

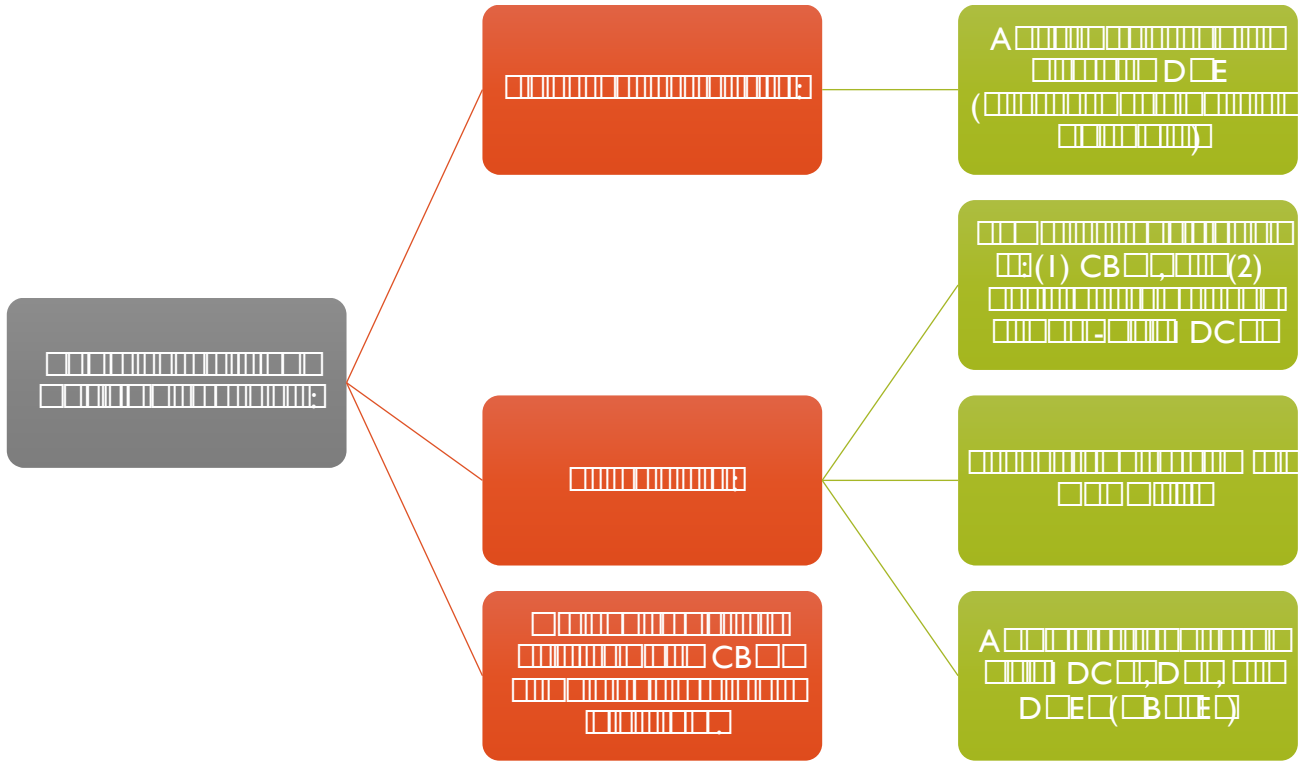
Needs assessment of out of school time programs in the District of Columbia



D.C. POLICY
CENTER

April 25, 2023

DATA
ANALYTICS



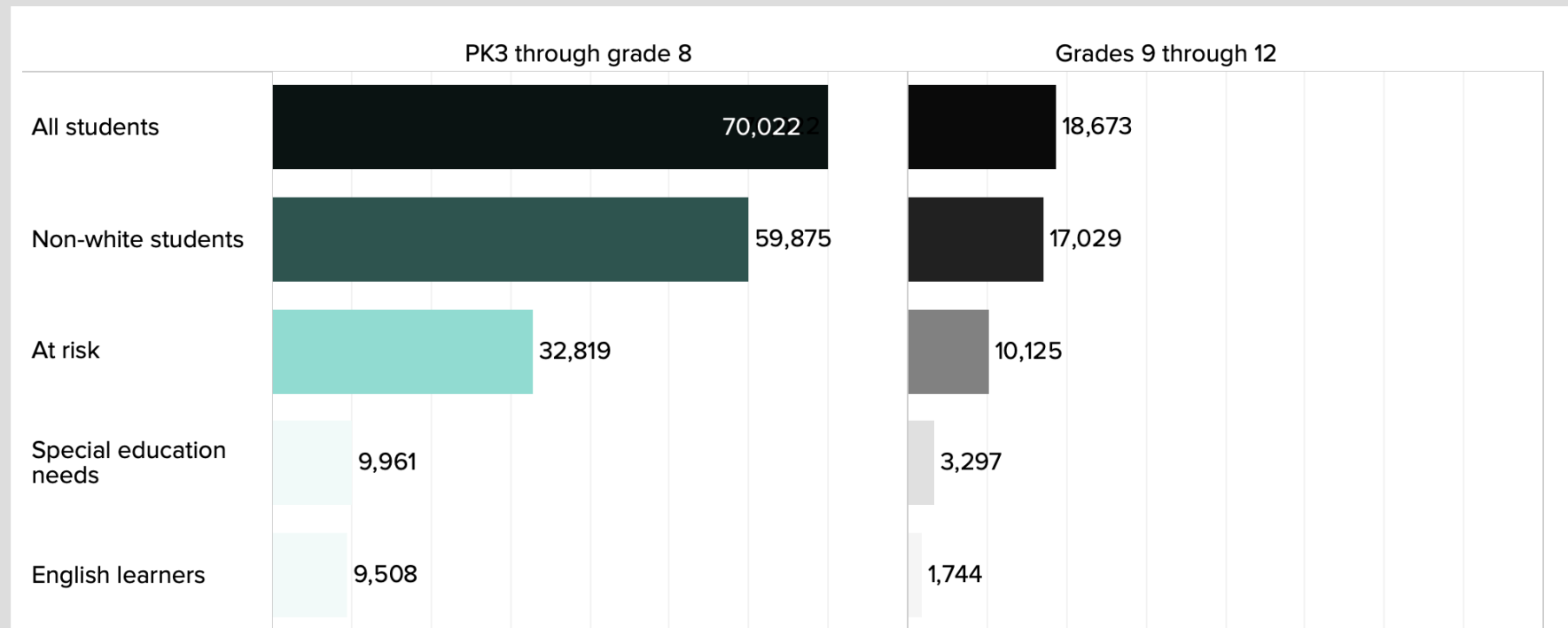
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Characteristics of public school students

For school year 2021-22, audited student level data captures **89,905 students** who were enrolled in public schools (DCPS and public charters) across PK3 through grade 12.

- **68,888 students** were enrolled in **elementary or middle schools**.
- **19,017 students** were enrolled in **high schools**.



Source: Student level data obtained from the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Education.

Note: Share of students who are not attending their by-right school is calculated at the ward level by based on the school students are attending and not by student residence.

Where students live and attend school

Schools and students are distributed unevenly throughout the city.

Most public school students (72%) do not attend their by-right, neighborhood schools. This is important because families might prefer OST programs at or close to their student's school or close to their homes. Additionally, families might be able to travel to third locations for programs.

| | Number of public and public charter schools | | Share of students who are not attending their by-right school | | Share of students who attend a school in the ward they live | |
|--------|---|-------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|
| | PK3-Grade 8 | Grades 9-12 | PK3-Grade 8 | Grades 9-12 | PK3-Grade 8 | Grades 9-12 |
| Ward 1 | 14 | 2 | 63% | 86% | 56% | 38% |
| Ward 2 | 12 | 5 | 75% | N.A. | 31% | 7% |
| Ward 3 | 9 | 1 | 22% | 36% | 69% | 41% |
| Ward 4 | 29 | 7 | 67% | 83% | 61% | 45% |
| Ward 5 | 41 | 6 | 89% | 92% | 47% | 28% |
| Ward 6 | 23 | 3 | 64% | N.A. | 35% | 13% |
| Ward 7 | 35 | 8 | 76% | 83% | 70% | 51% |
| Ward 8 | 41 | 5 | 77% | 64% | 83% | 80% |

