



Pioneer Elementary School

School Accountability Report Card, 2006–2007

Davis Joint 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 2006–2007 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_2007_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

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Davis, CA 95616
Principal: Donna Wix
Phone: (530) 757-5480

How to Contact Our District

526 B St.
Davis, CA 95616
Phone: (530) 757-5300
<http://www.djUSD.k12.ca.us/district>



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» Principal's Message

At Pioneer Elementary School, we strive to know each child as an individual. Our staff supports student growth academically, socially, and emotionally. We provide individualized lessons to help students reach mastery of the California standards. These lessons provide appropriate support to GATE students, English learners, special education students, and general education students.

Our dedicated staff works to establish an environment that is conducive to learning. We do this by building strong relationships with our students and their families. We emphasize using life skills: organization, cooperation, initiative, caring and kindness, effort, friendship, problem solving, perseverance, and flexibility. Our school community recognizes and reciprocates these efforts with a high level of parent involvement in our school programs. As a result of the incredible resources in our school community, our students enjoy a valuable educational experience as they progress through the grade levels.

We started 2006–2007 with a new principal and in January 2006, thanks to our PTA, we hired a part-time counselor to work with students in need, their teachers, and their parents. The rest of our staff has worked in the Davis Joint Unified School District and/or Pioneer Elementary School for five or more years.

Donna Wix, PRINCIPAL

Grade range and calendar

K-6

TRADITIONAL

Academic Performance Index

921

County Average: 753
State Average: 763

Student enrollment

568

County Average: 453
State Average: 531

Teachers

28

County Average: 23
State Average: 26

Students per teacher

20

County Average: 20
State Average: 20

Students per computer

3

County Average: 4
State Average: 5

Major Achievements

- Our students continue to achieve high academic success. Our Academic Performance Index (API) is 921. Eighty-two percent of our students scored in the Proficient and Advanced levels on the English/language arts California Standards Tests (CST) and 84 percent scored at the same level on the mathematics CST.
- Our intermediate students receive weekly art lessons during the school year and our primary students receive weekly gardening lessons, all thanks to our very supportive PTA and school community. In addition, parents provide BRAVO music appreciation lessons to each class on a monthly basis. Our garden program earned several awards: Gardening Achievement; Horticulture; and Conservation.
- Our sixth grade students participated in a weeklong outdoor science and environmental education experience at Walker Creek Ranch. All students, preschool through grade six, were able to visit the mobile Art Museum ~ the Art Ark, thanks to a grant from the Tandem Foundation.
- We received an Honor Roll Award from the California Business for Education Excellence Foundation and Just for the Kids, California for our high student achievement. Our fourth grade teachers were honored for their work in Lesson Study at the county level.

Focus for Improvement

- We will continue to focus our improvement efforts on written language, basic math skills, and strengthening the skills of students who score in the Far Below Basic categories. We will also continue to work on reducing behaviors that are categorized as bullying and increasing behaviors that are respectful.
- We focus on the general idea of “what more we can do for our students” during their time with us.

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 our school’s API using student test results from the California Standards Tests, the California Achievement Test, 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.

Pioneer’s API was 921 (out of 1000). This is an increase of 1 point compared to last year’s API. About 99 percent of our students took the test. You can find three years of detailed API results in the Data Almanac that accompanies this report.

API RANKINGS: Based on our 2005–2006 test results, we started the 2006–2007 school year with an API base score of 920. The state ranks all schools according to this score on a scale from 1 to 10 (10 being highest). Compared to all elementary schools in California, our school ranked 10 out of 10.

SIMILAR SCHOOL RANKINGS: We also received a second ranking that compared us to the 100 schools with the most similar students, teachers, and class sizes. Compared to these schools, our school ranked 3 out of 10. The CDE recalculates this factor every year. To read more about the specific elements included in this calculation, refer to the [CDE Web site](#).

API GROWTH TARGETS: Each year the CDE sets specific API “growth targets” for every school. It assigns one growth target for the entire school, and it sets additional targets for ethnic 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.

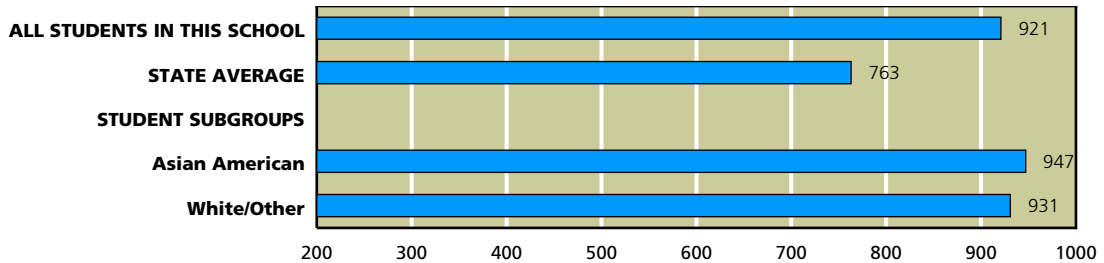
We met our assigned growth targets during the 2006–2007 school year. Just for reference, 51 percent of elementary schools statewide met their growth targets.

CALIFORNIA API ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE INDEX	
Met schoolwide growth target	Yes
Met growth target for prior school year	Yes
API score	921
Growth attained from prior year	+1
Met subgroup* growth targets	Yes
Underperforming school	No

SOURCE: API based on spring 2007 test cycle. Growth scores alone are displayed and are current as of March 2008.

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

API, Spring 2007



SOURCE: API based on spring 2007 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 13 criteria for yearly progress. As a result, we succeeded at making AYP.

To meet AYP, elementary and middle schools must meet three criteria. First, a certain percentage of students must score at or above Proficient levels on the California Standards Tests (CST): 24.4 percent on the English/language arts test and 26.5 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 590 or increase the API by one point from the prior year. Third, 95 percent of the student body must take the required standardized tests.

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

FEDERAL AYP ADEQUATE YEARLY PROGRESS	
Met AYP	Yes
Met schoolwide participation rate	Yes
Met schoolwide test score goals	Yes
Met subgroup* participation rate	Yes
Met subgroup* test score goals	Yes
Met schoolwide API for AYP	Yes
Program Improvement School in 2007	No

SOURCE: AYP is based on the Accountability Progress Report of March 2008. A school can be in Program Improvement based on students’ test results in the 2006–2007 school year or earlier.

