

# Madison Out-of- School Time (MOST) Survey Raw Data Report

Education Committee  
Presentation  
January 2015





MOT

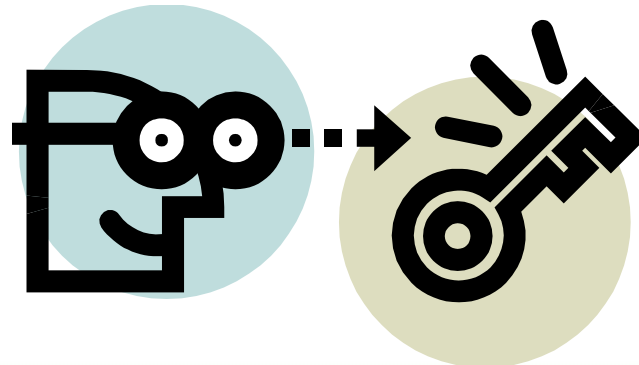


MADISON OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME

INITIATIVE

# Survey Purpose

- To develop an understanding of the landscape of Madison's current OST programs in order to better understand Madison's opportunities for growth and development
- Help MOST determine its initial priorities



MOST

# Data Workgroup Team

Dane County

City of Madison

Goodman Community Center

Kennedy Heights Neighborhood Center

MMSD/MSCR

Madison Public Library

United Way

Urban League of Greater Madison

Wisconsin Youth Company

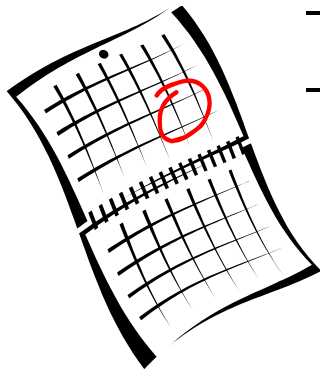
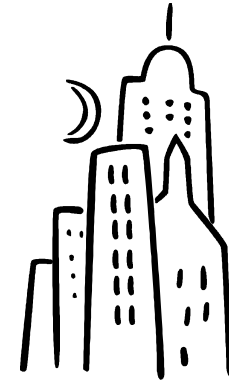
YMCA of Dane County



# Survey Design

- Leveraged models from other cities
- Organized by school attendance area
- Collected 14 data points
- Specific point in time:

- Elementary age programs (March 24-28, 2014)
- Middle and high school age programs (March 3-29, 2014)



# Methodology

- 170 organizations received survey
- 158 organizations responded
- 84 completed all or part of the survey



# Data Limitations

- Like other communities that have attempted to gather data on the availability of OST programs as a first step in building an OST system, Madison faced several challenges in collecting and analyzing the data.
- Similar challenges are described in national research reports such as RAND Corporation's *Hours of Opportunity, Volume 2: The Power of Data to Improve After-School Programs Citywide*.

“Cities often lacked fundamental facts about OST programs and what information they did have was usually inaccurate before they built a data management system.”

*Hours of Opportunity, Volume 2: The Power of Data to Improve After-School Programs Citywide*, RAND Corporation, 2010



# Data Limitations

- Inability to collect unduplicated numbers across organizations
- Variation in data collection across programs



