

# Rollingwood Elementary

School Accountability Report Card, 2012–2013  
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 2012–2013 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://pub.schoolwisepress.com/sarc/links\\_2013\\_en.html](http://pub.schoolwisepress.com/sarc/links_2013_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

2500 Cottonwood Drive  
San Bruno, CA 94066  
Principal: Leigh Schwartz  
Phone: (650) 624-3165

## How to Contact Our District

500 Acacia Ave.  
San Bruno, CA 94066  
Phone: (650) 624-3100  
<http://sbpsd.k12.ca.us/>



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# Rollingwood Elementary

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San Bruno Park Elementary School District

## » Principal's Message

Rollingwood Elementary School is devoted to educating children holistically as world citizens, preparing them for college and career. The themes of academic excellence, character education, and social responsibility are a trademark of the school's culture. Our community embraces the idea that working together we can provide the resources, encouragement, and manpower to help all students attain their educational goals. We believe all children are unique and deserve the opportunity to succeed regardless of their challenges and that the greater community is responsible for organizing to insure all students success.

During the 2012-2013 school year we provided students with many opportunities to participate in their education, enriching activities, and community events. These include our after school intervention program and systematic ELD programs. We revived the mileage club, provided student's access to the garden club, and partnered with the city to provide after school sports. Our PTA was very active and helped with numerous community events including our International Potluck, Carnival, and Spaghetti Dinner.

Leigh Schwartz, PRINCIPAL

### Grade range and calendar

**K-5**

TRADITIONAL

### Academic Performance Index

**795**

County Average: 854  
State Average: 810

### Student enrollment

**216**

County Average: 450  
State Average: 534

### **Major Achievements**

- We had many achievements throughout the 2012–2013 school year. We are proud of our continued emphasis on being “Healthy and Green”.
- Our Learning Center was established to focus on fluency and literacy for our English Learner and intervention students.
- Afterschool enrichment and intervention programs continued in 2012–2013. Afterschool programs through the San Bruno Park and Recreation department continued to serve students of Rollingwood School. Several members of the teaching staff also provided afterschool academic intervention to at-risk students in grades kindergarten through fifth to improve student achievement.
- Students also had the opportunity to showcase their talents in our musical review; as well as the chance to participate in the Scripps Spelling Bee where our school champion competed in the regional competition.
- We started our Student of the Month program to highlight the hard work and commitment to excellence that Rollingwood Students strive for.

### **Focus for Improvement**

- Rollingwood staff continues to implement teaching strategies to improve student achievement. The focus for 2013–2014 school year will be the implementation of the new Common Core State Standards while integrating a project based learning model and the use of technology. This will be done in conjunction with student mastery of grade-level standards in English/language arts and mathematics. There are many new programs planned for the next school year which focus on the connection of our students to their school, community, and world as a whole. We will begin our safety patrol, leadership club, and environmental club this year.
- We will also be expanding our PTA to enlist more parents to support the school. We are looking into having a “Dad’s Club”, a School Beautification day, and a “Green Week” where we will learn about environmental issues and green projects.

**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.

Rollingwood’s API was 795 (out of 1000). This is a decline of 12 points compared with last year’s API. About 99 percent of our 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 2011–2012 test results, we started the 2012–2013 school year with a base API of 807. 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 5 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 3 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.

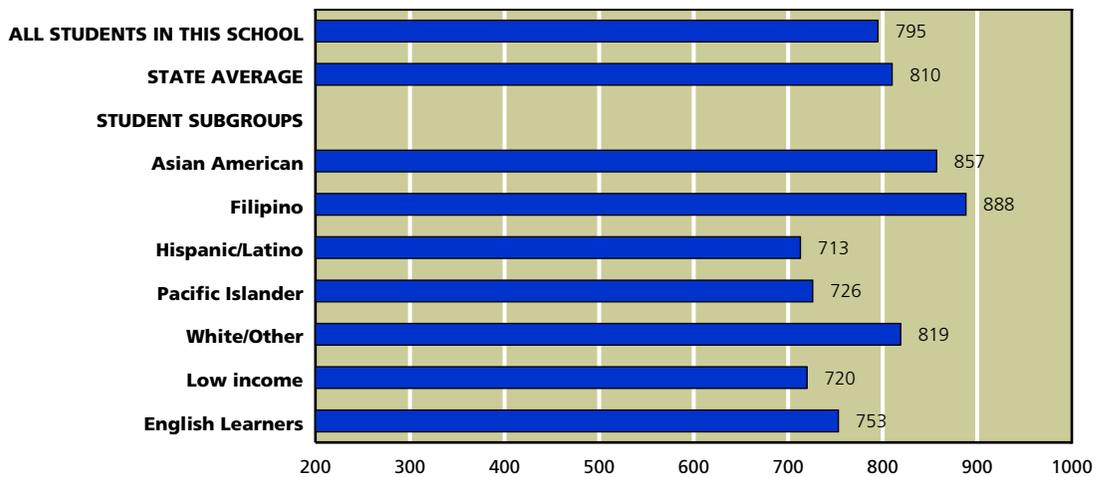
We did not meet some or all of our assigned growth targets during the 2012–2013 school year. Just for reference, 48 percent of elementary schools statewide met their growth targets.