*Ethnic 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 24.4% OF STUDENTS SCORE PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED ON THE CST?	DID 95% OF STUDENTS TAKE THE CST?	DID 26.5% OF STUDENTS SCORE PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED ON THE CST?
SCHOOLWIDE RESULTS	●	●	●	●
STUDENTS BY ETHNICITY				
Asian American	●	●	●	●
White/Other	●	●	●	●

SOURCE: AYP release of March 2008, CDE.

The table at left shows our success or failure in meeting AYP goals in the 2006–2007 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 Adequate Yearly Progress.

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.

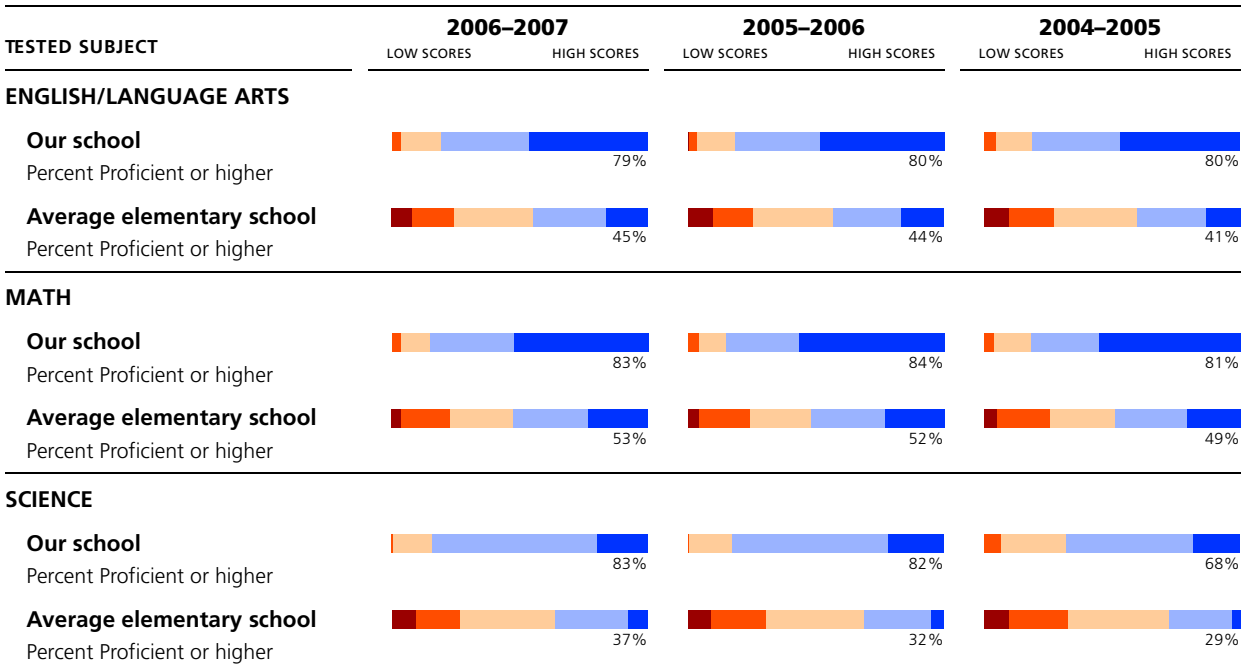
STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

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 to 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 2007 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.

WHY ARE THE CALIFORNIA STANDARDS TESTS (CST) AND THE CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TEST (CAT/6) SCORED DIFFERENTLY? When students take the CST, they can score at any of the proficiency levels: Advanced, Proficient, Basic, Below Basic, or Far Below Basic. In theory all students in California could score at the top. The CAT/6 is a nationally normed test, which means that students are scored against each other nationally. This scoring method is similar to grading “on the curve.” CAT/6 scores are expressed as a ranking on a scale from 1 to 99.

HOW HARD ARE THE CALIFORNIA STANDARDS TESTS? Experts consider California’s standards to be among the most clear and rigorous in the country. Just 45 percent of elementary school students scored Proficient or Advanced on the English/language arts test; 53 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 CSTs. 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 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			79%	98%	SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE: About 34 percent more students at our school scored Proficient or Advanced than at the average elementary school in California.
AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY			49%	98%	
AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN CALIFORNIA			45%	99%	

Subgroup Test Scores

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

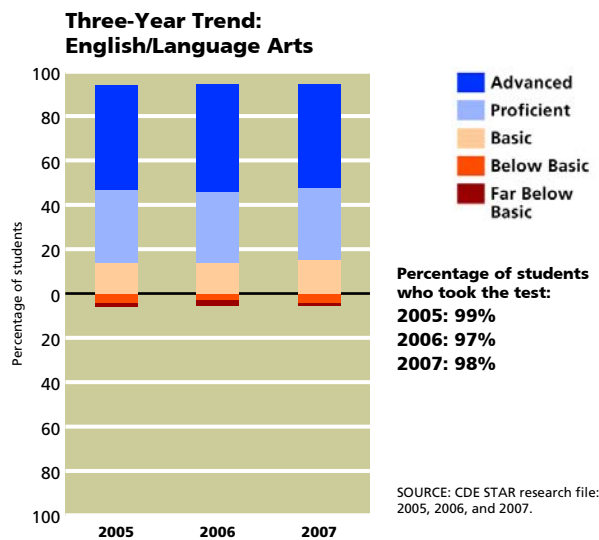
FAR BELOW BASIC, BELOW BASIC, AND BASIC **PROFICIENT AND ADVANCED**

GROUP	LOW SCORES	HIGH SCORES	PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED	STUDENTS TESTED	COMMENTS
Boys			77%	224	GENDER: About five percent more girls than boys at our school scored Proficient or Advanced.
Girls			82%	196	
English proficient			81%	389	ENGLISH PROFICIENCY: We cannot compare scores for these two subgroups because the number of English learners tested was either zero or too small to be statistically significant.
English learners	NO DATA AVAILABLE		N/A	31	
Low income			50%	49	INCOME: About 33 percent fewer students from lower-income families scored Proficient or Advanced than our other students.
Not low income			83%	369	
Learning disabled	NO DATA AVAILABLE		N/A	23	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			83%	396	
Asian American			82%	73	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			42%	40	
White/Other			85%	274	

SOURCE: The scores for the CST are from the spring 2007 test cycle. County and state averages represent elementary schools only. Whenever a school reports fewer than 11 scores for a particular subgroup at any grade level, the CDE suppresses the scores when it releases the data to the public. Missing data makes it impossible for us to compile complete schoolwide results. Therefore, the results published in this report may vary from other published CDE test scores.
 N/A: Not applicable. Either no students took the test, or to safeguard student privacy the CDE withheld all results because very few students took the test in any grade.
 N/S: Not statistically significant. While we have some data to report, we are suppressing it because the number of valid test scores is not large enough to be meaningful.

