



Thomas Edison Elementary

School Accountability Report Card, 2008–2009

Glendale Unified 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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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 2008–2009 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.

If you are reading a printed version of this report, note that words that appear in a smaller, bold typeface are links in the online version of this report to even more information. You can find a master list of those linked words, and the Web page addresses they are connected to, at:

http://www.schoolwisepress.com/sarc/links_2009_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, please contact the school office.

How to Contact Our School

435 South Pacific Ave.
Glendale, CA 91204
Principal: Dr. Kelly King
Phone: (818) 241-1807

How to Contact Our District

223 North Jackson St.
Glendale, CA 91206
Phone: (818) 241-3111
<http://gusd.net/>



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» Principal's Message

Welcome to Edison and the 2009–2010 school year! It is our goal that every child meets the rigorous state standards in English language-arts, mathematics, social studies, science and physical education. At times it may seem that our teachers' and staff members' expectations are extremely high. This is true. We know that what happens in elementary school has an impact on each child's ability to pass the High School Exit Exam. In order to earn a high school diploma, students must demonstrate proficiency in reading, writing and mathematics. Our students are very capable of meeting this goal.

In 2008–2009 Edison students, families, teachers, and staff made great academic progress in reading/language arts and mathematics. We met all of our Annual Yearly Progress (AYP) goals and increased our school's Academic Performance Index (API) by 40 points. Due to our progress Edison has become a high achieving California school with an overall API of 807. We are now working towards a goal of 900!

Our Spanish Dual-Language Immersion program continues to grow and is a model for other Glendale schools. In August, 2009 we were awarded a three-year federal grant to expand the Spanish Dual-Language Immersion program to a second elementary school site and into middle school.

We share our facility with the City of Glendale and enjoy access to a public library, computer lab, parent center, health center, gymnasium, and large playground and sporting fields. Please come and visit our amazing school!

Dr. Kelly King, PRINCIPAL

Grade range and calendar

K–6

TRADITIONAL

Academic Performance Index

807

County Average: 783

State Average: 792

Student enrollment

702

County Average: 608

State Average: 518

Teachers

35

County Average: 30

State Average: 26

Students per teacher

20

County Average: 20

State Average: 20

School Expenditures

A combination of state and federal funding is used to cover all aspects of our instructional program and intervention programs. All Glendale Unified schools benefit from the support of the Glendale Educational Foundation, which offers enhanced programs in visual and performing arts, science and technology, and health and fitness.

Safety

We last revised our safety plan in September 2009. The plan, which we update once a year, covers the safety procedures we follow in emergency situations. It includes safety procedures for earthquakes, fires, evacuations, lockdown drills, and intruders. Safety drills are performed once a month and twice a year we have a large Disaster Drill. We distribute the safety plan to teachers, staff, and parents on the School Site Council. The police department approves the plan each year. Communicating with parents during emergencies is of utmost importance. To contact parents during a crisis, our school uses two-way radios, cell phones, and phone trees.

Before school, teachers, instructional assistants, and crossing guards are on hand to monitor grounds and surrounding areas for safety. During recess, teachers, instructional assistants, and staff assistants supervise the playground. Teachers and crossing guards observe the campus after school. Student safety is closely monitored during morning drop-off and afterschool pickup times. For more information on our school's procedures for dropping off and picking up students, please contact your child's teacher.

We take discipline seriously at Edison. For consistent or serious misconduct, we suspend students for one or more days. Students in grades four through six may be asked to attend Saturday school as an alternative to suspension. Students may also be expected to attend afterschool detention. We provide students and their parents with a copy of the rules we expect students to follow in the Edison Parent Handbook.

Buildings

Our state of the art campus was built in 2003. It is entirely handicapped accessible and features a city library, a full-sized gymnasium, computer lab, and a cafeteria. A large mural was completed in the kindergarten playground in May, 2009. Other than general maintenance done in 2008–2009, we have no renovations planned for our buildings in the near future. We have no modular or portable buildings on our campus. District maintenance workers maintain the buildings, District custodial staff cleans the school and City gardeners tend to the landscaping.

Parent Involvement

Parents volunteer in the classroom, on field trips, in the library, at theater and music performances, and on the School Site Council. One of our goals is to have 100 percent parent participation and volunteerism and we need your help to make this dream come true. There are many ways you can participate! It can be as simple as helping set up or clean up after an event or complete a project at home to help your child's teacher. It can be as involved as helping to coordinate that event or get community donations and sponsors. Here are more ways to be involved at Edison:

Family Center projects

Putting books away in the library.

Help supervise morning drop-off, afternoon dismissal, or during lunch.

Classroom volunteers (helping in the classroom).

Help teachers with special projects (at home or in the classroom).

Chaperone field trips.

Tutoring students.

Reading to students.

Sharing your special talents.

Fund-raisers (helping to organize)

Office projects

Special Events (planning, setting up, or cleaning up afterwards)

Mother/Son Event

Father/Daughter Event

End of Year Family Picnic

Book Fair

Open House Pizza Sales

Food Sales at Halloween Carnival

Multicultural Week

Thomas Edison's Birthday

Dual Language Program – Festival of Lights

Dual Language Program – Fiesta

Teacher Appreciation/Staff Appreciation Events

Read Across America

Red Ribbon Week

For more information about volunteer opportunities contact Dan DiMundo at (818) 241-3111, ext.1122, or at ddimundo@gusd.net. You will be sent a Volunteer Handbook to help explain our need and expectations for our volunteers. We have no parent association at our school but have an extremely active parent volunteer program and growing parent leadership.

