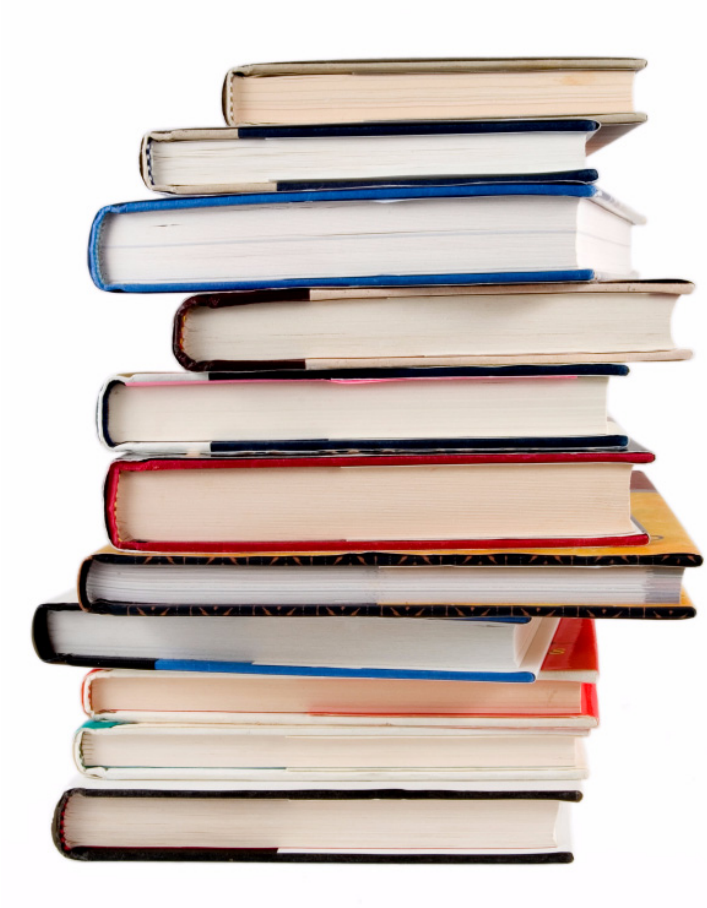
Anderson W. Clark Magnet High School

School Accountability Report Card, 2010–2011
Glendale Unified School District



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

Published by
SCHOOL WISE PRESS

Anderson W. Clark Magnet High 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 2010–2011 school year, not the current school year. In most cases, this is the most recent data available. We present our school's results next to those of the average high school in the county and state to provide the most meaningful and fair comparisons. To find additional facts about our school online, please use the **DataQuest** tool offered by the California Department of Education.

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

http://www.schoolwisepress.com/sarc/links_2011_en.html

Reports about other schools are available on the **California Department of Education Web site.** Internet access is available in local libraries.

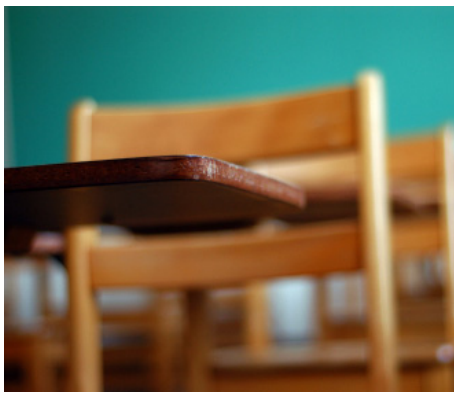
If you have any questions related to this report, or would like to request a hardcopy version, please contact our school office.

How to Contact Our School

4747 New York Ave.
La Crescenta, CA 91214
Principal: Douglas Dall
Phone: (818) 248-8324

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

We are very proud of the continuing improvement our Clark Magnet High School students show on the California achievement tests. Our current Academic Performance Index score of 909, a 20-point increase, represents a focus on the academic standards by our teachers and most importantly the seriousness our students demonstrate when taking the STAR tests.

With the support of the Glendale Unified School District, we have obtained data analysis software and developed the faculty expertise to make it effective in determining instructional strengths and weaknesses. Teachers can now identify their students' specific strengths and weaknesses. This ability helps make our academic focus more effective and gives us a map for improvement of instruction.

Test taking skills are a critical measure of a student's success in life. We also continue to refine our approach to professional development for our teachers. Time together as a staff has become more focused on instruction and related instructional skills. Clark faculty meetings are now less about dissemination of operational information and more about improvement of instruction. We use expertise within our staff to introduce new teaching skills and improve the effectiveness of all our staff. This ultimately leads to better instruction and improved student achievement.

In looking deeper at our results, what is especially gratifying and affirming to the Clark instructional program is that over the course of the past 13 years, the Achievement Gap between "socio-economically disadvantaged" students, the qualifier for Title I funding, and the student body as a whole has closed significantly.

In 2000, the first year Clark had a graduating class, there were 246 students who were identified as "socio-economically disadvantaged," and their API score was 701. School wide, there were 727 students tested (seniors are not tested) with an API of 786, an 85 point difference between the two subgroups.

In 2011, the current testing year, there were 426 students in the socio-economically disadvantaged category tested, and the students' API score was 894. School wide, 866 students were tested with a resulting API score of 909. The Achievement gap between socio-economically disadvantaged students and the number of students school-wide closed to only 15 points difference, while the number of Title I students had increased by 180 students. This is an outstanding accomplishment that is envied by schools across California, and validates our efforts to improve the achievement of all students.

Douglas Dall, PRINCIPAL

Grade range and calendar
9–12
TRADITIONAL

Academic Performance Index
909
County Average: 716
State Average: 744

Student enrollment
1,122
County Average: 1,342
State Average: 1,143

Teachers
38

Students per teacher
30

School Expenditures

A combination of state and federal funding is used to cover all aspects of our instructional program. Strong PTA and school foundation support is evident in many of our schools' supplemental activities. 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. Clark Magnet actively pursues grant opportunities and contests to support and expand instructional and extra curricular programs. For example, Clark students won the Grand Prize in the Lexus Eco Challenge in 2011, resulting in $70,000 in prize and scholarship money.

Safety

Clark's closed campus is a safe, clean, and well-maintained learning environment. The distinctive Clark student dress standard makes it easy to distinguish Clark students from unauthorized visitors. Our security guard patrols the campus using an electric vehicle that facilitates easy travel from one part of the campus to another. Security cameras with monitors in the main office provide immediate views of the hallways and grounds of the school.

The School Safety Plan was reviewed and revised in January 2011 and was presented to staff and parents in public meeting. Committees have been formed to provide essential services during disasters such as fires or earthquakes, and staff members have received training in emergency preparedness techniques.

Career Technical Education

Clark Magnet High School embraces a School to Work model, which makes strong connections between school and career. In a foundation course called Technology Literacy, all entering ninth graders are introduced to Clark's four curriculum strands: Math/Science/ Engineering, Computer Applications, Technology Systems, and Digital Arts. In their College and Career Prep class the ninth grade students strategize and map out career plans and high school coursework that is carefully monitored for each student by guidance counselors and administrators. While some resist having students make decisions about their career at such an early age, research shows that high school students who set clear pathways to careers are more likely to finish high school and succeed in college.

The Development Committee intentionally linked Clark's career oriented courses to southern California's high tech and entertainment fields, and the school has received numerous grants to support its technology programs. Many faculty members have certifications in a trade or science/technology field and many of these professional development activities are funded through California's Regional Occupational Program (ROP) or Career Technical Education Funds.