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

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



Math

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

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

GROUP	LOW SCORES	HIGH SCORES	PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED	STUDENTS TESTED	COMMENTS
SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE			83%	98%	SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE: About 30 percent more students at our school scored Proficient or Advanced than at the average elementary school in California.
AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY			57%	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

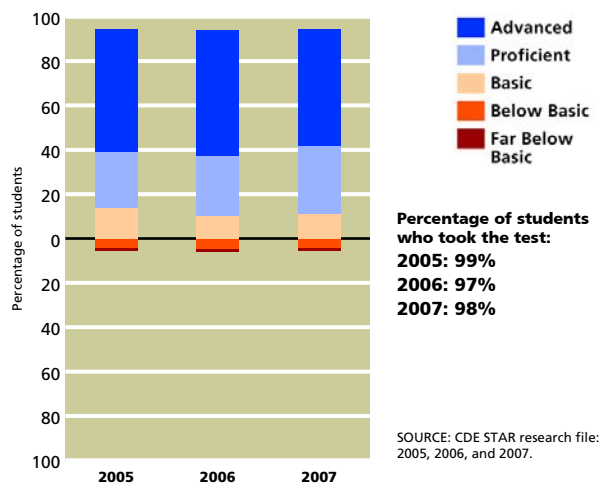
GROUP	LOW SCORES	HIGH SCORES	PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED	STUDENTS TESTED	COMMENTS
Boys			83%	223	GENDER: About two percent more girls than boys at our school scored Proficient or Advanced.
Girls			85%	197	
English proficient			84%	388	ENGLISH PROFICIENCY: We cannot compare scores for these two subgroups because the number of English learners tested was either zero or too small to be statistically significant.
English learners	NO DATA AVAILABLE		N/A	32	
Low income			50%	47	INCOME: About 36 percent fewer students from lower-income families scored Proficient or Advanced than our other students.
Not low income			86%	371	
Learning disabled	NO DATA AVAILABLE		N/A	24	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			87%	395	
Asian American			93%	74	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			75%	39	
White/Other			85%	275	

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

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
SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE			83%	95%	SCHOOLWIDE AVERAGE: About 46 percent more students at our school scored Proficient or Advanced than at the average elementary school in California.
AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY			40%	98%	
AVERAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN CALIFORNIA			37%	99%	

Subgroup Test Scores

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

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

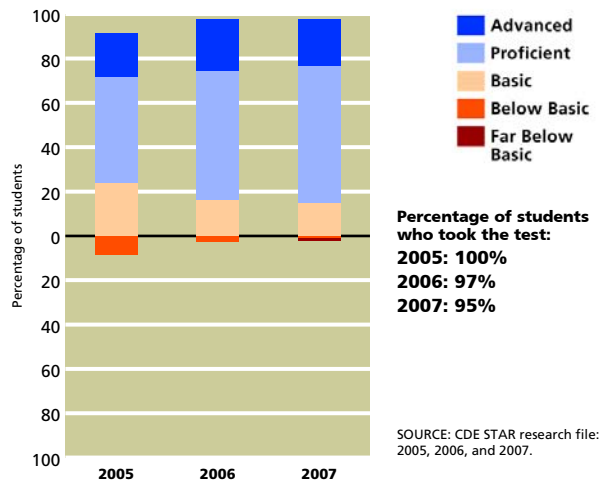
GROUP	LOW SCORES	HIGH SCORES	PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED	STUDENTS TESTED	COMMENTS
Boys			87%	48	GENDER: About 11 percent more boys than girls at our school scored Proficient or Advanced.
Girls			76%	34	
English proficient			86%	74	ENGLISH PROFICIENCY: We cannot compare scores for these two subgroups because the number of English learners tested was either zero or too small to be statistically significant.
English learners	NO DATA AVAILABLE		N/A	8	
Low income	NO DATA AVAILABLE		N/A	10	INCOME: We cannot compare scores for these two subgroups because the number of students tested from low-income families was either zero or too small to be statistically significant.
Not low income			85%	72	
Learning disabled	NO DATA AVAILABLE		N/A	6	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%	75	
Asian American	DATA STATISTICALLY UNRELIABLE		N/S	24	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.
White/Other			86%	49	

SOURCE: The scores for the CST are from the spring 2007 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



California Achievement Test (CAT/6)

The CAT/6 differs from the CST in three ways. First, in the spring of 2007, only students in grades three and seven took this test. Second, the CAT/6 is taken by students in other states, which enables us to see how our students are doing compared to other students in the nation. Third, the CAT/6 is scored by comparing students to each other on a scale from 1 to 99, much like being graded “on the curve.” In contrast, the CST scores students against five defined criteria.

SUBJECT	DESCRIPTION	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
READING				
High-scoring students	Percentage of students scoring in the top quarter nationally (above the 75th percentile)	42%	18%	15%
Students scoring at or above average	Percentage of students scoring in the top half nationally (at or above the 50th percentile)	67%	43%	39%
LANGUAGE				
High-scoring students	Percentage of students scoring in the top quarter nationally (above the 75th percentile)	44%	21%	19%
Students scoring at or above average	Percentage of students scoring in the top half nationally (at or above the 50th percentile)	76%	47%	46%
MATH				
High-scoring students	Percentage of students scoring in the top quarter nationally (above the 75th percentile)	66%	32%	30%
Students scoring at or above average	Percentage of students scoring in the top half nationally (at or above the 50th percentile)	82%	59%	56%

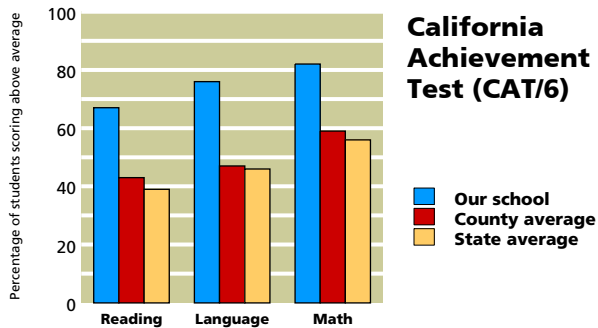
SOURCE: The scores for the CAT/6 are from the spring 2007 test cycle. County and state averages represent elementary schools only. Whenever a school reports fewer than 11 scores for a particular subgroup at any grade level, the CDE suppresses the scores when it releases the data to the public. Therefore, our test score results may vary from other CDE test score reports when missing data makes it impossible for us to compile complete schoolwide results.
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.