Teachers hold conferences with parents once a year. Parents are required to attend these meetings. Back to School Night and Spring Open House provide parents with an opportunity to tour the school and classrooms with their children, meet teachers and staff, and find out what our students are learning. We strongly encourage parents to attend both of these events, and we encourage them to volunteer at our school or donate funds to support our programs.

We send report cards home to parents three times a year. Parents may request translations of documents, newsletters, and meetings in any language at any time.

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. A school’s API determines whether it receives recognition or sanctions. 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.

| CALIFORNIA API ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE INDEX | |
|--|------------|
| Met schoolwide growth target | Yes |
| Met growth target for prior school year | Yes |
| API score | 807 |
| Growth attained from prior year | +40 |
| Met subgroup* growth targets | Yes |

Thomas Edison Elementary’s API was 807 (out of 1000). This is an increase of 40 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.

SOURCE: API based on spring 2009 test cycle. Growth scores alone are displayed and are current as of December 2009.

*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.

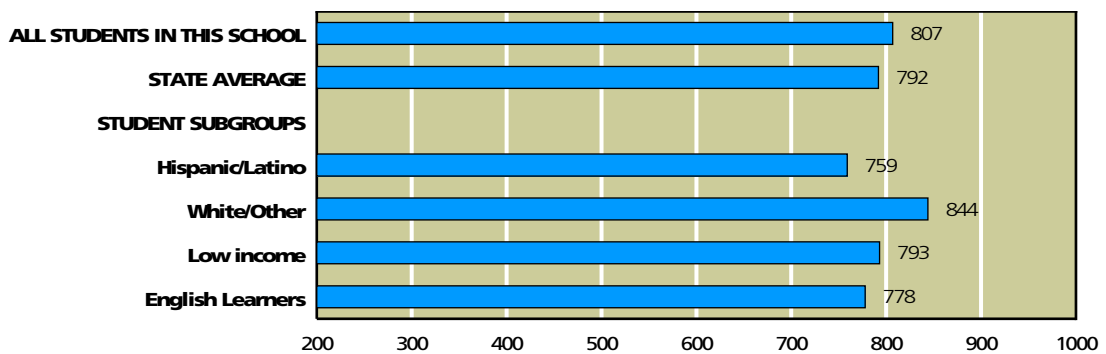
API RANKINGS: Based on our 2007–2008 test results, we started the 2008–2009 school year with a base API of 767. The state ranks all schools according to this score on a scale from 1 to 10 (10 being highest). Compared with all elementary schools in California, our school ranked 5 out of 10.

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 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 2008–2009 school year. Just for reference, 64 percent of elementary schools statewide met their growth targets.

API, Spring 2009



SOURCE: API based on spring 2009 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 all 21 criteria for yearly progress. As a result, we succeeded at making 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): 46 percent on the English/language arts test and 47.5 percent on the math test. All ethnic and socioeconomic subgroups of students also must meet these goals. Second, the schools must achieve an API of at least 650 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 AYP ADEQUATE YEARLY PROGRESS | |
|---|------------|
| Met AYP | Yes |
| Met schoolwide participation rate | Yes |
| Met schoolwide test score goals | Yes |
| Met subgroup* participation rate | Yes |
| Met subgroup* test score goals | Yes |
| Met schoolwide API for AYP | Yes |
| Program Improvement school in 2009 | No |

SOURCE: AYP is based on the Accountability Progress Report of December 2009. A school can be in Program Improvement based on students’ test results in the 2008–2009 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? | DID 46% OF STUDENTS SCORE PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED ON THE CST? | DID 95% OF STUDENTS TAKE THE CST? | DID 47.5% OF STUDENTS SCORE PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED ON THE CST? |
| SCHOOLWIDE RESULTS | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| SUBGROUPS OF STUDENTS | | | | |
| Low income | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Students learning English | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| STUDENTS BY ETHNICITY | | | | |
| Hispanic/Latino | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| White/Other | ● | ● | ● | ● |

SOURCE: AYP release of September 2009, CDE.

The table at left shows our success or failure in meeting AYP goals in the 2008–2009 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.