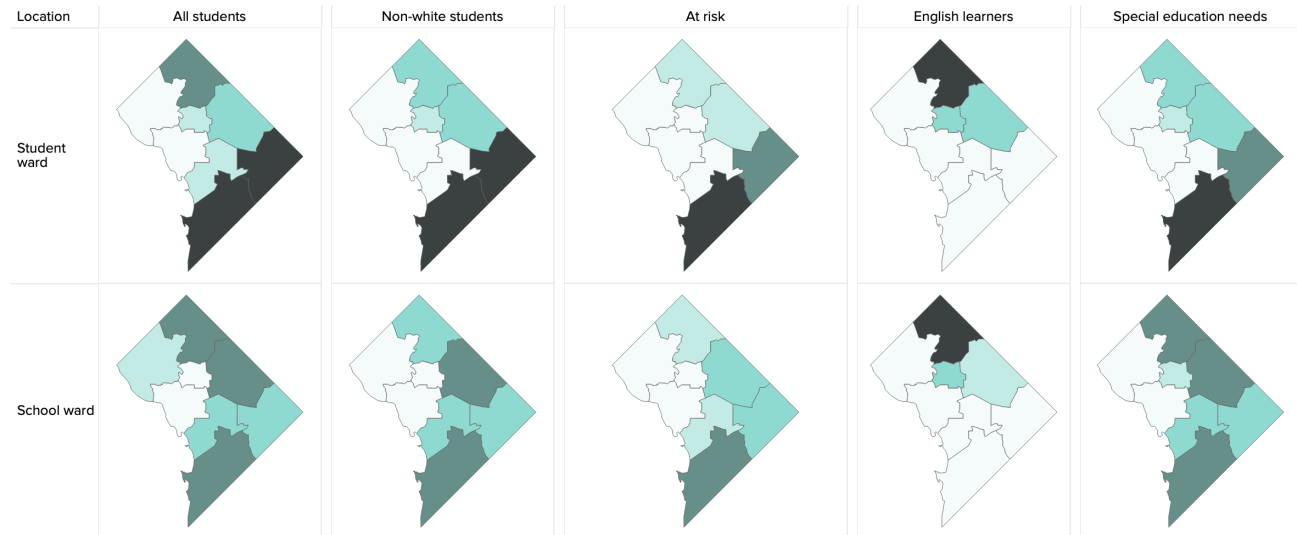
Source: Student level data obtained from the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Education.

Note: Share of students who are not attending their by-right school is calculated at the ward level by based on the school students are attending and not by student residence. There are no by-right high schools in Wards 2 and 6.



Economic and racial segregation (PK3 – Grade 8)

- Largely because of the structure of the housing market in D.C., students are deeply segregated by race, ethnicity.
- Schools generally do a better job mixing students of different socioeconomic backgrounds.

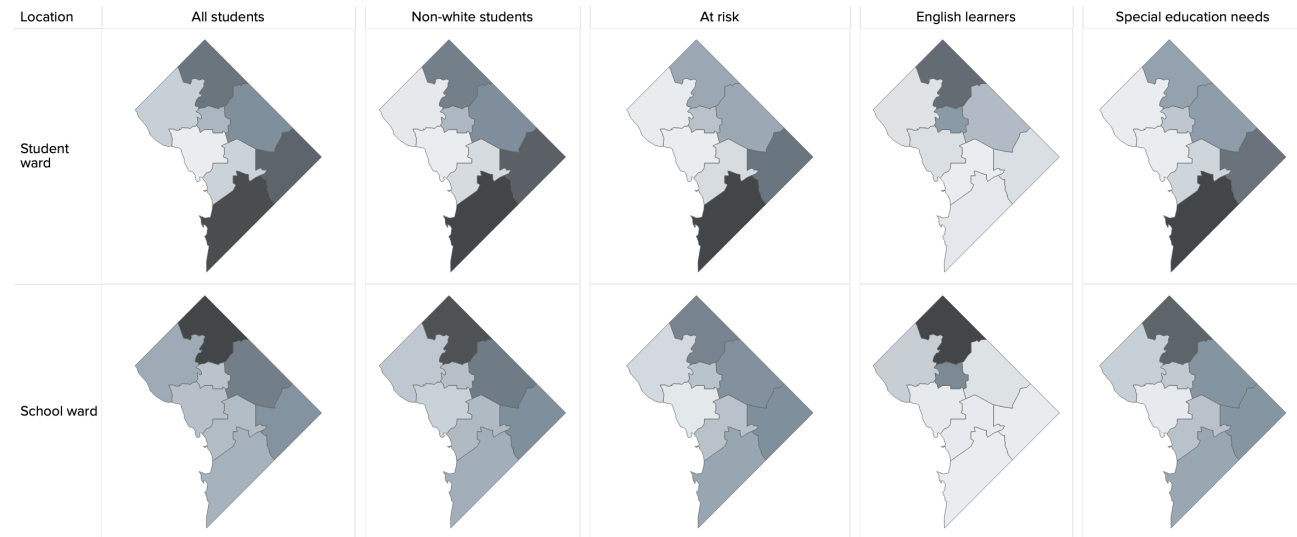


Source: Student level data obtained from the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Education.

Note: Share of students who are not attending their by-right school is calculated at the ward level by based on the school students are attending and not by student residence. The shade range is not identical across different student groups because the purpose of this visual is to show the shift of student ward when one measured by residence v. school location.

Economic and racial segregation (high school)

- Many high school students who are Black live in Wards 7 and 8 and attend school in Ward 5.
- Half the Hispanic/Latino high school students attend school in the same ward.
- 47 percent of white high school students attend a single high school (Jackson-Reed).



Source: Student level data obtained from the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Education.

Note: Share of students who are not attending their by-right school is calculated at the ward level by based on the school students are attending and not by student residence. The shade range is not identical across different student groups because the purpose of this visual is to show the shift of student ward when one measured by residence v. school location.

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Providers and programs

There are 150 different OST providers offering 474 different types of OST programs in the District of Columbia.

This is likely an undercount since we only included the programs we can verify and seats we can count. This count likely misses more CBOs (especially fully private programs) and some licensed child development centers offering OST seats.

| Source | Providers | Programs |
|---|-----------|----------|
| Community Based Organizations | 88 | 92 |
| Public Charter Schools and non-Title I DCPS schools | 58 | 58 |
| DCPS Title I Schools | 1 | 55 |
| Department of Parks and Recreation | 1 | 254 |
| DCPS Summer Programs | 1 | 14 |
| Department of Employment Services (MBSYEP) | 1 | 1 |
| Grand Total | 150 | 474 |

Source: Provider surveys conducted by the D.C. Policy Center, administrative data from DCPS for Title I schools, administrative data summaries from Department of Parks and Recreation, and administrative data summaries from the Department of Employment Services for the Marion Barry Summer Youth Employment Program.



Seat capacity

We estimate that there are 36,450 afterschool seats serving PK3 to grade 12 students.

In addition, there are 16,434 summer seats serving students in PK3 through grade 8, and 15,044 summer seats for high school students. (That number is 6,700 if MBSYEP is excluded).

| Grade Band | After School | Summer | Before School | Seasonal sports | Weekends | Seasonal Breaks | Single day school closures | Other |
|---------------------|--------------|--------|---------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------|
| PK3 through grade 8 | 30,360 | 16,434 | 9,655 | 7,698 | 5,547 | 4,134 | 2,695 | 2,754 |
| Grades 9 through 12 | 6,090 | 15,044 | 477 | 528 | 3,574 | 2,321 | 606 | 880 |

Source: Provider surveys conducted by the D.C. Policy Center, administrative data from DCPS for Title I schools, administrative data summaries from Department of Parks and Recreation, and administrative data summaries from the Department of Employment Services for the Marion Barry Summer Youth Employment Program.

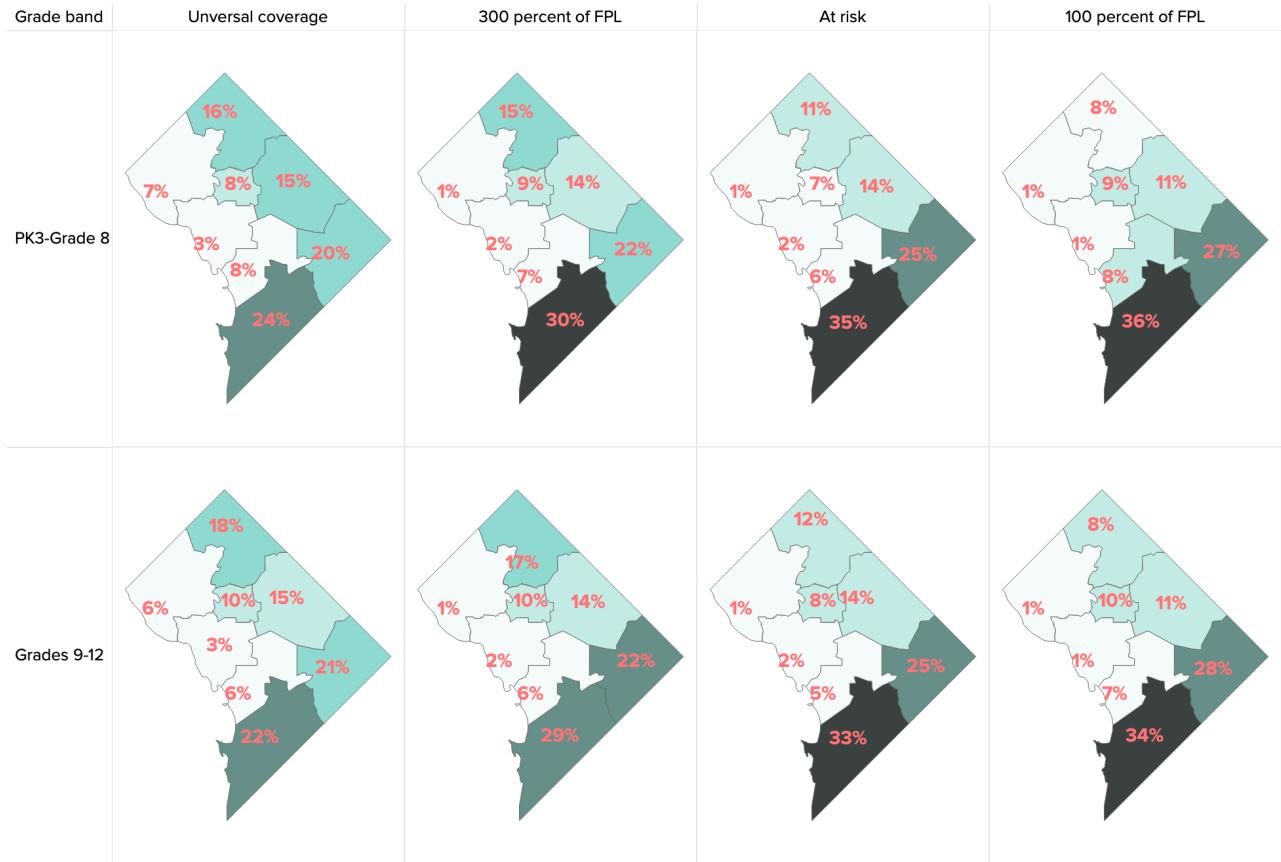
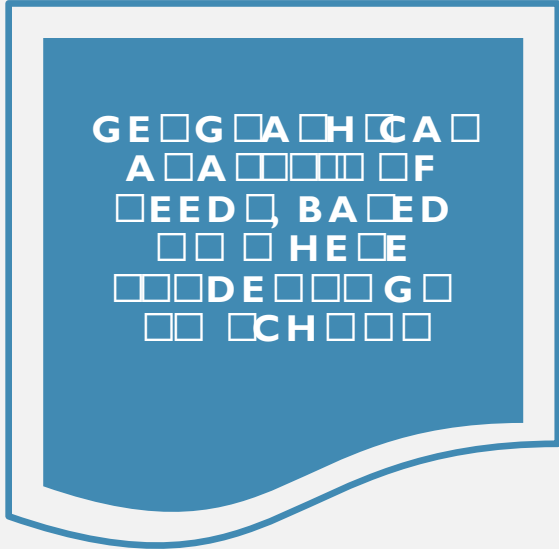


