

PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

Geographic Size: 100 sq. miles

PUSD serves the following communities:

Black Mountain Ranch, Carmel Mountain Ranch, Del Sur, Poway, Rancho Bernardo, Rancho Peñasquitos, Sabre Springs, Santa Fe Valley, Santaluz, StoneBridge, Torrey Highlands, and 4S Ranch.

Size in California:
27th largest

Size in San Diego County:
3rd largest

2005-2006 Budget:
\$250 million

Number of Schools: 34
23 Elementary schools
6 Middle schools
4 Comprehensive high schools
1 Continuation high school

Also:

1 New Directions Program
21 Preschools
1 Poway Adult School

Location of Schools:

PUSD schools are situated in two cities and in the unincorporated area of San Diego County:

11 Schools in the City of Poway
20 Schools in the City of San Diego
3 Schools in the unincorporated area of San Diego County

Number of Students:
32,800 (K-12)

Ethnic Diversity:

African American	3.0%
American Indian/Alaskan	0.5%
Asian	15.0%
Filipino	7.0%
Hispanic	10.0%
Pacific Islander	0.6%
White	58.0%
Other	7.0%

Graduation Rate: 96.2%

Attendance Rate: 96.49%

Number of Teachers: 1,732

PTA/PTSA Membership: 18,587

Accomplishments

Top High Schools in San Diego County

Mt. Carmel High School
Poway High School
Rancho Bernardo High School
Westview High School
(*San Diego Magazine* ratings)

Abraxas California Model Continuation High School

All Comprehensive High Schools Have Academic Performance Index (API) Above 800

San Diego County Taxpayers Association Golden Watchdog Award

Business Performance Management Vision Award for Excellence 2006 (*Business Finance Magazine*)

California Distinguished Schools (26)

National Blue Ribbon Schools (15)

National Spelling Bee Champion

National Merit Scholarship Finalists (22)

Two SAT Top Scores of 2400

ACT Top Score of 36

State Wrestling Champions

San Diego County Urban League Gold Award

San Diego County Finalist for Teacher of the Year

National Board Certificated Teachers (107)

San Diego and Imperial County Superintendent of the Year

San Diego and Imperial County Career and Technical Education Administrator of the Year

San Diego and Imperial County Classified Manager of the Year

ENROLLMENT HISTORY

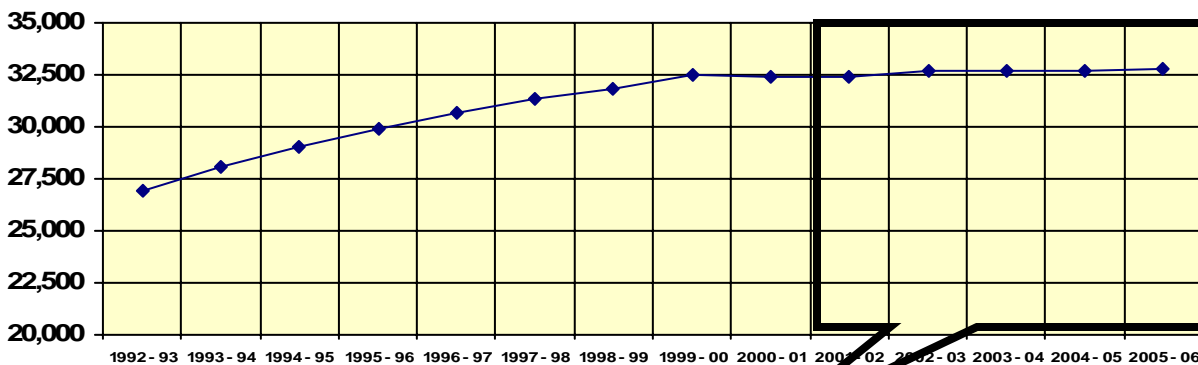
NOTABLE FACTS:

PUSD became a unified school district in 1962 when Poway High School became part of what was the K-8 Pomerado Union School District.