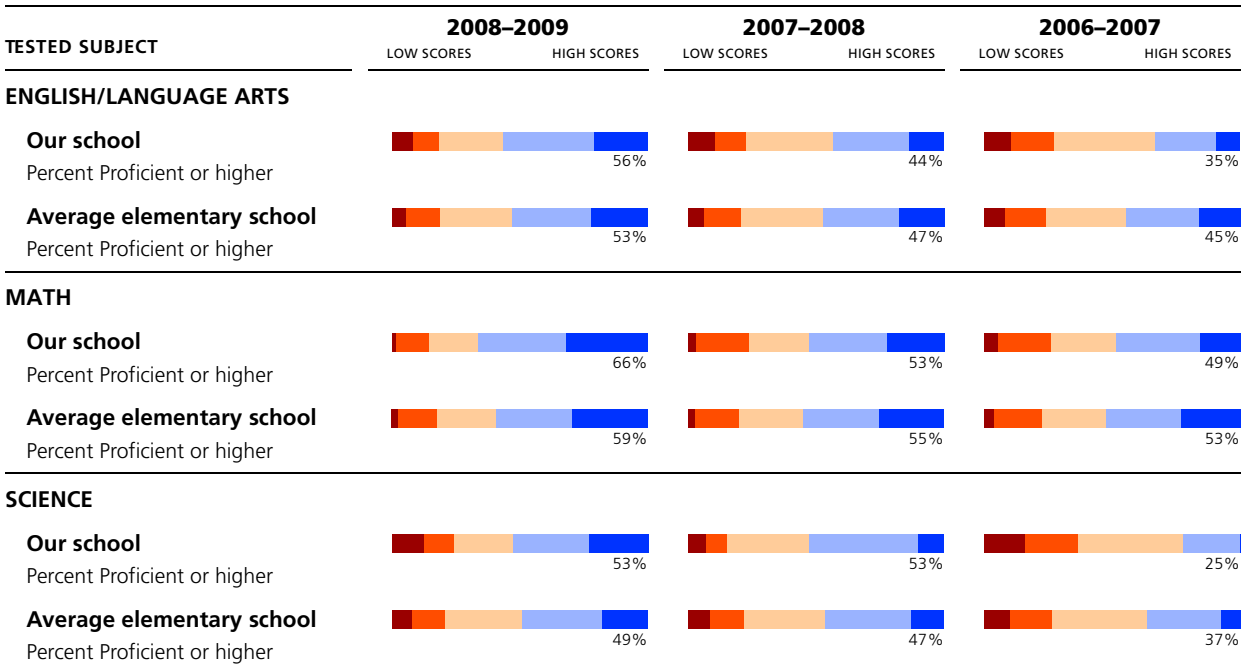
STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

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 2009 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 53 percent of elementary school students scored Proficient or Advanced on the English/language arts test; 59 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 | | | 56% | 97% | SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE: About three percent more students at our school scored Proficient or Advanced than at the average elementary school in California. |
| AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY | | | 50% | 97% | |
| AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN CALIFORNIA | | | 53% | 96% | |

Subgroup Test Scores

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

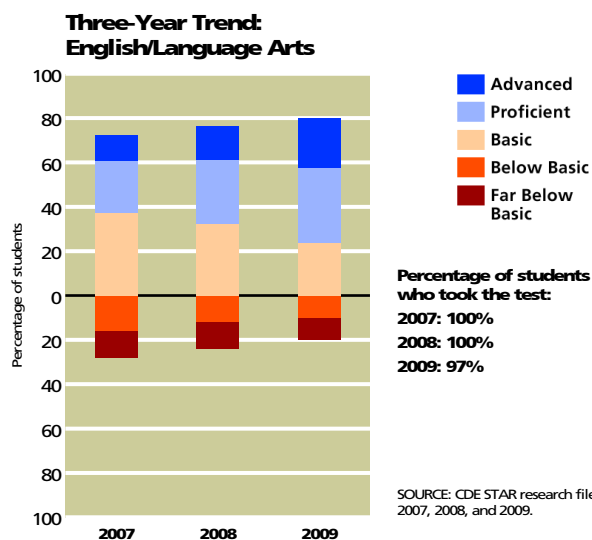
FAR BELOW BASIC, BELOW BASIC, AND BASIC **PROFICIENT AND ADVANCED**

| GROUP | LOW SCORES | HIGH SCORES | PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED | STUDENTS TESTED | COMMENTS |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Boys | | | 51% | 246 | GENDER: About 11 percent more girls than boys at our school scored Proficient or Advanced. |
| Girls | | | 62% | 234 | |
| English proficient | | | 78% | 223 | ENGLISH PROFICIENCY: 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 | | | 38% | 257 | |
| Low income | | | 53% | 374 | INCOME: About 16 percent fewer students from lower-income families scored Proficient or Advanced than our other students. |
| Not low income | | | 69% | 106 | |
| Learning disabled | NO DATA AVAILABLE | | N/A | 36 | LEARNING DISABILITIES: 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 | | | 60% | 444 | |
| Filipino | | | 69% | 54 | ETHNICITY: 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 | | | 47% | 234 | |
| White/Other | | | 60% | 170 | |

SOURCE: The scores for the CST are from the spring 2009 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 |
|---|------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------|---|
| SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE | | | 66% | 97% | SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE: About seven percent more students at our school scored Proficient or Advanced than at the average elementary school in California. |
| AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY | | | 59% | 93% | |
| AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN CALIFORNIA | | | 59% | 93% | |

Subgroup Test Scores

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

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

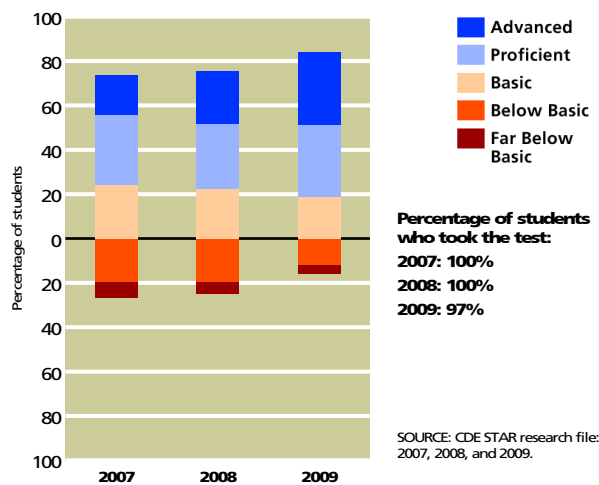
| GROUP | LOW SCORES | HIGH SCORES | PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED | STUDENTS TESTED | COMMENTS |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Boys | | | 67% | 248 | GENDER: About three percent more boys than girls at our school scored Proficient or Advanced. |
| Girls | | | 64% | 235 | |
| English proficient | | | 83% | 226 | ENGLISH PROFICIENCY: 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 | | | 50% | 257 | |
| Low income | | | 63% | 377 | INCOME: About 12 percent fewer students from lower-income families scored Proficient or Advanced than our other students. |
| Not low income | | | 75% | 106 | |
| Learning disabled | | | 0% | 39 | LEARNING DISABILITIES: Students classified as learning disabled scored lower than students without learning disabilities. The CST is not designed to test the progress of students with moderate to severe learning differences. |
| Not learning disabled | | | 70% | 444 | |
| Filipino | | | 76% | 54 | ETHNICITY: 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 | | | 55% | 236 | |
| White/Other | | | 70% | 171 | |