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| Metric | Definition | Estimated need | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------------|-------------|--------|
| | | Pre-K to grade 8 | Grades 9-12 | Total |
| Universal coverage | All children and youth in public schools* | 69,888 | 19,017 | 88,905 |
| Broad income targeting | Children and youth in public schools living in households under 300 percent of the FPL | 54,855 | 14,927 | 69,782 |
| “At risk” children and youth | Children and youth in public schools determined to be “at risk” for academic failure | 33,654 | 9,157 | 42,811 |
| Narrow income targeting | Children and youth in public schools living in households below the poverty line | 17,886 | 4,867 | 22,753 |



Source: Need estimates developed by the D.C. Policy Center using public school enrollment data provided by DME and children population by age group, CHIP eligibility, and SNAP eligibility data by Ward from KidsCount.



CHILDREN'S DEVELOPMENTAL GAINS FROM EARLY EDUCATION

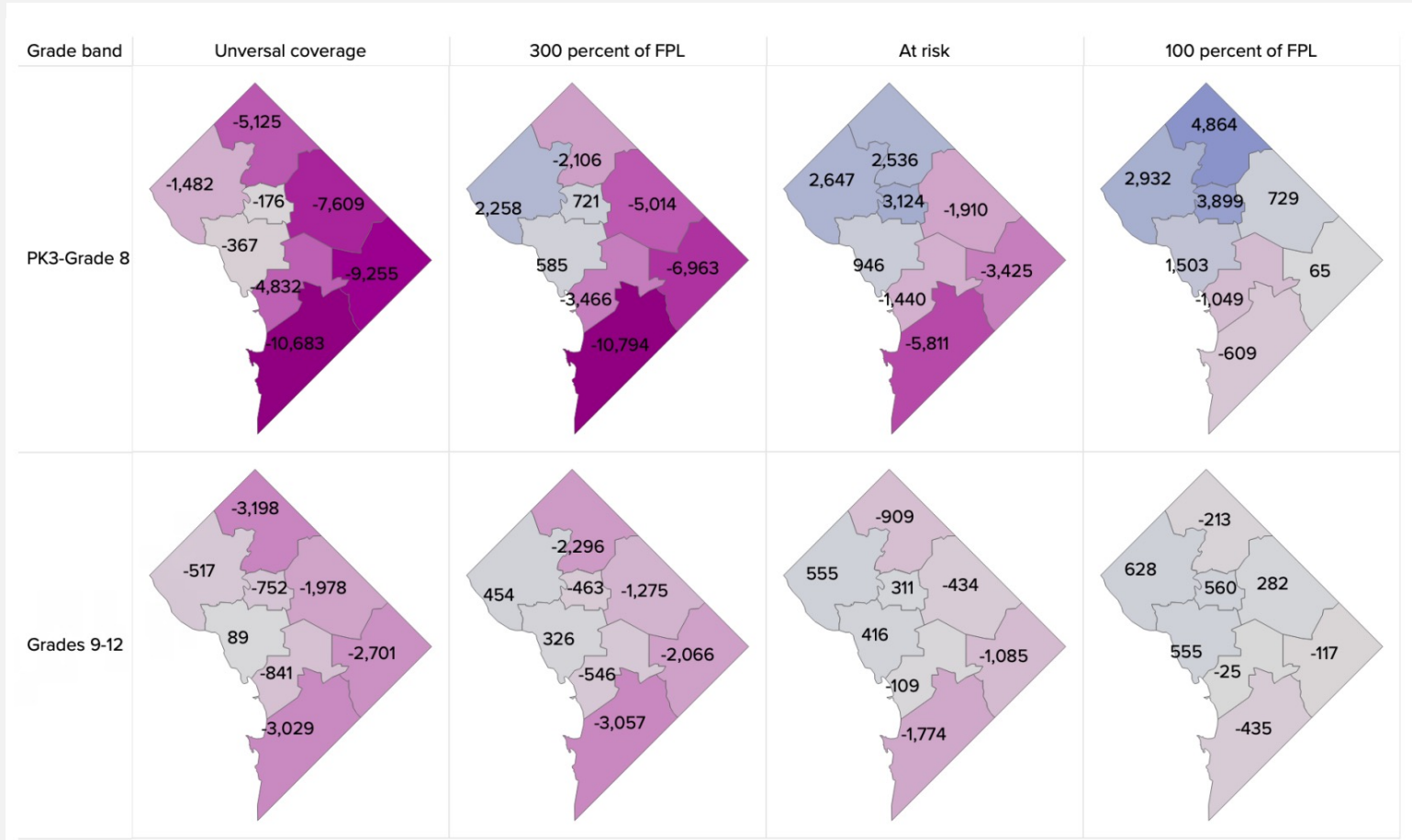
| Goal | Afterschool | | Summer | |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | PK3-Grade 8 | Grades 9-12 | PK3-Grade 8 | Grades 9-12 |
| Universal coverage | (39,528) | (12,927) | (53,454) | (3,974) |
| Broad income targeting | (24,777) | (8,923) | (38,708) | 116 |
| At-risk | (3,332) | (3,029) | (17,258) | 5,924 |
| Narrow income targeting | 2,334 | 1,235 | (1,592) | 10,188 |

Source: Analyses developed by the D.C. Policy Center.