Buildings

After a $15 million renovation of a former junior high school campus built in 1961, Clark Magnet High School opened in 1998 as a state-of-the-art technology high school. Through the diligent efforts of the school's custodians and district maintenance personnel, along with the cooperation of Clark's students, the facilities continue to be clean, safe, and well maintained. The current computer network infrastructure supports multiple computer labs and computer access in classrooms. Ten-year-old Intel network switches that support the school's computer network were upgraded last year to state of the art Cisco switches. Currently, the Clark Engineering and Robotics programs are expanding into the space previously occupied by the Verdugo Academy. Along with new equipment and machinery purchases, the facility is benefiting by refurbished tools relocated from closed shop classes at district middle schools. Additional electrical circuits are being added to the facility to support the new machinery.

Parent Involvement

In addition to membership in the school's PTSA and School Site Council, parents of English learners also serve as members of the school's English Language Advisory Committee (ELAC). In keeping with Clark's status as a school that receives Title I funding, we have now developed a Parent Involvement Policy that lists opportunities for parents to connect with the school community. A Parent/Student/School Compact is also distributed annually in order to clarify student behavior policies and facilitate communication among all stakeholders. To encourage community involvement and communication, Clark Magnet also developed an expanded web site at www.clarkmagnet.net. We continue to inform and involve the various school and community stakeholders in the vision and purpose of Clark Magnet and its instructional focus through the website and telephone all-call system that was updated earlier this year. The new phone system also allows teachers to send pre-recorded messages home in native languages. These messages inform parents of positive and negative student behavior, test dates, missing assignments and other important class events.

MEASURES OF PROGRESS

Academic Performance Index

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

Clark's API was 909 (out of 1000). This is an increase of 20 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.

CALIFORNIA
API
ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE INDEX

Met schoolwide growth target	**Yes**
Met growth target for prior school year	**Yes**
API score	**909**
Growth attained from prior year	**+20**
Met subgroup* growth targets	**Yes**

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

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

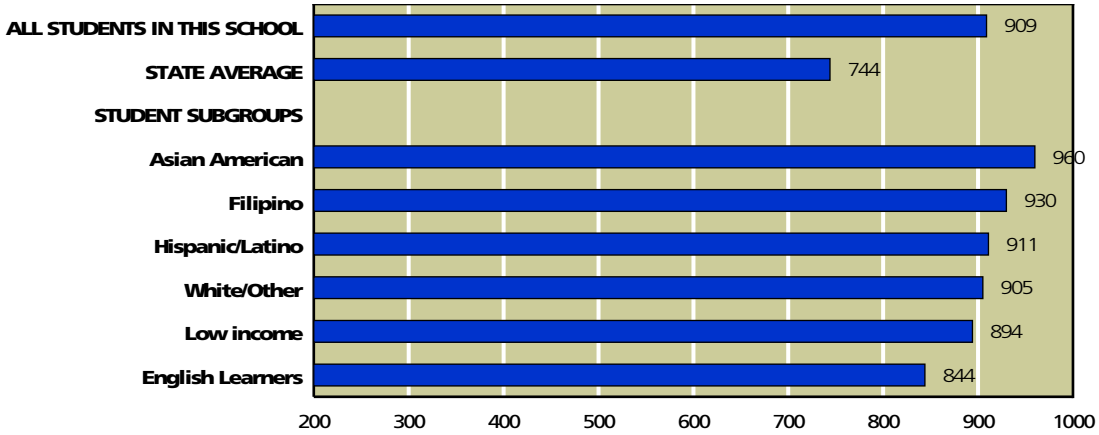
API RANKINGS: Based on our 2009–2010 test results, we started the 2010–2011 school year with a base API of 889. The state ranks all schools according to this score on a scale from 1 to 10 (10 being highest). Compared with all high schools in California, our school ranked 10 out of 10.

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 10 out of 10. The CDE recalculates this factor every year. To read more about the specific elements included in this calculation, refer to the **CDE Web site**.

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

We met our assigned growth targets during the 2010–2011 school year. Just for reference, 32 percent of high schools statewide met their growth targets.

API, Spring 2011



SOURCE: API based on spring 2011 test cycle. State average represents high 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 18 criteria for yearly progress. As a result, we succeeded at making AYP.

To meet AYP, high schools must meet four criteria. First, a certain percentage of students must score at or above Proficient levels on the California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE) and the California Alternate Performance Assessment (CAPA): 66.7 percent on the English/language arts test and 66.1 percent on the math test. All significant ethnic, English Learners, special education, and socioeconomic subgroups of students also must meet these goals. Second, the schools must achieve an API of at least 710 or increase their API by one point from the prior year. Third, 95 percent of tenth grade students must take the CAHSEE or CAPA. Fourth, the graduation rate for the class of 2010 must be higher than 90 percent (or satisfy alternate improvement criteria).

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**
Met graduation rate	**Yes**
Program Improvement school in 2011	**No**

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

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

Adequate Yearly Progress, Detail by Subgroup

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

	English/Language Arts		Math	
	DID 95% OF STUDENTS TAKE THE CAHSEE OR CAPA?	DID 66.7% ATTAIN PROFICIENCY ON THE CAHSEE OR CAPA?	DID 95% OF STUDENTS TAKE THE CAHSEE OR CAPA?	DID 66.1% ATTAIN PROFICIENCY ON THE CAHSEE OR CAPA?
SCHOOLWIDE RESULTS	●	●	●	●
SUBGROUPS OF STUDENTS				
Low income	●	●	●	●
Students learning English	●	●	●	●
STUDENTS BY ETHNICITY				
White/Other	●	●	●	●

SOURCE: AYP release of November 2011, CDE.

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

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

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Here you'll find a three-year summary of our students' scores on the California Standards Tests (CST) in selected subjects. We compare our students' test scores with the results for students in the average high 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**

TESTED SUBJECT	2010–2011 LOW SCORES	2010–2011 HIGH SCORES	2009–2010 LOW SCORES	2009–2010 HIGH SCORES	2008–2009 LOW SCORES	2008–2009 HIGH SCORES
ENGLISH/LANGUAGE ARTS						
Our school Percent Proficient or higher		87%		86%		81%
Average high school Percent Proficient or higher		52%		50%		47%
GEOMETRY						
Our school Percent Proficient or higher		69%		48%		36%
Average high school Percent Proficient or higher		27%		24%		24%
US HISTORY						
Our school Percent Proficient or higher		84%		76%		78%
Average high school Percent Proficient or higher		51%		48%		47%
BIOLOGY						
Our school Percent Proficient or higher		78%		70%		64%
Average high school Percent Proficient or higher		50%		47%		43%
LIFE SCIENCE (TENTH GRADE)						
Our school Percent Proficient or higher		80%		72%		75%
Average high school Percent Proficient or higher		52%		48%		46%

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

Frequently Asked Questions About Standardized Tests

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHY ARE ONLY SOME OF THE TEST RESULTS PRESENT? California's test program includes many tests not mentioned in this report. For brevity's sake, we're reporting six CST tests usually taken by the largest number of students. We select at least one test from each core subject. For science, we've selected biology and the tenth grade life science test. For math, we've selected two courses: Algebra I, which students take if they haven't studied and passed it in eighth grade; and Geometry. In social studies, we've selected US History, which is taken by all juniors (eleventh graders). English/language arts summarizes the results of students in grades nine through eleven.