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

Three-Year Trend: Math



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 |
|--|------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------|--|
| SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE | | | 53% | 98% | SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE: About four percent more students at our school scored Proficient or Advanced than at the average elementary school in California. |
| AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY | | | 47% | 96% | |
| AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN CALIFORNIA | | | 49% | 95% | |

Subgroup Test Scores

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

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

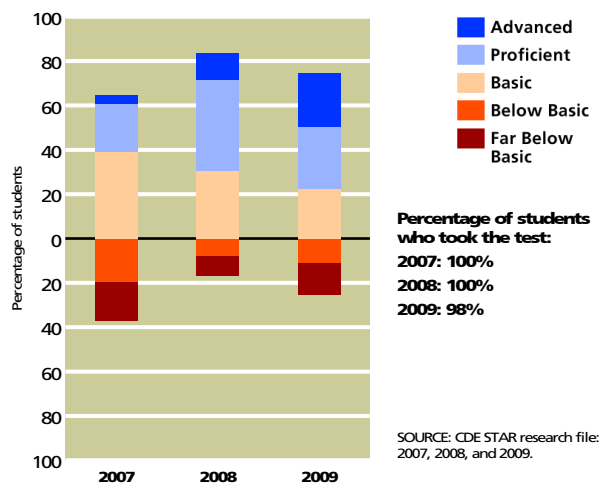
| GROUP | LOW SCORES | HIGH SCORES | PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED | STUDENTS TESTED | COMMENTS |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Boys | | | 54% | 57 | GENDER: About four percent more boys than girls at our school scored Proficient or Advanced. |
| Girls | | | 50% | 42 | |
| English proficient | | | 77% | 52 | ENGLISH PROFICIENCY: 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 | | | 26% | 47 | |
| Low income | | | 49% | 77 | INCOME: We cannot compare scores for these two subgroups because the number of students tested who were not from low-income families was too small to be statistically significant. |
| Not low income | DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE | | N/S | 22 | |
| Learning disabled | NO DATA AVAILABLE | | N/A | 10 | LEARNING DISABILITIES: 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 | | | 58% | 89 | |
| Filipino | DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE | | N/S | 15 | ETHNICITY: 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 | | | 35% | 43 | |
| White/Other | | | 59% | 39 | |

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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.

Three-Year Trend: Science



STUDENTS

Students’ English Language Skills

At Thomas Edison Elementary, 48 percent of students were considered to be proficient in English, compared with 68 percent of elementary school students in California overall.

| LANGUAGE SKILLS | OUR SCHOOL | COUNTY AVERAGE | STATE AVERAGE |
|-----------------------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
| English-proficient students | 48% | 65% | 68% |
| English Learners | 52% | 35% | 32% |

SOURCE: Language Census for school year 2008–2009. 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 368 students classified as English Learners. At Thomas Edison Elementary, 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 | 62% | 88% | 84% |
| Vietnamese | 1% | 1% | 3% |
| Cantonese | 0% | 2% | 1% |
| Hmong | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| Filipino/Tagalog | 5% | 1% | 2% |
| Korean | 1% | 2% | 1% |
| Khmer/Cambodian | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| All other | 31% | 6% | 8% |

SOURCE: Language Census for school year 2008–2009. County and state averages represent elementary schools only.

Ethnicity

Most students at Thomas Edison Elementary identify themselves as Hispanic/Latino or White/European American/Other. The state of California allows citizens to choose more than one ethnic identity, or to select “multiethnic” 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% | 9% | 7% |
| Asian American/Pacific Islander | 14% | 10% | 11% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 48% | 64% | 50% |
| White/European American/Other | 37% | 18% | 32% |

SOURCE: CBEDS census of October 2008. 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 \$39,220 a year (based on a family of four) in the 2008–2009 school year. At Thomas Edison Elementary, 76 percent of the students qualified for this program, compared with 56 percent of students in California.

| FAMILY FACTORS | OUR SCHOOL | COUNTY AVERAGE | STATE AVERAGE |
|-----------------------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
| Low-income indicator | 76% | 67% | 56% |
| Parents with some college | 37% | 49% | 55% |
| Parents with college degree | 28% | 28% | 31% |

SOURCE: The free and reduced-price lunch information is gathered by most districts in October. This data is from the 2008–2009 school year. Parents’ education level is collected in the spring at the start of testing. Rarely do all students answer these questions. County and state averages represent elementary schools only.