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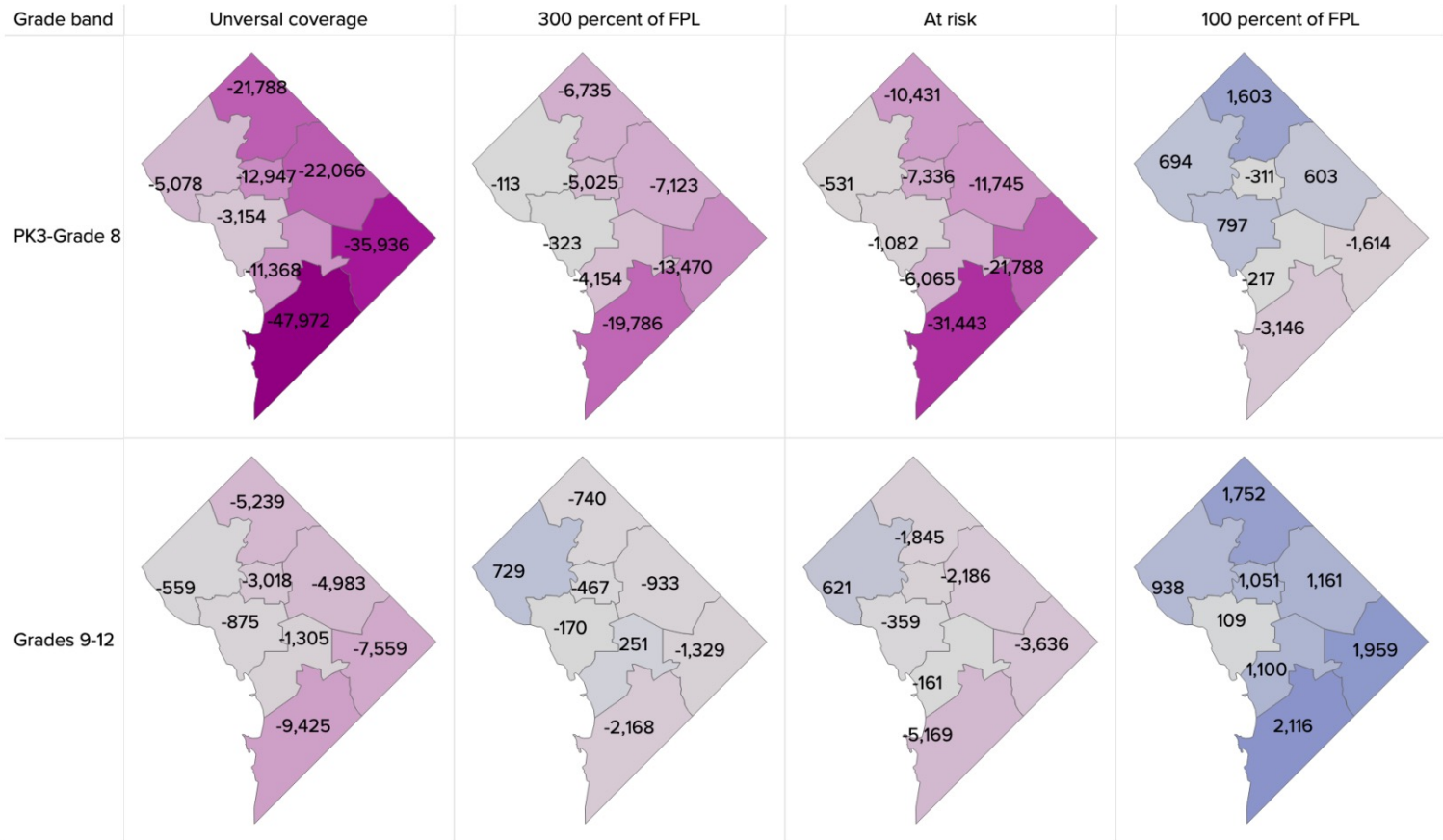
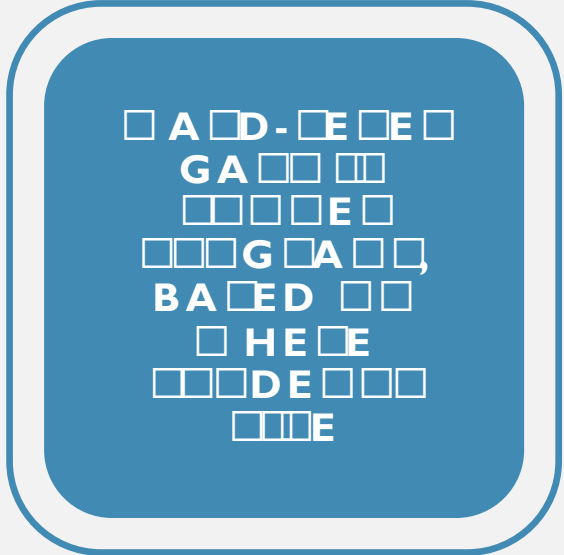


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Source: Need estimates and capacity data combined by the D.C. Policy Center.

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Source: Need estimates and capacity data combined by the D.C. Policy Center.

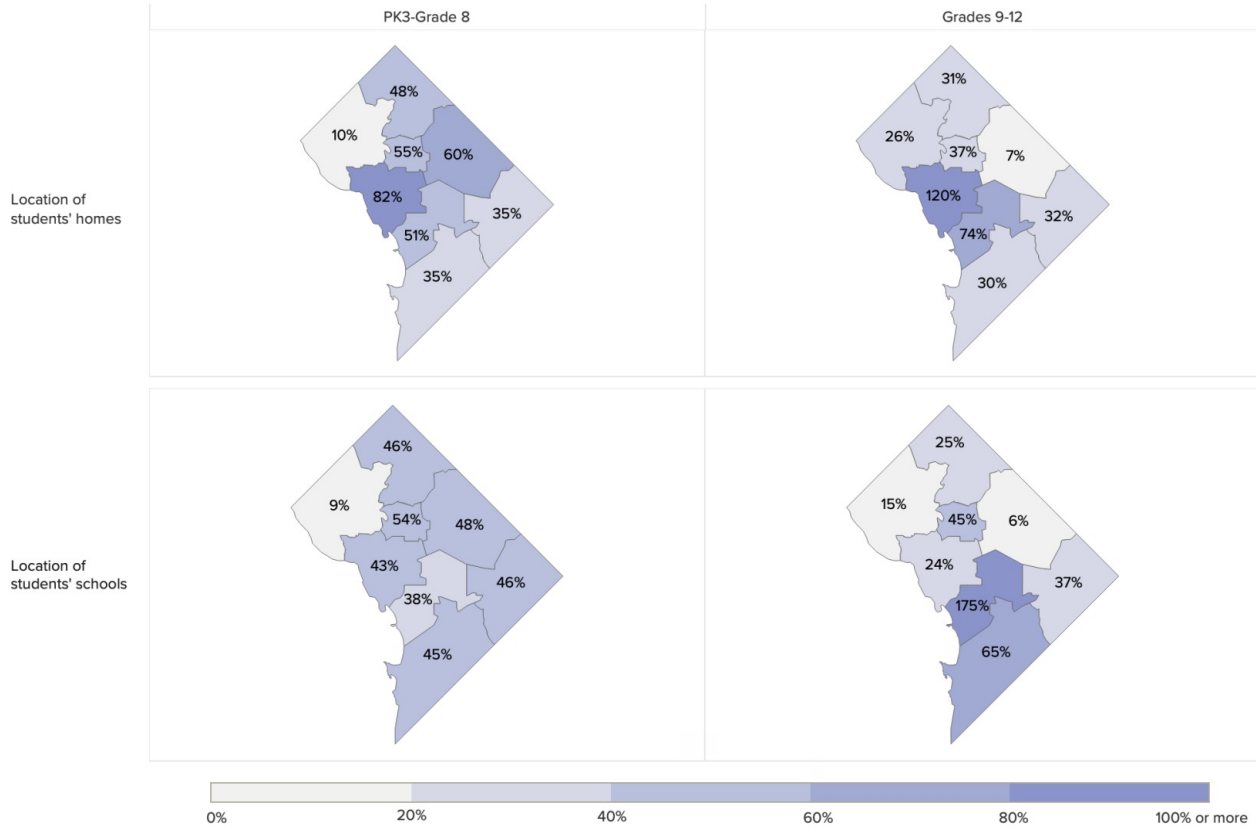
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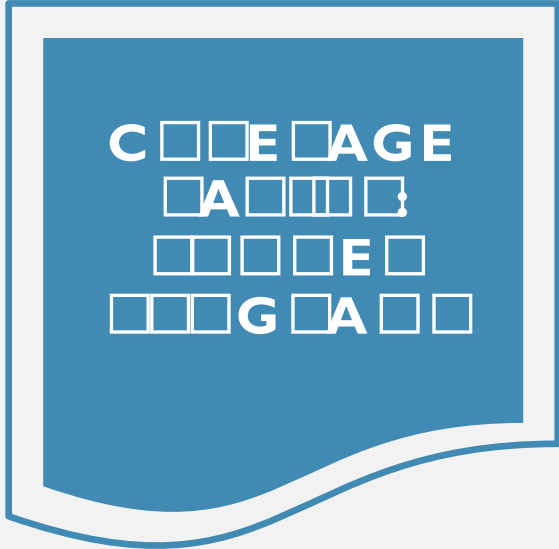
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CAPACITY
ANALYSIS
AFRICAN-AMERICAN



Source: Public school student counts by their ward of residence obtained from the DME, and capacity data compiled by the D.C. Policy Center. **D.C. POLICY CENTER** Education Policy Initiative

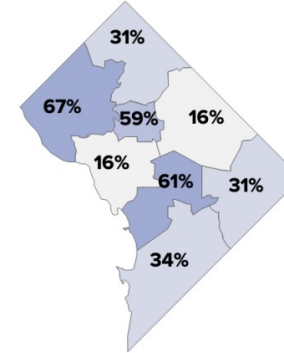
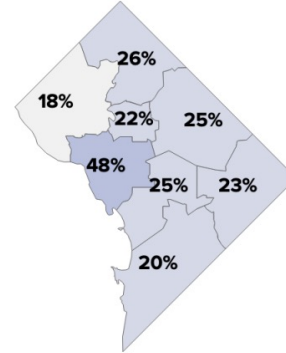


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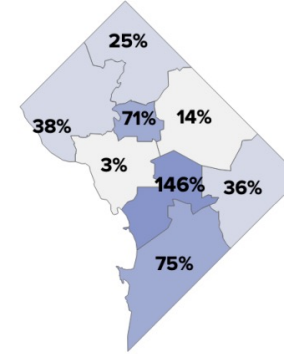
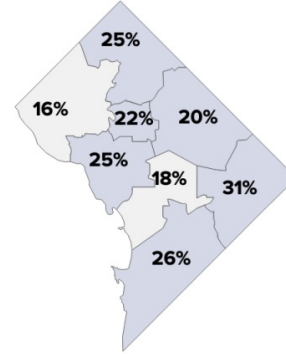
PK3-Grade 8

Grades 9-12

Location of students' homes



Location of students' schools



Source: Public school student counts by their ward of residence obtained from the DME and capacity data compiled by the D.C. Policy Center.