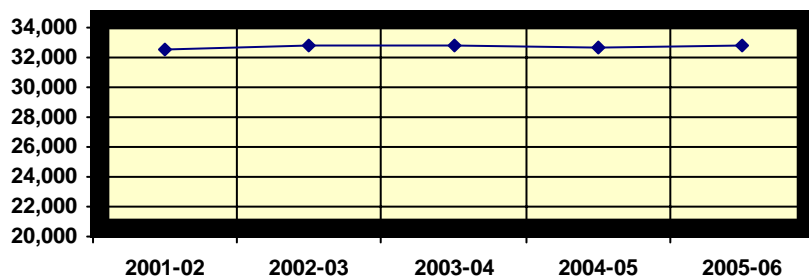
Early school district history:

- In 1924, school buildings from Poway (Paguay), Merton, and Bernardo relocated to Midland Road on the present site of Midland Elementary School
- In 1948, 89 students; a teaching principal and four teachers at Midland Elementary School
- In 1955, 224 students; nine teachers at Midland Elementary School
- In 1960, 1,591 students; Garden Road, Valley, and Pomerado elementary schools added
- In 1965, 3,434 students; Meadowbrook Middle School added

PUSD Student Enrollment 1992 - 2006



PUSD Student Enrollment 2001 - 2006



WHAT THE RESULTS SHOW:

During the last five years, enrollment growth has leveled off and has begun to show a slight decline. From 1995 to 2000, PUSD grew by approximately 1,000 students each year. From 2000 to 2006, enrollment grew only by 199 students. Currently, enrollment is considered to be flat. The district has a mixture of older and newer neighborhoods. While families with children may continue to move into some of the older homes, the Poway City area in particular is experiencing a time when families with grown children remain in older homes, or other homes are purchased by families without school-age youngsters. New housing, particularly in the western portion of the district, is attracting families of school-age children, resulting in a redistribution of students.

ENROLLMENT HISTORY

PUSD Student Enrollment by Ethnic Group 1996 - 2006

WHAT IS BEING MEASURED:

The chart below shows the percentage of the district's enrollment by ethnic groups over the 11-year period from 1996 to 2006:

	African American	Asian	Filipino	Hispanic	White	All Other
1996	2.8%	8.5%	7.7%	7.5%	72.6%	-
1997	2.8%	8.8%	7.5%	7.8%	72.3%	-
1998	3.0%	9.2%	7.3%	7.9%	71.9%	0.0%
1999	2.8%	9.7%	6.9%	8.4%	68.8%	2.5%
2000	3.0%	10.3%	6.9%	8.8%	67.8%	2.3%
2001	3.1%	11.1%	6.8%	9.0%	67.1%	2.0%
2002	3.3%	11.9%	6.6%	9.4%	65.3%	2.5%
2003	3.3%	12.9%	6.7%	9.5%	63.6%	3.0%
2004	3.0%	13.0%	6.0%	9.0%	61.0%	3.0%
2005	3.1%	14.7%	6.7%	10.0%	59.9%	4.4%
2006	3.0%	15.0%	7.0%	10.0%	58.0%	7.0%

WHAT THE RESULTS SHOW:

Over the last 10 years, the white population has declined by 14.6% and been replaced by growing numbers of Asian, Hispanic, and "other." The Filipino population has declined slightly, while the African American population has remained fairly constant. The district's ethnic enrollment profile is rapidly changing to include the "other" category which has almost doubled from 2005 to 2006, from 4.4% to 7.0%. In 2006, the white population, which comprises 58.0% of the district population, remained the predominate subgroup.

NEXT STEPS:

By 2008, increase the percentage of diverse staff to bring the percentage closer to the ethnic make-up of the student population. This will require the district to increase the percentage of African American, Asian, Filipino, and Hispanic teachers, administrators, and support staff to better reflect the changing ethnic character of the community. See Goal II, page 12.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT By Subgroup

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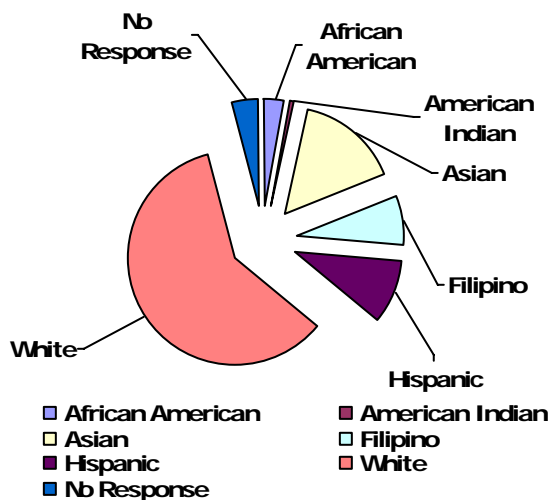
Poway Unified serves many neighborhoods in the Black Mountain Ranch, Carmel Mountain Ranch, Del Sur, Poway, Rancho Bernardo, Rancho Peñasquitos, Sabre Springs, Santa Fe Valley, Santaluz, StoneBridge, Torrey Highlands, and 4S Ranch. A distribution of the population by subgroups is listed on the chart below and on the next page. Our source of information is the 2005-2006 California Basic Educational Data Systems Report (CBEDS).