STUDENTS SCORING ABOVE AVERAGE: This view of test scores shows the percentage of our students who scored in the top half of students nationally (at the 50th percentile and higher). At Pioneer, 67 percent of students scored at or above average in reading (compared to 39 percent statewide); 76 percent scored at or above average in language (compared to 46 percent statewide); and 82 percent scored at or above average in math (compared to 56 percent statewide). The subject with the most students scoring at or above average was math.

HIGH-SCORING STUDENTS: This view of test scores shows the percentage of our students who scored in the top fourth of students nationally (above the 75th percentile). At Pioneer, 42 percent of students scored at the top in reading (compared to 15 percent statewide); 44 percent scored at the top in language (compared to 19 percent statewide); and 66 percent scored at the top in math (compared to 30 percent statewide). The subject with the most students scoring at the top was math.

Our CAT/6 Results Compared

Students take this test only in grades three and seven. The values displayed to the right represent the percentage of our students who scored at or above average compared to their peers in the county and state.



SOURCE: Spring 2007 test cycle. County and state averages represent elementary schools only.

Other Measures of Student Achievement

Teachers track student progress through careful observation during independent work periods and by reviewing student work. Teachers design lessons that include practicing grade level skills and assessing each student's level of mastery of a given standard.

All students are expected to participate in a writing assessment three times each year. These pieces of writing are scored by grade-level teams against a district rubric to identify areas of growth and need.

Students in first through sixth grades take the Gates McGinity reading test each fall. We reassess students who receive support from our reading teacher in January and again in May or June.

We issue report cards three times yearly. Parents meet with teachers at the end of the first and second trimesters. Our teachers make themselves available throughout the school year to discuss student work, effort, and progress.

We meet the federal guidelines for the percentage of students in grades two through six who participate in STAR; some students with significant learning disabilities are assessed using the California Alternative Performance Assessment. Teachers review assessment data from standardized tests throughout the year to help plan instruction.

Students learning English take the California English Language Development Test (CELDT). Students who perform at an Early Advanced or Advanced level are considered for redesignation, which includes an evaluation of how the student performs in STAR and, very importantly, in his day-to-day work and activities. Parents are asked for their input about the redesignation of their child.

STUDENTS

Students’ English Language Skills

At Pioneer, 92 percent of students were considered to be proficient in English, compared to 68 percent of elementary school students in California overall.

LANGUAGE SKILLS	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
English proficient students	92%	71%	68%
English learners	8%	29%	32%

SOURCE: Language Census for school year 2006–2007. 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 46 students classified as English learners. At Pioneer, the language these students most often speak at home is Spanish. In California it’s common to find English learners in classes with students who speak English well. When you visit our classrooms, ask our teachers how they work with language differences among their students.

LANGUAGE	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
Spanish	37%	80%	85%
Vietnamese	0%	0%	2%
Cantonese	7%	0%	1%
Hmong	0%	0%	1%
Filipino/Tagalog	7%	0%	1%
Korean	15%	2%	1%
Khmer/Cambodian	0%	1%	0%
All other	34%	17%	9%

SOURCE: Language Census for school year 2006–2007. County and state averages represent elementary schools only.

Ethnicity

Most students at Pioneer 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 Pioneer. 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	2%	4%	7%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	21%	10%	11%
Latino/Hispanic	10%	42%	50%
White/European American/Other	67%	45%	32%

SOURCE: CBEDS census of October 2006. 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 \$37,000 a year (based on a family of four) in the 2006–2007 school year. At Pioneer, 15 percent of the students qualified for this program, compared to 56 percent of students in California.

FAMILY FACTORS	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
Low-income indicator	15%	51%	56%
Parents with some college	94%	63%	54%
Parents with college degree	87%	40%	30%

SOURCE: The free and reduced-price lunch information is gathered by most districts in October. This data is from the 2006–2007 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 94 percent of the students at Pioneer have attended college, and 87 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 64 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 grades.

The average class size at Pioneer varies across grade levels from a low of 18 students to a high of 28. Our average class size schoolwide is 22 students. The average class size for elementary schools in the state is 23 students.

AVERAGE CLASS SIZE BY GRADE	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
Kindergarten	19	19	20
First grade	20	20	19
Second grade	18	19	19
Third grade	19	19	20
Fourth grade	28	28	29
Fifth grade	28	28	29
Sixth grade	25	30	29

SOURCE: CBED5 census, October 2006. County and state averages represent elementary schools only.

Safety

We place a strong emphasis on safety. Staff and our School Site Council (SCC) review and revise emergency plans annually. This plan is also reviewed by district office staff. Every classroom has a copy of the Pioneer Elementary Emergency Procedures with guidelines for emergencies. Staff reviews emergency procedures annually at the beginning of the school year. We schedule and practice fire drills every month, and earthquake and lockdown drills annually. Each teacher reviews emergency routines with their students twice annually and more often if needed.

Our custodian checks the school grounds daily as a part of her safety check. Teachers supervise students before school, during recess periods, and at dismissal to ensure safety. We employ parents and young adults as yard duty supervisors to watch over our kids during lunch and lunch recess; parent volunteers sometimes join them.

Parent volunteers and visitors check into our school office and register. When they sign in, they wear a sticker to show their presence has been approved. When parents leave for the day, we ask them to check out at the office.

The district’s careful use of resources ensures that students have access to clean and safe facilities. Facilities staff works within a scheduled preventive maintenance program to offset costly repairs whenever possible.

Discipline

Our teachers focus on the positive and maintain a warm and constructive atmosphere in their classrooms. Teachers work with their students to identify appropriate behavior expectations as well as positive and negative consequences. We rarely have serious disciplinary problems. We find that conversations, redirection, and class meetings take care of most misbehavior. Occasionally, a child needs a brief timeout, loss of recess, or another consequence, for example, a phone call home.