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		87%	100%	**SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE:** About 35 percent more students at our school scored Proficient or Advanced than at the average high school in California.
AVERAGE HIGH SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY		47%	95%	
AVERAGE HIGH SCHOOL IN CALIFORNIA		52%	95%	

Subgroup Test Scores

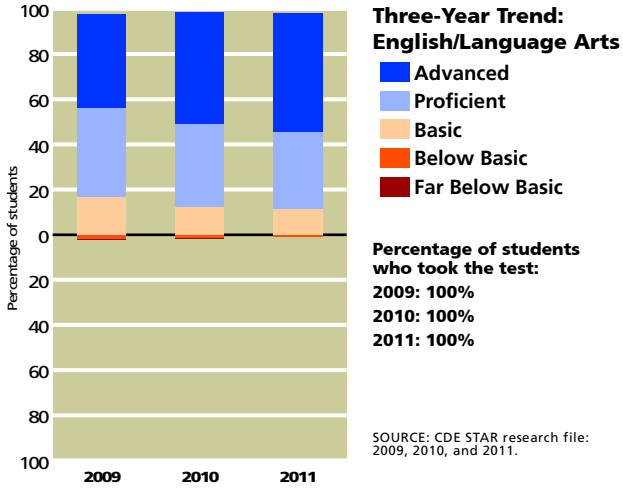
BAR GRAPHS BELOW SHOW TWO PROFICIENCY GROUPS (LEFT TO RIGHT):
FAR BELOW BASIC, BELOW BASIC, AND BASIC **PROFICIENT AND ADVANCED**

GROUP	LOW SCORES / HIGH SCORES	PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED	STUDENTS TESTED	COMMENTS
Boys		89%	450	**GENDER:** About four percent more boys than girls at our school scored Proficient or Advanced.
Girls		85%	415	
English proficient		90%	773	**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		63%	92	
Low income		83%	425	**INCOME:** About nine percent fewer students from lower-income families scored Proficient or Advanced than our other students.
Not low income		92%	440	
Learning disabled	NO DATA AVAILABLE	N/A	9	**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		88%	856	
Asian American	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE	N/S	27	**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.
Filipino		98%	49	
Hispanic/Latino		88%	52	
White/Other		86%	732	

SOURCE: The scores for the CST are from the spring 2011 test cycle. County and state averages represent high 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.



Algebra I

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			70%	21%	**SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE:** About 49 percent more students at our school scored Proficient or Advanced than at the average high school in California.
AVERAGE HIGH SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY			19%	28%	
AVERAGE HIGH SCHOOL IN CALIFORNIA			21%	29%	

Subgroup Test Scores

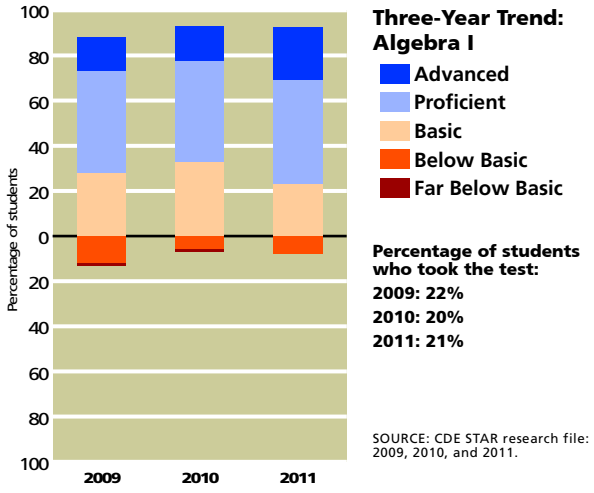
BAR GRAPHS BELOW SHOW TWO PROFICIENCY GROUPS (LEFT TO RIGHT):
FAR BELOW BASIC, BELOW BASIC, AND BASIC **PROFICIENT AND ADVANCED**

GROUP	LOW SCORES	HIGH SCORES	PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED	STUDENTS TESTED	COMMENTS
Boys			71%	86	**GENDER:** About three percent more boys than girls at our school scored Proficient or Advanced.
Girls			68%	95	
English proficient			70%	156	**ENGLISH PROFICIENCY:** We cannot compare scores for these two subgroups because the number of English Learners tested was too small to be statistically significant.
English Learners	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE		N/S	25	
Low income			70%	104	**INCOME:** About the same percentage of students from lower-income families scored Proficient or Advanced as our other students.
Not low income			69%	77	
Learning disabled	NO DATA AVAILABLE		N/A	3	**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			70%	178	
Filipino	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE		N/S	12	**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	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE		N/S	14	
White/Other			68%	152	

SOURCE: The scores for the CST are from the spring 2011 test cycle. County and state averages represent high 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. Any student in grades nine, ten, or eleven who took algebra is included in this analysis. 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).

About 21 percent of our students took the algebra CST, compared with 29 percent of all high school students statewide. To read more about California's **math standards**, visit the CDE's Web site.



Geometry

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		69%	33%	**SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE:** About 42 percent more students at our school scored Proficient or Advanced than at the average high school in California.
AVERAGE HIGH SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY		23%	25%	
AVERAGE HIGH SCHOOL IN CALIFORNIA		27%	26%	

Subgroup Test Scores

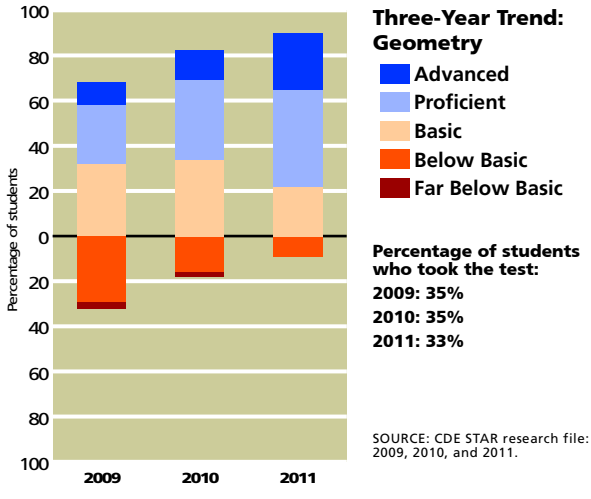
BAR GRAPHS BELOW SHOW TWO PROFICIENCY GROUPS (LEFT TO RIGHT):
FAR BELOW BASIC, BELOW BASIC, AND BASIC **PROFICIENT AND ADVANCED**

GROUP	LOW SCORES / HIGH SCORES	PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED	STUDENTS TESTED	COMMENTS
Boys		76%	140	**GENDER:** About 14 percent more boys than girls at our school scored Proficient or Advanced.
Girls		62%	144	
English proficient		69%	245	**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		64%	39	
Low income		63%	150	**INCOME:** About 12 percent fewer students from lower-income families scored Proficient or Advanced than our other students.
Not low income		75%	134	
Learning disabled	NO DATA AVAILABLE	N/A	3	**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		69%	281	
Filipino	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE	N/S	11	**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	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE	N/S	18	
White/Other		66%	245	

SOURCE: The scores for the CST are from the spring 2011 test cycle. County and state averages represent high 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. Any student in grades nine, ten, or eleven who took geometry is included in this analysis. 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).

About 33 percent of our students took the geometry CST, compared with 26 percent of all high school students statewide. To read more about the **math standards for all grades**, visit the CDE's Web site.



SOURCE: CDE STAR research file: 2009, 2010, and 2011.