School	Enrollment 2006	English Learners	Low Income	African American	Asian	Filipino	Hispanic	White
Elementary Schools								
Adobe Bluffs	711	10.8%	7.4%	1.7%	21.5%	7.3%	8.6%	53.2%
Canyon View	554	15.9%	8.3%	3.1%	19.7%	6.7%	7.2%	52.7%
Chaparral	802	11.1%	3.2%	1.6%	12.8%	2.4%	10.6%	65.2%
Creekside	785	10.0%	3.8%	1.8%	24.8%	5.4%	7.1%	55.7%
Deer Canyon	580	13.1%	4.0%	1.9%	25.7%	7.6%	7.4%	51.2%
Garden Road	516	20.7%	18.0%	2.5%	4.1%	4.8%	14.7%	66.3%
Highland Ranch	628	29.5%	4.4%	3.7%	25.5%	6.4%	6.8%	49.0%
Los Peñasquitos	574	15.6%	37.4%	8.5%	12.7%	20.6%	16.0%	35.5%
Midland	563	16.1%	22.6%	3.0%	5.2%	2.8%	18.1%	62.0%
Monterey Ridge	475	15.8%	14.0%	6.1%	25.7%	11.6%	6.7%	40.4%
Morning Creek	553	15.6%	7.5%	3.3%	24.8%	10.3%	10.3%	44.5%
Painted Rock	607	3.3%	5.1%	1.6%	5.6%	4.0%	6.1%	77.1%
Park Village	805	15.7%	2.2%	0.4%	33.0%	5.2%	4.7%	52.7%
Pomerado	499	26.0%	27.0%	1.6%	7.6%	6.6%	24.8%	51.7%
Rolling Hills	390	17.1%	22.4%	3.8%	7.9%	13.1%	8.5%	60.3%
Shoal Creek	653	12.6%	4.8%	2.3%	23.0%	5.8%	7.7%	57.6%
Stone Ranch	861	16.3%	4.4%	1.6%	25.9%	7.2%	6.5%	51.0%
Sundance	498	18.7%	13.4%	5.4%	11.0%	12.0%	9.8%	49.2%
Sunset Hills	615	15.1%	10.9%	2.6%	15.0%	7.6%	9.3%	54.6%
Tierra Bonita	538	7.1%	5.1%	0.7%	6.1%	1.9%	7.8%	78.3%
Turtleback	549	6.9%	9.7%	2.4%	21.1%	4.7%	12.4%	53.0%
Valley	690	36.4%	44.6%	4.1%	6.7%	5.8%	36.7%	36.8%
Westwood	769	11.3%	7.5%	5.3%	13.8%	5.6%	10.5%	56.3%

SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT By Subgroup

School	Enrollment 2006	English Learners	Low Income	African American	Asian	Filipino	Hispanic	White
Middle Schools								
Bernardo Heights	1346	5.8%	7.4%	4.2%	15.0%	5.5%	8.5%	61.1%
Black Mountain	1304	8.4%	17.6%	4.8%	14.3%	11.7%	10.3%	51.8%
Meadowbrook	1389	10.9%	16.7%	2.8%	15.3%	7.0%	14.8%	53.4%
Mesa Verde	1390	4.8%	7.3%	2.9%	21.1%	8.9%	6.3%	56.0%
Oak Valley	799	5.1%	8.3%	3.6%	22.0%	7.5%	8.0%	53.3%
Twin Peaks	1442	4.2%	10.5%	2.0%	6.4%	1.9%	10.4%	74.2%
High Schools								
Abraxas	401	6.2%	16.6%	4.7%	4.5%	4.5%	18.5%	61.6%
Mt. Carmel	2294	5.1%	11.6%	3.9%	13.1%	13.9%	9.2%	54.1%
Poway	3045	4.1%	7.5%	1.6%	5.5%	2.4%	12.2%	73.9%
Rancho Bernardo	2941	2.9%	3.3%	3.6%	16.7%	6.1%	8.5%	61.7%
Westview	2307	3.8%	5.3%	3.0%	20.6%	8.7%	7.7%	55.3%
Totals	32,873	9.2%	10.0%	3.0%	15.0%	7.0%	10.0%	58.0%