CALIFORNIA <b>API</b> ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE INDEX	
<b>Met schoolwide growth target</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Met growth target for prior school year</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>API score</b>	<b>795</b>
<b>Growth attained from prior year</b>	<b>-12</b>
<b>Met subgroup* growth targets</b>	<b>Yes</b>

SOURCE: API based on spring 2013 test cycle. Growth scores alone are displayed and are current as of December 2013.

\*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. N/A - Results not available.

**API, Spring 2013**



SOURCE: API based on spring 2013 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 four out of five criteria for yearly progress. Because we fell short in one area, 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): 89.2 percent on the English/language arts test and 89.5 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 770 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>No</b>
<b>Met subgroup* participation rate</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Met subgroup* test score goals</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Met schoolwide API for AYP</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Program Improvement school in 2013</b>	<b>No</b>

SOURCE: AYP is based on the Accountability Progress Report of September 2013. A school can be in Program Improvement based on students’ test results in the 2012–2013 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. 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 89.2% OF STUDENTS SCORE PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED ON THE CST, CMA, & CAPA?	DID 95% OF STUDENTS TAKE THE CST, CMA OR CAPA?	DID 89.5% OF STUDENTS SCORE PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED ON THE CST, CMA, & CAPA?
<b>SCHOOLWIDE RESULTS</b>	●	●	●	●

SOURCE: AYP release of September 2013, CDE.

The table at left shows our success or failure in meeting AYP goals in the 2012–2013 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.

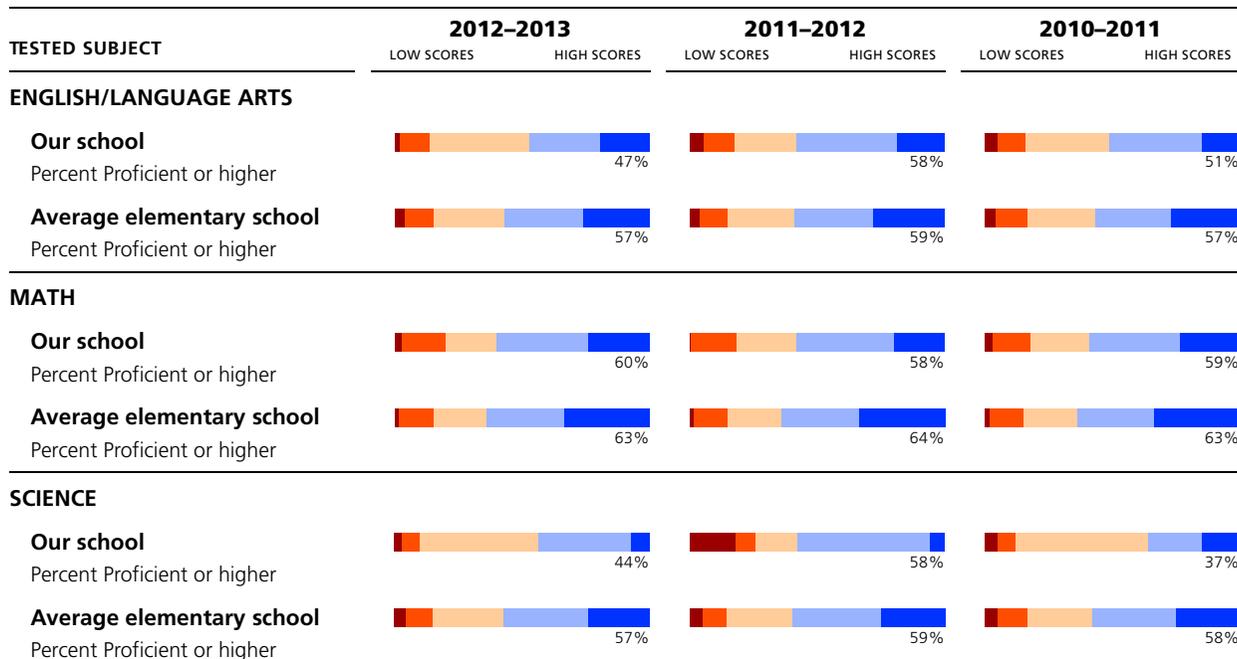
## STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

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 2013 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

**HAVE THE CALIFORNIA STANDARDS TESTS KEPT UP WITH THE CHANGES IN WHAT WE TEACH?** In two subjects, the answer is “yes,” and in two more the answer is “no.” The Common Core transition is the reason for this. The test questions in math and English/language arts in 2012–13 were likely to be less well aligned with the official standards for California curriculum than they were three years ago. But the test questions in social studies and science were just as well aligned in 2012–13 as they were in the past.