US History

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		84%	100%	**SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE:** About 33 percent more students at our school scored Proficient or Advanced than at the average high school in California.
AVERAGE HIGH SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY		48%	96%	
AVERAGE HIGH SCHOOL IN CALIFORNIA		51%	96%	

Subgroup Test Scores

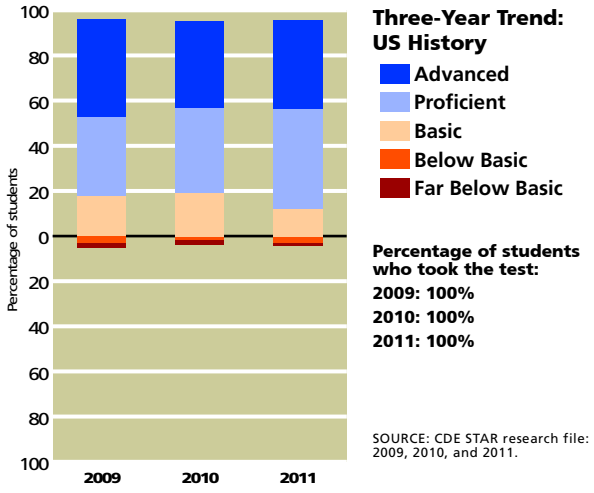
BAR GRAPHS BELOW SHOW TWO PROFICIENCY GROUPS (LEFT TO RIGHT):
FAR BELOW BASIC, BELOW BASIC, AND BASIC **PROFICIENT AND ADVANCED**

GROUP	LOW SCORES HIGH SCORES	PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED	STUDENTS TESTED	COMMENTS
Boys		92%	151	**GENDER:** About 19 percent more boys than girls at our school scored Proficient or Advanced.
Girls		73%	110	
English proficient		87%	228	**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		64%	33	
Low income		82%	136	**INCOME:** About four percent fewer students from lower-income families scored Proficient or Advanced than our other students.
Not low income		86%	125	
Learning disabled	NO DATA AVAILABLE	N/A	2	**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		84%	259	
Filipino	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE	N/S	13	**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	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE	N/S	19	
White/Other		82%	222	

SOURCE: The scores for the CST are from the spring 2011 test cycle. County and state averages represent high 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 eleventh grade 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).

To read more about the eleventh grade **US history standards**, visit the CDE's Web site.



SOURCE: CDE STAR research file: 2009, 2010, and 2011.

Biology

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		78%	35%	**SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE:** About 28 percent more students at our school scored Proficient or Advanced than at the average high school in California.
AVERAGE HIGH SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY		44%	38%	
AVERAGE HIGH SCHOOL IN CALIFORNIA		50%	37%	

Subgroup Test Scores

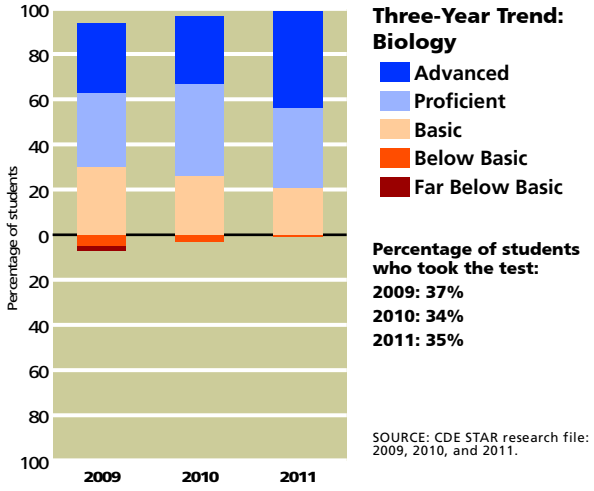
BAR GRAPHS BELOW SHOW TWO PROFICIENCY GROUPS (LEFT TO RIGHT):
FAR BELOW BASIC, BELOW BASIC, AND BASIC **PROFICIENT AND ADVANCED**

GROUP	LOW SCORES HIGH SCORES	PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED	STUDENTS TESTED	COMMENTS
Boys		89%	151	**GENDER:** About 23 percent more boys than girls at our school scored Proficient or Advanced.
Girls		66%	149	
English proficient		81%	274	**ENGLISH PROFICIENCY:** We cannot compare scores for these two subgroups because the number of English Learners tested was too small to be statistically significant.
English Learners	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE	N/S	26	
Low income		70%	138	**INCOME:** About 15 percent fewer students from lower-income families scored Proficient or Advanced than our other students.
Not low income		85%	162	
Learning disabled	NO DATA AVAILABLE	N/A	4	**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		78%	296	
Asian American	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE	N/S	14	**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.
Filipino	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE	N/S	17	
Hispanic/Latino	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE	N/S	16	
White/Other		77%	251	

SOURCE: The scores for the CST are from the spring 2011 test cycle. County and state averages represent high 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. Any student in grades nine, ten, or eleven who took biology is included in this analysis. 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).

About 35 percent of our students took the biology CST, compared with 37 percent of all high school students statewide. To read more about the **California standards for science** visit the CDE's Web site.



Life Science (Tenth Grade)

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		80%	100%	**SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE:** About 28 percent more students at our school scored Proficient or Advanced than at the average high school in California.
AVERAGE HIGH SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY		46%	94%	
AVERAGE HIGH SCHOOL IN CALIFORNIA		52%	94%	

Subgroup Test Scores

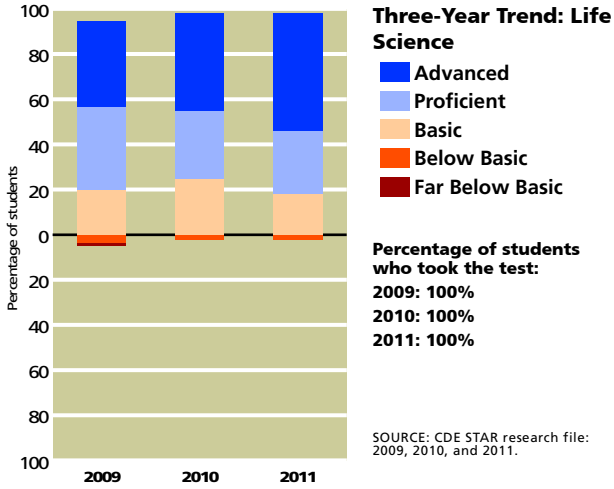
BAR GRAPHS BELOW SHOW TWO PROFICIENCY GROUPS (LEFT TO RIGHT):
FAR BELOW BASIC, BELOW BASIC, AND BASIC **PROFICIENT AND ADVANCED**

GROUP	LOW SCORES / HIGH SCORES	PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED	STUDENTS TESTED	COMMENTS
Boys		88%	147	**GENDER:** About 17 percent more boys than girls at our school scored Proficient or Advanced.
Girls		71%	146	
English proficient		81%	268	**ENGLISH PROFICIENCY:** We cannot compare scores for these two subgroups because the number of English Learners tested was too small to be statistically significant.
English Learners	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE	N/S	25	
Low income		73%	136	**INCOME:** About 12 percent fewer students from lower-income families scored Proficient or Advanced than our other students.
Not low income		85%	157	
Learning disabled	NO DATA AVAILABLE	N/A	4	**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		80%	289	
Asian American	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE	N/S	13	**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.
Filipino	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE	N/S	17	
Hispanic/Latino	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE	N/S	15	
White/Other		77%	246	

SOURCE: The scores for the CST are from the spring 2011 test cycle. County and state averages represent high 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 tenth grade students' scores on the mandatory life science test 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 **science standards** on the CDE's Web site. Please note that some students taking this test may not have taken any science course in the ninth or tenth grade. In high school, science courses are electives.