KEY FACTOR	OUR SCHOOL	DISTRICT AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
Suspensions per 100 students			
2006–2007	2	2	5
2005–2006	0	2	5
2004–2005	2	3	5
Expulsions per 100 students			
2006–2007	0	0	2
2005–2006	0	0	0
2004–2005	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.

We use school citations and a computerized student information management system to track behavior issues. We are fortunate that our parents are active partners in helping their children conduct themselves responsibly.

We suspend or expel students only for serious problems, such as physical violence or repeated acts of vandalism. We support and encourage students returning from suspension to learn from the past and make better choices in the future.

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.

During the 2006–2007 school year, we had ten 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.

Homework

We believe that students can make significant educational gains by completing homework assignments designed by teachers when supported by parents. Homework is school-related assigned work that students complete outside the classroom. Homework assignments supplement and complement classroom instruction. The amount of homework varies by grade level and teacher. Each teacher keeps parents informed about homework guidelines and expectations.

Schedule

The school year includes 180 days of instruction. Kindergarten classes are from 8:15 a.m. to 11:35 a.m. and 11:50 a.m. to 3:10 p.m., with all classes following the morning schedule on Wednesday. First through third grade classes run from 8:30 a.m. until 2:35 p.m.; grades four through six run from 8:30 a.m. until 3:05 p.m. On Wednesday we dismiss students at 1:30 p.m. to allow teachers time to plan and collaborate.

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 at right shows the percentage of students at our school who scored within the “healthy fitness zone” on all six tests. Our results are compared to other students’ results in the county and state. More information about [physical fitness testing and standards](#) is available on the CDE Web site.

CATEGORY	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
Boys in Fitness Zone	49%	27%	25%
Girls in Fitness Zone	69%	32%	30%
Fifth graders in Fitness Zone	57%	29%	27%
Seventh graders in Fitness Zone	N/A	N/A	29%
Ninth graders in Fitness Zone	N/A	N/A	23%
All students in Fitness Zone	57%	29%	27%

SOURCE: 2006–2007 physical fitness test data is produced annually as schools test their students on the six Fitnessgram Standards. Data is reported by Educational Data Systems. County and state averages represent elementary schools only.

LEADERSHIP, TEACHERS, AND STAFF

Leadership

Donna Wix has completed one year as principal at Pioneer. She has nine years of experience as a principal, one as an assistant principal, and 22 years of experience as a teacher.

We rely on shared leadership to make decisions that guide our school program. Our goal is to most effectively serve our student population with the help of parents and staff. We hold staff meetings monthly to discuss topics that affect our school. The principal meets with the SSC, the PTA, and our Climate Committee on a monthly basis and our English Learner Advisory Committee (ELAC) several times each year. Our SSC is comprised of six parents and six staff members, our Climate Committee is comprised of four staff members and a variety of parents, and our PTA is made up of many of our parents and staff members. Two teachers regularly attend meetings along with approximately 20 parents. Our ELAC is comprised of the parents of our students who are learning English; the number of participants varies.

Our SSC helps write and approves our Student Plan for Student Achievement prior to sending it to the School Board for approval. This group oversees the spending of state money allocated for specific purposes. Our Climate Committee works to constantly improve our school climate, discussing character traits and supporting staff in conveying the importance of the traits to our students. This group also hosts our annual International Heritage Day, an event that allows us to celebrate/share and learn about our many cultures. The PTA helps with home/school communication; provides financial support for many of our extra programs including our garden, art, and counseling programs; hosts special family evenings/events (Movie Night, Fall Harvest Festival, Prairie Dog Fun Run); plans and supports other activities (Red Ribbon Week, Staff Appreciation Week); and encourages our families to communicate with one another in support of all our children.

Teacher Experience and Education

KEY FACTOR	DESCRIPTION	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
Teaching experience	Average years of teaching experience	17	13	13
Newer teachers	Percentage of teachers with one or two years of teaching experience	3%	10%	11%
Teachers holding an MA degree or higher	Percentage of teachers with a master's degree or higher from a graduate school	33%	24%	33%
Teachers holding a BA degree alone	Percentage of teachers whose highest degree is a bachelor's degree from a four-year college	67%	76%	67%

SOURCE: Professional Assignment Information Form (PAIF), October 2006, completed by teachers during the CBEDS census. County and state averages represent elementary schools only.

About three percent of our teachers have less than three years of teaching experience, which is below the average for new teachers in other elementary schools in California. Our teachers have, on average, 17 years of experience. About 67 percent of our teachers hold only a bachelor's degree from a four-year college or university. About 33 percent have completed a master's degree or higher.

Credentials Held by Our Teachers

KEY FACTOR	DESCRIPTION	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
Fully credentialed teachers	Percentage of staff holding a full, clear authorization to teach at the elementary or secondary level	100%	98%	97%
Trainee credential holders	Percentage of staff holding an internship credential	0%	1%	2%
Emergency permit holders	Percentage of staff holding an emergency permit	0%	2%	3%
Teachers with waivers	Lowest level of accreditation, used by districts when they have no other option	0%	0%	0%

SOURCE: PAIF, October 2006. 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 Pioneer hold a full credential. This number is close to the average for all elementary schools in the state. None of the faculty at Pioneer 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 three percent). About 97 percent of the faculty at Pioneer hold the elementary (multiple-subject) credential. This number is above the average for elementary schools in California, which is 91 percent. You can find three years of data about teachers' credentials in the Data Almanac that accompanies this report.

Indicators of Teachers Who May Be Underprepared

KEY FACTOR	DESCRIPTION	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
Core courses taught by a teacher not meeting NCLB standards	Percentage of core courses not taught by a “highly qualified” teacher according to federal standards in NCLB	0%	N/A	0%
Teachers lacking a full credential	Percentage of teachers without a full, clear credential	0%	2%	3%

SOURCE: Professional Assignment Information Form (PAIF) of October 2006. 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 to three percent of teachers in elementary schools statewide.

More facts about our teachers, called for by the recent Williams legislation of 2004, are available on our Accountability Web page, which is accessible from our district Web site. What you will find are specific facts about **misassigned teachers** and **teacher vacancies** in the 2007–2008 school year.

Districtwide Distribution of Teachers Who Are Not “Highly Qualified”

Here, we report the percentage of core courses in our district whose teachers are considered to be less than “highly qualified” by NCLB’s standard. 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.