**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 57 percent of elementary school students scored Proficient or Advanced on the English/language arts test; 63 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
<b>SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE</b>			47%	96%	<b>SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE:</b> About ten percent fewer students at our school scored Proficient or Advanced than at the average elementary school in California.
<b>AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY</b>			66%	95%	
<b>AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN CALIFORNIA</b>			57%	94%	

**Subgroup Test Scores**

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

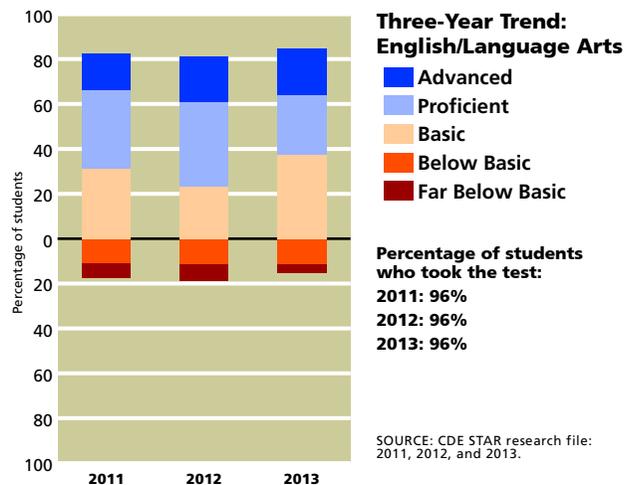
**FAR BELOW BASIC, BELOW BASIC, AND BASIC** **PROFICIENT AND ADVANCED**

GROUP	LOW SCORES	HIGH SCORES	PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED	STUDENTS TESTED	COMMENTS
<b>Boys</b>			43%	65	<b>GENDER:</b> About nine percent more girls than boys at our school scored Proficient or Advanced.
<b>Girls</b>			52%	65	
<b>English proficient</b>			55%	89	<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>			29%	41	
<b>Low income</b>			35%	42	<b>INCOME:</b> About 20 percent fewer students from lower-income families scored Proficient or Advanced than our other students.
<b>Not low income</b>			55%	87	
<b>Learning disabled</b>	NO DATA AVAILABLE		N/A	2	<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>			48%	129	
<b>Filipino</b>			77%	30	<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>			44%	33	

SOURCE: The scores for the CST are from the spring 2013 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.  
 NS: 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>			60%	97%	<b>SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE:</b> About three percent fewer students at our school scored Proficient or Advanced than at the average elementary school in California.
<b>AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY</b>			72%	89%	
<b>AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN CALIFORNIA</b>			63%	91%	

**Subgroup Test Scores**

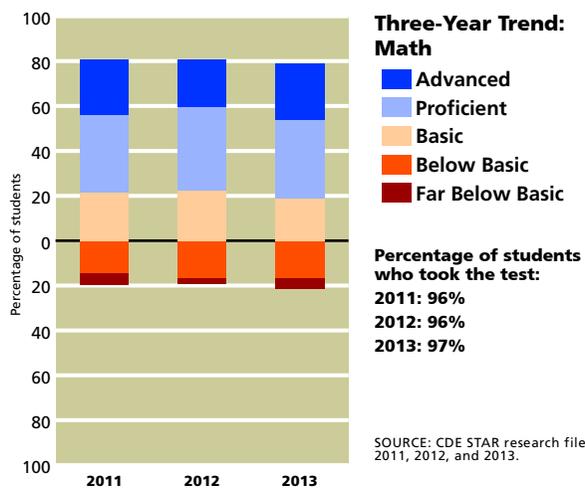
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**FAR BELOW BASIC, BELOW BASIC, AND BASIC** **PROFICIENT AND ADVANCED**

GROUP	LOW SCORES	HIGH SCORES	PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED	STUDENTS TESTED	COMMENTS
<b>Boys</b>			63%	66	<b>GENDER:</b> About the same percentage of boys and girls at our school scored Proficient or Advanced.
<b>Girls</b>			62%	65	
<b>English proficient</b>			66%	90	<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>			50%	41	
<b>Low income</b>			43%	42	<b>INCOME:</b> About 26 percent fewer students from lower-income families scored Proficient or Advanced than our other students.
<b>Not low income</b>			69%	88	
<b>Learning disabled</b>	NO DATA AVAILABLE		N/A	3	<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>			61%	129	
<b>Filipino</b>			69%	30	<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>			31%	33	

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**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>			44%	100%	<b>SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE:</b> About 13 percent fewer students at our school scored Proficient or Advanced than at the average elementary school in California.
<b>AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY</b>			63%	93%	
<b>AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN CALIFORNIA</b>			57%	93%	