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COMMUNITY ACTION CENTER OF EAST 333 GRADE 8 AFFECTIVE CHANGES

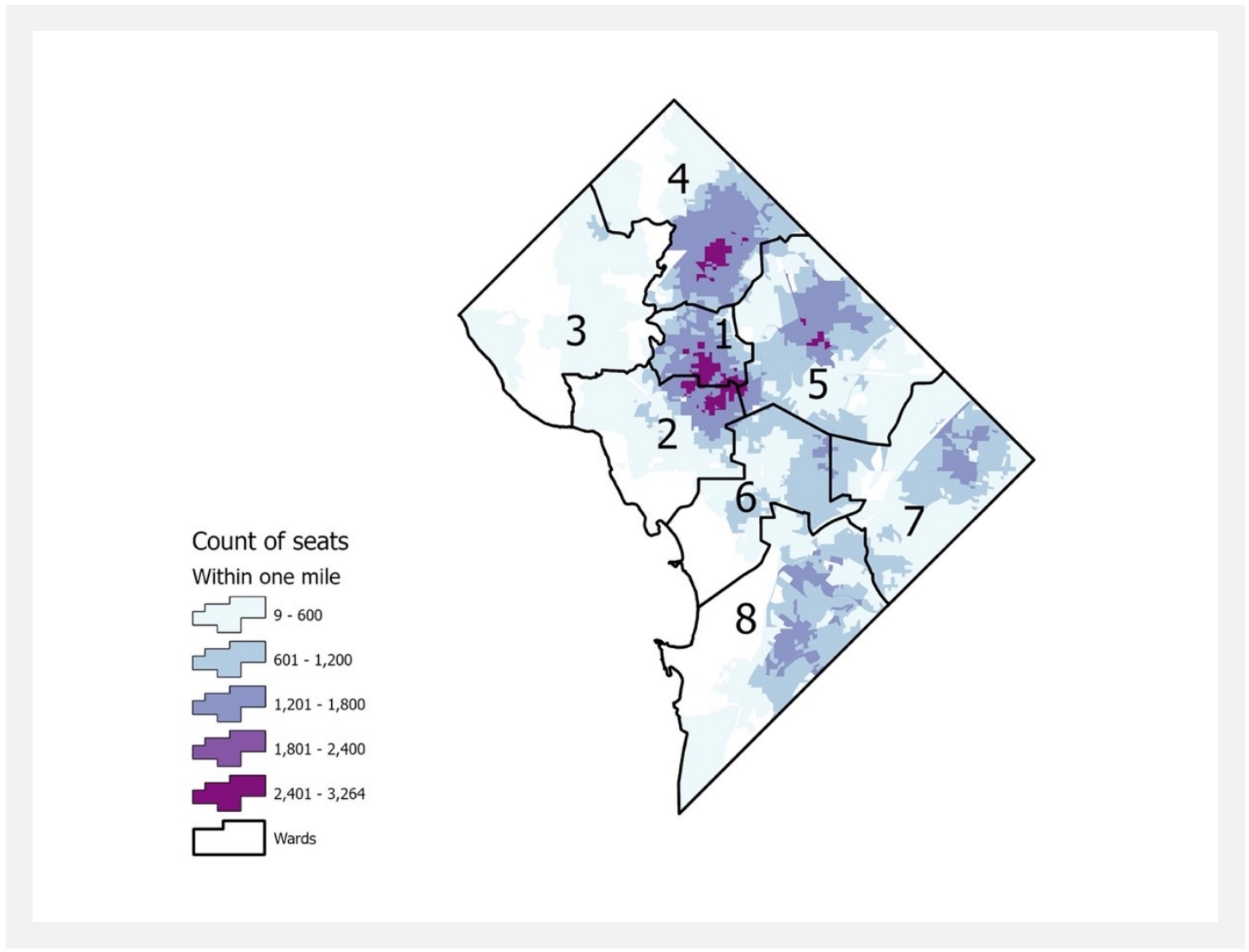
| | D.C. | Ward 1 | Ward 2 | Ward 3 | Ward 4 | Ward 5 | Ward 6 | Ward 7 | Ward 8 |
|------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Under 0.25 miles | 38 | 46 | 59 | 2 | 48 | 51 | 30 | 34 | 34 |
| Under 0.50 miles | 197 | 264 | 428 | 15 | 284 | 191 | 174 | 150 | 188 |
| Under 0.75 miles | 502 | 765 | 1,027 | 54 | 734 | 450 | 440 | 389 | 458 |
| Under 1.0 mile | 948 | 1,502 | 1,805 | 118 | 1,356 | 894 | 807 | 729 | 870 |
| Under 1.5 miles | 2,164 | 3,577 | 3,200 | 284 | 2,789 | 2,480 | 1,758 | 1,644 | 2,026 |
| Under 2.0 miles | 3,632 | 5,930 | 4,788 | 574 | 4,320 | 4,480 | 3,399 | 2,780 | 3,365 |



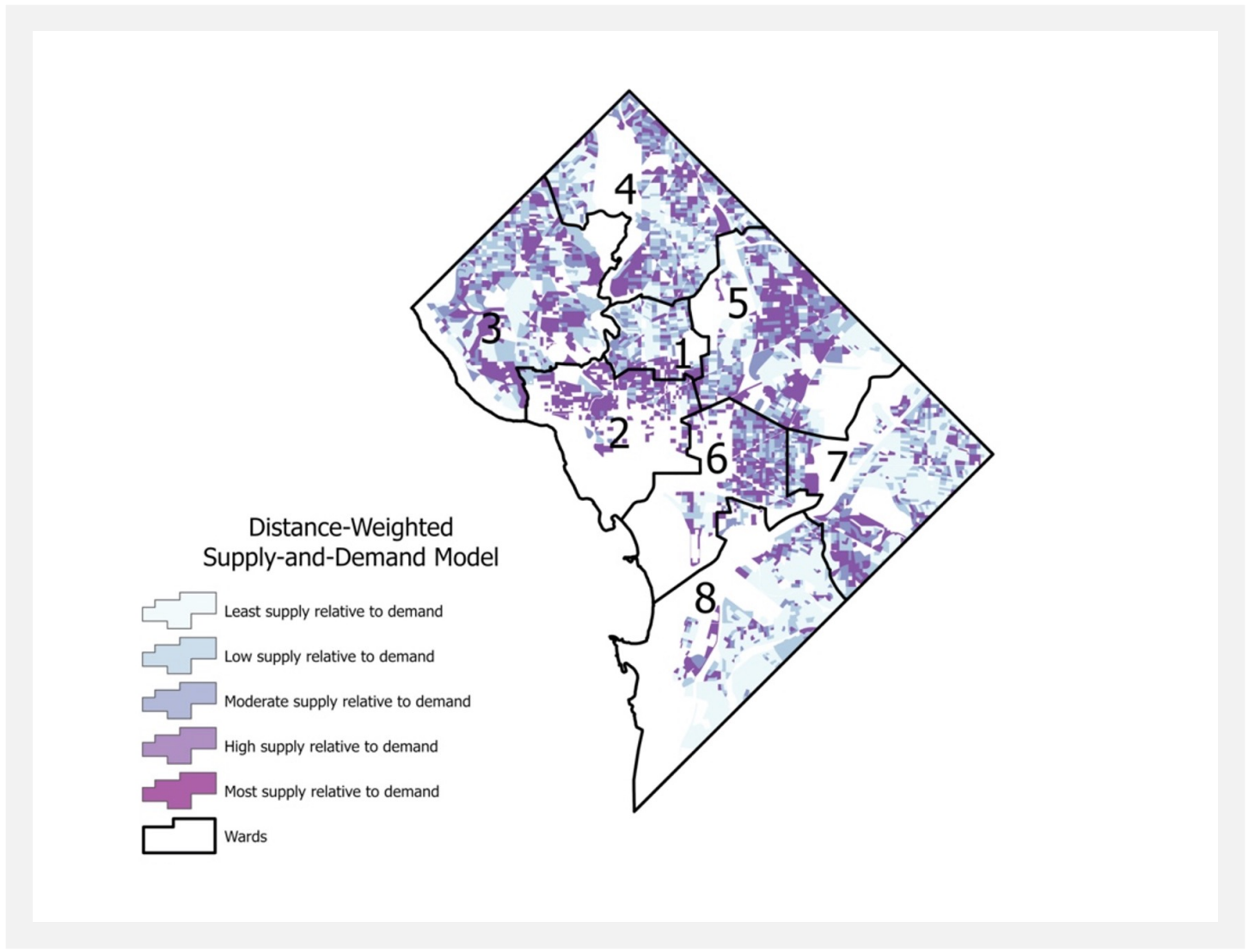
Source: Student level data provided by DME, and provider data compiled and geocoded by the D.C. Policy Center.