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

DISTRICT FACTOR	DESCRIPTION	CORE COURSES NOT TAUGHT BY HQT IN DISTRICT	CORE COURSES NOT TAUGHT BY HQT IN STATE
Districtwide	Percentage of core courses not taught by “highly qualified” teachers (HQT)	2%	5%
Schools with the most low-income students	First quartile of schools whose core courses are not taught by “highly qualified” teachers	N/A	5%
Schools with the fewest low-income students	Fourth quartile of schools whose core courses are not taught by “highly qualified” teachers	2%	3%

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

Staff Development

During the 2006–2007 school year, our staff focused on improving the written language skills of students by working on our writing lessons as part of a districtwide program. Our staff and SSC selected written language as an area of focus because our district had identified it and was planning to provide professional development for our staff.

YEAR	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT DAYS
2006–2007	3.0
2005–2006	3.0
2004–2005	3.0

We dismiss students at 1:45 p.m. on Wednesday to allow time for teachers to collaborate, both within and across grade levels. Some of the Wednesday collaboration time focused specifically on the writing.

Additional professional development included a wide variety of technology topics, improving and increasing the use of the district-adopted reading program, using English Language Development (ELD) materials and OT activities to use in our classrooms with students who are possibly having problems with fine motor skills.

Each grade level team was asked to select one to three days to collaborate to provide support in implementing new instructional methods.

Evaluating and Improving Teachers

We evaluate tenured teachers at least once every two years and probationary and temporary teachers each year. Administrators conduct evaluations in accordance with the provisions of the teachers’ contract. Evaluations focus on components of the California Standards for the Teaching Profession and are based on classroom observations by the principal or the performance of professional-growth activities agreed on in advance by the teacher and principal.

We send evaluations to the district’s human resources department, where they are placed in the individual teacher’s personnel file. Personnel files are confidential and are treated as such.

Substitute Teachers

Pioneer Elementary School has a core group of substitute teachers who work in our classrooms on a fairly regular basis. The district screens all substitutes before they enter the classroom. During planned absences, teachers leave detailed lesson plans for substitute teachers. When teachers are unexpectedly absent, grade-level teams assist with the planning.

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	0.5
Psychologists	0.5
Social workers	0.0
Nurses	0.1
Speech/language/hearing specialists	0.7
Resource specialists	1.8

SOURCE: CBEDS census, October 2006.

Specialized Programs and Staff

Pioneer Elementary School has a garden coordinator who assists teachers with our Garden of Learning curriculum. This program ties gardening to the California Content Standards in several subject areas. We also have an art specialist who works with upper-grade students and teachers to align art instruction with state standards. We have a PE specialist for our fourth grade classes and a science specialist for our fifth and sixth grade classes. We have three Learning Centers. One is staffed by a reading teacher and two part-time classroom aides. The second is staffed by a resource specialist teacher and a part-time classroom aide. The third is staffed by a special education teacher and ten part-time classroom aides. We have three self-contained GATE classes. Our grade level teams at the fourth, fifth, and sixth grade level participate in squads, a method of mixing classes from all homerooms at a grade level in order to allow each of the homeroom teachers to teach in their area of passion and to get to know all the students in their grade level.

GIFTED AND TALENTED EDUCATION (GATE): Our district assesses all third graders for GATE, tracks student eligibility, and keeps the placement list. The district offers self-contained GATE classes to qualified students in fourth through sixth grades. We provide an accelerated math curriculum and vocabulary building curriculum as well as greater depth and complexity in grade level curricula for students in self-contained GATE classes. Identified GATE students who are not placed in a self-contained GATE class can access a challenging curriculum through differentiated (individualized) instruction in mainstream classrooms. These strategies provide greater challenge, depth, and complexity of curriculum.

All our intermediate students can exercise leadership in various school programs, and they can develop skills in visual and performing arts by participating in school programs. We offer the opportunity to study a musical instrument, join the afterschool choir, and participate in Student Council or other student organizations.

SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAM: A student who is experiencing academic difficulties may be recommended to a Student Study Team, which reviews the student's level of success in school and determines whether assessment is appropriate. A student who qualifies for special education services may receive support from our speech therapist, resource specialist, inclusion specialist, occupational therapist, or adaptive PE specialist. For students receiving special education services, we report progress to parents during Individualized Education Program (IEP) meetings, which include parents, specialists, the student's teacher, and the principal. We also report progress at report card times and often via weekly notes and emails. Our goal is to always provide what a student needs in the least restrictive environment.

ENGLISH LEARNER PROGRAM: We identify students as English learners based on their registration papers and their performance on the CELDT. Students receive ELD instruction from their classroom teachers. Our English language instruction focuses on the need of the individual learner; it works to first develop their social language and then their academic language skills.

Annual CELDT results and our standards-based report card both indicate progress toward fluency. We invite the parents of English learners to join our ELAC.

Eighty-eight percent of our classroom teachers have earned their California state authorization to work with English learners. We have two classroom aides who work under the supervision of the classroom teachers to provide supplemental support to some of our English learners.

CURRICULUM AND TEXTBOOKS

For more than six years, panels of scholars have decided what California students should learn and be able to do. Their decisions are known as the California Content Standards, and they apply to all public schools in the state. The textbooks we use and the tests we give are based on these content standards, and we expect our teachers to be firmly focused on them. Policy experts, researchers, and educators consider our state's standards to be among the most rigorous and challenging in the nation. You can find the [content standards](#) for each subject at each grade level on the Web site of the California Department of Education (CDE).

Reading and Writing

By third grade, we expect our students to be able to read and write. By fourth grade, we're teaching students to read full-length books and to use a dictionary and encyclopedia when they write. By fifth grade, students should be able to write poems, plays, true-life adventures, and personal journals. You can read the California standards for [English/language arts](#) on the CDE's Web site.

Math

Because the math standards have become more rigorous, our goal now is to prepare our elementary school graduates to start middle school ready to master algebra in the eighth grade. You can read the [math standards](#) on the CDE's Web site.

Science

Students learn the science standards starting in first grade. The curriculum covers physical, earth, and life sciences. The scientific method of experimentation and investigation is woven through all of our science courses. Read more about the [science standards](#) on the CDE's Web site.

Social Science

Students learn about citizenship starting in first grade. In second grade, we explore the lives of people who affect our students' everyday lives and learn about extraordinary people from history. The theme in third grade is continuity and change. California is the subject of our studies in fourth grade, and American history is our focus in fifth grade. Our students also learn about geography. They learn to research topics on their own, develop their own point of view, and interpret history. To read more about the [social studies standards](#), see the CDE's Web site.