**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>	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE		N/S	23	<b>GENDER:</b> We cannot compare scores for these two subgroups because the number of students tested was too small to be statistically significant.
<b>Girls</b>	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE		N/S	20	
<b>English proficient</b>	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE		N/S	29	<b>ENGLISH PROFICIENCY:</b> We cannot compare scores for these two subgroups because the number of students tested was too small to be statistically significant.
<b>English Learners</b>	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE		N/S	14	
<b>Low income</b>	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE		N/S	14	<b>INCOME:</b> We cannot compare scores for these two subgroups because the number of students tested was too small to be statistically significant.
<b>Not low income</b>	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE		N/S	29	
<b>Learning disabled</b>	NO DATA AVAILABLE		N/A	1	<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>			45%	42	
<b>Filipino</b>	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE		N/S	13	<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	16	

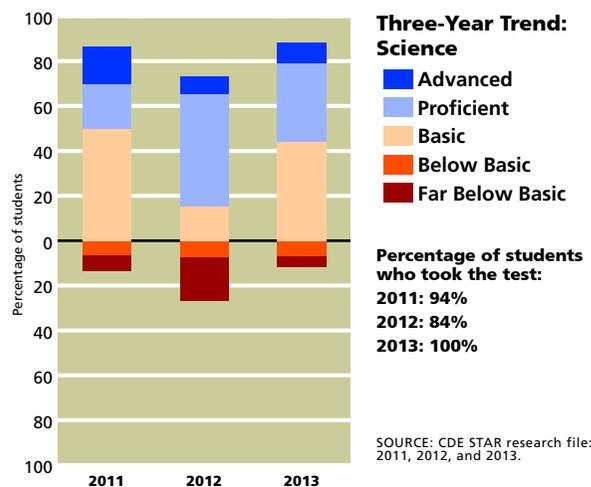
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The science standards test was administered only to fifth graders. Of course, students in all grade levels study science in these areas: physical science, life science, earth science, and investigation and experimentation. For background, you can review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

**Other Measures of Student Achievement**

San Bruno Park School District has developed a comprehensive assessment and accountability plan 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. Data from district performance assessments, classroom tests, and standardized tests is used to determine whether each student is performing below, at, or above grade-level standards.



**STUDENTS**

**Students’ English Language Skills**

At Rollingwood, 69 percent of students were considered to be proficient in English, compared with 70 percent of elementary school students in California overall.

LANGUAGE SKILLS	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
English-proficient students	69%	68%	70%
English Learners	31%	32%	30%

SOURCE: Language census for the 2012–2013 school year. County and state averages represent elementary schools only.

**Languages Spoken at Home by English Learners**

Please note that this table describes the home languages of just the 67 students classified as English Learners. At Rollingwood, 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	51%	73%	84%
Vietnamese	0%	1%	3%
Cantonese	7%	3%	1%
Hmong	0%	0%	1%
Filipino/Tagalog	13%	7%	1%
Korean	1%	1%	1%
Khmer/Cambodian	0%	0%	0%
All other	28%	15%	9%

SOURCE: Language census for the 2012–2013 school year. County and state averages represent elementary schools only.

**Ethnicity**

Most students at Rollingwood identify themselves as Asian/Pacific Islander. 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	4%	2%	6%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	34%	22%	11%
Hispanic/Latino	26%	39%	54%
White	17%	30%	25%

SOURCE: California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS), October 2012. 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 \$42,643 a year (based on a family of four) in the 2012–2013 school year. At Rollingwood, 26 percent of the students qualified for this program, compared with 61 percent of students in California.

FAMILY FACTORS	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
Low-income indicator	26%	39%	61%
Parents with some college	65%	67%	58%
Parents with college degree	31%	50%	34%

SOURCE: The free and reduced-price lunch information is gathered by most districts in October. This data is from the 2012–2013 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 65 percent of the students at Rollingwood have attended college and 31 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 63 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 Rollingwood varies across grade levels from a low of 29 students to a high of 31. Our average class size schoolwide is 30 students.

AVERAGE CLASS SIZE BY GRADE	OUR SCHOOL	OUR DISTRICT
Kindergarten	29	28
First grade	31	29
Second grade	31	30
Third grade	30	29
Fourth grade	29	29
Fifth grade	30	29

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

**Safety**

To safeguard the well-being of students and staff, a comprehensive School Site Safety Plan has been developed by the SSC and staff. The SSC, which meets throughout the year, sets long-term goals for the school. The Safety Plan is updated each fall and covers various safety procedures, including the visitor policy, emergency materials, and evacuation procedures. The Safety Plan is reviewed with all staff members at the beginning of each school year. Safety drills are held on a regular basis; fire drills are held monthly, earthquake drills are held twice a year, and intruder/lockdown drills are held as appropriate. The Safety Plan is located in the school office and is available for anyone to read. All visitors to Rollingwood Elementary School must sign in at the office and wear a visitor’s pass at all times. Supervision is provided to ensure the safety of each student before school, during breaks, at lunch, and after school. Supervision is a responsibility shared among noon supervisors, teachers, and the school’s administration.