The parents of 37 percent of the students at Thomas Edison Elementary have attended college and 28 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 69 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 Thomas Edison Elementary varies across grade levels from a low of 19 students to a high of 36. Our average class size schoolwide is 23 students. The average class size for elementary schools in the state is 22 students.

| AVERAGE CLASS SIZE BY GRADE | OUR SCHOOL | COUNTY AVERAGE | STATE AVERAGE |
|-----------------------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
| Kindergarten | 19 | 20 | 20 |
| First grade | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| Second grade | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| Third grade | 19 | 20 | 20 |
| Fourth grade | 36 | 27 | 28 |
| Fifth grade | 36 | 27 | 29 |
| Sixth grade | 36 | 29 | 29 |

SOURCE: CBED5 census, October 2008. County and state averages represent elementary schools only.

Discipline

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 |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------------|---------------|
| Suspensions per 100 students | | | |
| 2008–2009 | 13 | 4 | 5 |
| 2007–2008 | 8 | 4 | 6 |
| 2006–2007 | 16 | 6 | 5 |
| Expulsions per 100 students | | | |
| 2008–2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2007–2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2006–2007 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

SOURCE: Data is from the California Department of Education, SARC research file. Data represents the number of incidents reported, not the number of students involved. District and state averages represent elementary schools only.

During the 2008–2009 school year, we had 91 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.

LEADERSHIP, TEACHERS, AND STAFF

Teacher Experience and Education

| KEY FACTOR | DESCRIPTION | OUR SCHOOL | COUNTY AVERAGE | STATE AVERAGE |
|--|---|------------|----------------|---------------|
| Teaching experience | Average years of teaching experience | 16 | 13 | 13 |
| Newer teachers | Percentage of teachers with one or two years of teaching experience | 6% | 7% | 9% |
| Teachers holding an MA degree or higher | Percentage of teachers with an MA or higher from a graduate school | 56% | 42% | 36% |
| Teachers holding a BA degree alone | Percentage of teachers whose highest degree is a BA degree from a four-year college | 44% | 58% | 64% |

SOURCE: Professional Assignment Information Form (PAIF), October 2008, completed by teachers during the CBEDS census. County and state averages represent elementary schools only.

About six percent of our teachers have fewer than three years of teaching experience, which is below the average for new teachers in other elementary schools in California. Our teachers have, on average, 16 years of experience. About 44 percent of our teachers hold only a bachelor’s degree from a four-year college or university. About 56 percent have completed a master’s degree or higher.

Credentials Held by Our Teachers

| KEY FACTOR | DESCRIPTION | OUR SCHOOL | COUNTY AVERAGE | STATE AVERAGE |
|------------------------------------|---|------------|----------------|---------------|
| Fully credentialed teachers | Percentage of staff holding a full, clear authorization to teach at the elementary or secondary level | 100% | 98% | 98% |
| Trainee credential holders | Percentage of staff holding an internship credential | 3% | 2% | 2% |
| Emergency permit holders | Percentage of staff holding an emergency permit | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| Teachers with waivers | Lowest level of accreditation, used by districts when they have no other option | 0% | 0% | 1% |

SOURCE: PAIF, October 2008. This is completed by teachers during the CBEDS census. County and state averages represent elementary schools only. A teacher may have earned more than one credential. For this reason, it is likely that the sum of all credentials will exceed 100 percent.

All of the faculty at Thomas Edison Elementary hold a full credential. This number is close to the average for all elementary schools in the state. About three percent of the faculty at Thomas Edison Elementary hold a trainee credential, which is reserved for those teachers who are in the process of completing their teacher training. In comparison, two percent of elementary school teachers throughout the state hold trainee credentials. None of our faculty holds an emergency permit. Very few elementary school teachers hold this authorization statewide (just one percent). About 97 percent of the faculty at Thomas Edison Elementary hold the elementary (multiple-subject) credential. This number is above the average for elementary schools in California, which is 90 percent. You can find three years of data about teachers’ credentials in the Data Almanac that accompanies this report.

Indicators of Teachers Who May Be Underprepared

| KEY FACTOR | DESCRIPTION | OUR SCHOOL | COUNTY AVERAGE | STATE AVERAGE |
|--|--|------------|----------------|---------------|
| Core courses taught by a teacher not meeting NCLB standards | Percentage of core courses not taught by a “highly qualified” teacher according to federal standards in NCLB | 0% | N/A | 0% |
| Teachers lacking a full credential | Percentage of teachers without a full, clear credential | 0% | 2% | 2% |

SOURCE: Professional Assignment Information Form (PAIF) of October 2008. Data on NCLB standards is from the California Department of Education, SARC research file.

“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, compared with two percent of teachers in elementary schools statewide.

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.

The CDE has divided schools in the state into four groups (quartiles), based on the percentage of families who qualify and apply for free or reduced-price lunches. The one-fourth of schools with the most students receiving subsidized lunches are assigned to the first group. The one-fourth of schools with the fewest students receiving subsidized lunches are assigned to the fourth group. We compare the courses and teachers assigned to each of these groups of schools to see how they differ in “highly qualified” teacher assignments.

| DISTRICT FACTOR | DESCRIPTION | CORE COURSES NOT TAUGHT BY HQT IN DISTRICT |
|--|---|--|
| Districtwide | Percentage of core courses not taught by “highly qualified” teachers (HQT) | 7% |
| Schools with the most low-income students | First quartile of schools whose core courses are not taught by “highly qualified” teachers | 13% |
| Schools with the fewest low-income students | Fourth quartile of schools whose core courses are not taught by “highly qualified” teachers | 5% |

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

The average percentage of courses in our district not taught by a “highly qualified” teacher is six percent, compared with one percent statewide. For schools with the highest percentage of low-income students, this factor is 13 percent, compared with zero percent statewide. For schools with the lowest percentage of low-income students, this factor is five percent, compared with zero percent statewide.