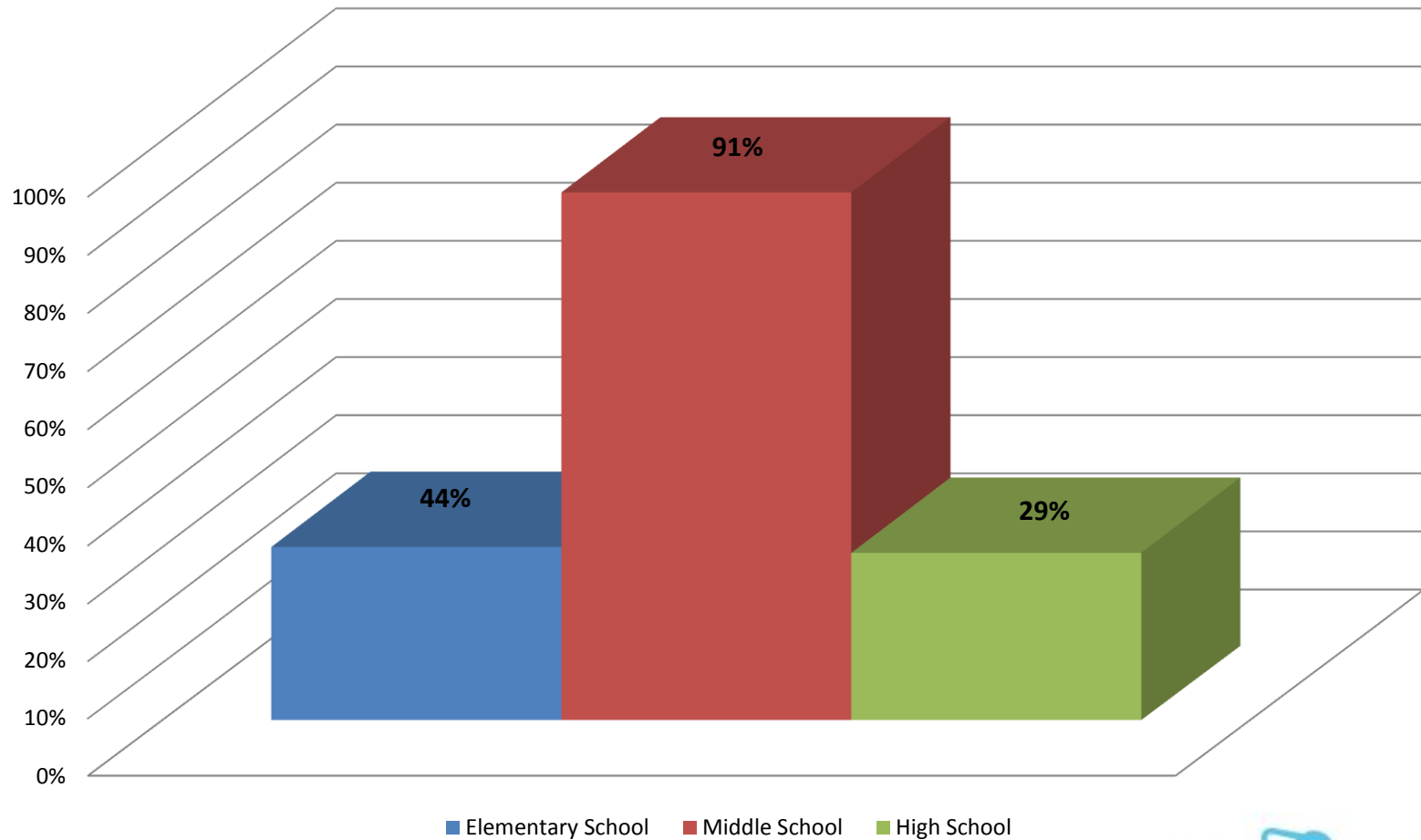
# Data Challenges

- Diversity of programs
- Geocoding by elementary, middle and high school attendance area
- Geographical variance among school attendance areas
- Categorizing programs