STUDENTS

Students' English Language Skills

At Clark, 91 percent of students were considered to be proficient in English, compared with 91 percent of high school students in California overall.

LANGUAGE SKILLS	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
English-proficient students	91%	93%	91%
English Learners	9%	7%	9%

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

Languages Spoken at Home by English Learners, 2010–2011

Please note that this table describes the home languages of just the 99 students classified as English Learners. At Clark, 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	7%	83%	81%
Vietnamese	0%	1%	2%
Cantonese	0%	2%	2%
Hmong	0%	0%	2%
Filipino/Tagalog	4%	2%	2%
Korean	0%	2%	1%
Khmer/Cambodian	0%	1%	1%
All other	89%	9%	9%

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

Ethnicity

Most students at Clark identify themselves as White. In fact, there are about nine times as many White students as Asian/Pacific Islander students, the second-largest ethnic group at Clark. The state of California allows citizens to choose more than one ethnic identity, or to select "two or more races" or "decline to state." As a consequence, the sum of all responses rarely equals 100 percent.

ETHNICITY	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
African American	0%	9%	7%
Asian American/ Pacific Islander	9%	11%	12%
Hispanic/Latino	6%	61%	48%
White	85%	16%	29%

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

Family Income and Education

The free or reduced-price meal subsidy goes to students whose families earned less than $40,793 a year (based on a family of four) in the 2010-2011 school year. At Clark, 46 percent of the students qualified for this program, compared with 50 percent of students in California.

FAMILY FACTORS	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
Low-income indicator	46%	62%	50%
Parents with some college	64%	47%	57%
Parents with college degree	51%	26%	32%

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

The parents of 64 percent of the students at Clark have attended college and 51 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

The table at the right shows average class sizes for core courses. The average class size of all courses at Clark varies from a low of 30 students to a high of 36. Our average class size schoolwide is 33 students. The average class size for high schools in the state is 22 students.

AVERAGE CLASS SIZES OF CORE COURSES	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
English	30	21	25
History	36	21	27
Math	33	21	25
Science	35	25	28

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

LEADERSHIP, TEACHERS, AND STAFF

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	5%	N/A	0%
Out-of-field teaching: courses	Percentage of core courses taught by a teacher who lacks the appropriate subject area authorization for the course	0%	N/A	N/A
Fully credentialed teachers	Percentage of staff holding a full, clear authorization to teach at the elementary or secondary level	82%	N/A	N/A
Teachers lacking a full credential	Percentage of teachers without a full, clear credential	18%	N/A	N/A

SOURCE: Data on NCLB standards is from the California Department of Education, SARC research file. Information on teachers lacking a full credential provided by the school district.

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

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

TEACHING OUT OF FIELD: When a teacher lacks a subject area authorization for a course she is teaching, that course is counted as an **out-of-field** section. For example, if an unexpected vacancy in a biology class occurs, and a teacher who normally teaches English literature (and who lacks a subject area authorization in science) fills in to teach for the rest of the year, that teacher would be teaching out of field.

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. About 18 percent of our teachers were working without full credentials.

Districtwide Distribution of Teachers Who Are Not "Highly Qualified"

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

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

DISTRICT FACTOR	DESCRIPTION	CORE COURSES NOT TAUGHT BY HQT IN DISTRICT
Districtwide	Percentage of core courses not taught by "highly qualified" teachers (HQT)	6%
Schools with more than 40% of students from lower-income homes	Schools whose core courses are not taught by "highly qualified" teachers	7%
Schools with less than 25% of students from lower-income homes	Schools whose core courses are not taught by "highly qualified" teachers	5%

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

Specialized Resource Staff

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

ACADEMIC GUIDANCE COUNSELORS: Our school has two full-time equivalent academic counselors, which is equivalent to one counselor for every 561 students. Just for reference, California districts employed about one academic counselor for every 414 high school students in the state. More information about **counseling and student support** is available on the CDE Web site.

STAFF POSITION	STAFF (FTE)
Academic counselors	2.0
Behavioral/career counselors	0.0
Librarians and media staff	0.0
Psychologists	0.0
Social workers	0.0
Nurses	0.0
Speech/language/ hearing specialists	0.0
Resource specialists	0.0

SOURCE: Data provided by the school district.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE AND THE WORKFORCE

SAT College Entrance Exam

KEY FACTOR	DESCRIPTION	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
SAT participation rate	Percentage of seniors who took the test	55%	41%	37%
SAT critical reading	Average score of juniors and seniors who took the SAT critical reading test	517	478	498
SAT math	Average score of juniors and seniors who took the SAT math test	560	496	517
SAT writing	Average score of juniors and seniors who took the SAT writing test	534	480	497

SOURCE: SAT test data provided by the College Board for the 2009–2010 school year. County and state averages represent high schools only.

In the 2009–2010 academic year, 55 percent of Clark students took the SAT, compared with 37 percent of high school students in California.

Clark students' average score was 517 on the critical reading portion of the SAT, compared with 498 for students throughout the state. Clark students' average score was 560 on the math portion of the SAT, compared with 517 for students throughout the state. Clark students' average score was 534 on the writing portion of the SAT, compared with 497 for students throughout the state.

College Preparation and Attendance

KEY FACTOR	DESCRIPTION	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
2010 graduates meeting UC or CSU course requirements	Percentage of graduates passing all of the courses required for admission to the UC or CSU systems	73%	45%	39%

SOURCE: Enrollment in UC/CSU qualifying courses comes from CALPADS, October 2010. County and state averages represent high schools only.

In the 2009–2010 school year, 73 percent of Clark's graduates passed courses required for admission to the University of California (UC) or the California State University (CSU) system, compared with 39 percent of students statewide. This number is, in part, an indicator of whether the school is offering the classes required for admission to the UC or CSU systems. The courses that the **California State University** system requires applicants to take in high school, which are referred to as the A-G course requirements, can be reviewed on the CSU's official Web site. The **University of California** has the same set of courses required.

Advanced Placement Courses Offered

High school students can enroll in courses that are more challenging in their junior and senior years, including **Advanced Placement** (AP) courses. These courses are intended to be the most rigorous and challenging courses available. Most colleges regard AP courses as the equivalent of a college course.

KEY FACTOR	DESCRIPTION	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
Enrollment in AP courses	Percentage of AP course enrollments out of total course enrollments	7%	5%	5%

SOURCE: This information provided by the California Department of Education.

The majority of comprehensive high schools offer AP courses, but the number of AP courses offered at any one school varies considerably. Unlike honors courses, AP courses and tests are designed by a national organization, the College Board, which charges fees to high schools for the rights to their material. The number of AP courses offered is one indicator of a school's commitment to prepare its students for college, but students' participation in those courses and their test results are, in part, a measure of student initiative.

Students who take AP courses and pass the AP exams with scores of 3 or higher may qualify for college credit. Our high school offers 18 different courses that you'll see listed in the table.

More information about the **Advanced Placement program** is available from the College Board.

AP COURSES OFFERED	NUMBER OF COURSES
Fine and Performing Arts	0
Computer Science	0
English	6
Foreign Language	2
Mathematics	4
Science	3
Social Science	3
Total	18

SOURCE: This information is provided by the California Department of Education.

AP Exam Results, 2009–2010

KEY FACTOR	DESCRIPTION	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
Completion of AP courses	Percentage of juniors and seniors who completed AP courses and took the final exams	30%	30%	28%
Number of AP exams taken	Average number of AP exams each of these students took in 2009–2010	2.1	1.8	1.8
AP test results	Percentage of AP exams with scores of 3 out of 5 or higher (college credit)	56%	53%	58%

SOURCE: AP exam data provided by the College Board for the 2009–2010 school year.