Specialized Resource Staff

Our school may employ social workers, speech and hearing specialists, school psychologists, nurses, and technology specialists. These specialists often work part time at our school and some may work at more than one school in our district. Their schedules will change as our students’ needs change. For these reasons, the staffing counts you see here may differ from the staffing provided today in this school. 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) |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Counselors | 0.0 |
| Librarians | 0.0 |
| Psychologists | 0.0 |
| Social workers | 0.0 |
| Nurses | 0.0 |
| Speech/language/hearing specialists | 0.0 |
| Resource specialists | 0.0 |

SOURCE: CBEDS census, October 2008.

TECHNICAL NOTE ON DATA RECENCY: All data is the most current available as of December 2009. The CDE may release additional or revised data for the 2008–2009 school year after the publication date of this report. We rely on the following sources of information from the California Department of Education: California Basic Education Data System (CBEDS) (October 2008 census); Language Census (March 2009); California Achievement Test and California Standards Tests (spring 2009 test cycle); Academic Performance Index (September 2009 growth score release); Adequate Yearly Progress (September 2009).

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

Here you'll find key facts about our teachers, textbooks, and facilities during the school year in progress, 2009–2010. Please note that these facts are based on evaluations our staff conducted in accordance with the Williams legislation.

This section also contains information about 2008–2009 staff development days, and, for high schools, percentages of seniors who met our district's graduation requirements.



TEACHERS

Teacher Vacancies

| KEY FACTOR | 2007–2008 | 2008–2009 | 2009–2010 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| TEACHER VACANCIES OCCURRING AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SCHOOL YEAR | | | |
| Total number of classes at the start of the year | 35 | 29 | 31 |
| Number of classes which lacked a permanently assigned teacher within the first 20 days of school | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TEACHER VACANCIES OCCURRING DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR | | | |
| 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:

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.

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 | 2007–2008 | 2008–2009 | 2009–2010 |
|--|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Teacher Misassignments | Total number of classes taught by teachers without a legally recognized certificate or credential | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Teacher Misassignments in Classes that Include English Learners | 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 |
| Other Employee Misassignments | Total number of service area placements of employees without the required credentials | 0 | 0 | 0 |

NOTES:

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 |
|------------------|--|
| 2008–2009 | 3 |
| 2007–2008 | 3.00 |
| 2006–2007 | 3.00 |

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 call for.

This information was collected on 11/30/2009.

NOTES:

| TAUGHT AT OUR SCHOOL? | 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? |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | English | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 100% |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Math | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 100% |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Science | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 100% |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Social Science | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 100% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Foreign Languages | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Health | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Visual/Performing Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Textbooks in Use

Here are some of the textbooks we use for our core courses.

| SUBJECT AND TITLE | PUBLISHER | YEAR ADOPTED |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| ENGLISH/LANGUAGE ARTS | | |
| Reading- California | Houghton Mifflin | 2003 |
| The Language of Literature | McDougal Littell | 2003 |
| MATH | | |
| Everyday Mathematics | MacMillan McGraw-Hill | 1997 |
| SCIENCE | | |
| California Science | MacMillan McGraw-Hill | 2007 |
| California Earth Science | Prentice Hall | 2007 |
| SOCIAL SCIENCE | | |
| Reflections: California Series | Harcourt | 2006 |
| California Vistas | McMillan McGraw-Hill | 2006 |
| World History: Ancient Civilizations | McDougal Littell | 2006 |

FACILITIES

To determine the condition of our facilities, our district sent experts from our facilities team to perform an inspection using a survey called the Facilities Inspection Tool, which is 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.

INSPECTORS AND ADVISORS: This report was completed on 01/04/2010 by R. Carroll. The most recent facilities inspection occurred on 12/10/2008.

ADDITIONAL INSPECTORS: There were no other inspectors used in the completion of this form.

| AREA | RATING | REPAIR NEEDED AND ACTION TAKEN OR PLANNED |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---|
| Overall Rating | Good | No apparent problems |
| A. Systems | Good | |
| 1. Gas | Good | No apparent problems |
| 2. Mechanical/HVAC | Good | No apparent problems |
| 3. Sewer | Good | No apparent problems |
| B. Interior Surfaces | Fair | |
| 1. Interior Surfaces | Fair | No apparent problems |
| C. Cleanliness | Good | |
| 1. Overall cleanliness | Good | No apparent problems |
| 2. Pest/Vermin | Good | No apparent problems |
| D. Electrical Components | Good | |
| 1. Electrical Components | Good | No apparent problems |
| E. Restrooms/Fountains | Good | |
| 1. Restrooms | Good | No apparent problems |
| 2. Drinking Fountains | Good | No apparent problems |
| F. Safety | Good | |
| 1. Fire Safety | Good | No apparent problems |
| 2. Hazardous Materials | Good | No apparent problems |

| AREA | RATING | REPAIR NEEDED AND ACTION TAKEN OR PLANNED |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--|
| G. Structural | Good | |
| 1. Structural Damage | Good | No apparent problems |
| 2. Roofs/Gutters | Good | No apparent problems |
| H. External | Good | |
| 1. Windows/Doors/Gates/Fences | Good | No apparent problems |
| 2. Playgrounds/School Grounds | Good | No apparent problems |

SCHOOL FINANCES, 2007–2008

We are required to report financial data from the 2007–2008 school year by the California Dept. of Education. More recent financial data is available on request from the district office.