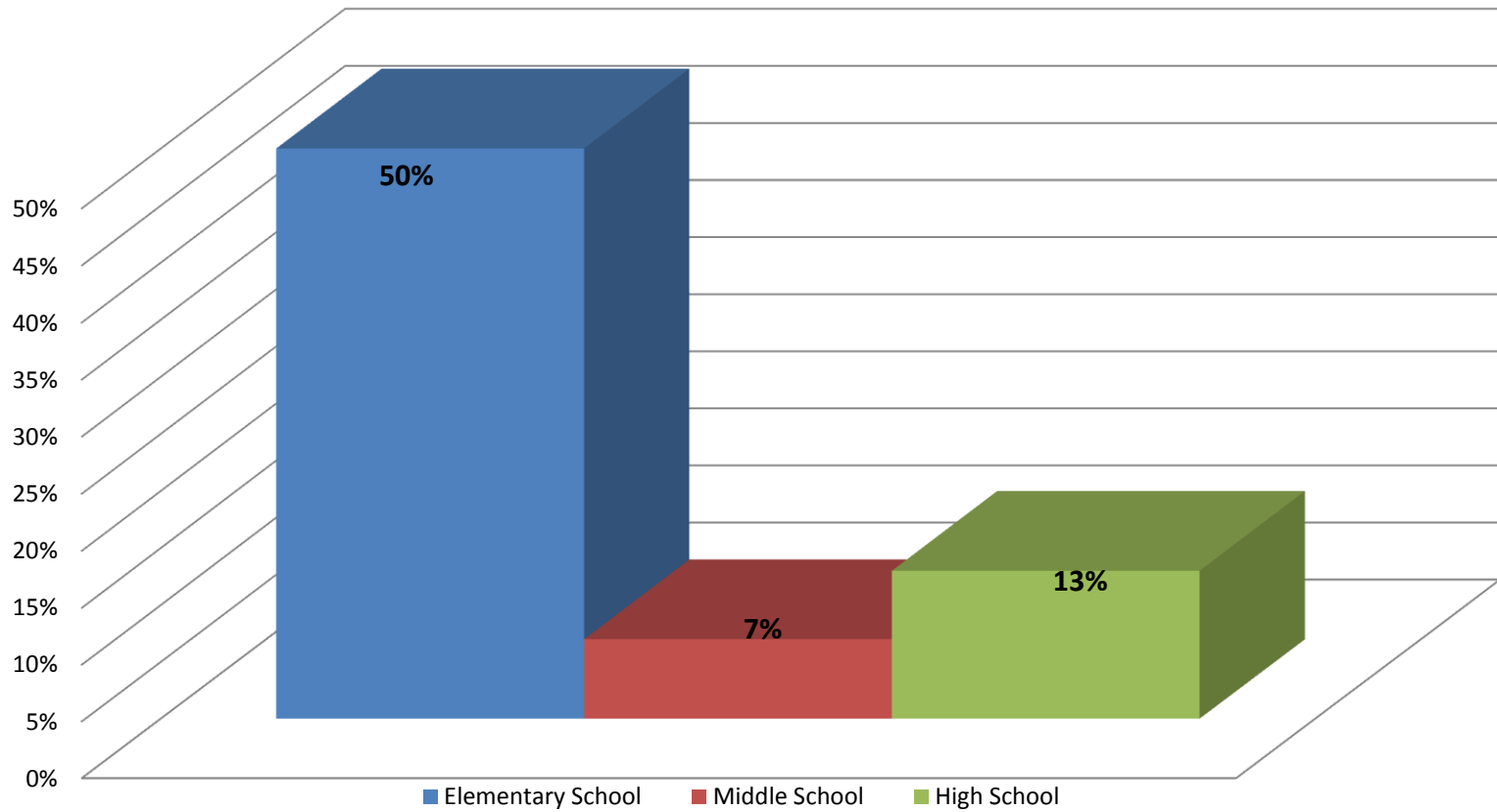
# Program Categories

- Comprehensive OST Programs
- Partnership OST Programs
- Occasional Programs
- Arts and Cultural Programs
- Sports

# Total Enrollment in Comprehensive OST Programs by Grade Level



# Programs Charging a Fee by Grade Level

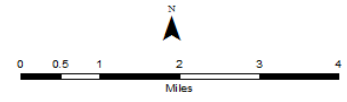
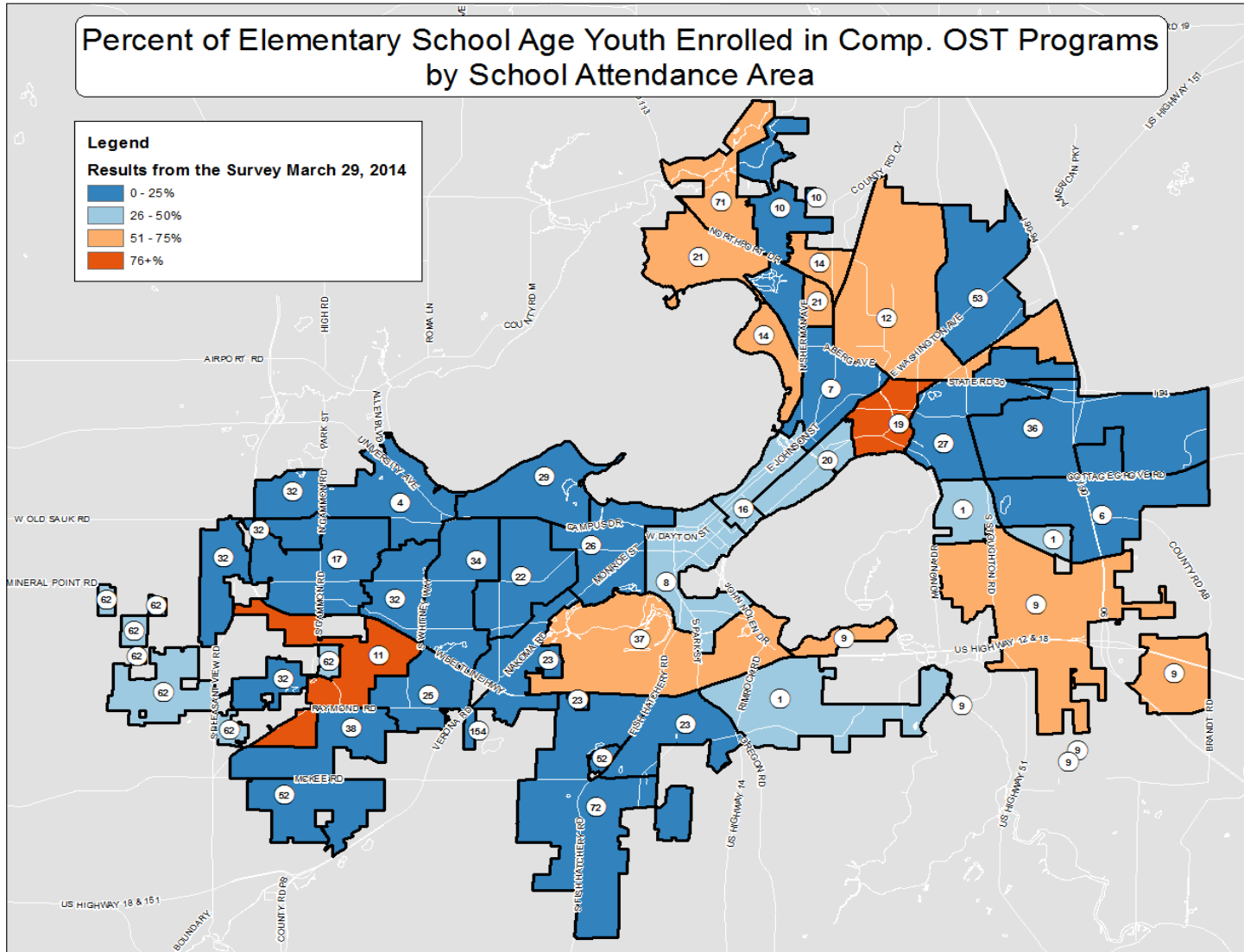