PUSD Student Ethnic Diversity 2006



WHAT THE RESULTS SHOW:

Poway Unified is comprised of diverse ethnic groups. The largest subgroup by far, is white (58.0%). The largest minority subgroups are Asian (15.0%) followed closely by Hispanic (10.0%) and Filipino (7.0%). A review of individual school populations shows that the ethnic groups are not evenly distributed across the district. Hispanic populations tend to reside in the City of Poway or east of I-15, while Filipino, African American, and Asians tend to reside west of I-15. The majority of low income families and limited English speaking families tend to be concentrated in about one-third of the schools.

NEXT STEPS:

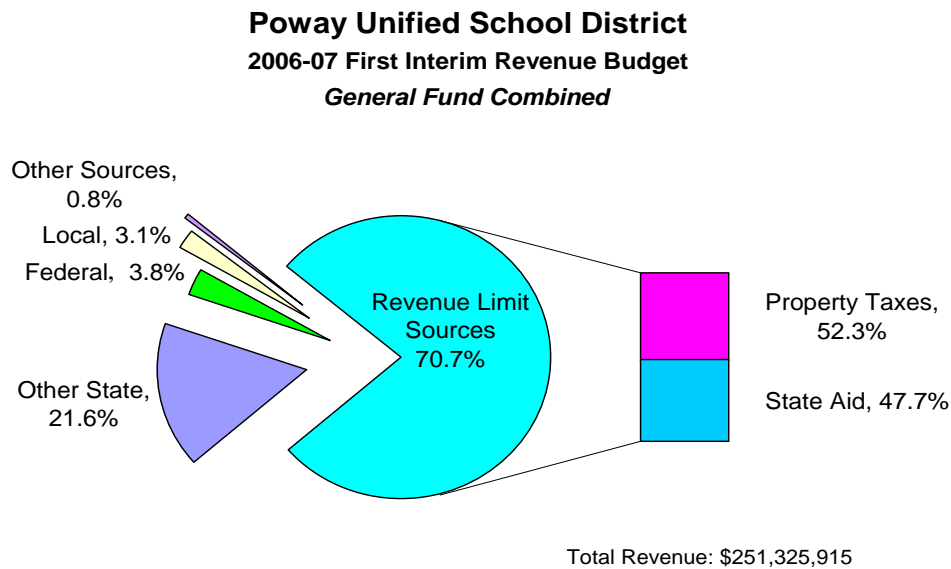
Poway Unified School District's Strategic Plan focuses on supporting student learning for all. The district will continue to monitor subgroup data to recruit teachers from represented ethnic groups and assure learning for all.

WHERE DOES THE MONEY COME FROM?

Poway Unified's single largest source of revenue (71%) is Revenue Limit funds, comprised of state aid and local taxes.

Each school district in the state has a uniquely-defined Base Revenue Limit from which the Revenue Limit funds are calculated. Poway Unified is considered a low wealth district because it receives funding that is below the statewide average.

The base amount for the Poway Unified School District starts from the 2005-06 rate of \$5,125.22 per student. The statutory Cost of Living Allowance (COLA) of \$308.00 is added to the 2005-06 rate, yielding a new base amount of \$5,433.22; however, in 2006-07 the revenue limit includes equalization aid of \$94.00. The estimated net funded revenue limit is \$5,527.22.



For 2006-07, Poway's Base Revenue Limit is \$36.78 below the estimated statewide average of \$5,564 for unified school districts. If the district received funding at the statewide average, it would receive \$1,165,080 in additional revenue based on a projected Average Daily Attendance (ADA) of 31,677. ADA is calculated on the number of days students are present at school.

In addition to the Revenue Limit funding of \$177,786,816, Poway Unified School District also receives funding to operate various federal and state categorical programs. *Revenue Limit* is the amount of money Poway Unified may receive for each student (ADA). Each district has its own revenue limit, which was determined over 25 years ago by the Legislature.

We anticipate receiving about 3.8% of the remaining revenue from the federal government (\$9,524,793), 21.6% from the state government (\$49,347,181), and 2% Lottery Funds (\$4,839,600).

