



# Mark Keppel Elementary School

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](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

730 Glenwood Rd.  
Glendale, CA 91202  
Principal: Dr. Mary Mason  
Phone: (818) 244-2113

## How to Contact Our District

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



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Published by  
**SCHOOL WISE PRESS**  
385 Ashton Ave., Ste. 200  
San Francisco, CA 94112  
Phone: (415) 337-7971  
[www.schoolwisepress.com](http://www.schoolwisepress.com)

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# Mark Keppel Elementary School

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Glendale Unified School District

## » Principal's Message

I am proud of our school and dedicated teaching and support staff. From the moment you enter our front doors and are greeted by our helpful front office staff, we are here to serve you. We have high expectations for student learning, and they rise to meet our challenge! We are committed to excellence as evidenced by how we have seen our test scores rise this year. Keppel has a wonderful school environment, and we are fortunate to have a fantastic group of parents that supports us daily. As your principal, I want you to know that Mark Keppel Elementary School is a very special place. The students who attend Mark Keppel Elementary School receive a strong academic program provided by dedicated, professional teachers who care about their students, not only academically, but also personally.

Mark Keppel Elementary School offers outstanding technological, instrumental, choral, arts, and library programs. I encourage parents to become active participants in the PTA and the foundation Make Keppel Special (MKS), to volunteer in the classroom, and to join the School Site Council (SSC).

The Foreign Language Academies of Glendale (FLAG) program at Keppel is a 50/50 model Korean dual immersion program designed to develop biliteracy skills in all participating students beginning in Kindergarten and extending through fifth grade. Interested parents from across Glendale Unified School District should contact the school prior to enrolling their Kindergarten students.

This is OUR school, and we need to make it the best school possible for the students who attend here. The state of California recognized the wonderful learning environment here at Mark Keppel Elementary School by naming us a California Distinguished School in May 2002 and a Title I Achieving School in 2005.

My door is always open to all students, parents, and teachers. I am here to serve the Mark Keppel Elementary School community for the Glendale Unified School District. I do this with an open mind and a sincere devotion to the education of our students. Please come and visit to see for yourself what a wonderful learning environment we have at Mark Keppel!

Dr. Mary Mason, PRINCIPAL

### Grade range and calendar

**K–5**

TRADITIONAL

### Academic Performance Index

**851**

County Average: 783  
State Average: 792

### Student enrollment

**830**

County Average: 608  
State Average: 518

### Teachers

**41**

County Average: 30  
State Average: 26

### Students per teacher

**20**

County Average: 20  
State Average: 20

## School Expenditures

At Mark Keppel, we believe in using any additional dollars we receive in direct support for student learning in the classroom. We have hired certificated teachers to provide this direct support to students during the school day. Our school's focus is reading comprehension. We utilize small group instruction during our language arts block each day to support each student's individual learning needs. Our intervention teachers provide direct support to students who need to make more than one's years growth in reading to close the achievement gap for these children.

## Safety

All exterior gates are locked after morning drop off. Mark Keppel is a secured campus during the school day. Visitors must check in at the front office by signing in our visitor's book and getting a visitor's badge. We have front security doors just inside our main office from which everyone is buzzed in.

Our safety plan is revised each year with staff, parents, and local law enforcement representatives. Monthly faculty meetings cover safety issues and an OSHA meeting is conducted each year. A schoolwide discipline assembly is held during the first two weeks of school to remind students of all our safety rules, and teachers review evacuation procedures with their classes each year. Posters are up in each classroom that outline the evacuation path as well as procedures for all emergency situations. These procedures are reviewed and revised yearly. We also conduct a PTA meeting outlining the safety procedures at our school to parents. Our schoolwide monthly drills are planned and calendared each year. We coordinate our drills with Toll Middle School and Hoover High School, which are our neighbor schools.

## Buildings

Cleanliness and safety are main priorities at Keppel! Our main building was completely modernized through a three-year Measure K project from 2002–2006. All classrooms and rest rooms were gutted and refurbished. We have all new plumbing, tile, air conditioning and heating units, and flooring, as well as lowered ceilings and tackable wall surfaces in all of our classrooms. Our PTA and School Foundation have invested thousands of dollars in school murals to beautify our campus. They have also planted trees and flowers all around the school grounds. In 2006, a school "unity garden" was created along Virginia Avenue, and each grade level has their own raised bed for special planting projects. We continually receive compliments from visitors on how beautiful our campus looks. We are very proud of our school!