Spending per Student

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) for the 2007–2008 school year.

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.

Next to the figures for the district and state averages, we show the percentage by which the school's spending varies from the district and state averages. For example, we calculate the school's variance from the district average using this formula:

$$\frac{(\text{SCHOOL AMOUNT} - \text{DISTRICT AVERAGE})}{\text{DISTRICT AVERAGE}}$$

| TYPE OF FUNDS | OUR SCHOOL | DISTRICT AVERAGE | SCHOOL-TO-DISTRICT VARIANCE | STATE AVERAGE | SCHOOL-TO-STATE VARIANCE |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Unrestricted funds (\$/student) | \$4,989.00 | 5,492 | 10% | \$5,495 | 10% |
| Restricted funds (\$/student) | 1,293 | 3,411 | 163% | \$3,099 | 139% |
| Total (\$/student) | 6,282 | 8,903 | 42% | \$8,594 | 37% |

Compensation for Staff with Teaching Credentials

To make comparisons possible across schools and districts of varying sizes, we report our compensation per full-time equivalent (FTE) certificated staff.* 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.

| CERTIFICATED STAFF* | OUR SCHOOL | DISTRICT AVERAGE | SCHOOL-TO-DISTRICT VARIANCE | STATE AVERAGE | SCHOOL-TO-STATE VARIANCE |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Salary (\$/certificated staff) | 70,678 | 68,293 | -3% | \$72,020 | 2% |
| Benefits (\$/certificated staff) | 21,418 | 21,115 | -3% | \$15,548 | -27% |
| Total (\$/certificated staff) | 92,096 | 89,408 | -3% | \$87,568 | -5% |

* 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.

» Data Almanac

This Data Almanac provides more-detailed information than the School Accountability Report Card as well as data that covers a period of more than one year. It presents the facts and statistics in tables without narrative text.



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 | 702 |
| African American | 1% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 0% |
| Asian | 4% |
| Filipino | 10% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 48% |
| Pacific Islander | 0% |
| White (not Hispanic) | 34% |
| Multiple or no response | 2% |
| Socioeconomically disadvantaged | 78% |
| English Learners | 54% |
| Students with disabilities | 10% |

SOURCE: All but the last three lines are from the annual census, CBEDS, October 2008. 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 | 107 |
| Grade 1 | 97 |
| Grade 2 | 115 |
| Grade 3 | 95 |
| Grade 4 | 87 |
| Grade 5 | 100 |
| Grade 6 | 101 |
| Grade 7 | 0 |
| Grade 8 | 0 |
| Grade 9 | 0 |
| Grade 10 | 0 |
| Grade 11 | 0 |
| Grade 12 | 0 |

SOURCE: CBEDS, October 2008.

Average Class Size by Grade Level

| GRADE LEVEL | 2006–2007 | 2007–2008 | 2008–2009 |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Kindergarten | 20 | 19 | 19 |
| Grade 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| Grade 2 | 18 | 19 | 19 |
| Grade 3 | 20 | 19 | 19 |
| Grade 4 | 34 | 29 | 36 |
| Grade 5 | 33 | 35 | 36 |
| Grade 6 | 33 | 36 | 36 |
| Grade 7 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Grade 8 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Combined K–3 | N/A | 19 | 19 |
| Combined 3–4 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Combined 4–8 | 31 | 33 | 31 |
| Other | N/A | N/A | N/A |

SOURCE: CBEDS, October 2008.

Average Class Size by Grade Level, Detail

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

| GRADE LEVEL | 2006–2007 | | | 2007–2008 | | | 2008–2009 | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------|-----|-----------|-------|-----|-----------|-------|-----|
| | 1–20 | 21–32 | 33+ | 1–20 | 21–32 | 33+ | 1–20 | 21–32 | 33+ |
| Kindergarten | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Grade 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Grade 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Grade 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Grade 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Grade 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Grade 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Combined K–3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Combined 3–4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Combined 4–8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

SOURCE: CBEDS, October 2008.

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 |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2006–2007 | 2007–2008 | 2008–2009 | 2008–2009 |
| With Full Credential | 35 | 36 | 36 | 1,191 |
| Without Full Credential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 |

SOURCE: CBEDS, October 2008, Professional Assignment Information Form (PAIF) section.

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 below 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 |
| Grade 5 | 18% | 25% | 46% |
| Grade 7 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Grade 9 | N/A | N/A | N/A |

SOURCE: Physical fitness test data is produced annually as schools test their students on the six Fitnessgram Standards. Data is reported by Educational Data Systems.

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 | | |
|---------------------------|---|------|------|---|------|------|--|------|------|
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| English/ language arts | 35% | 44% | 56% | 58% | 59% | 63% | 43% | 46% | 50% |
| Mathematics | 49% | 53% | 65% | 57% | 58% | 60% | 40% | 43% | 46% |
| Science | 25% | 53% | 52% | 52% | 62% | 64% | 38% | 46% | 50% |

SOURCE: California Standards Tests (CST) results, spring 2009 test cycle, as interpreted and published by the CDE unit responsible for School Accountability Report Cards.

