Moanalua High

2825 Ala Ilima Street | Oahu | Aiea-Moanalua-Radford Complex Area

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Our Story

Moanalua High School was established in 1972 and graduated its first class in 1975. One of six public high schools, in the HIDOE Central District, the Moanalua campus is located on the outskirts of metropolitan Honolulu on the rim of Salt Lake crater. With an enrollment of approximately 2,000 students, the school serves a diverse population representing all socio-economic backgrounds and ethnic groups including Filipino, Japanese, Caucasian, Chinese, Korean, African-American, Hawaiian and part Hawaiian, Hispanic, Samoan and other Pacific Islanders. Approximately 24 percent of the student body is represented by dependents of military personnel who reside in neighboring military housing.

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Vision
“…a community where everyone encourages, creates, and learns.”

Mission
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Pandemic Related Considerations When Assessing Strive HI Results

Throughout this 2020-21 school year (SY), numerous pandemic-related challenges arose across Hawai‘i’s public schools. Many challenges were common across schools, yet others were unique to a particular school or group of schools within a particular geographic area. The pandemic’s impact on instruction and learning had an effect on teachers and students, and those conditions should be considered when examining student achievement and school performance results.

This section provides important contextual information that should be considered when assessing 2021 Strive HI results, and when comparing 2021 results to prior year results. To the extent data were available, several key metrics are presented to provide context to learning, instruction, and test-taking during the past school year, including participation rates, students learning modalities, and access to adequate digital devices and internet connectivity.

How many students participated in testing?

These bar charts display participation rates across language arts, math, and science for All Students and high-needs subgroups. School rates are accompanied by complex area and statewide rates allowing for side-by-side comparisons. Consideration should be given to the following: (A) Participation rates should always be taken into consideration when reviewing proficiency results, and especially so, when students’ modes of learning, instruction, and test-taking options are disrupted or altered during the school year; (B) School participation rates should be compared across key subgroups as well as complex area and statewide rates; (C) Participation rates allow readers to judge the extent proficiency and other test derived results such as growth, achievement gap, and 3rd and 8th grade literacy rates, are representative of all students eligible to test; and (D) When participation rates drop below 95%, one should ask, “To what extent are these results reflective of all students eligible to test?” “Are certain student subgroups over- or under-represented?” “Do those differences skew achievement results?” The following link provides guidelines and considerations when examining achievement results derived from low-participation rates, as well as other important pandemic related considerations: Appropriate Use of SY 2020-21 Hawai‘i Statewide Assessment Program (HSAP) Results. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mve1u1iXV6MQW3idks0mEd7la76YB4g2/view?usp=sharing

Language Arts Participation - By School, Complex Area, and State

Math Participation - By School, Complex Area, and State

Science Participation - By School, Complex Area, and State

Language Arts Participation - Three-Year Comparison

Math Participation - Three-Year Comparison

Science Participation - Three-Year Comparison

SY 2020-2021
Learn more at http://bit.ly/StriveHISystem
Run date: January 20, 2022
In what learning environment did students receive instruction?
This bar chart shows the percent of students receiving instruction completely in-person or in a blended or completely virtual setting. Consideration should be given to the following: (A) Students’ learning modality varied across schools; (B) Some students seemed to achieve better in-person, while blended or completely virtual settings may have been more conducive to learning for other students; (C) A student’s learning modality can serve as a useful comparison when examining individual student achievement based on their learning modality, however, caution should be given when drawing such conclusions; and (D) Certain students may be more likely to attend in-person compared to other types of students, that is, students with disabilities. Schools may look into these students to determine if that is the case before drawing conclusions about performance based on students’ learning modality.

Source: Office of Information Technology Services (OITS)

How many students did not have adequate digital devices or internet access?
The following show the number and percent of students who did not have a digital device or internet access to adequately engage in distance learning.

8 out of 1996
0.4%
of students did not have a device for connectivity
State: 1.9%

8 out of 1996
0.4%
of students did not have internet access
State: 2.8%

Source: Office of Information Technology Services (OITS)
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2020-21 Strive HI School Performance Results

IMPORTANT: Due to COVID-19, in SY 2020, no statewide tests were administered. In SY 2021, Hawai‘i public schools administered a shortened version of the statewide assessment, a skip-year growth methodology was used, and participation rate penalties were waived as approved by the U.S. Department of Education.

How are students performing in each subject?
Measures the percent of students meeting the standard/who are proficient on state assessments. No participation penalty was applied to 2021 proficiency results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Language Arts</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How are students performing compared to others?
Compares the percent of students meeting the standard/who are proficient on state assessments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Complex Area</th>
<th>School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Language Arts</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How are student subgroups performing?
High Needs: English learners, economically disadvantaged, and students receiving special education services. Non-High Needs: All other students.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subgroup</th>
<th>Language Arts</th>
<th>Math</th>
<th>Achievement gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-High Needs</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>27 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Needs</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>15 points</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How many students are prepared for transition?

- 95% of 9th graders are promoted to 10th grade on-time
- 95% of students graduated on-time
- 49% of students completed a Career & Technical Education program by 12th grade
- 69% of students enrolled in postsecondary institutions the fall after graduation

How many students missed 15 or more days of school this year?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>20%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>14%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

How do students feel about their school?
Measures percent of students reporting positive school climate as measured by the Panorama Student Survey by school level.

- Secondary (For grades 6-12)
  - School: 65%
  - State: 63%


1 2020 chronic absenteeism is based on absences only through the end of the third quarter (3/13/20). As such, the rate is not directly comparable with years prior to or following 2020, which were based on absences through May 1 of each school year.
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