## Parent Involvement

At Keppel, we have a fabulous team of parent volunteers that are a huge part of what makes our school so special. We have two primary groups that support our school: our PTA and our Make Keppel Special (MKS) committee. Our PTA president is Kathy Cuza. You can email her at [kathycuza@yahoo.com](mailto:kathycuza@yahoo.com). Our PTA holds monthly meetings on topics of interest. MKS is our school foundation, which primarily raises money for our extra art classes at Keppel. The MKS chairpersons are Kim Fedrick and Casey Ackley. Kim's email address is [violinbass@yahoo.com](mailto:violinbass@yahoo.com) and Casey's is [Acklee@aol.com](mailto:Acklee@aol.com).

Parents who are interested in volunteering can contact Kathy Cuza, Kim Fedrick, or Casey Ackley, or our school principal. Our teachers welcome parent volunteers in classrooms to help with special projects, accompany students on field trips, assist with classroom groups, and more. We encourage parents to talk directly to their child's teacher if they wish to volunteer.

**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 <b>API</b> ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE INDEX	
<b>Met schoolwide growth target</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Met growth target for prior school year</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>API score</b>	<b>851</b>
<b>Growth attained from prior year</b>	<b>+27</b>
<b>Met subgroup* growth targets</b>	<b>Yes</b>

Keppel’s API was 851 (out of 1000). This is an increase of 27 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.

**API RANKINGS:** Based on our 2007–2008 test results, we started the 2008–2009 school year with a base API of 824. 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 8 out of 10.

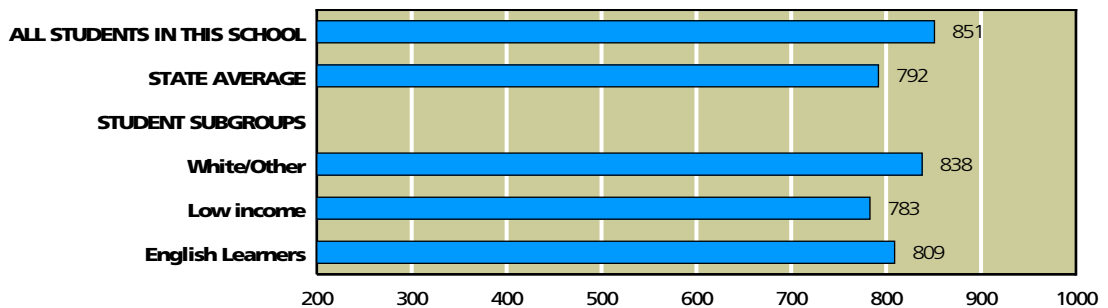
\*Ethnic groups, English Learners, special ed students, or socioeconomic groups of students that make up 15 percent or more of a school’s student body. These groups must meet AYP and API goals.  
R/P - Results pending due to challenge by school.  
N/A - Results not available.

**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 6 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 17 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 <b>AYP</b> ADEQUATE YEARLY PROGRESS	
<b>Met AYP</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Met schoolwide participation rate</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Met schoolwide test score goals</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Met subgroup* participation rate</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Met subgroup* test score goals</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Met schoolwide API for AYP</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Program Improvement school in 2009</b>	<b>No</b>

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?
<b>SCHOOLWIDE RESULTS</b>	●	●	●	●
<b>SUBGROUPS OF STUDENTS</b>				
<b>Low income</b>	●	●	●	●
<b>Students learning English</b>	●	●	●	●
<b>STUDENTS BY ETHNICITY</b>				
<b>White/Other</b>	●	●	●	●

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.

