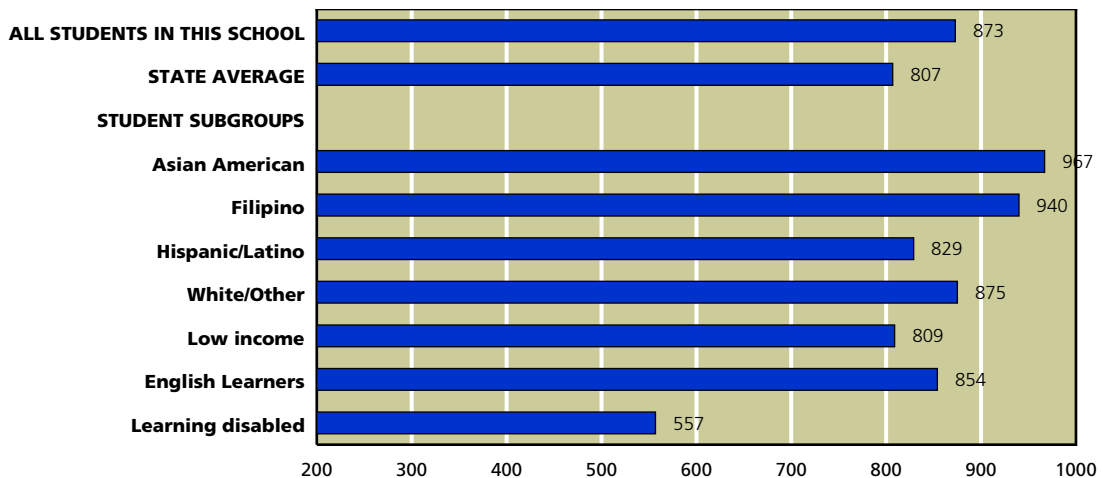
We met our assigned growth targets during the 2010–2011 school year. Just for reference, 64 percent of elementary schools statewide met their growth targets.

CALIFORNIA <b>API</b> ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE INDEX	
<b>Met schoolwide growth target</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Met growth target for prior school year</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>API score</b>	<b>873</b>
<b>Growth attained from prior year</b>	<b>-11</b>
<b>Met subgroup* growth targets</b>	<b>Yes</b>

SOURCE: API based on spring 2011 test cycle. Growth scores alone are displayed and are current as of November 2011.

\*Ethnic groups, English Learners, special ed students, or socioeconomic groups of students that make up 15 percent or more of a school’s student body. These groups must meet AYP and API goals.  
R/P - Results pending due to challenge by school.  
N/A - Results not available.

**API, Spring 2011**



SOURCE: API based on spring 2011 test cycle. State average represents elementary schools only.  
NOTE: Only groups of students that represent at least 15 percent of total enrollment are calculated and displayed as student subgroups.

### Adequate Yearly Progress

In addition to California’s accountability system, which measures student achievement using the API, schools must also meet requirements set by the federal education law known as **No Child Left Behind** (NCLB). This law requires all schools to meet a different goal: **Adequate Yearly Progress** (AYP).

We met 18 out of 21 criteria for yearly progress. Because we fell short in three areas, we did not make AYP.

To meet AYP, elementary schools must meet three criteria. First, a certain percentage of students must score at or above Proficient levels on the California Standards Tests (CST), the California Modified Assessment (CMA), and the California Alternate Performance Assessment (CAPA): 67.6 percent on the English/language arts test and 68.5 percent on the math test. All ethnic, English Learners, special education, and socioeconomic subgroups of students also must meet these goals. Second, the schools must achieve an API of at least 710 or increase the API by one point from the prior year. Third, 95 percent of the student body must take the required standardized tests.

If even one subgroup of students fails to meet just one of the criteria, the school fails to meet AYP. While all schools must report their progress toward meeting AYP, only schools that receive federal funding to help economically disadvantaged students are actually penalized if they fail to meet AYP goals. Schools that do not make AYP for two or more years in a row in the same subject enter **Program Improvement** (PI). They must offer students transfers to other schools in the district and, in their second year in PI, tutoring services as well.

FEDERAL <b>AYP</b> ADEQUATE YEARLY PROGRESS	
<b>Met AYP</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Met schoolwide participation rate</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Met schoolwide test score goals</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Met subgroup* participation rate</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Met subgroup* test score goals</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Met schoolwide API for AYP</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Program Improvement school in 2011</b>	<b>No</b>

SOURCE: AYP is based on the Accountability Progress Report of November 2011. A school can be in Program Improvement based on students’ test results in the 2010–2011 school year or earlier.

\*Ethnic groups, English Learners, special ed students, or socioeconomic groups of students that make up 15 percent or more of a school’s student body. These groups must meet AYP and API goals. *R/P* - Results pending due to challenge by school. *N/A* - Results not available.

### Adequate Yearly Progress, Detail by Subgroup

● MET GOAL ● DID NOT MEET GOAL — NOT ENOUGH STUDENTS

	English/Language Arts		Math	
	DID 95% OF STUDENTS TAKE THE CST, CMA OR CAPA?	DID 67.6% OF STUDENTS SCORE PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED ON THE CST, CMA, & CAPA?	DID 95% OF STUDENTS TAKE THE CST, CMA OR CAPA?	DID 68.5% OF STUDENTS SCORE PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED ON THE CST, CMA, & CAPA?
<b>SCHOOLWIDE RESULTS</b>	●	●	●	●
<b>SUBGROUPS OF STUDENTS</b>				
<b>Low income</b>	●	●	●	●
<b>Students learning English</b>	●	●	●	●
<b>STUDENTS BY ETHNICITY</b>				
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	●	●	●	●
<b>White/Other</b>	●	●	●	●

SOURCE: AYP release of November 2011, CDE.

The table at left shows our success or failure in meeting AYP goals in the 2010–2011 school year. The green dots represent goals we met; red dots indicate goals we missed. Just one red dot means that we failed to meet AYP.

Note: Dashes indicate that too few students were in the category to draw meaningful conclusions. Federal law requires valid test scores from at least 50 students for statistical significance.