Textbooks

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

We have also reported additional facts about our textbooks called for by the Williams legislation of 2004. This online report shows whether we had a textbook for each student in each core course during the 2007–2008 school year, and whether those [textbooks](#) covered the California Content Standards.

RESOURCES

Buildings

Pioneer Elementary School opened its doors in 1966. We have four main buildings that were part of the original construction and nine portable classrooms. The campus is beautifully landscaped with trees and theme gardens. A new building was added and opened in 2005; it is our multipurpose building, which houses a stage, a music room, substantial storage space, and an area for food services. DJUSD completed a large-scale modernization project that upgraded power, heating and air-conditioning, and technology; installed new floor and wall coverings in most classrooms; and improved our library and our computer and science labs. During the 2006–2007 school year new paper towel and soap dispensers were installed in every room and rest room. We look forward to having our new school sign installed in the front of our building and a shade structure on our playground thanks to our PTA.

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

Library

A half-time librarian and full-time library clerk staff our library. Their hours provide maximum access for students. Intermediate classes visit the library twice a week and primary students visit once a week for formal instruction in library skills, story time, book checkout, and research. During visits, students browse our collection of more than 14,000 books.

Each year, our librarian receives a sizeable chunk of the profits from our book fair to spend on new books and materials.

Computers

We have 199 computers available for student use, which means that, on average, there is one computer for every three students. There are 26 classrooms connected to the Internet.

RESOURCES	OUR SCHOOL	COUNTY AVERAGE	STATE AVERAGE
Students per computer	3	4	5
Internet-connected classrooms	26	57	30

SOURCE: CBEDS census of October 2006. County and state averages represent elementary schools only.

We have a half-time computer specialist, and kindergarten through sixth grade students visit the computer lab once each week to develop knowledge of keyboarding, word processing, spreadsheets, multimedia presentations, and online research. All classroom and lab computers are networked to share printers, student files, applications, and Internet capability. Staff members use email to communicate with each other and with students' families.

Our Intermediate Computer Lab has sufficient student PC workstations to provide each child a work place. Our Primary Computer Lab had 10 Mac workstations for most of the school year. Upgrades are planned that will allow us to have 20 PC workstations in the primary lab in the future.

Parent Involvement

Pioneer Elementary School's most significant asset is the support and investment of our students' families. Individuals contribute their time and energy as classroom volunteers, library volunteers, and members of various committees and organizations, including the PTA, SSC, School Climate Committee, and ELAC. The SSC approves the annual school plan and helps evaluate program effectiveness. The PTA is deeply invested in building a positive school climate and providing substantial funding to support programs that enrich our students' experiences. The Climate Committee focuses on school climate issues and has supported a schoolwide book club.

In addition to volunteering on site and assisting our staff with learning activities and projects, our parents attend evening events including Back-to-School Night, Open House, Explorit Science Night, and others as they are offered. To find out more about volunteering at the school, please contact our principal, Donna Wix, at (530) 757-5480.

DISTRICT EXPENDITURES

CATEGORY OF EXPENSE	OUR DISTRICT	SIMILAR DISTRICTS	ALL DISTRICTS
FISCAL YEAR 2005–2006			
Total expenses	\$60,683,622	N/A	N/A
Expenses per student	\$7,300	\$7,583	\$7,521
FISCAL YEAR 2004–2005			
Total expenses	\$57,855,933	N/A	N/A
Expenses per student	\$6,888	\$7,172	\$7,127

SOURCE: Fiscal Services Division, California Department of Education.

Our district spent an average of \$7,300 per student in the 2005–2006 school year, compared to an average of \$7,583 per student spent by similar (unified school district) districts in the state. Our total operating expenses for the 2005–2006 year were \$60,683,622. Facts about the 2006–2007 fiscal year were not available at the time we published this report. Additional details about our expenditures can be found on the [Ed-Data Partnership’s Web site](#).

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](#).

District Salaries, 2005–2006

This table reports the salaries of teachers and administrators in our district for the 2005–2006 school year. More current information was not available at the time we published this annual report. This table compares our average salaries to 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	\$32,614	\$38,479
Midrange teacher’s salary	\$51,956	\$60,306
Highest-paid teacher’s salary	\$72,482	\$74,193
Average principal’s salary (elementary school)	\$83,562	\$92,985
Superintendent’s salary	\$150,762	\$155,314
Percentage of budget for teachers’ salaries	44%	41%
Percentage of budget for administrators’ salaries	6%	6%

SOURCE: This financial data is from the Statewide Average Salaries and Expenditure Percentages report, 2005–2006, the Fiscal Services Division, CDE.

SCHOOL EXPENDITURES

Our district gives us state funds such as SLIP (School and Library Improvement Program) and EIA (Economic Impact Aide) to allow us to support our plans for schoolwide improvement (writing), improve and increase our library collection, and provide classroom aides to work with our students who need extra reading or math support as well as those who are learning English as their second (or third) language. This money is only to be spent in accordance with our Single Plan for Student Achievement.

Funding beyond that provided by the district allows us to further enrich our school program. The PTA provides significant funding, much of which is raised at our annual auction, which we use to support our art specialist, garden coordinator, and classroom instructional programs. Staff members also pursue funding through grants from the Davis School Arts Foundation, the Robert E. Willett Foundation, Tandem Grants, and other sources.

A new law passed in 2005 required schools to report school-specific expenditures for the first time. In prior years, schools reported only the districtwide average for these expenditures. This year we have provided a comparative analysis of our [school's expenditures](#), along with the [average salaries of our teachers](#). You can view this information from the preceding links or on our Accountability Web page, which is accessible through our district's Web site.

TECHNICAL NOTE ON DATA RECENCY: All data is the most current available as of March 2008. The CDE may release additional or revised data for the 2006–2007 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 2006 census); Language Census (March 2007); California Achievement Test and California Standards Tests (spring 2007 test cycle); Academic Performance Index (October 2007 growth score release); Adequate Yearly Progress (October 2007).

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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» Data Almanac

This Data Almanac provides more detailed information than the School Accountability Report Card or data that covers a period of more than one year. It presents the facts and statistics in tables without narrative text. We hope it provides information that will be useful to your school community.