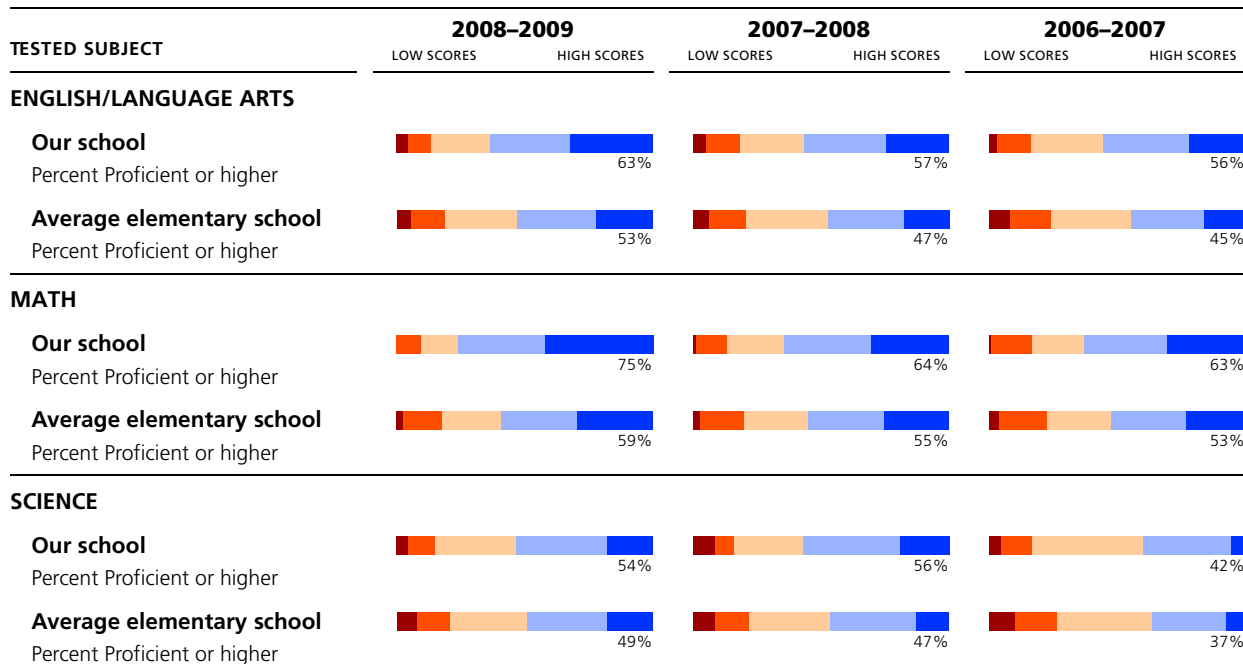
## STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

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			63%	97%	<b>SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE:</b> About ten 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):

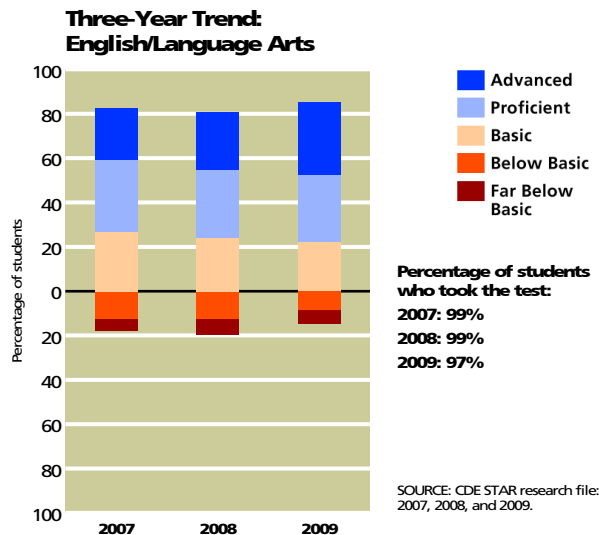
■ FAR BELOW BASIC, BELOW BASIC, AND BASIC ■ PROFICIENT AND ADVANCED

GROUP	LOW SCORES	HIGH SCORES	PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED	STUDENTS TESTED	COMMENTS
Boys			58%	277	<b>GENDER:</b> About 11 percent more girls than boys at our school scored Proficient or Advanced.
Girls			69%	262	
English proficient			76%	346	<b>ENGLISH PROFICIENCY:</b> English Learners scored lower on the CST than students who are proficient in English. Because we give this test in English, English Learners tend to be at a disadvantage.
English Learners			40%	192	
Low income			50%	224	<b>INCOME:</b> About 23 percent fewer students from lower-income families scored Proficient or Advanced than our other students.
Not low income			73%	315	
Learning disabled	NO DATA AVAILABLE		N/A	24	<b>LEARNING DISABILITIES:</b> We cannot compare scores for these two subgroups because the number of students tested with learning disabilities was either zero or too small to be statistically significant.
Not learning disabled			65%	515	
Asian American			84%	67	<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.
Filipino			82%	35	
Hispanic/Latino			50%	55	
White/Other			59%	359	