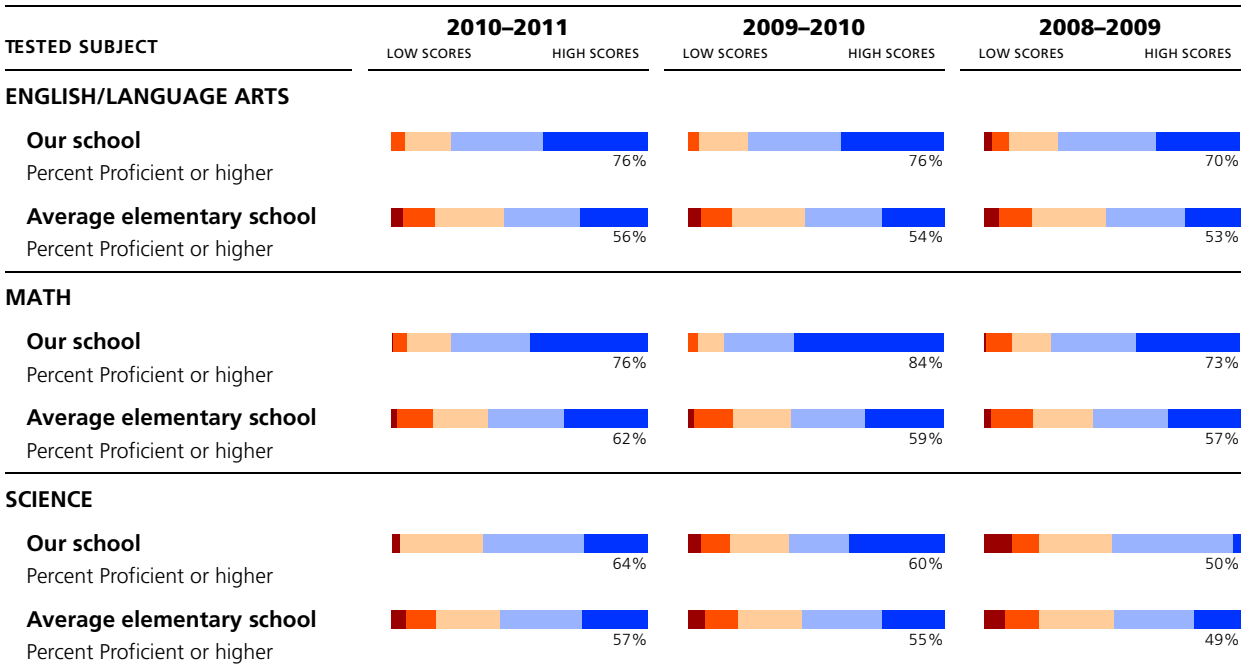
## STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Here you'll find a three-year summary of our students' scores on the California Standards Tests (CST) in selected subjects. We compare our students' test scores with the results for students in the average elementary school in California. On the following pages we provide more detail for each test, including the scores for different subgroups of students. In addition, we provide links to the California Content Standards on which these tests are based. If you'd like more information about the CST, please contact our principal or our teaching staff. To find [grade-level-specific scores](#), you can refer to the Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR) Web site. Other tests in the [STAR program](#) can be found on the California Department of Education (CDE) Web site.

### California Standards Tests

BAR GRAPHS BELOW SHOW THESE PROFICIENCY GROUPS (LEFT TO RIGHT):

■ FAR BELOW BASIC ■ BELOW BASIC ■ BASIC ■ PROFICIENT ■ ADVANCED



SOURCE: The scores for the CST are from the spring 2011 test cycle. State average represents elementary schools only. Whenever a school reports fewer than 11 scores for a particular subgroup at any grade level, the CDE suppresses the scores when it releases the data to the public. Missing data makes it impossible for us to compile complete schoolwide results. Therefore, the results published in this report may vary from other published CDE test scores.

## Frequently Asked Questions About Standardized Tests

**WHERE CAN I FIND GRADE-LEVEL REPORTS?** Due to space constraints and concern for statistical reliability, we have omitted grade-level detail from these test results. Instead we present results at the schoolwide level. You can view the results of far more students than any one grade level would contain, which also improves their statistical reliability. Grade-level results are online on the [STAR Web site](#). More information about student test scores is available in the Data Almanac that accompanies this report.

**WHAT DO THE FIVE PROFICIENCY BANDS MEAN?** Test experts assign students to one of these five proficiency levels, based on the number of questions they answer correctly. Our immediate goal is to help students move up one level. Our eventual goal is to enable all students to reach either of the top two bands, Advanced or Proficient. Those who score in the middle band, Basic, have come close to attaining the required knowledge and skills. Those who score in either of the bottom two bands, Below Basic or Far Below Basic, need more help to reach the Proficient level.

**HOW HARD ARE THE CALIFORNIA STANDARDS TESTS?** Experts consider California's standards to be among the most clear and rigorous in the country. Just 56 percent of elementary school students scored Proficient or Advanced on the English/language arts test; 62 percent scored Proficient or Advanced in math. You can review the [California Content Standards](#) on the CDE Web site.

**ARE ALL STUDENTS' SCORES INCLUDED?** No. Only students in grades two through eleven are required to take the CST. When fewer than 11 students in one grade or subgroup take a test, state officials remove their scores from the report. They omit them to protect students' privacy, as called for by federal law.

**CAN I REVIEW SAMPLE TEST QUESTIONS?** Sample test questions for the CST are on the [CDE's Web site](#). These are actual questions used in previous years.

**WHERE CAN I FIND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION?** The CDE has a wealth of resources on its Web site. The STAR Web site publishes detailed reports for schools and districts, and assistance packets for parents and teachers. This site includes explanations of [technical terms](#), scoring methods, and the [subjects](#) covered by the tests for each grade. You'll also find a [guide](#) to navigating the STAR Web site as well as help for understanding how to [compare test scores](#).



**English/Language Arts (Reading and Writing)**

BAR GRAPHS BELOW SHOW THESE PROFICIENCY GROUPS (LEFT TO RIGHT):

**FAR BELOW BASIC** **BELOW BASIC** **BASIC** **PROFICIENT** **ADVANCED**

GROUP	LOW SCORES	HIGH SCORES	PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED	STUDENTS TESTED	COMMENTS
SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE			76%	96%	<b>SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE:</b> About 20 percent more students at our school scored Proficient or Advanced than at the average elementary school in California.
AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY			63%	95%	
AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN CALIFORNIA			56%	95%	

**Subgroup Test Scores**

BAR GRAPHS BELOW SHOW TWO PROFICIENCY GROUPS (LEFT TO RIGHT):

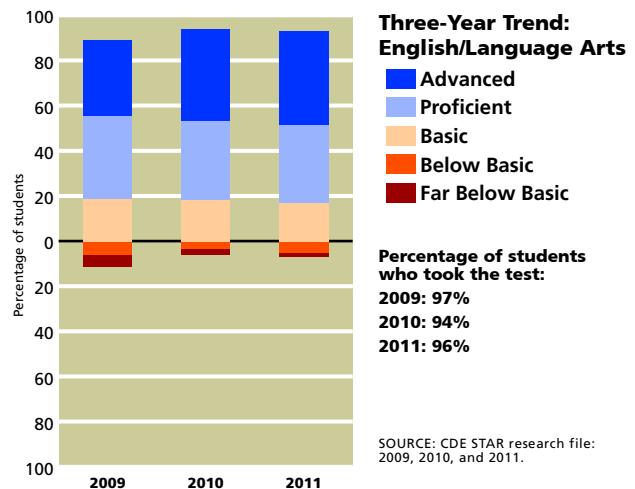
**FAR BELOW BASIC, BELOW BASIC, AND BASIC** **PROFICIENT AND ADVANCED**

GROUP	LOW SCORES	HIGH SCORES	PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED	STUDENTS TESTED	COMMENTS
Boys			77%	119	<b>GENDER:</b> About two percent more boys than girls at our school scored Proficient or Advanced.
Girls			75%	119	
English proficient			81%	177	<b>ENGLISH PROFICIENCY:</b> English Learners scored lower on the CST than students who are proficient in English. Because we give this test in English, English Learners tend to be at a disadvantage.
English Learners			63%	61	
Low income			65%	50	<b>INCOME:</b> About 16 percent fewer students from lower-income families scored Proficient or Advanced than our other students.
Not low income			81%	188	
Learning disabled	NO DATA AVAILABLE		N/A	11	<b>LEARNING DISABILITIES:</b> We cannot compare scores for these two subgroups because the number of students tested with learning disabilities was either zero or too small to be statistically significant.
Not learning disabled			78%	227	
Asian American	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE		N/S	29	<b>ETHNICITY:</b> Test scores are likely to vary among students of different ethnic origins. The degree of variance will differ from school to school. Measures of the achievement gap are beyond the scope of this report.
Hispanic/Latino			62%	66	
White/Other			78%	107	

SOURCE: The scores for the CST are from the spring 2011 test cycle. County and state averages represent elementary schools only. Whenever a school reports fewer than 11 scores for a particular subgroup at any grade level, the CDE suppresses the scores when it releases the data to the public. Missing data makes it impossible for us to compile complete schoolwide results. Therefore, the results published in this report may vary from other published CDE test scores.  
 N/A: Not applicable. Either no students took the test, or to safeguard student privacy the CDE withheld all results because very few students took the test in any grade.  
 N/S: Not statistically significant. While we have some data to report, we are suppressing it because the number of valid test scores is not large enough to be meaningful.