Here at Clark, 30 percent of juniors and seniors took AP exams. In California, 28 percent of juniors and seniors in the average high school took AP exams. On average, those students took 2.1 AP exams, compared with 1.8 for students in the average high school in California.

California High School Exit Examination

Students first take the California High School Exit Examination (CAHSEE) in the tenth grade. If they don't pass either the English/language arts or math portion, they can retake the test in the eleventh or twelfth grades. Here you'll see a three-year summary showing the percentage of tenth graders who scored Proficient or Advanced. (This should not be confused with the passing rate, which is set at a somewhat lower level.)

Answers to **frequently asked questions** about the exit exam can be found on the CDE Web site. Additional information about the **exit exam results** is also available there.

	PERCENTAGE OF TENTH GRADE STUDENTS SCORING PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED ON THE CAHSEE		
	OUR SCHOOL	DISTRICT AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
English/language arts			
2010–2011	95%	74%	59%
2009–2010	85%	68%	54%
2008–2009	84%	64%	52%
Math			
2010–2011	96%	75%	56%
2009–2010	90%	74%	54%
2008–2009	92%	73%	53%

SOURCE: California Department of Education, SARC research file.

The table that follows shows how specific groups of tenth grade students scored on the exit exam in the 2010–2011 school year. The English/language arts portion of the exam measures whether a student has mastered reading and writing skills at the ninth or tenth grade level, including vocabulary, writing, writing conventions, informational reading, and reading literature. The math portion of the exam includes arithmetic, statistics, data analysis, probability, number sense, measurement, and geometry at sixth and seventh grade levels. It also tests whether a student has mastered algebra, a subject that most students study in the eighth or ninth grade.

Sample **questions and study guides** for the exit exam are available for students on the CDE Web site.

	ENGLISH/LANGUAGE ARTS			MATH		
CAHSEE RESULTS BY SUBGROUP	NOT PROFICIENT	PROFICIENT	ADVANCED	NOT PROFICIENT	PROFICIENT	ADVANCED
Tenth graders	5%	18%	77%	4%	33%	63%
African American	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
American Indian or Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0%	8%	92%	0%	15%	85%
Filipino	6%	11%	83%	6%	44%	50%
Hispanic or Latino	12%	12%	75%	19%	31%	50%
Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
White (not Hispanic)	4%	20%	76%	3%	34%	63%
Two or more races	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Male	5%	20%	75%	3%	28%	69%
Female	4%	16%	79%	4%	39%	57%
Socioeconomically disadvantaged	8%	24%	68%	4%	41%	55%
English Learners	23%	31%	46%	15%	42%	42%
Students with disabilities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Students receiving migrant education services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

SOURCE: California Department of Education, SARC research file. Scores are included only when 11 or more students are tested. When small numbers of students are tested, their average results are not very reliable.

Dropouts and Graduates

DROPOUT RATE: Our dropout rate for the prior three years appears in the accompanying table. We define a **dropout** as any student who left school before completing the 2009–2010 school year or a student who hasn't re-enrolled in school for the 2010–2011 year by October 2010.

Identifying dropouts has been difficult because students often do not let a school know why they are leaving or where they are going. Districts have begun to use Statewide Student Identifiers (SSID), which will increase their ability to find students who stop coming to school.

KEY FACTOR	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
Dropout rate (one year)			
2009–2010	0%	4%	3%
2008–2009	1%	5%	4%
2007–2008	0%	5%	3%
Graduation rate (four year)			
2009–2010	100%	80%	86%
2008–2009	100%	78%	84%
2007–2008	99%	80%	86%

SOURCE: Dropout data comes from CALPADS, October 2010. County and state averages represent high schools only.

This tracking system needs to be in place for the students' full four years in high school to be completely accurate. As a result, the accuracy of this data will be much more reliable beginning with the graduating class of 2012.

GRADUATION RATE: The **graduation rate** is an estimate of our school's success at keeping students in school. It is also used in the No Child Left Behind Act to determine Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP). The **formula** provides only a rough estimate of the completion rate because the calculation relies on dropout counts, which are imprecise. The California Department of Education (CDE) cautions that this method is likely to produce an estimated graduation rate that is too high.

High School Completion

This table shows the percentage of seniors in the graduating class of 2011 who met our district's graduation requirements and also passed the California High School Exit Examination (CAHSEE). We present the results for all students, followed by the results for different groups of students.

These percentages are derived by dividing the number of twelfth grade students who met all graduation requirements and passed both portions of the CAHSEE by the number of students who were enrolled in the twelfth grade as of October 2010.

Students can retake all or part of the CAHSEE up to two times in grade 11 and at least three times and up to five times in grade 12.* School districts have been giving the CAHSEE since the 2001–2002 school year. However, 2005–2006 was the first year that passing the test was required for graduation.

More data about **CAHSEE results for the classes of 2010 and 2011**, and additional detail by gender, ethnicity, and English language fluency, are available on the CDE Web site.

	PERCENTAGE OF SENIORS GRADUATING (CLASS OF 2011)	
STUDENT GROUPS	OUR SCHOOL	DISTRICT AVERAGE
All Students	100	
African American	NA	
American Indian or Alaska Native	NA	
Asian	100	
Filipino	100	
Hispanic or Latino	100	
Pacific Islander	NA	
White (not Hispanic)	100	
Two or More Races	100	
Socioeconomically Disadvantaged	100	
English Learners	100	
Students with Disabilities	100	

*See **http://www.cde.ca.gov/ta/tg/hs/cahseeqajune2010.asp#Q6** for more information about the CAHSEE.

Career Technical Education

Some high schools offer courses intended to help students prepare for the world of work. These career technical education courses (CTE, formerly known as vocational education) are open to all students.

KEY FACTOR	OUR SCHOOL
Number of students participating in CTE courses	635
Percentage of students completing a CTE program and earning a high school diploma	100
Percentage of CTE courses coordinated with colleges	100

Programs and Courses

COURSE	AGENCY OFFERING COURSE	OFFERED THROUGH ROC/ROP?	SATISFIES GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS?	PART OF A-G CURRICULUM?
Computer Applications	School	No	Yes	No
Commercial Art/Animation	ROP	Yes	Yes	Yes
Digital Design	ROP	Yes	Yes	Yes
Computer Applications	ROP	Yes	Yes	No
Commercial photo	ROP	Yes	Yes	No
Library Technology	ROP	Yes	Yes	No
Entrepreneurship Small Business	ROP	Yes	Yes	No
Advanced Commercial Photo	ROP	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cinematography	ROP	Yes	Yes	Yes
Robotics	ROP	Yes	Yes	No
Introduction to Engineering	ROP	Yes	Yes	No
Computer Programming / AP Programming	School	No	Yes	Yes

Advisors

If you'd like more information about the programs our school offers in career technical education, please speak with our staff. More information about career technical education policy is available on the **CDE Web site**.