STAR Test Results by 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 | PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS SCORING PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|----------------------|
| | ENGLISH/ LANGUAGE ARTS 2008–2009 | MATHEMATICS 2008–2009 | SCIENCE 2008–2009 |
| African American | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Asian | 93% | 100% | N/A |
| Filipino | 70% | 84% | 80% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 48% | 56% | 34% |
| Pacific Islander | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| White (not Hispanic) | 60% | 69% | 59% |
| Boys | 51% | 66% | 53% |
| Girls | 62% | 64% | 50% |
| Economically disadvantaged | 53% | 63% | 49% |
| English Learners | 38% | 50% | 25% |
| Students with disabilities | 20% | 28% | 0% |
| Students receiving migrant education services | N/A | N/A | N/A |

SOURCE: California Standards Tests (CST) results, spring 2009 test cycle, as interpreted and published by the CDE unit responsible for School Accountability Report Cards.

NAEP: California’s 4th and 8th Graders Compared to Students Nationally

Federal education officials want parents to understand how their state’s students compare to students nationally. For this purpose, they created the test called the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). It is sometimes called the Nation’s Report Card. Students in grades four, eight, and twelve take this test in nine subject areas. The NAEP test results are not valid for schools or districts. For that reason, you only see results below for students statewide.

Reading and Math Results

This table shows the average NAEP score (scores range from zero to 500) for the state and the nation, and the percentage of California students grouped into each of three achievement levels (Basic, Proficient, and Advanced). We compare our state’s fourth and eighth graders with their peers in the U.S. in reading and math.

| SUBJECT AND GRADE LEVEL | AVERAGE SCALE SCORE | | PERCENTAGE OF CA STUDENTS AT EACH ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|----------|---|------------|----------|
| | STATE | NATIONAL | BASIC | PROFICIENT | ADVANCED |
| Reading 2007, Grade 4 | 209 | 220 | 30% | 18% | 5% |
| Reading 2007, Grade 8 | 251 | 261 | 41% | 20% | 2% |
| Mathematics 2007, Grade 4 | 232 | 239 | 41% | 25% | 5% |
| Mathematics 2007, Grade 8 | 270 | 282 | 36% | 18% | 5% |

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

Participation Rates for Students with Disabilities and English Learners

This table shows the percentage of the nation’s and California’s students with disabilities and English Learners who took the test called the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

| SUBJECT AND GRADE LEVEL | STATE PARTICIPATION RATE | | NATIONAL PARTICIPATION RATE | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| | STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES | ENGLISH LEARNERS | STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES | ENGLISH LEARNERS |
| Reading 2007, Grade 4 | 74% | 93% | 65% | 80% |
| Reading 2007, Grade 8 | 78% | 92% | 66% | 77% |
| Mathematics 2007, Grade 4 | 79% | 96% | 84% | 94% |
| Mathematics 2007, Grade 8 | 85% | 96% | 78% | 92% |

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

For further information, you can read what the California Department of Education says about the [differences between the California Standards Tests and the National Assessment of Educational Progress](#). The NAEP Web site includes background information for parents about the [Nation’s Report Card](#). Educators can learn more by going to the [NAEP Web site](#).

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 | 2006–2007 | 2007–2008 | 2008–2009 |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Statewide rank | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Similar-schools rank | 6 | 6 | 8 |

SOURCE: The API Base Report from August 2009.

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 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2006–2007 | 2007–2008 | 2008–2009 | 2008–2009 |
| All students at the school | +4 | +30 | +40 | 807 |
| 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 | N/A | N/A |
| Filipino | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Hispanic or Latino | +6 | +29 | +53 | 759 |
| Pacific Islander | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| White (non Hispanic) | +2 | +39 | +23 | 844 |
| Economically disadvantaged | +6 | +31 | +47 | 793 |
| English Learners | -1 | +25 | +31 | 778 |
| Students with disabilities | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

SOURCE: The API Growth Report as released in the Accountability Progress Report in October 2009.

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 590 or growth of at least one point

AYP for the District

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

| AYP CRITERIA | DISTRICT |
|---|----------|
| Overall | No |
| Graduation rate | Yes |
| 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 2009.

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 | Not in PI |
| The year the district entered PI | N/A |
| Number of schools currently in PI | 1 |
| Percentage of schools currently in PI | 3% |

SOURCE: The Program Improvement Report as released in the Accountability Progress Report in September 2009.

DISTRICT EXPENDITURES

According to the CDE’s SARC Data Definitions, “State certification/release dates for fiscal data occur in middle to late spring, precluding the inclusion of 2008–09 data in most cases. Therefore, 2007–08 data are used for report cards prepared during 2009–10.”

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 |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| FISCAL YEAR 2007–2008 | | | |
| Total expenses | \$225,716,392 | N/A | N/A |
| Expenses per student | \$8,270 | \$8,680 | \$8,594 |
| FISCAL YEAR 2006–2007 | | | |
| Total expenses | \$208,246,634 | N/A | N/A |
| Expenses per student | \$7,548 | \$8,193 | \$8,117 |

SOURCE: Fiscal Services Division, California Department of Education.

District Salaries, 2007–2008

This table reports the salaries of teachers and administrators in our district for the 2007–2008 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 | \$42,451 | \$42,065 |
| Midrange teacher’s salary | \$65,170 | \$67,109 |
| Highest-paid teacher’s salary | \$88,157 | \$86,293 |
| Average principal’s salary (elementary school) | \$108,488 | \$107,115 |
| Superintendent’s salary | \$245,220 | \$216,356 |
| Percentage of budget for teachers’ salaries | 43% | 39% |
| Percentage of budget for administrators’ salaries | 5% | 6% |

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