The graph to the right shows how our students’ scores have changed over the years. We present each year’s results in a vertical bar, with students’ scores arrayed across five proficiency bands. When viewing schoolwide results over time, remember that **progress** can take many forms. It can be more students scoring in the top proficiency bands (blue); it can also be fewer students scoring in the lower two proficiency bands (brown and red).

You can read the California standards for [English/language arts](#) on the CDE’s Web site.



**Math**

BAR GRAPHS BELOW SHOW THESE PROFICIENCY GROUPS (LEFT TO RIGHT):

**FAR BELOW BASIC** **BELOW BASIC** **BASIC** **PROFICIENT** **ADVANCED**

GROUP	LOW SCORES	HIGH SCORES	PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED	STUDENTS TESTED	COMMENTS
<b>SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE</b>			76%	98%	<b>SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE:</b> About 14 percent more students at our school scored Proficient or Advanced than at the average elementary school in California.
<b>AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY</b>			68%	89%	
<b>AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN CALIFORNIA</b>			62%	90%	

**Subgroup Test Scores**

BAR GRAPHS BELOW SHOW TWO PROFICIENCY GROUPS (LEFT TO RIGHT):

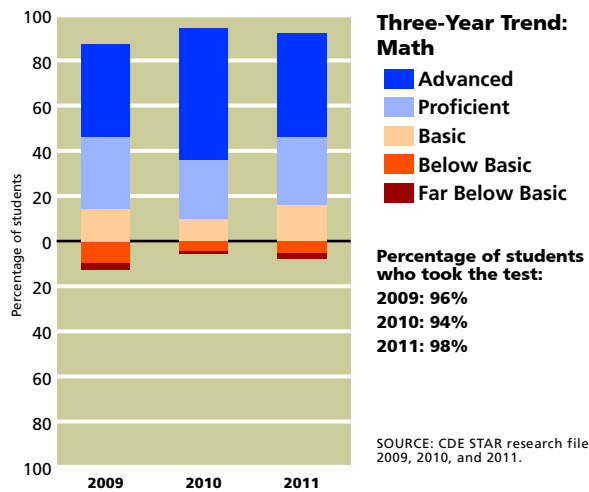
**FAR BELOW BASIC, BELOW BASIC, AND BASIC** **PROFICIENT AND ADVANCED**

GROUP	LOW SCORES	HIGH SCORES	PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED	STUDENTS TESTED	COMMENTS
<b>Boys</b>			80%	122	<b>GENDER:</b> About eight percent more boys than girls at our school scored Proficient or Advanced.
<b>Girls</b>			72%	119	
<b>English proficient</b>			78%	179	<b>ENGLISH PROFICIENCY:</b> English Learners scored lower on the CST than students who are proficient in English. Because we give this test in English, English Learners tend to be at a disadvantage.
<b>English Learners</b>			71%	62	
<b>Low income</b>			61%	51	<b>INCOME:</b> About 18 percent fewer students from lower-income families scored Proficient or Advanced than our other students.
<b>Not low income</b>			79%	190	
<b>Learning disabled</b>	NO DATA AVAILABLE		N/A	14	<b>LEARNING DISABILITIES:</b> We cannot compare scores for these two subgroups because the number of students tested with learning disabilities was either zero or too small to be statistically significant.
<b>Not learning disabled</b>			80%	227	
<b>Asian American</b>	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE		N/S	29	<b>ETHNICITY:</b> Test scores are likely to vary among students of different ethnic origins. The degree of variance will differ from school to school. Measures of the achievement gap are beyond the scope of this report.
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>			69%	67	
<b>White/Other</b>			76%	108	

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 N/A: Not applicable. Either no students took the test, or to safeguard student privacy the CDE withheld all results because very few students took the test in any grade.  
 N/S: Not statistically significant. While we have some data to report, we are suppressing it because the number of valid test scores is not large enough to be meaningful.

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You can read the [math standards](#) on the CDE's Web site.



**Science**

BAR GRAPHS BELOW SHOW THESE PROFICIENCY GROUPS (LEFT TO RIGHT):

**FAR BELOW BASIC** **BELOW BASIC** **BASIC** **PROFICIENT** **ADVANCED**

GROUP	LOW SCORES	HIGH SCORES	PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED	STUDENTS TESTED	COMMENTS
<b>SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE</b>			64%	97%	<b>SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE:</b> About seven percent more students at our school scored Proficient or Advanced than at the average elementary school in California.
<b>AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY</b>			64%	94%	
<b>AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN CALIFORNIA</b>			57%	94%	

**Subgroup Test Scores**

BAR GRAPHS BELOW SHOW TWO PROFICIENCY GROUPS (LEFT TO RIGHT):

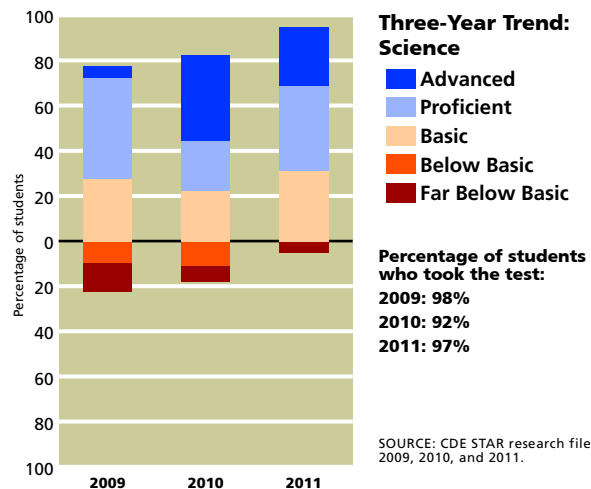
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GROUP	LOW SCORES	HIGH SCORES	PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED	STUDENTS TESTED	COMMENTS
<b>Boys</b>			71%	31	<b>GENDER:</b> The number of girls who took this test is too small to be counted in this analysis.
<b>Girls</b>	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE		N/S	27	
<b>English proficient</b>			69%	45	<b>ENGLISH PROFICIENCY:</b> We cannot compare scores for these two subgroups because the number of English Learners tested was too small to be statistically significant.
<b>English Learners</b>	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE		N/S	13	
<b>Low income</b>	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE		N/S	12	<b>INCOME:</b> We cannot compare scores for these two subgroups because the number of students tested from low-income families was too small to be statistically significant.
<b>Not low income</b>			67%	46	
<b>Learning disabled</b>	NO DATA AVAILABLE		N/A	4	<b>LEARNING DISABILITIES:</b> We cannot compare scores for these two subgroups because the number of students tested with learning disabilities was either zero or too small to be statistically significant.
<b>Not learning disabled</b>			69%	54	
<b>Asian American</b>	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE		N/S	11	<b>ETHNICITY:</b> Test scores are likely to vary among students of different ethnic origins. The degree of variance will differ from school to school. Measures of the achievement gap are beyond the scope of this report.
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE		N/S	18	
<b>White/Other</b>	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE		N/S	24	

SOURCE: The scores for the CST are from the spring 2011 test cycle. County and state averages represent elementary schools only. Whenever a school reports fewer than 11 scores for a particular subgroup at any grade level, the CDE suppresses the scores when it releases the data to the public. Missing data makes it impossible for us to compile complete schoolwide results. Therefore, the results published in this report may vary from other published CDE test scores. N/A: Not applicable. Either no students took the test, or to safeguard student privacy the CDE withheld all results because very few students took the test in any grade. N/S: Not statistically significant. While we have some data to report, we are suppressing it because the number of valid test scores is not large enough to be meaningful.