**Discipline**

Students at Rollingwood Elementary School are guided by specific rules and classroom expectations that promote respect, cooperation, courtesy, and acceptance of others. The staff established three basic rules that are posted throughout the school: Be Safe, Be Respectful, Be Responsible. The school’s discipline philosophy promotes a safe school, a warm, friendly classroom environment, and demonstrates that good discipline is a solid foundation on which to build an effective school. The goal at Rollingwood Elementary School is to provide students with opportunities to learn self-discipline through a system of consistent rewards and consequences for their behavior. Students also use conflict resolution skills to help work through problems with their peers.

**Homework**

Homework is a fundamental part of the learning process that helps to develop basic academic and study skills, as well as promote student responsibility and self-discipline. Each teacher determines the appropriate measure of homework for his or her students based on the district homework policy. Parents are encouraged to provide a supportive environment for homework activities and to be responsible for reviewing homework assignments with their child. The Homework Club provides additional instruction for students in grades two through six. In addition, teachers provide tutoring assistance for students after school.

**Schedule**

For the 2012–2013 school year, Rollingwood Elementary School offered 180 days of instruction, comprising 166 regular days and 14 minimum days. Students were released early every Thursday to allow time for teacher planning and collaboration. All instructional days exceeded the daily instructional minute requirements specified in the California Education Code. Classes begin at 8:20 a.m. and end at 12:40 p.m. for kindergarten, 2:35 p.m. for first, second, and third grade, and 2:40 p.m. for fourth and fifth grade. Office hours are from 7:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

**Parent Involvement**

Rollingwood has a very involved PTA. There are many ways a person can get involved by volunteering for class library visits, computer lab, yard duty, and PTA events like the Carnival, Founder’s Day, Spaghetti Dinner, Walkathon, and Pancake Breakfast. These positions are available for sign-up on the first day of school gathering for parents, as well as throughout the year. Our children enjoy seeing their parents at school!

**LEADERSHIP, TEACHERS, AND STAFF**

**Leadership**

For the 2012–2013 school year Rollingwood had a shared Principal with Crestmoor Elementary School. Mr. Leigh Schwartz was split between the two schools and worked as the sight administrator for both schools. Mr. Schwartz was starting his 30th year in education and his eleventh as a school administrator. He has experience leading schools with students of all ages and across California. Mr. Schwartz started his career as a music teacher where he taught students to play instruments, sing, and appreciate the art of music.

Shared decision making, a broad-based curriculum, and research-based instructional strategies provide the basis for excellent instruction at Rollingwood. Students are actively engaged in the learning process. It is the goal of Rollingwood Elementary School to provide all students with a quality education and an opportunity for success. Leadership teams and committees at Rollingwood Elementary School include School Site Council (SSC), Leadership Team, and Student Success Team.

**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 as of December 2013.

**“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 2013–2014 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. 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.

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

The district and school site provide time and resources for collaboration, planning, and professional development for all staff. Teachers at Rollingwood Elementary School receive training directly related to curriculum and instruction by attending workshops and conferences that are approved by the district and administration. Staff development days enable staff members to deliver curriculum and instruction that is rigorous, challenging, and responsive to student needs. During the 2012–2013 school year, topics included data analysis, intervention strategies based on Response to Intervention instruction, intervention software instruction, and writing best teaching practices.

YEAR	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT DAYS
<b>2012–2013</b>	0.0
<b>2011–2012</b>	0.0
<b>2010–2011</b>	0.0

SOURCE: This information is supplied by the school district.

### Evaluating and Improving Teachers

A constructive evaluation process promotes quality instruction and is a fundamental element in a sound educational program. Evaluations and formal observations are designed to encourage common goals and to comply with the state’s evaluation criteria and district policies. Temporary and probationary teachers are evaluated annually, and tenured teachers are evaluated every other year. Evaluations are conducted by the principal, who has been trained and certified for competency to perform teacher evaluations.

Evaluation criteria includes: Engaging and Supporting All Students in Learning, Understanding and Organizing Subject Matter for Student Learning, Assessing Student Learning, Creating and Maintaining Effective Environments for Student Learning, Planning Instruction and Designing Learning Experiences for All Students, and Developing as a Professional Educator. San Bruno Park School District’s Peer Assistance and Review program provides new teachers (those with fewer than three years of full-time teaching experience) and affected veteran teachers with personal support, guidance, modeling, direction, mentoring in the areas of subject matter knowledge, teaching strategies, classroom management, and overall professional competence. In addition, a Beginning Teacher Support and Assessment facilitator works with beginning teachers to improve their skills and address the California Standards for the Teaching Profession.

### Substitute Teachers

Generally, the district does not experience any problems finding qualified substitute teachers and has an adequate pool of fully credentialed substitutes. However, when a substitute is unavailable, the students are placed into other classrooms to receive instruction from other certificated teachers.

### 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	0.0
Librarians and media staff	.2
Psychologists	0.0
Social workers	0.0
Nurses	0.0
Speech/language/hearing specialists	0.0
Resource specialists	1.0

SOURCE: Data provided by the school district.

### Specialized Programs and Staff

The district psychologist and counselor are devoted to helping students deal with problems, assisting students in reaching positive goals, and providing them with additional counseling services. In addition, the district contracts out with nurses for vision, hearing, and scoliosis testing.