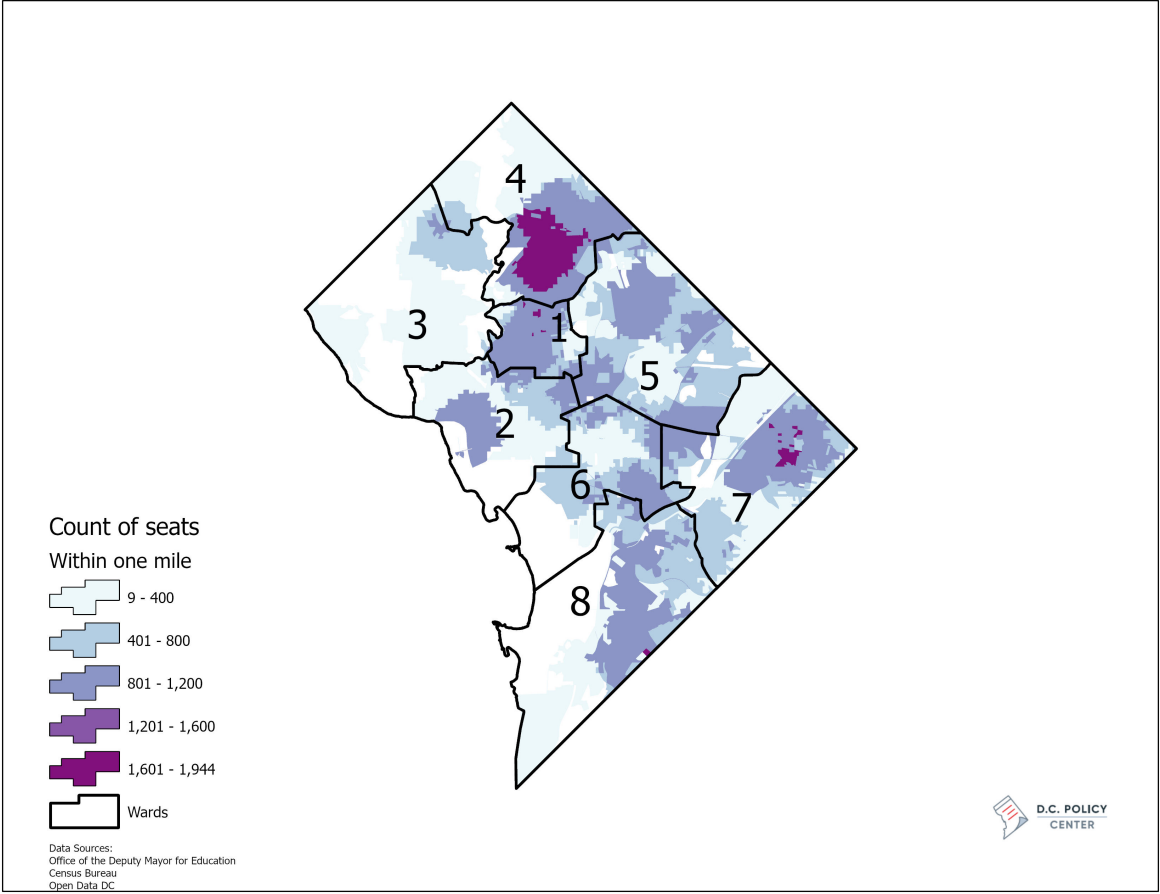
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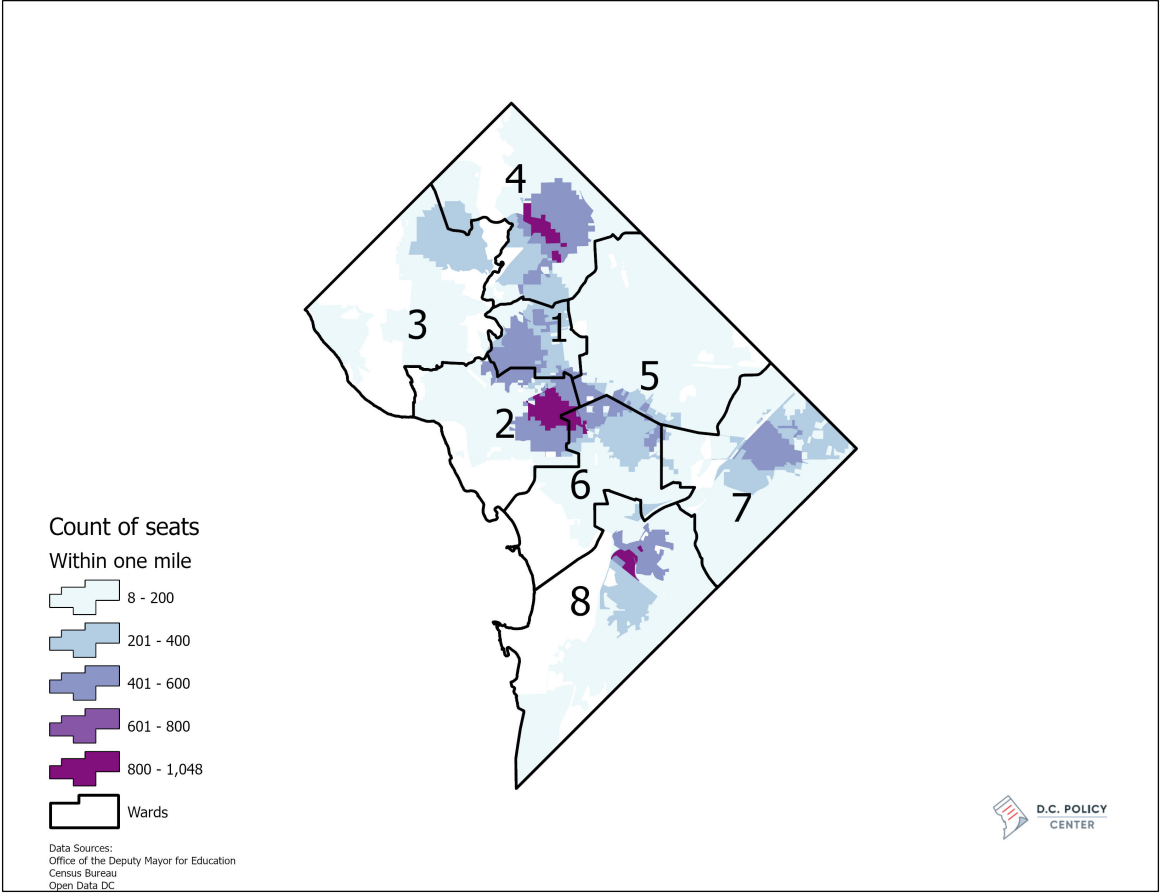
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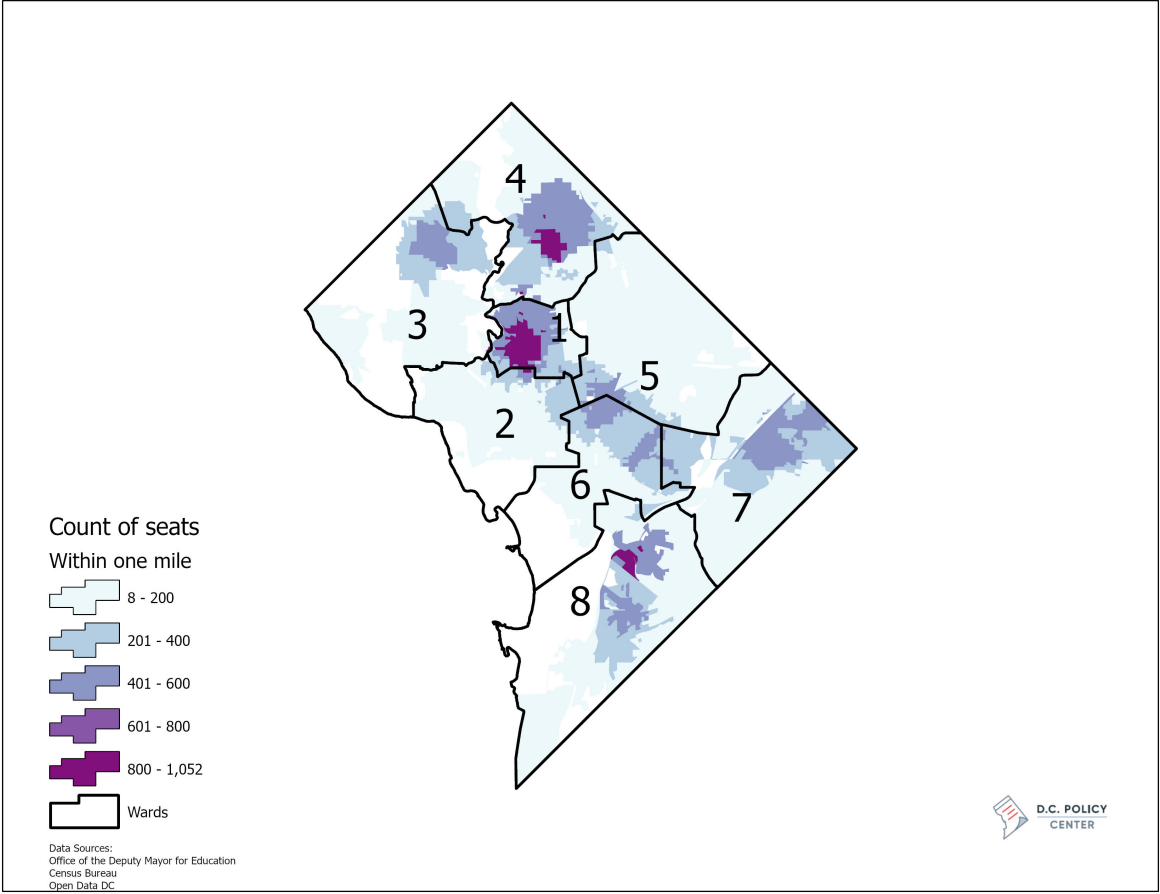
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Provider concerns

Staffing, especially delayed clearance, and less interest in part-time in person work, need to increase wages.

