

Maya Angelou PCS-Young Adult Learning Center

2013-14 Equity Report

What is an Equity Report? Equity in education refers to all students receiving the same caliber of education regardless of their race, ethnicity, economic status, special education status or other factors.

Equity Reports give our schools, families and communities transparent and comparable information related to equity across all DC schools. This year, Equity Reports are available online so that information is easy to access, understand and use.

The Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE), DC Public Schools (DCPS), the DC Public Charter School Board (PCSB) in consultation with charter schools, the Deputy Mayor for Education and NewSchools Venture Fund partnered to create these Equity Reports. Equity Reports are a complement to OSSE's LearnDC School Profiles, DCPS' School Scorecards and PCSB's Performance Management Framework.

SCHOOL CHARACTERISTICS (SY 2014-15)

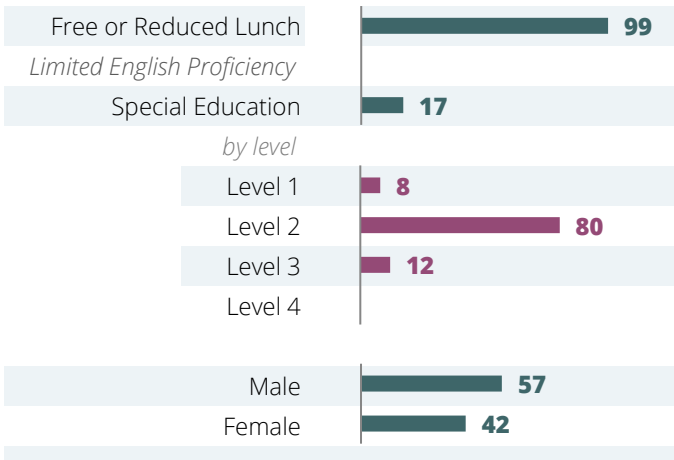
Grades	Adult
Ward	Ward 7
Address	5600 E Capitol St NE Washington, DC 20019
Contact	202-232-2885 http://www.seeforever.org
Type	Public Charter School

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

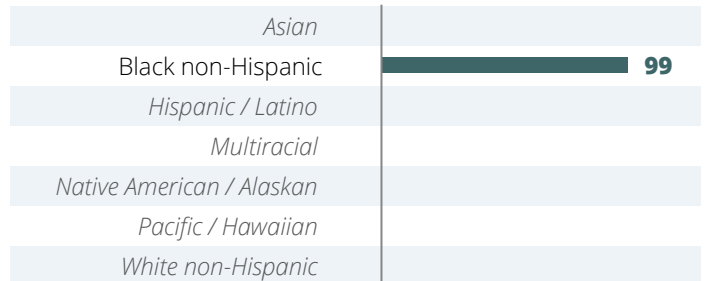
Total Enrollment (#)

149 Students

Enrollment by Subgroup (%)