# Percent of Elementary School Age Youth Enrolled in Comp. OST Programs by School Attendance Area

## Legend

Results from the Survey March 29, 2014

- 0 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76+%



Attendance Area Number	Attendance Area Name	Attendance Area Enrollment
1	Allie	388
4	Crestwood	395
6	Elvehjem	438
7	Emerson	358
8	Franklin	356
9	Glendale	423
10	Gompers	259
11	Falk	270
12	Hawthorne	375
14	Lakeview	282
16	Lapham	237
17	Muir	405
19	Lowell	314
20	Marquette	241
21	Mendota	279
22	Midvale	445
23	Thoreau	389
25	Orchard Ridge	313
26	Randall	379
27	Schenk	422
29	Shorewood	465
32	Stephens	476
34	VanHise	396
36	Kennedy	573
37	Lincoln	389
38	Huegel	460
52	Chavez	638
53	Sandburg	381
62	Olson	447
71	Lindbergh	238
72	Leopold	678
154	Allied Attendance	<Null>





# Key Findings

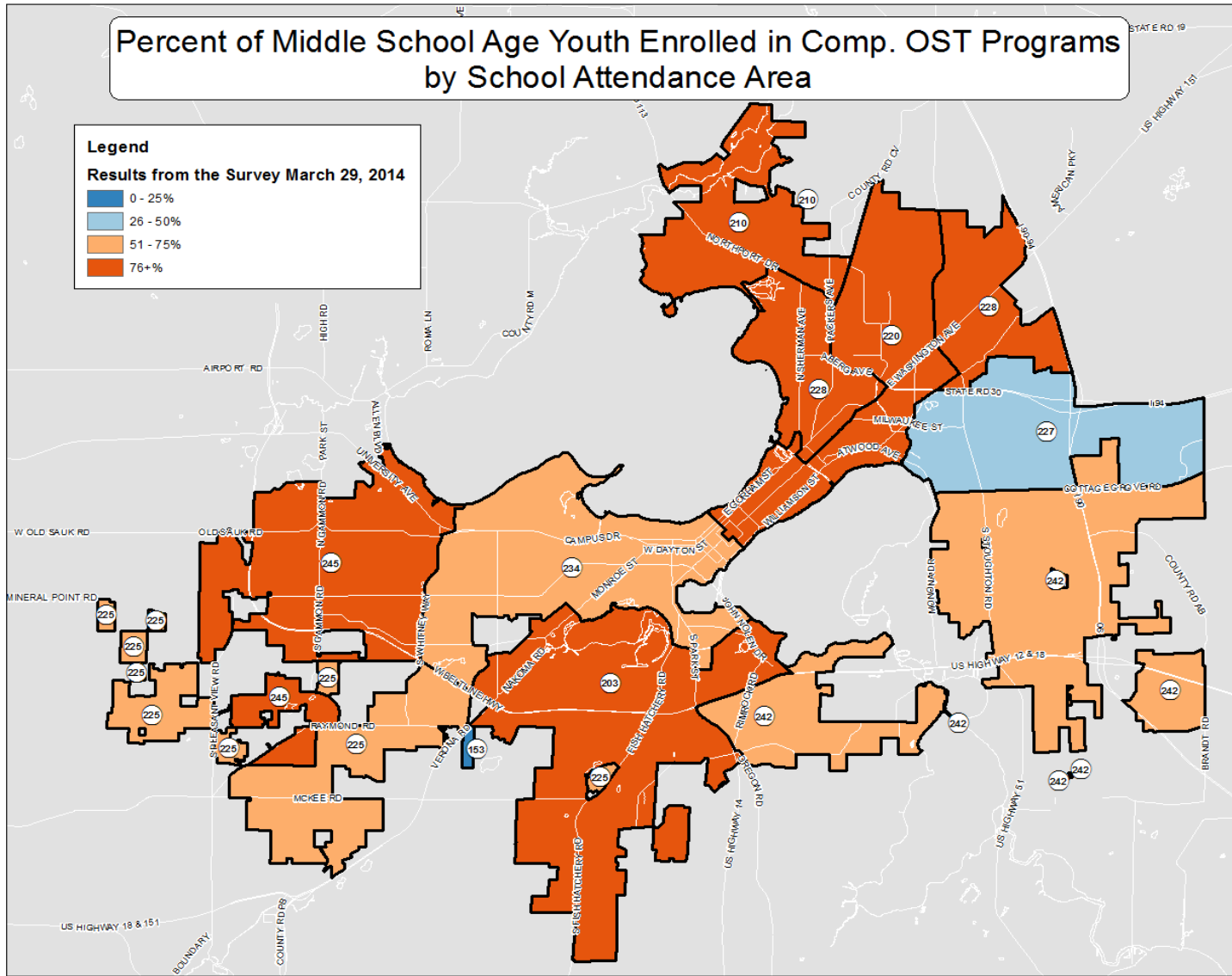
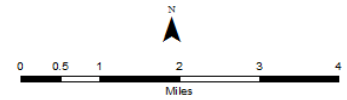
- Approximately 44% of elementary age children and youth participated in comprehensive after-school programs during the week of March 24-28, 2014
- Approximately 37% of children participating in comprehensive after-school programs were from low-income households during the week of March 24-28, 2014