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
<b>SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE</b>			75%	98%	<b>SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE:</b> About 16 percent more students at our school scored Proficient or Advanced than at the average elementary school in California.
<b>AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY</b>			59%	93%	
<b>AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN CALIFORNIA</b>			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**

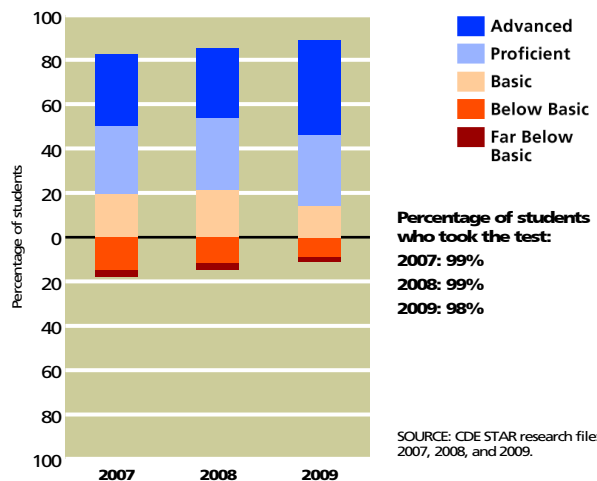
GROUP	LOW SCORES	HIGH SCORES	PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED	STUDENTS TESTED	COMMENTS
<b>Boys</b>			73%	281	<b>GENDER:</b> About four percent more girls than boys at our school scored Proficient or Advanced.
<b>Girls</b>			77%	263	
<b>English proficient</b>			83%	348	<b>ENGLISH PROFICIENCY:</b> English Learners 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>			62%	195	
<b>Low income</b>			64%	225	<b>INCOME:</b> About 19 percent fewer students from lower-income families scored Proficient or Advanced than our other students.
<b>Not low income</b>			83%	319	
<b>Learning disabled</b>	NO DATA AVAILABLE		N/A	28	<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>			76%	516	
<b>Asian American</b>			97%	67	<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>Filipino</b>			92%	36	
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>			61%	57	
<b>White/Other</b>			73%	361	

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 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 **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
<b>SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE</b>			54%	97%	<b>SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE:</b> About five percent more students at our school scored Proficient or Advanced than at the average elementary school in California.
<b>AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY</b>			47%	96%	
<b>AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN CALIFORNIA</b>			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**

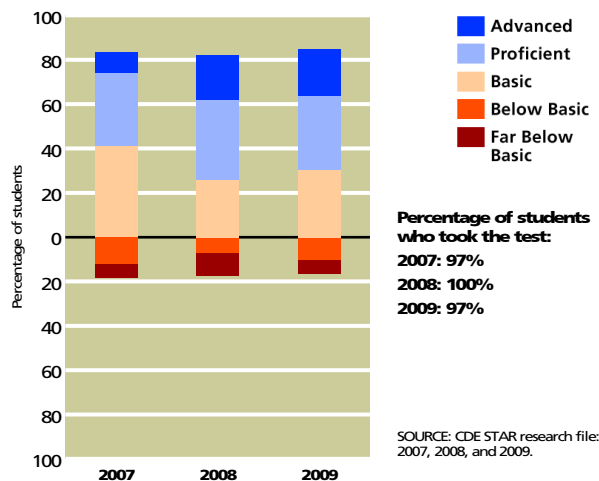
GROUP	LOW SCORES	HIGH SCORES	PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED	STUDENTS TESTED	COMMENTS
<b>Boys</b>			43%	69	<b>GENDER:</b> About 21 percent more girls than boys at our school scored Proficient or Advanced.
<b>Girls</b>			64%	76	
<b>English proficient</b>			73%	94	<b>ENGLISH PROFICIENCY:</b> English Learners scored 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>			20%	51	
<b>Low income</b>			39%	64	<b>INCOME:</b> About 28 percent fewer students from lower-income families scored Proficient or Advanced than our other students.
<b>Not low income</b>			67%	81	
<b>Learning disabled</b>	NO DATA AVAILABLE		N/A	5	<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>			55%	140	
<b>Asian American</b>	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE		N/S	16	<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>Filipino</b>	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE		N/S	11	
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE		N/S	16	
<b>White/Other</b>			47%	94	

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.  
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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**



SOURCE: CDE STAR research file: 2007, 2008, and 2009.