Funding, especially the mismatch between when CBOs receive funds and have to provide services, volatility of funding, and trouble securing space for programming.

Rising costs including inflation, insurance costs, and salaries.

Enrollment and attendance which have declined post-pandemic.

Changing needs of students, including socioemotional support, economic hardship, and academic support.



EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICIES
AND GOVERNANCE



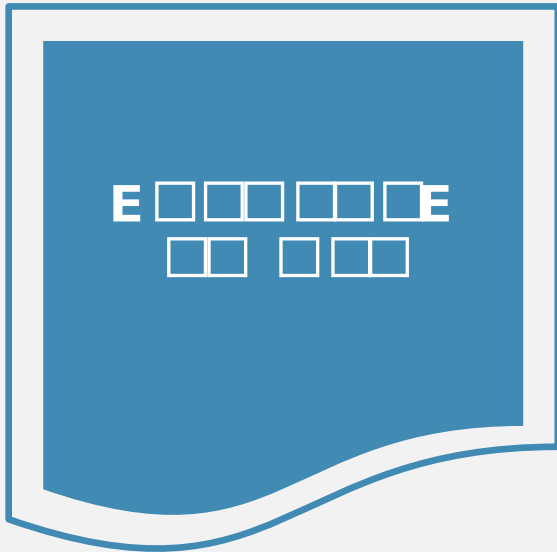
Parent surveys and listening sessions

Two parent surveys were conducted by DC PAVE (one in English, one in Spanish). The survey was disseminated to 200 households, representative of D.C., and 181 households, representing 318 children, responded. Those who completed the survey were given a \$50 gift certificate as an incentive.

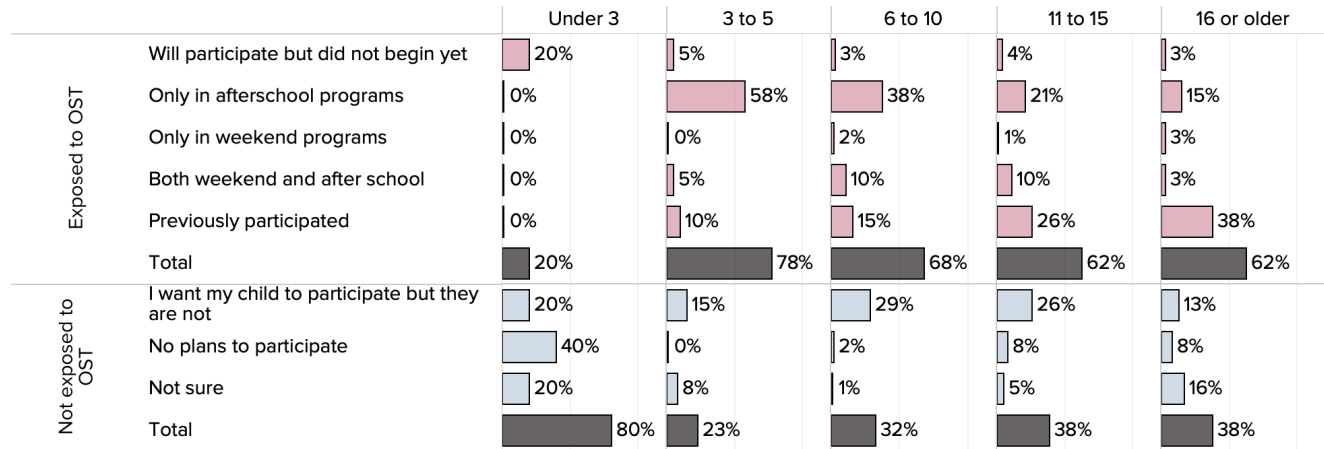
The D.C. Policy Center conducted a listening session on the experience of parents with OST programs on October 29, 2022, at the PAVE Office. Approximately 30 parents or guardians--all members of PAVE's citywide board—attended.

The D.C. Policy Center also received summary results of five parent listening sessions conducted by Georgetown students in conjunction with DC Action.

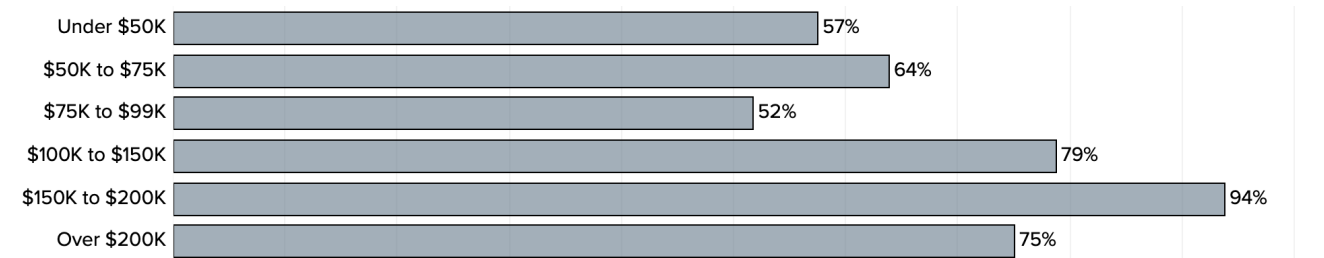




Exposure to OST by age group

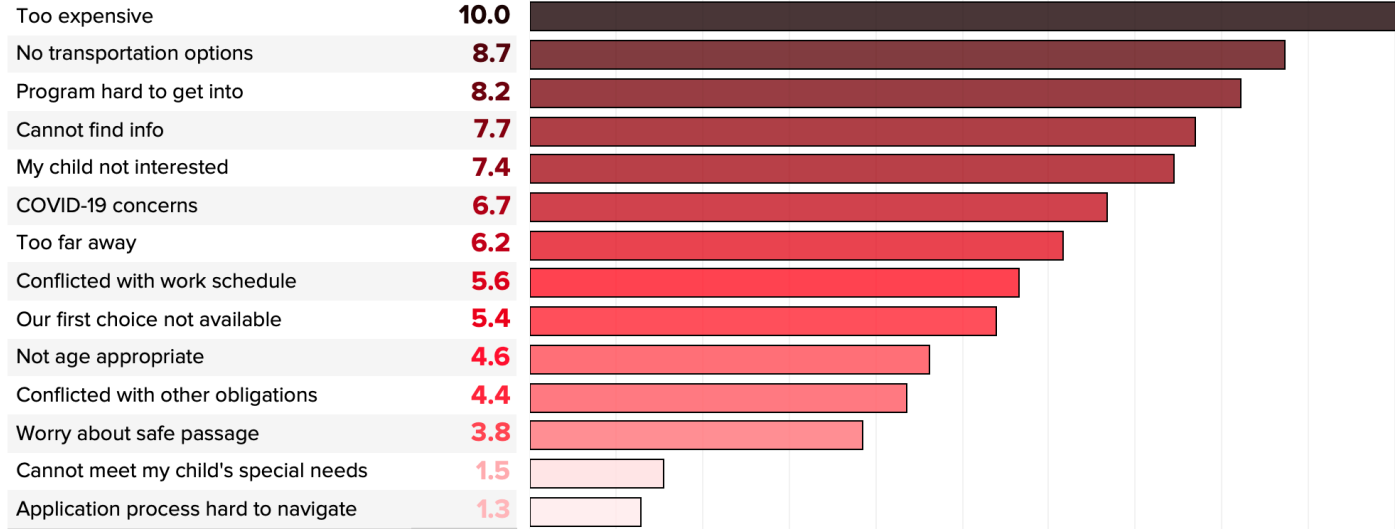


Exposure to OST by household income



Source: Parent survey conducted by PAVE.