# Percent of Middle School Age Youth Enrolled in Comp. OST Programs by School Attendance Area

**Legend**

Results from the Survey March 29, 2014

- 0 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76+%



Attendance Area Number	Attendance Area Name	Attendance Area Enrollment
153	Allied Attendance	<Null>
203	Cherokee	509
210	BlackHawk	396
220	O'Keefe	445
225	Toki	523
227	Whitehorse	468
228	Sherman	421
234	Hamilton	794
242	Sennett	607
245	Jefferson	550

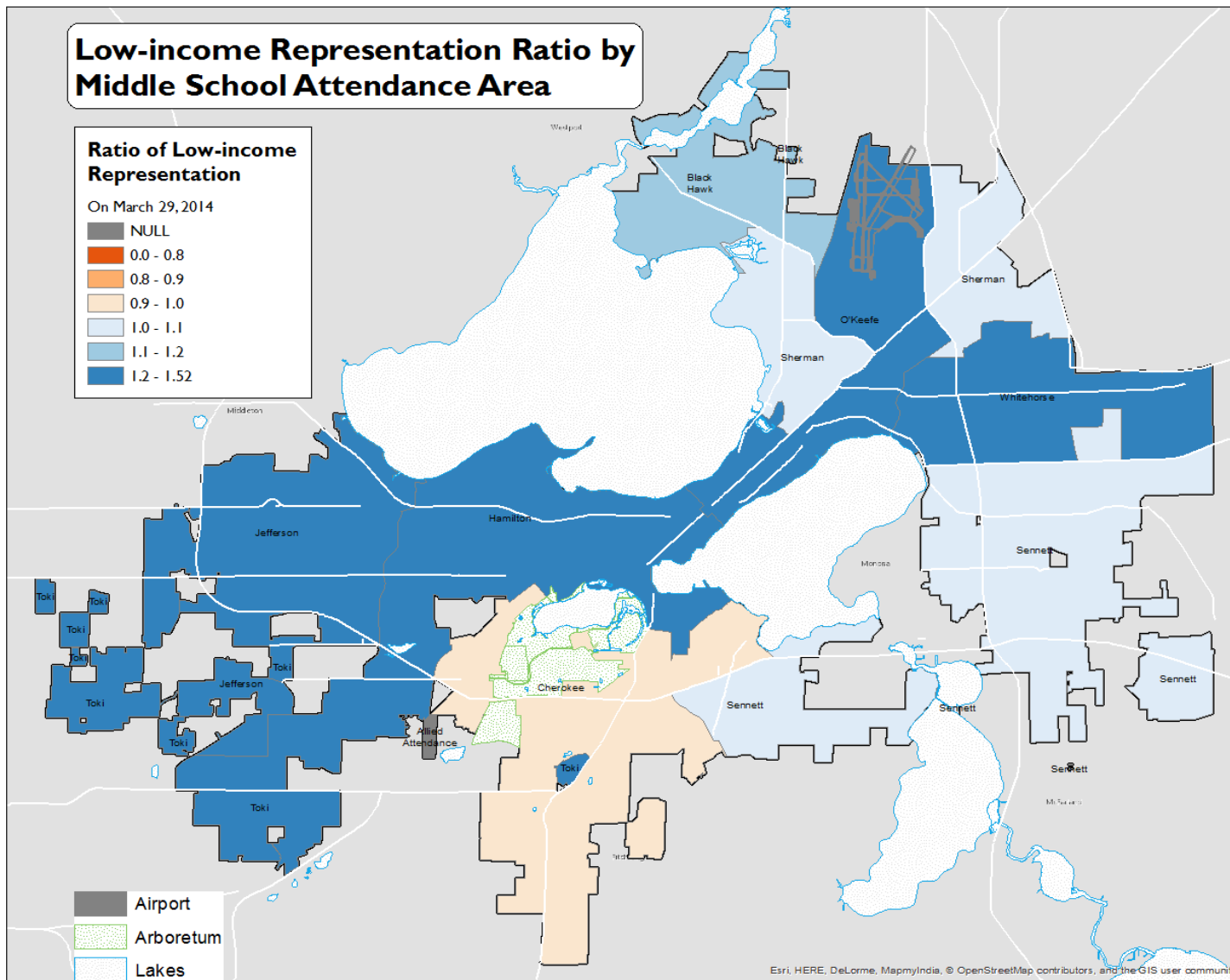
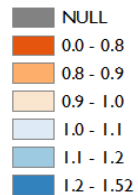




## Low-income Representation Ratio by Middle School Attendance Area

### Ratio of Low-income Representation

On March 29, 2014



Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

### Explanation

The low-income representation ratio indicates the similarity between the proportion of low-income students enrolled in OST programs and the proportion of low-income students attending schools in a school attendance area.

A value below 1.00 indicates that the percent of low-income students attending OST programs in the area is lower than the percent of students attending schools in the same area. A value above 1.00 indicates the inverse.

### How to use the map

Darker colors indicate an increase in the difference between the percent of low-income students attending OST programming and schools in the same attendance area. For example, the darkest orange color indicates the percent of OST students who are low-income in the area is at least 20% lower than the percent of students attending schools that are low-income. The darkest blue color indicates the inverse.

### Highlight

All middle school attendance areas, except Cherokee, have a ratio value above 1.0.