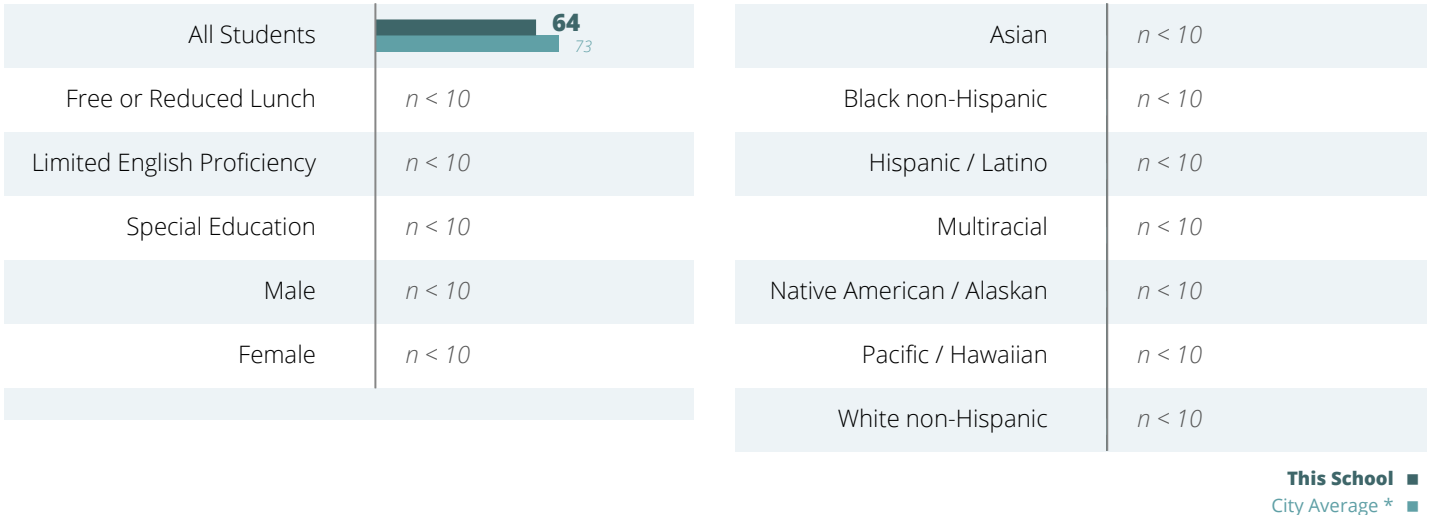


Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity (%)



ATTENDANCE

In-Seat Attendance Rate (%)



DISCIPLINE

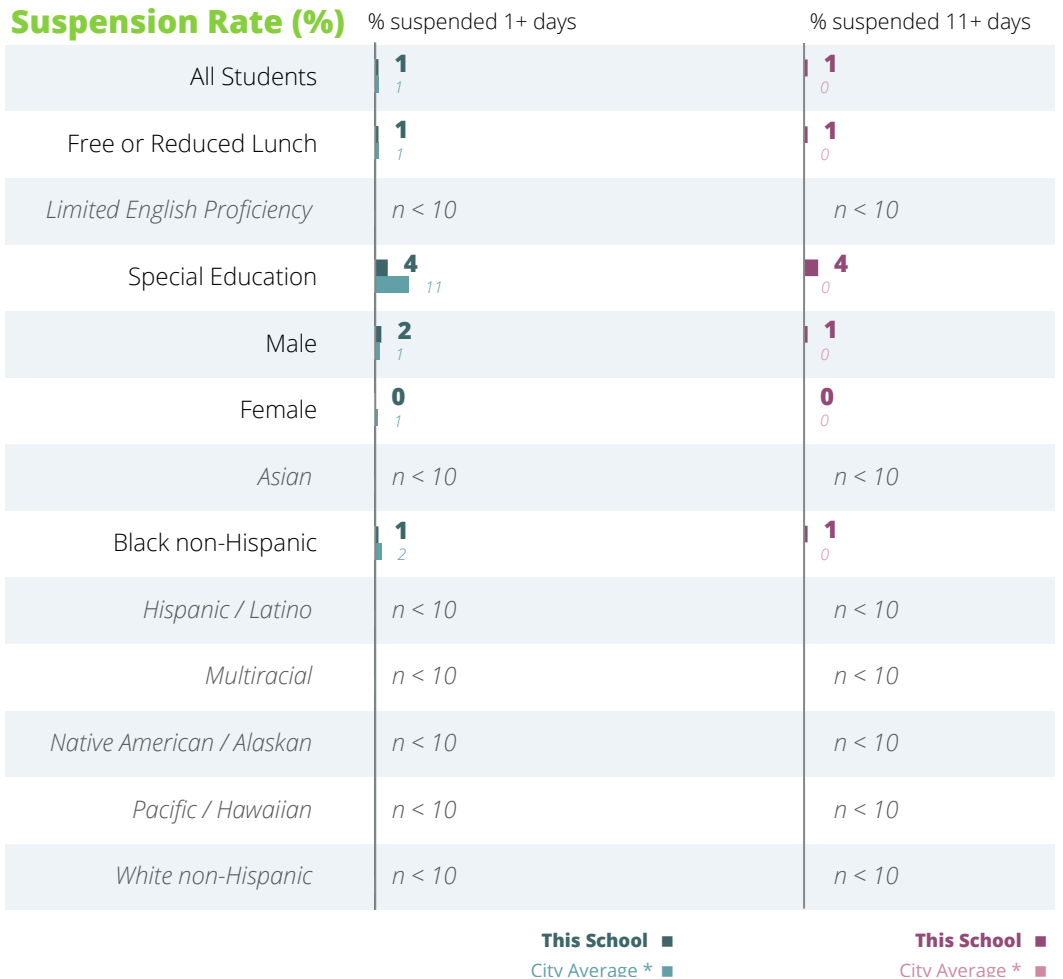
Total Expulsions (#)