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The science standards test was administered only to fifth graders. Of course, students in all grade levels study science in these areas: physical science, life science, earth science, and investigation and experimentation. For background, you can review the **science standards** by going to the CDE's Web site.



### **Other Measures of Student Achievement**

A comprehensive assessment and accountability plan is used to ensure that information regarding student performance is used to continuously improve the instructional program and to communicate with parents about their child's achievement. Standardized tests data, district assessments, and program tests guide instruction and are used to determine each student's performance level.

**STUDENTS**

**Students’ English Language Skills**

At John Muir, 72 percent of students were considered to be proficient in English, compared with 77 percent of elementary school students in California overall.

LANGUAGE SKILLS	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
English-proficient students	72%	75%	77%
English Learners	28%	25%	23%

SOURCE: Language Census for school year 2010–2011. County and state averages represent elementary schools only.

**Languages Spoken at Home by English Learners, 2010–2011**

Please note that this table describes the home languages of just the 99 students classified as English Learners. At John Muir, the language these students most often speak at home is Spanish. In California it’s common to find English Learners in classes with students who speak English well. When you visit our classrooms, ask our teachers how they work with language differences among their students.

LANGUAGE	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
Spanish	41%	70%	82%
Vietnamese	0%	1%	3%
Cantonese	4%	4%	2%
Hmong	0%	0%	1%
Filipino/Tagalog	8%	8%	2%
Korean	4%	1%	1%
Khmer/Cambodian	0%	0%	0%
All other	43%	16%	9%

SOURCE: Language Census for school year 2010–2011. County and state averages represent elementary schools only.

**Ethnicity**

Most students at John Muir identify themselves as White. The state of California allows citizens to choose more than one ethnic identity, or to select “two or more races” or “decline to state.” As a consequence, the sum of all responses rarely equals 100 percent.

ETHNICITY	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
African American	1%	3%	6%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	21%	20%	11%
Hispanic/Latino	28%	39%	53%
White	45%	29%	26%

SOURCE: California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS), October 2010. County and state averages represent elementary schools only.

**Family Income and Education**

The **free or reduced-price meal** subsidy goes to students whose families earned less than \$40,793 a year (based on a family of four) in the 2010–2011 school year. At John Muir, 18 percent of the students qualified for this program, compared with 60 percent of students in California.

FAMILY FACTORS	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
Low-income indicator	18%	41%	60%
Parents with some college	81%	66%	56%
Parents with college degree	53%	48%	32%

SOURCE: The free and reduced-price lunch information is gathered by most districts in October. This data is from the 2010–2011 school year. Parents’ education level is collected in the spring at the start of testing. Rarely do all students answer these questions.

The parents of 81 percent of the students at John Muir have attended college and 53 percent have a college degree. This information can provide some clues to the level of literacy children bring to school. One precaution is that the students themselves provide this data when they take the battery of standardized tests each spring, so it may not be completely accurate. About 68 percent of our students provided this information.

**CLIMATE FOR LEARNING**

**Average Class Sizes**

Because funding for class-size reduction was focused on the early grade levels, our school’s class sizes, like those of most elementary schools, differ across grade levels.

The average class size at John Muir varies across grade levels from a low of 27 students to a high of 31. Our average class size schoolwide is 30 students.

AVERAGE CLASS SIZE BY GRADE	OUR SCHOOL
Kindergarten	27
First grade	31
Second grade	30
Third grade	31
Fourth grade	31
Fifth grade	30
Sixth grade	28

SOURCE: California Department of Education, SARC Research File. State and county averages represent elementary schools only.

**Safety**

The School Site Council’s Safety Committee, formed in 2009, worked vigorously following the September 2010 gas line explosion. This committee reviewed and revised the School Safety Plan, emergency drills, and safety equipment and supplies.

The Safety Plan is updated annually and covers safety procedures, including the visitor policy, emergency materials, and evacuation procedures. The Safety Plan is reviewed with all staff at the beginning of each year. Drills are held on a monthly basis and include fire, earthquake, and lockdown. The Safety Plan is located in the office for public access. All visitors must sign in and out in the office and wear visitors’ stickers. Visitors are accounted for in all drills. Supervision is provided to ensure the safety of each student before school, during breaks, at lunch, and after school. Supervision is shared among noon supervisors, teachers, instructional aides, and the administration.

**Parent Involvement**

Parents are active participants in their child’s education. They are encouraged to supervise homework, volunteer in classrooms, and drive on field trips. The PTA has numerous volunteer activities, including Walk to School Days, Ice Cream Social, Carnival, Haunted House, Family Dinner, Posy Parade, Frosty’s Workshop, Kids’ Night Out, Pancake Breakfast, Parents’ Night Out, Talent Show, picture days, Gardening Club, School Beautification, school picnic, and more. Parents and family members also participate on the School Site Council and district committees. Contact our PTA President, Nina Keys or any PTA officer for information on volunteering.

**LEADERSHIP, TEACHERS, AND STAFF**

**Leadership**

Frances M. Dunleavy, Ed.D has worked in this district for 30 years. She taught at Crestmoor for seven years and then at John Muir for 16 years before becoming principal in 2006. She taught at the University of San Francisco, coordinated the tri-district GATE program for 14 years, and served the district as master teacher, mentor teacher, and GATE mentor. Dr. Dunleavy believes in John Muir School. She and her husband chose to send their own children here.

Parents, teachers, staff, and the principal compose the School Site Council (SSC). The SSC, Leadership Team, staff, and PTA work together to guide curricular and budget decisions.

**Indicators of Teachers Who May Be Underprepared**

KEY FACTOR	DESCRIPTION	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
<b>Core courses taught by a teacher not meeting NCLB standards</b>	Percentage of core courses not taught by a “highly qualified” teacher according to federal standards in NCLB	0%	N/A	0%
<b>Fully credentialed teachers</b>	Percentage of staff holding a full, clear authorization to teach at the elementary or secondary level	100%	N/A	N/A
<b>Teachers lacking a full credential</b>	Percentage of teachers without a full, clear credential	0%	N/A	N/A

SOURCE: This information provided by the school district. Data on NCLB standards is from the California Department of Education, SARC research file.

PLEASE NOTE: Comparative data (county average and state averages) for some of the data reported in the SARC is unavailable.

**“HIGHLY QUALIFIED” TEACHERS:** The federal law known as No Child Left Behind (NCLB) requires districts to report the number of teachers considered to be “[highly qualified](#).” These “highly qualified” teachers must have a full credential, a bachelor’s degree, and, if they are teaching a core subject (such as reading, math, science, or social studies), they must also demonstrate expertise in that field. The table above shows the percentage of core courses taught by teachers who are considered to be less than “highly qualified.” There are exceptions, known as the [High Objective Uniform State Standard of Evaluation](#) (HOUSSE) rules, that allow some veteran teachers to meet the “highly qualified” test who wouldn’t otherwise do so.

**CREDENTIAL STATUS OF TEACHERS:** Teachers who lack full credentials are working under the terms of an emergency permit, an internship credential, or a waiver. They should be working toward their credential, and they are allowed to teach in the meantime only if the school board approves. None of our teachers was working without full credentials.