FIELD OR INDUSTRY	COMMITTEE MEMBERS
Automotive	Bob Adams
Employment Development	Carolyn Anderson
Transportation	Lucy Burghdorf
Dept. Rehabilitation	Michelle Navarro
Employment Development	Sandra Greenstein
Police Department	Capt. Gregory Fish
Student resources	Alex Garcia
City government	Aylin Isayan
Youth Employment	Karine Grigoryan
Manufacturing	Debie Kukta
Chamber of Commerce	Jean Maluccio
Youth Development	Linda Maxwell
Entertainment	Joan McCarthy
Employment Development	Judith Sernas
Parent	Svetik Safaryan
Education Consultant	Emma Sanchez Glenny
Fire Department	Chief Harold Scoggins
Education	Dr. Cuauhtemoc Avila
Community College	Jan Swinton
Child Care	Dr. Kelly King
Elected School Board	Joylene Wagner
Workability/Disabled Youth	Linda Lindley

Adequacy of Key Resources 2011–2012

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

This section also contains information about 2010–2011 staff development days, and, for high schools, percentages of seniors who met our district's graduation requirements.

TEACHERS

Teacher Vacancies

KEY FACTOR	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012
TEACHER VACANCIES OCCURRING AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SCHOOL YEAR			
Total number of classes at the start of the year	287	224	284
Number of classes that 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	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012
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	4	1	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 we set aside for the past three years for their continuing education and professional development.

YEAR	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT DAYS
2010–2011	3.00
2009–2010	3.00
2008–2009	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.

All of our textbooks are the most recently approved by the State Board of Education or our Local Governing Agency:

This information was collected on .

NOTES:

		ARE THERE TEXTBOOKS OR INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS IN USE?		ARE THERE ENOUGH BOOKS FOR EACH STUDENT?	
TAUGHT AT OUR SCHOOL?	SUBJECT	STANDARDS ALIGNED?	OFFICIALLY ADOPTED?	FOR USE IN CLASS?	PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS HAVING BOOKS TO TAKE HOME?
☒	**English**	☒	☒	☒	100%
☒	**Math**	☒	☒	☒	100%
☒	**Science**	☒	☒	☒	100%
☒	**Social Science**	☒	☒	☒	100%
☒	**Foreign Languages**	☒	☒	☒	100%
☒	**Health**	☒	☒	☒	100%
☒	**Visual/Performing Arts**	☒	☒	☒	100%

Textbooks in Use

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

SUBJECT AND TITLE	PUBLISHER	YEAR ADOPTED
ENGLISH/LANGUAGE ARTS		
English: Holt Literature & Language	Holt, Rinehart & Winston	2003
Am. LIt & Comp: The Language of Literature	McDougal Littell	2003
English: varies depending on course	McDougal Littell	
MATH		
Algebra	Glencoe	2008
Geometry	Glencoe	2008
Trigonometry	Pearson Addison Wesley	2008
Calculus: Single Variable Calculus with Vector Functions	Thompson	2008
SCIENCE		
Biology, California Ediction	Holt	2007
Chemistry: Matter & Change, California Edition	Glencoe	2007
Physics	Holt	2007
SOCIAL SCIENCE		
California World History	Prentice Hall	2006
California American Anthem	Holt, Rinehart & Winston	2006
Macgruder's American Government	Prentice Hall	2006
Economics: Principles and Practices	Glencoe/McGraw Hill	2006

SCIENCE LABS

Many science courses require that students conduct experiments. This gives our students a chance to practice the scientific method, in effect, learning science by doing science. Those courses are what we call lab courses, and, of course, they require equipment and materials. The purpose of the Williams legislation is to inform citizens if our schools have the proper equipment, and enough of it, for students to succeed. This legislation only requires high schools to provide this information.

Please note that there is no state standard for equipping science labs. The next best authority we have to rely on is the policy of our own school board. So you'll see in our report whether our school board has voted to approve a standard for equipping our science labs. If you have further questions about the condition of our science labs, we recommend you speak with your child's science teacher directly.

This report was completed on 11/16/2011.

NOTES:

COURSE TITLE	DID THE DISTRICT ADOPT ANY RESOLUTIONS TO DEFINE "SUFFICIENCY"?	IS THERE A SUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT TO CONDUCT THE LABS?
Biology	☒	☒
Chemistry	☒	☒
Physics	☒	☒
Environmental Science	☒	☒
Chemistry	☒	☒
Physics	☒	☒
AP Chemistry	☒	☒
AP Physics	☒	☒
Environmental Science	☒	☒

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 03/07/2011 by Luie Hernandez. The most recent facilities inspection occurred on 11/24/2010.

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	**Exemplary**	No apparent problems
A. Systems	**Good**	
1. Gas		No apparent problems
2. Mechanical/HVAC		No apparent problems
3. Sewer		No apparent problems
B. Interior Surfaces	**Good**	
1. Interior Surfaces		No apparent problems
C. Cleanliness	**Good**	
1. Overall cleanliness		No apparent problems
2. Pest/Vermin		No apparent problems
D. Electrical Components	**Good**	
1. Electrical Components		No apparent problems
E. Rest Rooms/Fountains	**Good**	
1. Rest Rooms		No apparent problems
2. Drinking Fountains		No apparent problems
F. Safety	**Good**	
1. Fire Safety		No apparent problems
2. Hazardous Materials		No apparent problems

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

SCHOOL FINANCES, 2009–2010

We are required by the California Dept. of Education to report financial data from the 2009–2010 school year. 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).

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:

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

TYPE OF FUNDS	OUR SCHOOL	DISTRICT AVERAGE	SCHOOL-TO-DISTRICT VARIANCE	STATE AVERAGE	SCHOOL-TO-STATE VARIANCE
Unrestricted funds ($/student)	$4,454	$4,059	10%	$5,513	-19%
Restricted funds ($/student)	$829	$1,684	-51%	$2,939	-72%
Total ($/student)	$5,283	$5,744	-8%	$8,452	-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)	$75,712	$73,624	3%	$71,246	6%
Benefits ($/certificated staff)	$22,007	$22,954	-4%	$16,062	37%
Total ($/certificated staff)	$97,719	$96,578	1%	$87,308	12%

* 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 additional information about students, teachers, student performance, accountability, and district expenditures.

STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

Student Enrollment by Ethnicity and Other Characteristics

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

GROUP	ENROLLMENT
Number of students	1,122
Black/African American	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0%
Asian	3%
Filipino	6%
Hispanic or Latino	6%
Pacific Islander	0%
White (not Hispanic)	85%
Two or more races	0%
Ethnicity not reported	0%
Socioeconomically disadvantaged	49%
English Learners	23%
Students with disabilities	1%

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

Student Enrollment by Grade Level

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

GRADE LEVEL	STUDENTS
Kindergarten	0
Grade 1	0
Grade 2	0
Grade 3	0
Grade 4	0
Grade 5	0
Grade 6	0
Grade 7	0
Grade 8	0
Grade 9	319
Grade 10	297
Grade 11	261
Grade 12	245

SOURCE: CALPADS, October 2010.

Average Class Size by Core Course

The average class size by core courses.

SUBJECT	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011
English	27	101	30
History	34	111	36
Math	31	98	33
Science	31	127	35

SOURCE: CALPADS, October 2010. 2009–2010 data provided by the school district.

Average Class Size by Core Course, Detail

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

	2008–2009			2009–2010			2010–2011		
SUBJECT	1–22	23–32	33+	1–22	23–32	33+	1–22	23–32	33+
English	9	26	10	3	8	0	5	10	19
History	0	5	23	2	3	2	1	1	22
Math	2	18	15	1	4	3	1	7	21
Science	3	12	16	1	3	4	0	6	20

SOURCE: CALPADS, October 2010. Data for 2009–2010 provided by the school district.