Students are encouraged to participate in the school’s additional academic and extracurricular activities, which are an integral part of the education program. These programs promote positive attitudes, encourage achievement, and aid in the prevention of behavioral problems. Extracurricular activities and programs at Rollingwood Elementary School include Homework/Intervention Club, Posy Parade, School Carnival, Reading Day, Spirit Days, Sixth Grade Spelling Bee, Rollingwood Radio, Mileage Club, Garden Club, and Rollingwood Chronicle student newspaper. Through school and PTA funding, all students participate in the Rhythm and Moves PE program two to three times per week, depending on their grade level, and in the music program once per week.

### Special Education Program

The staff at Rollingwood Elementary School assists students in academics, as well as social and personal development. The district provides special attention to students who experience difficulty achieving, coping with personal and family problems, making decisions, or handling peer pressure. The school provides qualified personnel to offer counseling and support services on a part-time and/or full-time basis. When students require additional assistance, support staff is available.

Rollingwood Elementary School provides additional 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.

### English Learner Program

For the first time this year Rollingwood provided dedicate English Language Development instruction to students at all levels of learning English. The English Language Development (ELD) program at Rollingwood Elementary School is required by state law, and assists students in gaining English proficiency. Students received ELD at least four days per week and were grouped into working groups of similar age and language proficiency. Groups ranged from six to twelve students and instruction was provided using the curriculum adopted by the district, Santillana into English.

## RESOURCES

### Buildings

Rollingwood Elementary School was built in 1956 and provides a safe, clean environment for students, staff, and volunteers. A \$30-million bond was approved to modernize the entire school district. The project included a new roof and remodeling of the library, cafeteria, administration office, and all classrooms. Recent construction projects include remodeling the cafeteria kitchen and adding solar panels. Rollingwood Elementary School is currently composed of nine classrooms, a library, a computer lab, a cafeteria, a staff lounge, and a playground. New portables were added in the summer of 2006 for a new Special Day Class preschool and a general education subsidized preschool.

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.

### Library

Students in all grades visit the library weekly to learn library skills, do research, and select books for independent reading. The PTA generously donates funds every year to help support the purchase of new books and reference materials. The library is efficiently maintained by an instructional aide.

### Computers

In 2012–2013 Rollingwood Elementary maintained laptops and LCD projectors to support instruction in all grades. Second through fifth grade classrooms each have at least seven desktop computers for student use, and the kindergarten and first grade classrooms have three computers for student use. Each teacher has a laptop for instruction and data analysis. The computer lab also has ten PC laptops and 16 Mac laptops for student use. At the end of the 2008–2009 school year, the San Bruno Park School District installed wireless capabilities at every school site.

### 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 2013–2014 school year and whether those [textbooks](#) covered the California Content Standards.

### Curriculum and the Transition to the Common Core

For many 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.

In 2010, California's State Board of Education voted to redefine what we teach. We are calling this the Common Core curriculum, because it is common or shared among schools in most states, and because it affects the core subjects. In 2012–2013, our district's teachers were already delivering a somewhat different curriculum in math and English/language arts. Changes to the science standards will follow in 2013–2014.

The [California Department of Education \(CDE\)](#) has published helpful background information about the Common Core curriculum. This includes a helpful [video introduction](#) as well as access to a [handbook for parents](#) of students in kindergarten through eighth grade. The full [math standards](#) are available as well as the standards for [English/language arts](#).

**SCHOOL EXPENDITURES**

Rollingwood expanded after school programs to include math and ELA intervention classes for students who needed extra help. Additional resources were used to hire an ELD teacher to help our English learners master English and support their area content education. Our Homework Club is funded through school site funds such as Economic Impact Aid. Economic Impact Aid funds also pay for the afterschool intervention clubs for at-risk students in intervention instructional technology and materials. The School and Library Improvement Plan, as well as PTA fundraisers and grants, help to fund supplemental teaching materials, technology, and both the physical education and music programs.

**Spending per Student (2011–2012)**

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 245 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
<b>Unrestricted funds (\$/student)</b>	\$4,107	\$5,444	-25%	\$5,653	-27%
<b>Restricted funds (\$/student)</b>	\$1,517	\$2,519	-40%	\$3,083	-51%
<b>TOTAL (\$/student)</b>	\$5,625	\$7,963	-29%	\$8,736	-36%

SOURCE: Information provided by the school district.  
 \* Districts allocate most of their costs to school sites and attribute other costs to the district office. When calculating the district average for school level spending per student, we include these district related costs in the denominator. This will often cause most schools to fall below the district average.

**Total Expenditures, by Category (2011–2012)**

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*
<b>Teacher salaries (all certificated staff)</b>	\$665,161	\$158,259	\$823,420	60%
<b>Other staff salaries</b>	\$106,954	\$112,692	\$219,646	16%
<b>Benefits</b>	\$205,931	\$82,081	\$288,012	21%
<b>Books and supplies</b>	\$6,015	\$13,215	\$19,230	1%
<b>Equipment replacement</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
<b>Services and direct support</b>	\$22,253	\$5,520	\$27,773	2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$1,006,314	\$371,767	\$1,378,081	

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

**Compensation of Staff with Teaching Credentials (2011–2012)**

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 10 FTE teachers working in our school.