**STUDENTS**

**Students’ English Language Skills**

At Keppel, 63 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	63%	65%	68%
English Learners	37%	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 311 students classified as English Learners. At Keppel, the language these students most often speak at home is Armenian. 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	11%	88%	84%
Vietnamese	1%	1%	3%
Cantonese	0%	2%	1%
Hmong	0%	0%	1%
Filipino/Tagalog	3%	1%	2%
Korean	16%	2%	1%
Khmer/Cambodian	0%	0%	0%
All other	69%	6%	8%

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

**Ethnicity**

Most students at Keppel identify themselves as White/European American/Other. In fact, there are about three times as many White/European American/Other students as Asian/Pacific Islander students, the second-largest ethnic group at Keppel. 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	3%	9%	7%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	22%	10%	11%
Hispanic/Latino	9%	64%	50%
White/European American/Other	66%	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 Keppel, 39 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	39%	67%	56%
Parents with some college	68%	49%	55%
Parents with college degree	55%	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 68 percent of the students at Keppel have attended college and 55 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 56 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 Keppel varies across grade levels from a low of 18 students to a high of 35. 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
<b>Kindergarten</b>	20	20	20
<b>First grade</b>	18	19	19
<b>Second grade</b>	20	19	19
<b>Third grade</b>	20	20	20
<b>Fourth grade</b>	34	27	28
<b>Fifth grade</b>	35	27	29

SOURCE: CBEDS 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
<b>Suspensions per 100 students</b>			
<b>2008–2009</b>	1	4	5
<b>2007–2008</b>	5	4	6
<b>2006–2007</b>	5	6	5
<b>Expulsions per 100 students</b>			
<b>2008–2009</b>	0	0	0
<b>2007–2008</b>	0	0	0
<b>2006–2007</b>	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 nine suspension incidents. We had no incidents of expulsion. To make it easy to compare our suspensions and expulsions to those of other schools, we represent these events as a ratio (incidents per 100 students) in this report. Please note that multiple incidents may involve the same student.

**LEADERSHIP, TEACHERS, AND STAFF**

**Teacher Experience and Education**

KEY FACTOR	DESCRIPTION	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
<b>Teaching experience</b>	Average years of teaching experience	15	13	13
<b>Newer teachers</b>	Percentage of teachers with one or two years of teaching experience	10%	7%	9%
<b>Teachers holding an MA degree or higher</b>	Percentage of teachers with an MA or higher from a graduate school	59%	42%	36%
<b>Teachers holding a BA degree alone</b>	Percentage of teachers whose highest degree is a BA degree from a four-year college	41%	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 ten percent of our teachers have fewer than three years of teaching experience, which is about the same average for new teachers in other elementary schools in California. Our teachers have, on average, 15 years of experience. About 41 percent of our teachers hold only a bachelor’s degree from a four-year college or university. About 59 percent have completed a master’s degree or higher.

**Credentials Held by Our Teachers**

KEY FACTOR	DESCRIPTION	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
<b>Fully credentialed teachers</b>	Percentage of staff holding a full, clear authorization to teach at the elementary or secondary level	100%	98%	98%
<b>Trainee credential holders</b>	Percentage of staff holding an internship credential	0%	2%	2%
<b>Emergency permit holders</b>	Percentage of staff holding an emergency permit	0%	0%	1%
<b>Teachers with waivers</b>	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 Keppel hold a full credential. This number is close to the average for all elementary schools in the state. None of the faculty at Keppel holds 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 93 percent of the faculty at Keppel 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
<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>Teachers lacking a full credential</b>	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
<b>Districtwide</b>	Percentage of core courses not taught by “highly qualified” teachers (HQT)	7%
<b>Schools with the most low-income students</b>	First quartile of schools whose core courses are not taught by “highly qualified” teachers	13%
<b>Schools with the fewest low-income students</b>	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
<b>TEACHER VACANCIES OCCURRING AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SCHOOL YEAR</b>			
Total number of classes at the start of the year	41	38	36
Number of classes which lacked a permanently assigned teacher within the first 20 days of school	0	0	0
<b>TEACHER VACANCIES OCCURRING DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR</b>			
Number of classes where the permanently assigned teacher left during the year	0	0	0
Number of those classes where you replaced the absent teacher with a single new teacher	0	0	0

**NOTES:**

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
<b>Teacher Misassignments</b>	Total number of classes taught by teachers without a legally recognized certificate or credential	0	0	0
<b>Teacher Misassignments in Classes that Include English Learners</b>	Total number of classes that include English learners and are taught by teachers without CLAD/BCLAD authorization, ELD or SDAIE training, or equivalent authorization from the California Commission on Teacher Credentialing	5	3	2
<b>Other Employee Misassignments</b>	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.