More facts about our teachers, called for by the Williams legislation of 2004, are available on our Accountability Web page, which is accessible from our district Web site. You will find specific facts about [misassigned teachers](#) and [teacher vacancies](#) in the 2011–2012 school year.

**Districtwide Distribution of Teachers Who Are Not “Highly Qualified”**

Here, we report the percentage of core courses in our district whose teachers are considered to be less than “highly qualified” by NCLB’s standards. We show how these teachers are distributed among schools according to the percentage of low-income students enrolled.

When more than 40 percent of the students in a school are receiving subsidized lunches, that school is considered by the California Department of Education to be a school with higher concentrations of low-income students. About 70 percent of the state’s schools are in this category. When less than 25 percent of the students in a school are receiving subsidized lunches, that school is considered by the CDE to be a school with lower concentrations of low-income students. About 19 percent of the state’s schools are in this category.

DISTRICT FACTOR	DESCRIPTION	CORE COURSES NOT TAUGHT BY HQT IN DISTRICT
<b>Districtwide</b>	Percentage of core courses not taught by “highly qualified” teachers (HQT)	0%
<b>Schools with more than 40% of students from lower-income homes</b>	Schools whose core courses are not taught by “highly qualified” teachers	0%
<b>Schools with less than 25% of students from lower-income homes</b>	Schools whose core courses are not taught by “highly qualified” teachers	0%

SOURCE: Data is from the California Department of Education, SARC research file.



### Staff Development

Teachers take some time each year to improve their teaching skills and to extend their knowledge of the subjects they teach. Here you'll see the amount of time each year we set aside for their continuing education and professional development.

YEAR	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT DAYS
2010–2011	0.0
2009–2010	0.0
2008–2009	3.0

SOURCE: This information is supplied by the school district.

### Specialized Resource Staff

The table to the right lists the number of full-time equivalent qualified support personnel who provide counseling and other pupil support services in our school. These specialists often work part time at our school and some may work at more than one school in our district. For more details on [statewide ratios of counselors, psychologists, or other pupil services](#) staff to students, see the California Department of Education (CDE) Web site. [Library facts](#) and frequently asked questions are also available there.

STAFF POSITION	STAFF (FTE)
Academic counselors	0.0
Behavioral/career counselors	0.2
Librarians and media staff	0.0
Psychologists	0.0
Social workers	0.0
Nurses	0.0
Speech/language/hearing specialists	0.0
Resource specialists	0.0

SOURCE: Data provided by the school district.

## **Specialized Programs and Staff**

Students are encouraged to participate in extracurricular activities, including Student Council, Spanish, art classes, Mad Science, Newcomb tournament, kickball tournament, Outdoor Education, Gardening Club, Posy Parade, carnival, spirit days, morning math, and morning reading. State and federal funds provide instructional aides in combination classes, library media aide, Rhythm and Moves PE program, and the Arts Attack program. The district provides a full range of special education programs and contracts with nurses for vision and hearing testing.

### **Special Education Program**

John Muir provides support for students with special needs. Special education services are tailored to the Individualized Education Program (IEP) of each student with physical, emotional, or learning disabilities. Our part time special educator and aide work with special education students daily. The speech therapist sees students five days a week, and the district counselor sees students once a week. The PTA funds a counseling intern from the University of San Francisco for ten hours a week.

### **English Learner Program**

The English Language Development (ELD) program at John Muir School assists students who are English learners. The program provides special instruction in core curriculum subject areas and is taught by teachers with Cross-cultural Language and Academic Development (CLAD) certification or teachers certified through SB 1969. All John Muir teachers are either CLAD or SB 1969 certified. Student progress is based on California English Language Development Test results. All ELD instruction is fully integrated into classroom teaching. Rosetta Stone is an effective tool in developing English skills of our English Learners.

## RESOURCES

### Buildings

John Muir School was built in 1960 and provides a safe, clean environment for students, staff, and families. A \$30-million bond allowed modernization of the entire school district in 2000. At John Muir, the project included a new roof and remodeling of all classrooms, the library, and the administration office. The kitchen was remodeled in 2005. John Muir is composed of 19 classrooms, a library, a computer lab, a cafeteria, a staff lounge, two playgrounds, and a large green.

More facts about the [condition of our school buildings](#) are available in an online supplement to this report called for by the Williams legislation of 2004. What you will find is an assessment of more than a dozen aspects of our buildings: their structural integrity, electrical systems, heating and ventilation systems, and more. The important purpose of this assessment is to determine if our buildings and grounds are safe and in good repair. If anything needs to be repaired, this assessment identifies it and targets a date by which we commit to make those repairs. The guidelines for this assessment were written by the [Office of Public School Construction \(OPSC\)](#) and were brought about by the Williams legislation. You can look at the six-page [Facilities Inspection Tool](#) used for the assessment on the Web site of the OPSC.

### Textbooks

We choose our textbooks from lists that have already been approved by state education officials. For a list of some of the textbooks we use at our school, see the Data Almanac that accompanies this report.

We have also reported additional facts about our textbooks called for by the Williams legislation of 2004. This online report shows whether we had a textbook for each student in each core course during the 2011–2012 school year and whether those [textbooks](#) covered the California Content Standards.

### Curriculum

For more than six years, panels of scholars have decided what California students should learn and be able to do. Their decisions are known as the California Content Standards, and they apply to all public schools in the state. The textbooks we use and the tests we give are based on these content standards, and we expect our teachers to be firmly focused on them. Policy experts, researchers, and educators consider our state's standards to be among the most rigorous and challenging in the nation.

You can find information about the content standards for each subject at each grade level on the Web site of the [California Department of Education \(CDE\)](#). California adopted new common core standards for English/language arts and math in August 2010. However, the full implementation of those standards is still a few years off. Please refer to the [CDE FAQs](#) for details about the new standards.

**SCHOOL EXPENDITURES**

State and federal monies fund the following programs: Remedial Reading, library media aide, four instructional aides in the combination classes, a PE specialist for fourth through sixth grades, and school supplies. The PTA funds the University of San Francisco counseling intern, the music specialist, and Math Boot Camp. The PTA provides books for grades K–3, field trip fees and buses, supplies for the schoolwide Arts Attack program, Outdoor Education scholarships, transportation to Outdoor Ed, PE equipment, classroom materials and supplies, and much, much more. Teachers volunteer their time to offer Morning Reading and Morning Math programs.

**Spending per Student (2009–2010)**

To make comparisons possible across schools and districts of varying sizes, we first report our overall spending per student. We base our calculations on our average daily attendance (ADA), which was 325 students.

We’ve broken down expenditures by the type of funds used to pay for them. Unrestricted funds can be used for any lawful purpose. Restricted funds, however, must be spent for specific purposes set out by legal requirements or the donor. Examples include funding for instructional materials, economic impact aid, and teacher- and principal-training funds.

TYPE OF FUNDS	OUR SCHOOL	DISTRICT AVERAGE	SCHOOL VARIANCE	STATE AVERAGE	SCHOOL VARIANCE
Unrestricted funds (\$/student)	\$5,199	\$6,064	-14%	\$5,513	-6%
Restricted funds (\$/student)	\$234	\$2,300	-90%	\$2,939	-92%
<b>TOTAL (\$/student)</b>	<b>\$5,434</b>	<b>\$8,364</b>	<b>-35%</b>	<b>\$8,452</b>	<b>-36%</b>

SOURCE: Information provided by the school district.

**Total Expenditures, by Category (2009–2010)**

Here you can see how much we spent on different categories of expenses. We’re reporting the total dollars in each category, not spending per student.