CATEGORY	OUR SCHOOL	DISTRICT AVERAGE *	SCHOOL VARIANCE	STATE AVERAGE	SCHOOL VARIANCE
Salaries	\$78,496	\$93,640	-16%	\$71,848	9%
Retirement benefits	\$6,559	\$7,651	-14%	\$5,888	11%
Health and medical benefits	\$9,325	\$11,714	-20%	\$10,391	-10%
Other benefits	\$1,010	\$437	131%	\$720	40%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$95,390</b>	<b>\$113,442</b>	<b>-16%</b>	<b>\$88,847</b>	<b>7%</b>

SOURCE: Information provided by the school district.  
 \* Districts allocate most of their staff costs to school sites, but attribute other staff costs to the district office. One example is a reading resource teacher or librarian who works at all school sites. When calculating the district average for compensation per staff member, we include these district related costs in the denominator. This will often cause most schools to fall below the district average.

**Total Certificated Staff Compensation (2011–2012)**

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	\$823,420	82%
Retirement benefits	\$68,801	7%
Health and medical benefits	\$97,823	10%
Other benefits	\$10,592	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,000,636</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 December 2013. The CDE may release additional or revised data for the 2012–2013 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 2012); Language Census (March 2013); California Standards Tests (spring 2013 test cycle); Academic Performance Index (September 2013 growth score release); Adequate Yearly Progress (September 2013).

**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 2013–2014

Here you'll find key facts about our teachers, textbooks, and facilities during the school year in progress, 2013–2014. 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	2011–2012	2012–2013	2013–2014
<b>TEACHER VACANCIES OCCURRING AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SCHOOL YEAR</b>			
Total number of classes at the start of the year	9	7	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	N/A
Number of those classes where you replaced the absent teacher with a single new teacher	0	0	N/A

**NOTES:**

## 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	2011–2012	2012–2013	2013–2014
<b>Teacher Misassignments</b>	Total number of classes taught by teachers without a legally recognized certificate or credential	0	0	N/A
<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	N/A
<b>Other Employee Misassignments</b>	Total number of service area placements of employees without the required credentials	0	0	N/A

**NOTES:**

## 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?	FROM THE MOST RECENT OFFICIAL ADOPTION?	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:**

## 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>N/A</b>	N/A
<b>A. SYSTEMS</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)		No apparent problems.
<b>C. CLEANLINESS</b>		
Overall Cleanliness		No apparent problems.
Pest or Vermin Infestation		No apparent problems.
<b>D. ELECTRICAL</b>		
Electrical Systems and Lighting		No apparent problems.
<b>E. RESTROOMS/FOUNTAINS</b>		
Bathrooms		No apparent problems.
Drinking Fountains (Inside and Out)		No apparent problems.
<b>F. SAFETY</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>		
Structural Damage (Cracks in Walls and Foundations, Sloping Ceilings, Posts or Beams Missing)		No apparent problems.
Roofs		No apparent problems.

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

**INSPECTORS AND ADVISORS:** This report is not yet completed. It is subject to change. The facilities inspection occurred on Friday, January 18, 2013. There were no other inspectors used in the completion of this form.

## » 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	216
Black/African American	4%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0%
Asian	9%
Filipino	19%
Hispanic or Latino	26%
Pacific Islander	6%
White (not Hispanic)	17%
Two or more races	4%
Ethnicity not reported	15%
Socioeconomically disadvantaged	28%
English Learners	31%
Students with disabilities	9%

SOURCE: All but the last three lines are from the annual census, CALPADS, October 2012. 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	41
Grade 1	46
Grade 2	29
Grade 3	35
Grade 4	24
Grade 5	41
Grade 6	0
Grade 7	0
Grade 8	0
Grade 9	0
Grade 10	0
Grade 11	0
Grade 12	0

SOURCE: CALPADS, October 2012.

### Average Class Size by Grade Level

GRADE LEVEL	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013
Kindergarten	18	15	13
Grade 1	28	19	15
Grade 2	30	24	15
Grade 3	17	25	18
Grade 4	23	25	12
Grade 5	32	29	21
Grade 6	26	32	N/A
Grade 7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grade 8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Combined K–3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Combined 3–4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Combined 4–8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A

SOURCE: CALPADS, October 2012.

### Average Class Size by Grade Level, Detail

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

GRADE LEVEL	2010–2011			2011–2012			2012–2013		
	1–20	21–32	33+	1–20	21–32	33+	1–20	21–32	33+
Kindergarten	9	9	0	19	9	0	19	9	0
Grade 1	0	9	0	9	9	0	18	9	0
Grade 2	0	18	0	8	9	0	18	0	0
Grade 3	9	9	0	2	7	0	9	9	0
Grade 4	5	13	0	5	14	0	26	0	0
Grade 5	0	13	0	0	13	0	13	13	0
Grade 6	0	12	0	0	12	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Combined K–3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Combined 3–4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Combined 4–8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

SOURCE: CALPADS, October 2012.