Five of the nine attendance areas have a ratio value greater than 1.2.

Prepared by Kristian Chavira,  
Madison Metropolitan School District  
Research & Program Evaluation Office

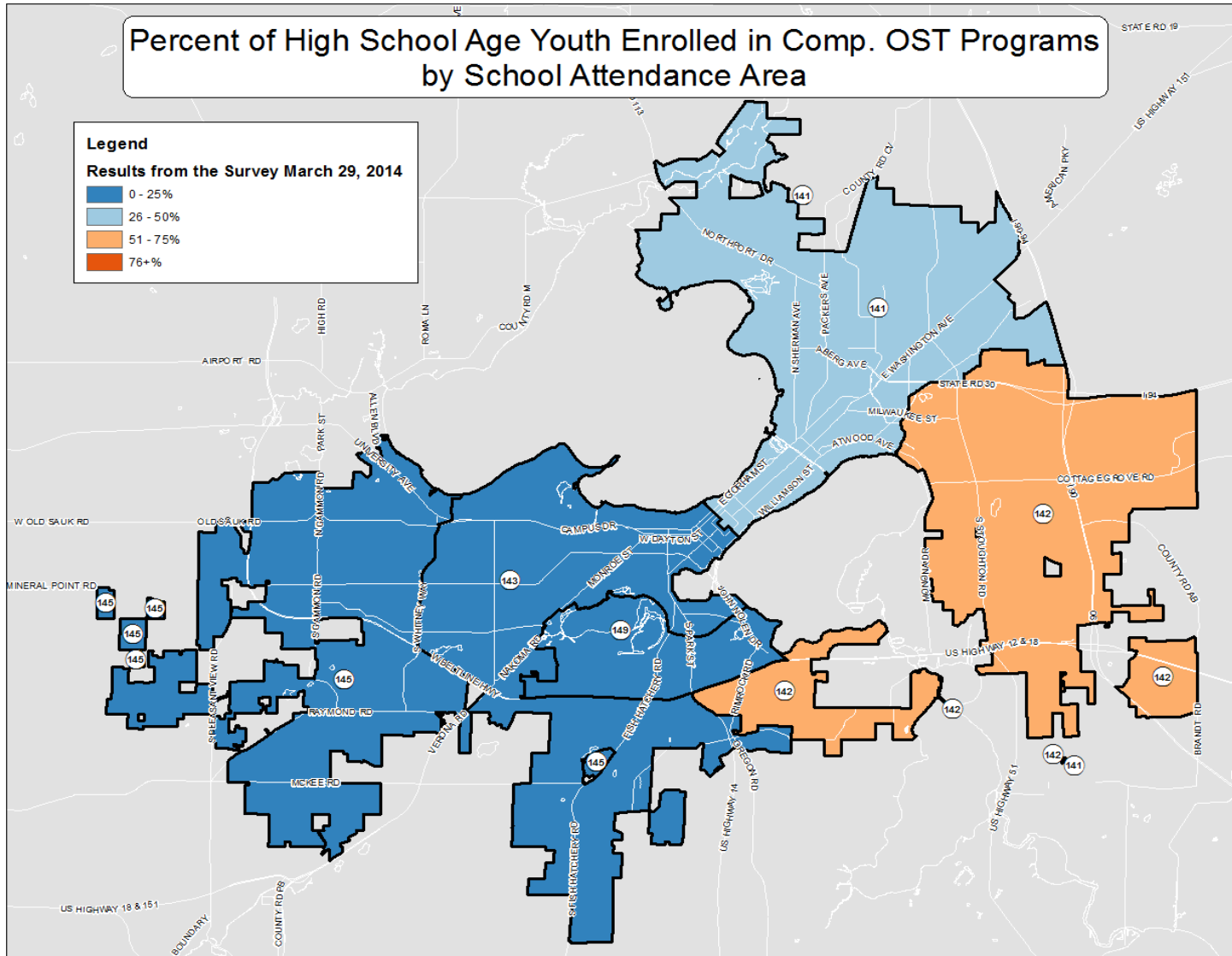
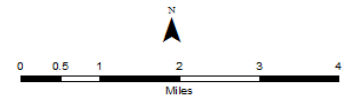
# Key Findings

- Approximately 91% of middle school age youth were enrolled in a comprehensive OST program during the sample period of March 3-29, 2014.
- Middle school youth often participate in more than one OST programs and unduplicated counts across organizations are not possible without a management information system