STUDENT 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	568
African American	2%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1%
Asian	19%
Filipino	2%
Hispanic or Latino	10%
Pacific Islander	0%
White (not Hispanic)	64%
Multiple or no response	2%
Socioeconomically disadvantaged	11%
English learners	8%
Students with disabilities	7%

SOURCE: All but the last three lines are from the annual census, CBEDS, October 2006. Data about students who are socioeconomically disadvantaged, English learners, and 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	56
Grade 1	71
Grade 2	82
Grade 3	97
Grade 4	85
Grade 5	85
Grade 6	92
Grade 7	0
Grade 8	0
Grade 9	0
Grade 10	0
Grade 11	0
Grade 12	0

SOURCE: CBEDS, October 2006.

Average Class Size by Grade Level

GRADE LEVEL	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007
Kindergarten	20	19	19
Grade 1	20	20	20
Grade 2	20	20	18
Grade 3	20	20	19
Grade 4	30	27	28
Grade 5	30	30	28
Grade 6	30	25	25
Grade 7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grade 8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Combined K–3	20	20	20
Combined 3–4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Combined 4–8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A

SOURCE: CBEDS, October 2006.

Average Class Size by Grade Level, Detail

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

GRADE LEVEL	2004–2005			2005–2006			2006–2007		
	1–20	21–32	33+	1–20	21–32	33+	1–20	21–32	33+
Kindergarten	3	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0
Grade 1	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Grade 2	3	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0
Grade 3	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0
Grade 4	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
Grade 5	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
Grade 6	0	3	0	0	3	0	2	2	0
Combined K–3	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Combined 3–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: CBEDS, October 2006.

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
	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007	2006–2007
With Full Credential	27	31	30	458
Without Full Credential	0	0	0	8

SOURCE: CBEDS, October 2006, Professional Assignment Information Form (PAIF) section.

STUDENT PERFORMANCE

California Standards Tests (CST)

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.

CST 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		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
English/ Language Arts	80%	80%	79%	71%	72%	73%	40%	42%	43%
Mathematics	81%	84%	83%	65%	66%	66%	38%	40%	40%
Science	68%	82%	83%	61%	69%	73%	27%	35%	38%

SOURCE: California Standards Tests (CST) results, spring 2007 test cycle, as interpreted and published by the CDE unit responsible for School Accountability Report Cards.

CST Results by Student Group: Most Recent Year

The percentage of students, by group, 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 2006–2007	MATHEMATICS 2006–2007	SCIENCE 2006–2007
African American	N/A	N/A	N/A
American Indian or Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	82%	93%	88%
Filipino	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hispanic or Latino	46%	66%	N/A
Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
White (not Hispanic)	85%	85%	86%
Boys	77%	83%	87%
Girls	82%	85%	76%
Economically disadvantaged	56%	63%	N/A
English Learners	55%	77%	N/A
Students with disabilities	30%	33%	N/A
Students receiving migrant education services	N/A	N/A	N/A

SOURCE: California Standards Tests (CST) results, spring 2007 test cycle, as interpreted and published by the CDE unit responsible for School Accountability Report Cards.

California Achievement Test, Sixth Edition (CAT/6)

The California Achievement Test, Sixth Edition (CAT/6), a national, norm-referenced test, shows how well students are doing compared to students nationally in reading, language, spelling, and mathematics. It is taken only by third and seventh graders. We report only reading and math below. The results are reported as the percentage of students scoring at or above the national average (the 50th percentile).

CAT/6 Test Results for Third Grade Students: Three-Year Comparison

The percentage of students scoring at or above the national average in reading and mathematics for the most current three-year period.

SUBJECT	SCHOOL PERCENT PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED			DISTRICT PERCENT PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED			STATE PERCENT PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
Reading	71%	74%	67%	72%	73%	74%	41%	42%	42%
Mathematics	91%	80%	82%	77%	79%	77%	52%	53%	53%

SOURCE: The California Achievement Test, Sixth Edition, spring 2007 test cycle, as interpreted and published by the CDE unit responsible for School Accountability Report Cards.

CAT/6 Test Results for Third Grade Students by Group: Most Recent Year

The percentage of students, by group, scoring at or above the national average (the 50th percentile) in reading and mathematics for the most recent testing period.

STUDENT GROUP	PERCENT PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED	
	READING 2006–2007	MATHEMATICS 2006–2007
African American	N/A	N/A
American Indian or Alaska Native	N/A	N/A
Asian	77%	N/A
Filipino	N/A	N/A
Hispanic or Latino	42%	67%
Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A
White (not Hispanic)	70%	81%
Boys	65%	84%
Girls	70%	80%
Economically disadvantaged	N/A	N/A
English learners	N/A	N/A
Students with disabilities	N/A	N/A
Students receiving migrant education services	N/A	N/A

SOURCE: The California Achievement Test, Sixth Edition, spring 2007 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. API scores 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 score 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 score in the highest 10 percent of all elementary schools in the state. The similar-schools API rank reflects how a school compares to 100 statistically matched schools with similar teachers and students.

API RANK	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007
Statewide rank	10	10	10
Similar-schools rank	7	2	3

SOURCE: The API Base Report from July 2007.

API Changes by Student Group: Three-Year Comparison

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

STUDENT GROUP	ACTUAL API CHANGE			API SCORE
	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007	2006–2007
All students at the school	+8	+5	+1	921
African American	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
American Indian or Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	-2	+32	-22	947
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	-4	-1	931
Economically disadvantaged	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
English learners	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Students with disabilities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

SOURCE: The API Growth Report as released in the Accountability Progress Report in March 2008.

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; and (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	No
Percent Proficient in English/language arts	Yes
Percent Proficient in mathematics	Yes
Met Academic Performance Index (API)	Yes

SOURCE: The AYP Report as released in the Accountability Progress Report in March 2008.

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	0
Percentage of schools currently in PI	0%

SOURCE: The Program Improvement Report as released in the Accountability Progress Report in March 2008.

TEXTBOOKS

Textbook Adoption List (TABLE 0)

TITLE	SUBJECT	DATE OF PUBLICATION	ADOPTION DATE
HM Reading: A Legacy of Literature	Language Arts	2003	2003
Houghton Mifflin Lectura: Herencia y futuro	Language Arts	2003	2003
Mathematics by Houghton Mifflin	Math	2002	2002
McGraw-Hill Science	Science	2001	2002
Harcourt: Reflections: California Series	Social Studies	2006	2007

SOURCE: Textbook data is supplied by the district.