### 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
	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013	2012–2013
<b>With Full Credential</b>	9	12	7	101
<b>Without Full Credential</b>	1	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		
	MET FOUR OR MORE STANDARDS	MET FIVE OR MORE STANDARDS	MET ALL SIX STANDARDS
<b>Grade 5</b>	81%	72%	37%
<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 2012–2013 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>2012–2013</b>	1	2	N/A
<b>2011–2012</b>	2	4	N/A
<b>2010–2011</b>	2	2	5
<b>Expulsions per 100 students</b>			
<b>2012–2013</b>	0	0	N/A
<b>2011–2012</b>	0	0	N/A
<b>2010–2011</b>	0	0	0

SOURCE: Information for the two most recent years provided by the school district. Prior 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 2012–2013 school year, we had two 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		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
English/ language arts	53%	59%	47%	58%	63%	58%	54%	56%	55%
Mathematics	58%	59%	60%	65%	69%	64%	49%	50%	50%
Science	37%	58%	44%	61%	64%	58%	57%	60%	59%

SOURCE: STAR results, spring 2013 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 2012–2013	MATHEMATICS 2012–2013	SCIENCE 2012–2013
African American	N/A	N/A	N/A
American Indian or Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Filipino	73%	77%	38%
Hispanic or Latino	32%	35%	38%
Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian	N/A	N/A	N/A
White (not Hispanic)	46%	62%	N/A
Two or more Races	46%	54%	N/A
Boys	43%	59%	43%
Girls	52%	62%	45%
Socioeconomically disadvantaged	33%	42%	21%
English Learners	32%	49%	N/A
Students with disabilities	N/A	N/A	N/A
Receives migrant education services	N/A	N/A	N/A

SOURCE: STAR results, spring 2013 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	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013
Statewide rank	7	5	5
Similar-schools rank	9	4	3

SOURCE: The API Base Report from May 2013.

**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
	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013	2012–2013
All students at the school	-34	+15	-12	795
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	+86	857
Filipino	-34	+32	+16	888
Hispanic or Latino	-48	+49	-65	713
Pacific Islander	-38	+42	-114	726
White (non Hispanic)	-28	+4	-31	819
Two or more races	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Socioeconomically disadvantaged	-23	+10	-34	720
English Learners	-49	+29	+4	753
Students with disabilities	-32	+101	N/A	N/A

SOURCE: The API Growth Report as released in the Accountability Progress Report in September 2013. Students from all elementary, middle and high schools are included in the district and state columns for comparison.

### 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	127	795	1,970	818	4,655,989	790
Black/African American	7	N/A	37	789	296,463	708
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	N/A	6	N/A	30,394	743
Asian	15	857	194	912	406,527	906
Filipino	30	888	211	885	121,054	867
Hispanic or Latino	33	713	872	764	2,438,951	744
Pacific Islander	11	726	119	792	25,351	774
White (non Hispanic)	25	819	432	862	1,200,127	853
Two or more races	5	N/A	88	840	125,025	824
Socioeconomically disadvantaged	39	720	799	760	2,774,640	743
English Learners	40	753	770	759	1,482,316	721
Students with disabilities	8	N/A	232	645	527,476	615

SOURCE: The API Growth Report as released in the Accountability Progress Report in September 2013. Students from all elementary, middle and high schools are included in the district and state columns for comparison.

### 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 770 or growth of at least one point.

#### 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 September 2013.

#### 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	3 of 3
The year the district entered PI	2011
Number of schools currently in PI	3
Percentage of schools currently in PI	38%

SOURCE: The Program Improvement Report as released in the Accountability Progress Report in September 2013.

**DISTRICT EXPENDITURES**

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 2011–2012</b>			
Total expenses	\$19,861,246	\$8,575,019,725	\$46,420,178,248
Expenses per student	\$7,813	\$7,846	\$8,382
<b>FISCAL YEAR 2010–2011</b>			
Total expenses	\$19,578,196	\$8,497,573,732	\$46,278,595,991
Expenses per student	\$7,841	\$7,789	\$8,323

SOURCE: Fiscal Services Division, California Department of Education.

**District Salaries, 2011–2012**

This table reports the salaries of teachers and administrators in our district for the 2011–2012 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	\$39,125	\$41,327
Midrange teacher’s salary	\$68,226	\$63,903
Highest-paid teacher’s salary	\$75,123	\$81,573
Average principal’s salary (elementary school)	\$100,025	\$103,887
Superintendent’s salary	\$132,138	\$155,551
Percentage of budget for teachers’ salaries	35%	41%
Percentage of budget for administrators’ salaries	6%	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 (Belle Air k-5)	EL	2010	2010