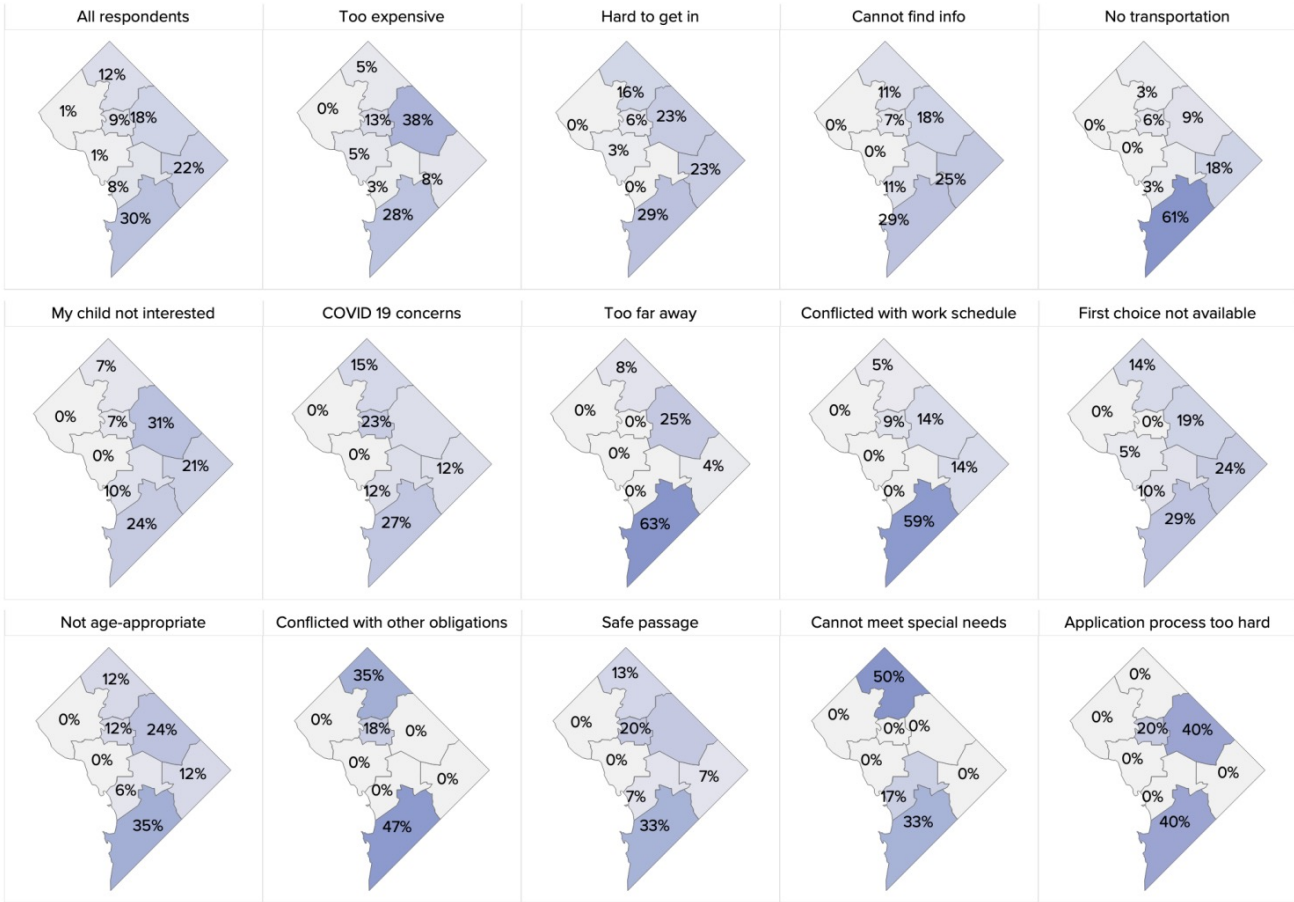
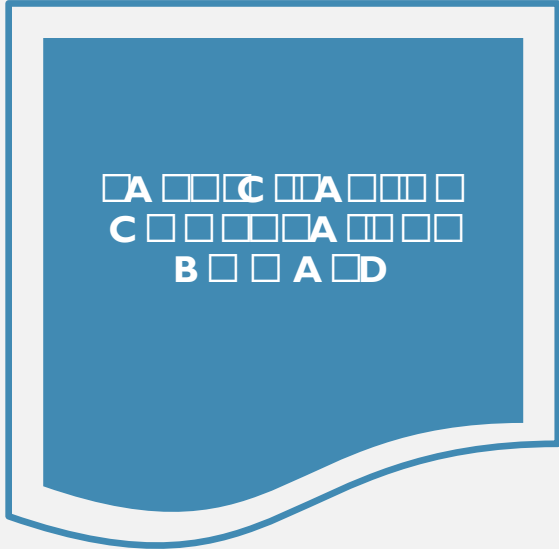




Source: Parent survey conducted by PAVE

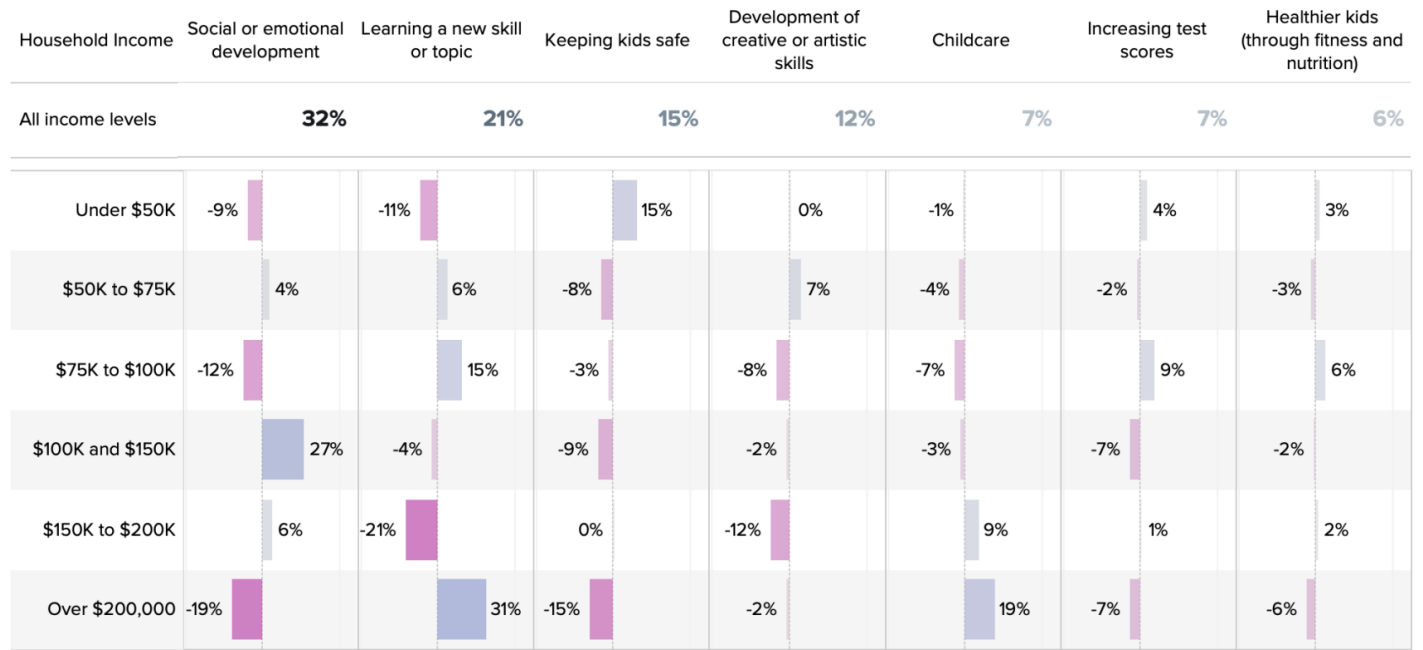
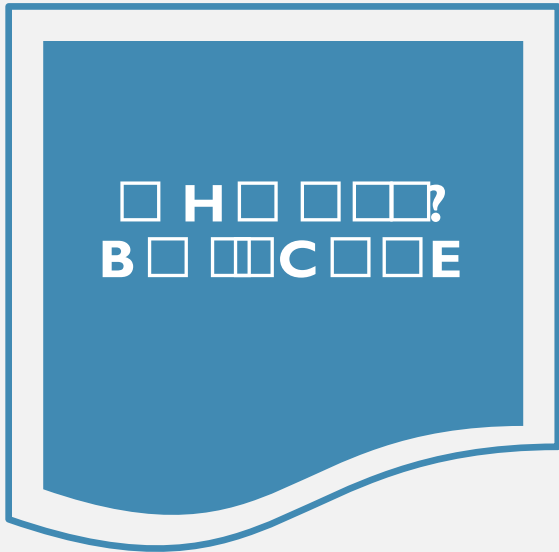
Note: Responses are ranked by frequency on a scale of 0 to 10 with the highest frequency response set at 10.





Source: Parent survey conducted by PAVE
Note: Responses are ranked by frequency on a scale of 0 to 10 with the highest frequency response set at 10.

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Source: Parent survey conducted by PAVE.

Note: Responses are ranked by frequency on a scale of 0 to 10 with the highest frequency response set at 10.

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Most mentioned parent concerns



Transportation is the most mentioned parent concern, followed by safety and health. Other concerns include cost, curriculum, and teacher quality.



A significant concern is the quality of the neighborhood, including safety and crime rates. Parents also worry about the quality of the school and the availability of resources.



The quality of the school is a major concern, with parents focusing on curriculum, teacher quality, and school safety. Other concerns include the availability of resources and the quality of the neighborhood.



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Recommendations for further research and action

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| C  | <p>C Recommendation 3: [Placeholder text]</p> |
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|  | <p>Recommendation 5: [Placeholder text]</p> |



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