CATEGORY	UNRESTRICTED FUNDS	RESTRICTED FUNDS	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL*
Teacher salaries	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other staff salaries	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Benefits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Books and supplies	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Equipment replacement	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Services and direct support	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,689,763</b>	<b>\$76,159</b>	<b>\$1,765,922</b>	

SOURCE: Information provided by the school district.  
 \* Totals may not add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.

**Compensation per Staff with Teaching Credentials (2009–2010)**

The total of what our certificated staff members earn appears below. A certificated staff person is a school employee who is required by the state to hold teaching credentials, including full-time, part-time, substitute or temporary teachers, and most administrators. You can see the portion of pay that goes to salary and three types of benefits.

To make comparisons possible across schools and districts of varying sizes, we first report our compensation per full-time equivalent (FTE) certificated staff member. A teacher/administrator/pupil services person who works full time counts as 1.0 FTE. Those who work only half time count as 0.5 FTE. We had 15 FTE teachers working in our school.

CATEGORY	OUR SCHOOL	DISTRICT AVERAGE	SCHOOL VARIANCE	STATE AVERAGE	SCHOOL VARIANCE
Salaries	\$80,624	\$85,851	-6%	\$71,246	13%
Retirement benefits	\$6,706	\$7,008	-4%	\$5,818	15%
Health and medical benefits	\$9,954	\$10,813	-8%	\$9,711	3%
Other benefits	\$703	\$365	93%	\$533	32%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$97,987</b>	<b>\$104,037</b>	<b>-6%</b>	<b>\$87,308</b>	<b>12%</b>

SOURCE: Information provided by the school district.

**Total Certificated Staff Compensation (2009–2010)**

Here you can see how much we spent on different categories of compensation. We're reporting the total dollars in each category, not compensation per staff member.

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL*
Salaries	\$1,209,367	82%
Retirement benefits	\$100,587	7%
Health and medical benefits	\$149,317	10%
Other benefits	\$10,540	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,469,811</b>	

SOURCE: Information provided by the school district.  
 \* Totals may not add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.

**TECHNICAL NOTE ON DATA RECENCY:** All data is the most current available as of November 2011. The CDE may release additional or revised data for the 2010–2011 school year after the publication date of this report. We rely on the following sources of information from the California Department of Education: California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS) (October 2010); Language Census (March 2011); California Standards Tests (spring 2011 test cycle); Academic Performance Index (November 2011 growth score release); Adequate Yearly Progress (November 2011).

**DISCLAIMER:** School Wise Press, the publisher of this accountability report, makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of this information but offers no guarantee, express or implied. While we do our utmost to ensure the information is complete, we must note that we are not responsible for any errors or omissions in the data. Nor are we responsible for any damages caused by the use of the information this report contains. Before you make decisions based on this information, we strongly recommend that you visit the school and ask the principal to provide the most up-to-date facts available.

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## » Adequacy of Key Resources 2011–2012

Here you'll find key facts about our teachers, textbooks, and facilities during the school year in progress, 2011–2012. Please note that these facts are based on evaluations our staff conducted in accordance with the Williams legislation.



**TEACHERS**

**Teacher Vacancies**

The Williams legislation asked districts to disclose how frequently full-time teachers were not permanently assigned to a classroom. There are two general circumstances that can lead to the unfortunate case of a classroom without a full-time, permanently assigned teacher. Within the first 20 days of the start of school, we can be surprised by too many students showing up for school, or too few teachers showing up to teach. After school starts, however, teachers can also be surprised by sudden changes: family emergencies, injuries, accidents, etc. When that occurs, it is our school’s and our district’s responsibility to fill that teacher’s vacancy with a qualified, full-time and permanently assigned replacement. For that reason, we report teacher vacancies in two parts: at the start of school, and after the start of school.

KEY FACTOR	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012
<b>TEACHER VACANCIES OCCURRING AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SCHOOL YEAR</b>			
Total number of classes at the start of the year	15	11	12
Number of classes which lacked a permanently assigned teacher within the first 20 days of school	0	0	0
<b>TEACHER VACANCIES OCCURRING DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR</b>			
Number of classes where the permanently assigned teacher left during the year	0	0	0
Number of those classes where you replaced the absent teacher with a single new teacher	0	0	0

**NOTES:** This report was completed on Tuesday, January 03, 2012.



## Teacher Misassignments

A “misassigned” teacher is one who lacks the appropriate subject-area authorization for a class she is teaching.

Under the terms of the Williams settlement, schools must inform the public of the number of their teachers who are misassigned. It is possible for a teacher who lacks the authorization for a subject to get special permission—in the form of an emergency permit, waiver, or internship authorization—from the school board or county office of education to teach the subject anyway. This permission prevents the teacher from being counted as misassigned.

KEY FACTOR	DESCRIPTION	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012
<b>Teacher Misassignments</b>	Total number of classes taught by teachers without a legally recognized certificate or credential	0	0	0
<b>Teacher Misassignments in Classes that Include English Learners</b>	Total number of classes that include English learners and are taught by teachers without CLAD/BCLAD authorization, ELD or SDAIE training, or equivalent authorization from the California Commission on Teacher Credentialing	0	0	0
<b>Other Employee Misassignments</b>	Total number of service area placements of employees without the required credentials	0	0	0

**NOTES:** This report was completed on Monday, January 02, 2012.

## TEXTBOOKS

The main fact about textbooks that the Williams legislation calls for described whether schools have enough books in core classes for all students. The law also asks districts to reveal whether those books are presenting what the California content standards calls for. This information is far more meaningful when viewed along with the more detailed description of textbooks contained in our School Accountability Report Card (SARC). There you'll find the names of the textbooks used in our core classes, their dates of publication, the names of the firms that published them, and more.

SUBJECT	ARE THERE TEXTBOOKS OR INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS IN USE?		ARE THERE ENOUGH BOOKS FOR EACH STUDENT?	
	STANDARDS ALIGNED?	OFFICIALLY ADOPTED?	FOR USE IN CLASS?	PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS HAVING BOOKS TO TAKE HOME?
English	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%
Math	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%
Science	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%
Social Studies	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%
Foreign Languages	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%
Health Sciences	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%
Visual and Performing Arts	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%

**NOTES:** This report was completed on Tuesday, January 03, 2012. This information was collected on Sunday, August 26, 2012. All of our textbooks are the most recently approved by the State Board of Ed or our Local Governing Agency.

**FACILITIES**

To determine the condition of our facilities, our district sent experts from our facilities team to inspect them. They used a survey, called the Facilities Inspection Tool, issued by the Office of Public School Construction. Based on that survey, we’ve answered the questions you see on this report. Please note that the information reflects the condition of our buildings as of the date of the report. Since that time, those conditions may have changed.

AREA	RATING	DESCRIPTION
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Good</b>	Our school is in good repair, according to the criteria established by the Office of Public School Construction. Our deficiencies are minor ones resulting from common wear and tear, and there are few of them. We scored between 90 and 99 percent on the 15 categories of our evaluation.
<b>A. SYSTEMS</b>	<b>Good</b>	
Gas Leaks		No apparent problems.
Mechanical Problems (Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning)		No apparent problems.
Sewer System		No apparent problems.
<b>B. INTERIOR</b>		
Interior Surfaces (Walls, Floors, and Ceilings)	<b>Good</b>	No apparent problems.
<b>C. CLEANLINESS</b>	<b>Good</b>	
Overall Cleanliness		No apparent problems.
Pest or Vermin Infestation		No apparent problems.
<b>D. ELECTRICAL</b>		
Electrical Systems and Lighting	<b>Good</b>	No apparent problems.
<b>E. RESTROOMS/FOUNTAINS</b>	<b>Good</b>	
Bathrooms		No apparent problems.
Drinking Fountains (Inside and Out)		No apparent problems.
<b>F. SAFETY</b>	<b>Good</b>	
Fire Safety (Sprinkler Systems, Alarms, Extinguishers)		No apparent problems.
Hazardous Materials (Lead Paint, Asbestos, Mold, Flammables, etc.)		No apparent problems.
<b>G. STRUCTURAL</b>	<b>Good</b>	
Structural Damage (Cracks in Walls and Foundations, Sloping Ceilings, Posts or Beams Missing)		No apparent problems.