Finally, the remaining 3.1% (\$7,913,948) comes from local sources, which include interest earned on deposits (\$852,500), transportation services fees (\$1,645,000), other interagency and local revenues (\$3,661,115), and donations (\$1,755,333).

Source: 2006-07 First Interim Report

POWAY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT BUDGET

HOW ARE THE FUNDS SPENT?

Poway Unified School District expenditures fall into the following seven major categories:

- Certificated Salaries – Salaries for teachers, librarians, administrators, etc.
- Classified Salaries – Salaries for custodians, bus drivers, clerical support, etc.
- Employee Benefits – Health and welfare, unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, etc.
- Books and Supplies – Textbooks, library books, instructional supplies, etc.
- Capital Outlay – Equipment and equipment replacement, sites and site improvements, buildings and building improvements.
- Contracted and Other Operating Services - Maintenance contracts, utilities, telephone service systems, travel and conference, insurance, and rentals.
- Other Outgoing – State special schools, interfund transfers, debt service, etc.

Poway Unified School District
2006-07 First Interim Expenditure Budget
General Fund Combined



Total Expenditures: \$250,375,447

A FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTION:

DON'T YOU GET A LOT OF MONEY FROM THE LOTTERY?

Beginning in the 1985-1986 school year, school districts in California began receiving proceeds from the state lottery. Over time, lottery income has proven to be an unstable source of income. Fluctuating tremendously from a high point of \$189 per Average Daily Attendance (ADA) in 1988-1989 to a low of \$79 per ADA in 1991-1992, lottery funds now comprise approximately two percent of a school district's annual General Fund revenue. The district will receive approximately \$4,839,600 in the budget year from lottery. Lottery fund allocations provide services to children in the areas of instructional materials, library materials, continuation/independent study, and technology. Some ask why lottery funds cannot be used to build new schools. The Government Code specifically requires that all funds allocated from the California State Lottery Education Fund be used exclusively for the education of students and no funds shall be spent for acquisition of real property, construction of facilities, financing of research, or any other non-instructional purpose. Even if it were legal to use the lottery money for school construction, the amount is not adequate to construct even a small school or renovate an existing school.

Source: 2006-2007 First Interim Report

For more information about the PUSD budget, please visit our web site at www.powayusd.com/admin/bss/finance/budget/.

POWAY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT BUDGET

Frequently Asked Questions

HOW DOES CALIFORNIA PAY FOR ITS SCHOOLS?

When it comes to money, Poway Unified shares a school finance system with every other California school district. Essentially, all the decisions about revenues for schools are made in the state capital or in the United States Congress.

The revenue comes from:

- taxes paid to the state and federal governments
- local property taxes
- local school bonds
- a small amount of miscellaneous local income, including developer fees
- 2% from the California state lottery

With a few exceptions, the state decides the total amount, not our school board or even the San Diego and Poway voters.

WHAT IS REVENUE LIMIT?

Revenue Limit is the amount of money Poway Unified may receive for each student (ADA). Each district has its own revenue limit, which was determined over 25 years ago by the California Legislature.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE A LOW WEALTH DISTRICT?

Poway Unified receives less than the state average because of the formula for revenue limit funding, which was determined over 25 years ago when Poway was a rural community. Although adjustments have been made by the Legislature, total allocations still have not given Poway Unified equal funding when compared with other districts in the state.

WHAT IS ADA?

Average Daily Attendance (ADA) is the average number of students who attend school during the year; this number is smaller than total enrollment. ADA is important because it affects how much income the district receives, although that total has still not given Poway Unified equal funding when compared with other districts in the state. Poway Unified has modified its school calendar to include a week of vacation in the fall and another in February to encourage families to take vacation during those breaks and have students attend school every day unless they are ill. This increases student learning and increases attendance. **If every child in PUSD attended school one more day during the year, the district would receive an additional \$900,000 in ADA.**

WHY ISN'T ENROLLMENT INCREASING WHERE NEW HOMES ARE BEING BUILT?

The district contains a mixture of older and newer neighborhoods. There are many families in the older areas of PUSD who are remaining in their homes after their children have grown. Some other homes are being purchased by families without school-age children. At the same time, new homes are being built in the recently developed western area of the district. The combination of areas of growth and decline in enrollment has led to little change in district-wide enrollment. As growth shifts to the west, new schools will be funded for the new communities through Mello-Roos funds.