# Percent of High School Age Youth Enrolled in Comp. OST Programs by School Attendance Area

**Legend**  
**Results from the Survey March 29, 2014**

- 0 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76+%



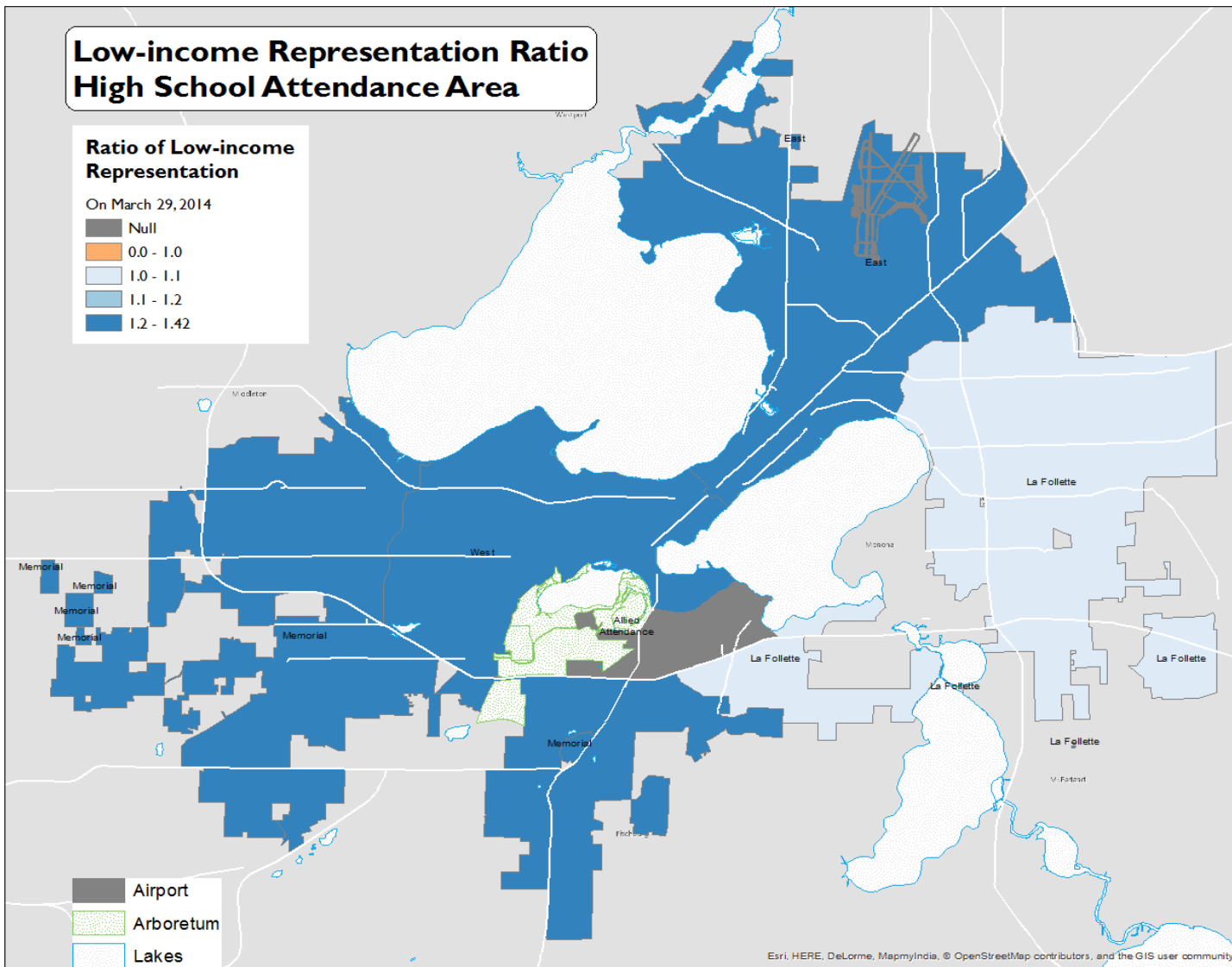
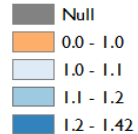
Attendance Area Number	Attendance Area Name	Attendance Area Enrollment
141	East	1604
142	LaFollette	1478
143	West	2035
145	Memorial	1834
149	Allied Attendance	<Null>



## Low-income Representation Ratio High School Attendance Area

### Ratio of Low-income Representation

On March 29, 2014



Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

### Explanation

The low-income representation ratio indicates the similarity between the proportion of low-income students enrolled in OST programs and the proportion of low-income students attending schools in a school attendance area.

A value below 1.00 indicates that the percent of low-income students attending OST programs in the area is lower than the percent of students attending schools in the same area. A value above 1.00 indicates the inverse.

### How to use the map

Darker colors indicate an increase in the difference between the percent of low-income students attending OST programming and schools in the same attendance area. For example, the darkest orange color indicates the percent of OST students who are low-income in the area is at least 20% lower than the percent of students attending schools that are low-income. The darkest blue color indicates the inverse.

### Highlight

All high school attendance areas have a ratio value above 1.0.

Prepared by Kristian Chavira,  
Madison Metropolitan School District  
Research & Program Evaluation Office



# OST Program Components by Grade Level

School Attendance Area	Academic Support	Child Care	Enrichment Arts Culture	Youth Leadership	Recreation Fitness	Sports	Youth Development	Youth Employment
Number of Elementary Programs	71	35	65	57	54	47	55	NA
% of all Elementary OST Programs with Component	93%	46%	86%	75%	71%	62%	72%	NA
Number of Middle School programs	58	NA	48	51	31	24	65	13
% of all Middle School OST Programs with Component	79%	NA	66%	70%	42%	33%	89%	18%
Number of programs	24	NA	27	34	13	10	33	10
% of all High School OST Programs with Component	60%	NA	68%	85%	33%	25%	83%	25%