AREA	RATING	DESCRIPTION
<b>Roofs</b>		No apparent problems.
<b>H. EXTERNAL</b>	<b>Fair</b>	
<b>Playground/School Grounds</b>		No apparent problems.
<b>Windows, Doors, Gates, Fences (Interior and Exterior)</b>		No apparent problems.
<b>OTHER DEFICIENCIES</b>	<b>N/A</b>	No apparent problems.

**INSPECTORS AND ADVISORS:** This report was completed on Friday, January 20, 2012 by David Hutt (Superintendent). The facilities inspection occurred on Tuesday, January 17, 2012. There were no other inspectors used in the completion of this form. The Facilities Inspection Tool was completed on Tuesday, January 17, 2012.

## » Data Almanac

This Data Almanac provides additional information about students, teachers, student performance, accountability, and district expenditures.



**STUDENTS AND TEACHERS**

**Student Enrollment by Ethnicity and Other Characteristics**

The ethnicity of our students, estimates of their family income and education level, their English fluency, and their learning-related disabilities.

GROUP	ENROLLMENT
Number of students	358
Black/African American	1%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1%
Asian	10%
Filipino	9%
Hispanic or Latino	28%
Pacific Islander	2%
White (not Hispanic)	45%
Two or more races	3%
Ethnicity not reported	1%
Socioeconomically disadvantaged	18%
English Learners	28%
Students with disabilities	6%

SOURCE: All but the last three lines are from the annual census, CALPADS, October 2010. Data about students who are socioeconomically disadvantaged, English Learners, or learning disabled come from the School Accountability Report Card unit of the California Department of Education.

**Student Enrollment by Grade Level**

Number of students enrolled in each grade level at our school.

GRADE LEVEL	STUDENTS
Kindergarten	54
Grade 1	49
Grade 2	51
Grade 3	53
Grade 4	51
Grade 5	59
Grade 6	41
Grade 7	0
Grade 8	0
Grade 9	0
Grade 10	0
Grade 11	0
Grade 12	0

SOURCE: CALPADS, October 2010.

### Average Class Size by Grade Level

GRADE LEVEL	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011
Kindergarten	19	25	27
Grade 1	20	19	31
Grade 2	20	20	30
Grade 3	20	18	31
Grade 4	27	30	31
Grade 5	28	31	30
Grade 6	26	28	28
Grade 7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grade 8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Combined K–3	20	N/A	N/A
Combined 3–4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Combined 4–8	28	N/A	N/A
Other	N/A	23	N/A

SOURCE: CALPADS, October 2010. Information for 2009-2010 provided by the school district.

### Average Class Size by Grade Level, Detail

The number of classrooms that fall into each range of class sizes.

GRADE LEVEL	2008–2009			2009–2010			2010–2011		
	1–20	21–32	33+	1–20	21–32	33+	1–20	21–32	33+
Kindergarten	4	0	0	2	N/A	N/A	0	27	0
Grade 1	2	0	0	2	N/A	N/A	0	27	0
Grade 2	2	0	0	2	N/A	N/A	0	9	0
Grade 3	2	0	0	2	N/A	N/A	0	18	0
Grade 4	0	1	0	N/A	2	N/A	0	26	0
Grade 5	0	1	0	N/A	1	N/A	1	25	0
Grade 6	0	2	0	N/A	1	N/A	0	12	0
Combined K–3	1	0	0	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Combined 3–4	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Combined 4–8	0	1	0	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	0	0	0	2	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

SOURCE: CALPADS, October 2010. Information for 2009-2010 provided by the school district.

### Teacher Credentials

The number of teachers assigned to the school with a full credential and without a full credential, for both our school and the district.

TEACHERS	SCHOOL			DISTRICT
	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011	2010–2011
<b>With Full Credential</b>	16	18	14	97
<b>Without Full Credential</b>	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Information provided by school district.

### Physical Fitness

Students in grades five, seven, and nine take the California Fitness Test each year. This test measures students’ aerobic capacity, body composition, muscular strength, endurance, and flexibility using six different tests. The table shows the percentage of students at our school who scored within the “healthy fitness zone” on four, five, and all six tests. More information about [physical fitness testing and standards](#) is available on the CDE Web site.

GRADE LEVEL	PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS MEETING HEALTHY FITNESS ZONES		
	FOUR OF SIX STANDARDS	FIVE OF SIX STANDARDS	SIX OF SIX STANDARDS
<b>Grade 5</b>	23%	33%	23%
<b>Grade 7</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Grade 9</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A

SOURCE: Physical fitness test data is produced annually as schools test their students on the six Fitnessgram Standards. This information is from the 2010–2011 school year.

### Suspensions and Expulsions

At times we find it necessary to suspend students who break school rules. We report only suspensions in which students are sent home for a day or longer. We do not report in-school suspensions, in which students are removed from one or more classes during a single school day. Expulsion is the most serious consequence we can impose. Expelled students are removed from the school permanently and denied the opportunity to continue learning here.

KEY FACTOR	OUR SCHOOL	DISTRICT AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
<b>Suspensions per 100 students</b>			
<b>2010–2011</b>	3	2	N/A
<b>2009–2010</b>	4	1	6
<b>2008–2009</b>	2	2	6
<b>Expulsions per 100 students</b>			
<b>2010–2011</b>	0	0	N/A
<b>2009–2010</b>	0	0	0
<b>2008–2009</b>	0	0	0

SOURCE: Data is from the Consolidated Application published by the California Department of Education. The numbers above are a ratio of suspension or expulsion events, per 100 students enrolled. District and state averages represent elementary schools only.

During the 2010–2011 school year, we had nine suspension incidents. We had no incidents of expulsion. To make it easy to compare our suspensions and expulsions to those of other schools, we represent these events as a ratio (incidents per 100 students) in this report. Please note that multiple incidents may involve the same student.



**STUDENT PERFORMANCE**

**California Standardized Testing and Reporting Program**

The California Standards Tests (CST) show how well students are learning what the state content standards require. The CST include English/language arts and mathematics in grades two through five and science in grade five. We also include results from the California Modified Assessment and California Alternative Performance Assessment (CAPA).

**STAR Test Results for All Students: Three-Year Comparison**

The percentage of students achieving at the Proficient or Advanced level (meeting or exceeding the state standards) for the most current three-year period.

SUBJECT	SCHOOL PERCENT PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED			DISTRICT PERCENT PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED			STATE PERCENT PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
English/ language arts	69%	72%	74%	54%	58%	58%	49%	52%	54%
Mathematics	71%	82%	76%	58%	67%	65%	46%	48%	50%
Science	50%	60%	64%	46%	62%	61%	50%	54%	57%

SOURCE: STAR results, spring 2011 test cycle, as interpreted and published by the CDE unit responsible for School Accountability Report Cards.

**STAR Test Results by Student Subgroup: Most Recent Year**

The percentage of students, by subgroup, achieving at the Proficient or Advanced level (meeting or exceeding the state standards) for the most recent testing period.