Physical Fitness

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

GRADE LEVEL	PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS MEETING HEALTHY FITNESS ZONES		
	FOUR OF SIX STANDARDS	FIVE OF SIX STANDARDS	SIX OF SIX STANDARDS
Grade 5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grade 7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grade 9	14%	23%	58%

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

Suspensions and Expulsions

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

KEY FACTOR	OUR SCHOOL	DISTRICT AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
Suspensions per 100 students			
2010–2011	4	8	N/A
2009–2010	4	9	15
2008–2009	5	9	15
Expulsions per 100 students			
2010–2011	0	0	N/A
2009–2010	0	0	1
2008–2009	0	0	1

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

During the 2010–2011 school year, we had 42 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.

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. We also present three years' of data about the number of teachers who lacked the appropriate subject-area authorization for one or more classes they taught.

	SCHOOL			DISTRICT
TEACHERS	**2008–2009**	**2009–2010**	**2010–2011**	**2010–2011**
With Full Credential	45	44	N/A	N/A
Without Full Credential	1	1	N/A	N/A
Teaching out of field	4	N/A	N/A	N/A

SOURCE: Information provided by the school district.

STUDENT PERFORMANCE

California Standardized Testing and Reporting Program

The California Standards Tests (CST) show how well students are doing in learning what the state content standards require. The CST include English/language arts, mathematics, science, and history/social science in grades nine through eleven. Student scores are reported as performance levels. 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.

	SCHOOL PERCENT PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED			DISTRICT PERCENT PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED			STATE PERCENT PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED		
SUBJECT	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
English/ language arts	81%	86%	87%	63%	66%	68%	49%	52%	54%
History/social science	73%	76%	85%	57%	60%	63%	41%	44%	48%
Mathematics	47%	53%	65%	60%	63%	64%	46%	48%	50%
Science	75%	72%	80%	65%	68%	72%	50%	54%	57%

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

STAR Test Results by Student Subgroup: Most Recent Year

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

	STUDENTS SCORING PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED			
STUDENT SUBGROUP	**ENGLISH/LANGUAGE ARTS 2010–2011**	**HISTORY/ SOCIAL SCIENCE 2010–2011**	**MATHEMATICS 2010–2011**	**SCIENCE 2010–2011**
African American	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
American Indian or Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	100%	94%	89%	100%
Filipino	98%	93%	67%	100%
Hispanic or Latino	88%	91%	73%	80%
Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
White (not Hispanic)	86%	83%	64%	77%
Two or more races	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Boys	89%	93%	69%	88%
Girls	85%	76%	62%	71%
Socioeconomically disadvantaged	83%	83%	62%	73%
English Learners	63%	66%	55%	60%
Students with disabilities	0%	0%	0%	0%
Receives migrant education services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

ACCOUNTABILITY

California Academic Performance Index (API)

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

API Ranks: Three-Year Comparison

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

API RANK	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011
Statewide rank	10	10	10
Similar-schools rank	10	10	10

SOURCE: The API Base Report from December 2011.

API Changes by Subgroup: Three-Year Comparison

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

	ACTUAL API CHANGE			API
SUBGROUP	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011	2010–2011
All students at the school	+3	+17	+20	909
Black/African American	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
American Indian or Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	N/A	N/A	+9	960
Filipino	N/A	N/A	+13	930
Hispanic or Latino	N/A	N/A	+1	911
Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
White (non Hispanic)	+1	+18	+23	905
Two or more races	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Socioeconomically disadvantaged	+3	+14	+20	894
English Learners	N/A	-15	+15	844
Students with disabilities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

API Scores by Subgroup

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

	SCHOOL		DISTRICT		STATE	
SUBGROUP	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	API	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	API	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	API
All students	866	909	19,281	851	4,683,676	778
Black/African American	1	N/A	255	801	317,856	696
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	N/A	39	817	33,774	733
Asian	27	960	2,427	944	398,869	898
Filipino	49	930	1,298	893	123,245	859
Hispanic or Latino	52	911	4,284	778	2,406,749	729
Pacific Islander	0	N/A	20	913	26,953	764
White (non Hispanic)	733	905	10,852	854	1,258,831	845
Two or more races	3	N/A	98	900	76,766	836
Socioeconomically disadvantaged	426	894	8,953	798	2,731,843	726
English Learners	210	844	7,814	771	1,521,844	707
Students with disabilities	9	N/A	1,862	661	521,815	595

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

Federal Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) and Intervention Programs

The federal law known as No Child Left Behind requires that all schools and districts meet all four 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 English/language arts and mathematics tests
(c) an API of at least 710 or growth of at least one point
(d) the graduation rate for the graduating class must be higher than 90 percent (or satisfy alternate improvement criteria).

AYP for the District

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

AYP CRITERIA	DISTRICT
Overall	No
Graduation rate	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 December 2011.

Intervention Program: District Program Improvement (PI)

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

INDICATOR	DISTRICT
PI stage	1 of 3
The year the district entered PI	2011
Number of schools currently in PI	11
Percentage of schools currently in PI	34%

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

DISTRICT EXPENDITURES

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

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

CATEGORY OF EXPENSE	OUR DISTRICT	SIMILAR DISTRICTS	ALL DISTRICTS
FISCAL YEAR 2009–2010			
Total expenses	$212,092,576	N/A	N/A
Expenses per student	$8,325	$8,543	$8,452
FISCAL YEAR 2008–2009			
Total expenses	$217,571,164	N/A	N/A
Expenses per student	$8,471	$8,823	$8,736

SOURCE: Fiscal Services Division, California Department of Education.

District Salaries, 2009–2010

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

SALARY INFORMATION	DISTRICT AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
Beginning teacher's salary	$42,451	$42,017
Midrange teacher's salary	$65,170	$67,294
Highest-paid teacher's salary	$88,157	$86,776
Average principal's salary (high school)	$130,744	$123,331
Superintendent's salary	$286,847	$226,417
Percentage of budget for teachers' salaries	41%	38%
Percentage of budget for administrators' salaries	5%	5%

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

SCHOOL COMPLETION AND PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE

Dropout Rate and Graduation Rate

The dropout rate is an estimate of the percentage of all students who drop out before the end of the school year (one-year rate). Graduation rate is an estimate of the four-year completion rate for all students.

KEY FACTOR	SCHOOL	DISTRICT	STATE
Dropout rate (one-year)			
2009–2010	0%	2%	3%
2008–2009	1%	2%	4%
2007–2008	0%	2%	3%
Graduation rate (four-year)			
2009–2010	100%	95%	86%
2008–2009	100%	95%	84%
2007–2008	99%	94%	86%

SOURCE: CALPADS, October 2010. District and state averages represent high schools only.

Courses Required for Admission to the University of California or California State University Systems

Percentage of students enrolled in the A-G courses required for admission to the University of California (UC) or California State University (CSU).

KEY FACTOR	SCHOOL	DISTRICT	STATE
Percentage of students enrolled in courses required for UC/CSU admission	77%	74%	65%
Percentage of graduates from class of 2010 who completed all courses required for UC/CSU admission	73%	50%	39%

SOURCE: CALPADS, October 2010, for the class of 2010. District and state averages represent high schools only.

College Entrance Exam Reasoning Test (SAT)

The percentage of twelfth grade students (seniors) who voluntarily take the SAT Reasoning Test to apply to college, and the average critical reading, math, and writing scores of those students.

KEY FACTOR	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010
Percentage of seniors taking the SAT	64%	56%	55%
Average critical reading score	511	494	517
Average math score	572	541	560
Average writing score	535	514	534

SOURCE: Original data from the College Board, for the class of 2010, and republished by the California Department of Education. To protect student privacy, scores are not shown when the number of students tested is fewer than 11.