Comprehensive OST Programs can indicate more than one component per program

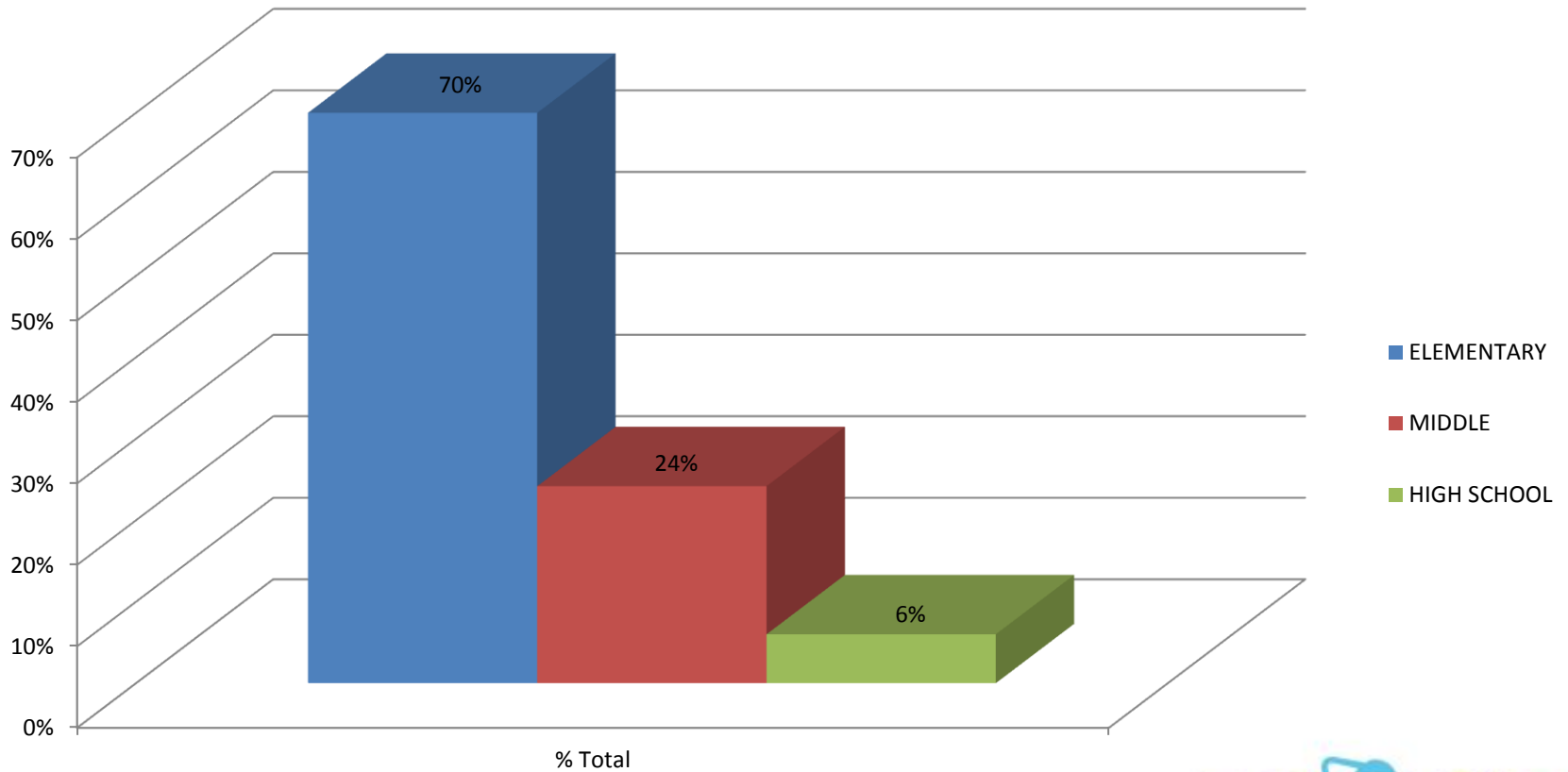


# Key Findings

- More data is needed to understand the high school age youth participation in after school clubs and activities within their school to understand participation rates.
- Approximately 25% of high school age youth participate in some type of OST youth employment or work-based learning opportunity.

# Partnership Programs

## Partnership Programs by Age Range



# Summary of Key Findings

- Approximately 44% of elementary age children and youth participated in comprehensive after-school programs during the week of March 24-28, 2014.
- Approximately 37% of children participating in comprehensive after-school programs were from low-income households during the week of March 24-28, 2014.
- 50% of elementary school age OST programs charge a fee in comparison with 7% of middle and 13% of high school age OST programs.
- Middle school youth often participate in more than one OST program and unduplicated counts across organizations are not possible without a management information (MI) system.



# Summary of Key Findings

- At best 25% of high school age youth participate in some type of OST youth employment or work-based learning opportunity
- Few partnership-based programs provide programming for high school age youth.
- Madison's West and Memorial high school attendance areas show the lowest participation of low-income youth across all age groups in comprehensive OST programs.
- The challenge of tracking unduplicated data across organizations and the varied manner in which organizations collect data necessitate a management information system. A system will align how and what data is collected and provide key stakeholders with access to real-time data.



- Questions and comments?