STUDENT GROUP	STUDENTS SCORING PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED		
	ENGLISH/ LANGUAGE ARTS 2010–2011	MATHEMATICS 2010–2011	SCIENCE 2010–2011
African American	N/A	N/A	N/A
American Indian or Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	93%	93%	82%
Filipino	91%	91%	N/A
Hispanic or Latino	64%	67%	56%
Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian	N/A	N/A	N/A
White (not Hispanic)	75%	77%	58%
Two or more Races	N/A	N/A	N/A
Boys	75%	79%	71%
Girls	74%	72%	56%
Socioeconomically disadvantaged	56%	63%	50%
English Learners	59%	69%	46%
Students with disabilities	22%	25%	0%
Receives migrant education services	N/A	N/A	N/A

SOURCE: STAR results, spring 2011 test cycle, as interpreted and published by the CDE unit responsible for School Accountability Report Cards.

**ACCOUNTABILITY**

**California Academic Performance Index (API)**

The Academic Performance Index (API) is an annual measure of the academic performance and progress of schools in California. APIs range from 200 to 1000, with a statewide target of 800. Detailed information about the API can be found on the CDE Web site at <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ta/ac/ap/>.

**API Ranks: Three-Year Comparison**

The state assigns statewide and similar-schools API ranks for all schools. The API ranks range from 1 to 10. A statewide rank of 1 means that the school has an API in the lowest 10 percent of all elementary schools in the state, while a statewide rank of 10 means that the school has an API in the highest 10 percent of all elementary schools in the state. The similar-schools API rank reflects how a school compares with 100 statistically matched schools that have similar teachers and students.

API RANK	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011
Statewide rank	8	8	9
Similar-schools rank	4	6	8

SOURCE: The API Base Report from December 2011.

**API Changes by Subgroup: Three-Year Comparison**

API changes for all students and student subgroups: the actual API changes in points added or lost for the past three years, and the most recent API. Note: "N/A" means that the student group is not numerically significant.

SUBGROUP	ACTUAL API CHANGE			API
	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011	2010–2011
All students at the school	+21	+29	-11	873
Black/African American	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
American Indian or Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	N/A	N/A	-16	967
Filipino	N/A	N/A	+17	940
Hispanic or Latino	N/A	+62	-20	829
Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
White (non Hispanic)	+8	+31	-8	875
Two or more races	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Socioeconomically disadvantaged	N/A	N/A	-40	809
English Learners	N/A	+33	-5	854
Students with disabilities	N/A	N/A	-32	557

SOURCE: The API Growth Report as released in the Accountability Progress Report in December 2011.

### API Scores by Subgroup

This table includes Academic Performance Index results for our school, our district, and the state.

SUBGROUP	SCHOOL		DISTRICT		STATE	
	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	API	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	API	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	API
All students	241	873	1,922	812	4,683,676	778
Black/African American	2	N/A	39	741	317,856	696
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	N/A	4	N/A	33,774	733
Asian	27	967	181	909	398,869	898
Filipino	22	940	201	869	123,245	859
Hispanic or Latino	68	829	855	759	2,406,749	729
Pacific Islander	6	N/A	130	771	26,953	764
White (non Hispanic)	109	875	460	867	1,258,831	845
Two or more races	5	N/A	39	810	76,766	836
Socioeconomically disadvantaged	51	809	776	753	2,731,843	726
English Learners	71	854	758	741	1,521,844	707
Students with disabilities	20	557	234	598	521,815	595

SOURCE: The API Growth Report as released in the Accountability Progress Report in December 2011.

### Federal Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) and Intervention Programs

The federal law known as No Child Left Behind requires that all schools and districts meet all three of the following criteria in order to attain Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP):

- (a) a 95-percent participation rate on the state’s tests
- (b) a CDE-mandated percentage of students scoring Proficient or higher on the state’s English/language arts and mathematics tests
- (c) an API of at least 710 or growth of at least one point
- (d) the graduation rate for the graduating class must be higher than 90 percent (or satisfy alternate improvement criteria).

#### AYP for the District

Whether the district met the federal requirement for AYP overall, and whether the district met each of the AYP criteria.

AYP CRITERIA	DISTRICT
Overall	No
Graduation rate	N/A
Participation rate in English/language arts	Yes
Participation rate in mathematics	Yes
Percent Proficient in English/language arts	No
Percent Proficient in mathematics	No
Met Academic Performance Index (API)	Yes

SOURCE: The AYP Report as released in the Accountability Progress Report in December 2011.

#### Intervention Program: District Program Improvement (PI)

Districts receiving federal Title I funding enter Program Improvement (PI) if they do not make AYP for two consecutive years in the same content area (English/language arts or mathematics) and for each grade span or on the same indicator (API or graduation rate). After entering PI, districts advance to the next level of intervention with each additional year that they do not make AYP.

INDICATOR	DISTRICT
PI stage	1 of 3
The year the district entered PI	2011
Number of schools currently in PI	2
Percentage of schools currently in PI	25%

SOURCE: The Program Improvement Report as released in the Accountability Progress Report in December 2011.

**DISTRICT EXPENDITURES**

According to the CDE, "State certification/release dates for fiscal data occur in middle to late spring, precluding the inclusion of 2010–11 data in most cases. Therefore, 2009–10 data are used for report cards prepared during 2011–12."

Total expenses include only the costs related to direct educational services to students. This figure does not include food services, land acquisition, new construction, and other expenditures unrelated to core educational purposes. The expenses-per-student figure is calculated by dividing total expenses by the district's average daily attendance (ADA). More information is available on the [CDE's Web site](#).

CATEGORY OF EXPENSE	OUR DISTRICT	SIMILAR DISTRICTS	ALL DISTRICTS
<b>FISCAL YEAR 2009–2010</b>			
Total expenses	\$20,811,221	N/A	N/A
Expenses per student	\$8,249	\$7,973	\$8,452
<b>FISCAL YEAR 2008–2009</b>			
Total expenses	\$20,007,484	N/A	N/A
Expenses per student	\$7,834	\$8,275	\$8,736

SOURCE: Fiscal Services Division, California Department of Education.

**District Salaries, 2009–2010**

This table reports the salaries of teachers and administrators in our district for the 2009–2010 school year. This table compares our average salaries with those in districts like ours, based on both enrollment and the grade level of our students. In addition, we report the percentage of our district's total budget dedicated to teachers' and administrators' salaries. The costs of health insurance, pensions, and other indirect compensation are not included.

SALARY INFORMATION	DISTRICT AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
Beginning teacher's salary	\$39,126	\$41,183
Midrange teacher's salary	\$68,236	\$63,647
Highest-paid teacher's salary	\$75,155	\$80,955
Average principal's salary (elementary school)	\$97,877	\$102,400
Superintendent's salary	\$132,138	\$151,742
Percentage of budget for teachers' salaries	38%	41%
Percentage of budget for administrators' salaries	7%	6%

SOURCE: School Accountability Report Card unit of the California Department of Education.

## TEXTBOOKS

### Textbook Adoption List

TITLE	SUBJECT	DATE OF PUBLICATION	ADOPTION DATE
Open Court (McGraw Hill)	English/Language Arts	2002-03	2003
California Vista (MacMillan)	History/Social Studies	2006	2006
Houghton (Houghton-Mifflin)	Math	2008	2008
California Science (Pearson, Scott, Foresman)	Science	2007	2007
Health Promotion Wave (Health Wave Inc)	Health		1994
Discover: Skills for Life(AGS Publisher)	Health		1990
World of Music (Silver Burdett Ginn)	Music		1994
Language Central-Pearson (Belle Air K-5)	English L.A.	2010	2011
Language Central-Pearson	EL	2010	2010