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT DAYS</b>
<b>2008–2009</b>	3
<b>2007–2008</b>	3.00
<b>2006–2007</b>	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
<b>ENGLISH/LANGUAGE ARTS</b>		
Reading: California	Houghton Mifflin	2003
The Language of Literature	McDougal Littell	2003
<b>MATH</b>		
Everyday Mathematics	MacMillan McGraw-Hill	1997
<b>SCIENCE</b>		
California Science	MacMillan McGraw-Hill	2007
California Earth Science	PrenticeHall	2007
<b>SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>		
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 12/22/2008.

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

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

<b>AREA</b>	<b>RATING</b>	<b>REPAIR NEEDED AND ACTION TAKEN OR PLANNED</b>
<b>G. Structural</b>	<b>Good</b>	
<b>1. Structural Damage</b>	<b>Good</b>	No apparent problems
<b>2. Roofs/Gutters</b>	<b>Good</b>	No apparent problems
<b>H. External</b>	<b>Good</b>	
<b>1. Windows/Doors/Gates/Fences</b>	<b>Good</b>	No apparent problems
<b>2. Playgrounds/School Grounds</b>	<b>Good</b>	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)	\$4,768.00	5,492	15%	\$5,495	15%
Restricted funds (\$/student)	554	3,411	516%	\$3,099	459%
Total (\$/student)	5,322	8,903	67%	\$8,594	61%

**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)	73,060	68,293	-7%	\$72,020	-1%
Benefits (\$/certificated staff)	21,531	21,115	-2%	\$15,548	-28%
Total (\$/certificated staff)	94,591	89,408	-5%	\$87,568	-7%

\* 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	830
African American	3%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0%
Asian	16%
Filipino	6%
Hispanic or Latino	9%
Pacific Islander	0%
White (not Hispanic)	62%
Multiple or no response	4%
Socioeconomically disadvantaged	42%
English Learners	36%
Students with disabilities	7%

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	137
Grade 1	147
Grade 2	120
Grade 3	144
Grade 4	139
Grade 5	143
Grade 6	0
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	18	20
Grade 1	20	20	18
Grade 2	20	20	20
Grade 3	20	20	20
Grade 4	35	34	34
Grade 5	36	35	35
Grade 6	35	38	N/A
Grade 7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grade 8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Combined K–3	20	20	N/A
Combined 3–4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Combined 4–8	N/A	29	N/A
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	7	0	0	7	0	0
Grade 1	5	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0
Grade 2	5	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0
Grade 3	6	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0
Grade 4	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	1	3
Grade 5	0	0	4	0	1	3	0	0	4
Grade 6	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0
Combined K–3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Combined 3–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Combined 4–8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
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
<b>With Full Credential</b>	40	40	41	1,191
<b>Without Full Credential</b>	0	1	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
<b>Grade 5</b>	10%	27%	60%
<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. 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	56%	57%	63%	58%	59%	63%	43%	46%	50%
Mathematics	63%	64%	74%	57%	58%	60%	40%	43%	46%
Science	42%	56%	55%	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	67%	75%	N/A
American Indian or Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	84%	97%	81%
Filipino	76%	76%	92%
Hispanic or Latino	57%	63%	56%
Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
White (not Hispanic)	59%	72%	47%
Boys	57%	73%	44%
Girls	68%	76%	65%
Economically disadvantaged	50%	63%	40%
English Learners	39%	62%	19%
Students with disabilities	41%	49%	N/A
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	8	7	8
Similar-schools rank	8	6	6

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	-13	+10	+27	851
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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
White (non Hispanic)	-17	+8	+24	838
Economically disadvantaged	-7	-2	+26	783
English Learners	-12	+9	+7	809
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
<b>FISCAL YEAR 2007–2008</b>			
Total expenses	\$225,716,392	N/A	N/A
Expenses per student	\$8,270	\$8,680	\$8,594
<b>FISCAL YEAR 2006–2007</b>			
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.