This School 1
City Average * 3

Expulsion Rate (%)

This School 0.67
City Average * 0.06

Suspension Rate (%)



APPENDIX

Student Characteristics

Every fall, OSSE counts the number of students present in every public and public charter school. This enrollment audit provides us with a snapshot of the student body, including the total number of students enrolled and their characteristics. The subgroups that are shown here were identified as of particular importance when considering issues of equity, and they will appear throughout this report. This school's total enrollment was identified using the October 7, 2013 audited enrollment data file.

DCPS enrollment information, including race/ethnicity, gender, English Language Learner (ELL) and economically disadvantaged enrollment is determined using the audited enrollment file. DCPS schools that have been certified for the Community Eligibility Provision, which allows all students at that school to receive lunch meals at no charge, are listed as 99% economically disadvantaged. All other DCPS schools' economically disadvantaged rates are calculated using the end-of-year enrollment file.

Charter school enrollment information, including race/ethnicity, gender and economically disadvantaged enrollment is determined using the audited enrollment file. English Language Learner (ELL) enrollment for charter schools is determined using the audited enrollment file. Students aged 22 or older who are enrolled in English as a Second Language classes may also be considered to be ELL students by individual public charter schools; however, schools do not receive additional funding for such students and these enrollments not reflected here. Charter schools that have been certified for the Community Eligibility Provision, which allows all students at that school to receive lunch meals at no charge, are listed as 99% economically disadvantaged.

For both DCPS and public charter schools, Special Education enrollment is determined using the 2013-2014 Special Education Child Count file and the October 7, 2013 audited enrollment file. The total number of Child Count Special Education students, counting students with Individualized Education Programs (IEPs), is divided by the total number of students in the audited enrollment file. The percentage of students in each Level of Special Education is determined using the Child Count file. as well.

Student Movement

Students may enter or withdraw from a school during the school year. The diverging lines below show the rate at which students entered or withdrew from the school throughout the school year as a proportion of its enrollment at the start of the year. The net change in enrollment shows how much this school's enrollment grew or shrank over the course of the school year.

The definitions of entrance and withdrawal are consistent across all DC schools. The percentage of students entering into and withdrawing from this school is determined by dividing the cumulative number of students entering or withdrawing throughout the year by the total number of students present during the October 7, 2013 enrollment audit. A student enrolled at the time of the audit who withdraws is counted as one withdrawal. A student enrolled at the time of the audit who withdraws and then re-enrolls at the same school is not counted as either a mid-year withdrawal or entrance. A student not enrolled at the time of the audit who then later enrolls is counted as one entrance. A student not enrolled at the time of the audit who enrolls then withdraws is counted as one entrance and one withdrawal.

A student who changes status repeatedly over the course of the school year is counted according to that student's final status, such that a student cannot be attributed multiple entrances or withdrawals. For example, a student enrolled at the time of the audit who withdraws, re-enrolls and then withdraws is counted as one withdrawal. Likewise, a student not enrolled at the time of the audit who enrolls, withdraws and then enrolls is counted as one entrance.

Attendance

All students in a school benefit from a high in-seat attendance rate, or the average percentage of students in the classroom on a given day. Any absence, excused or unexcused, counts against this number.

In-seat attendance rates divide the total number of students' days present by the total number of students' days enrolled in the school.

Students' subgroup status is determined according to the rules outlined under student characteristics. DC average values for these metrics are calculated using data on all students in the city enrolled in the grade levels served by this school, as determined by the October 7, 2013 enrollment audit. Data are not shown for subgroups with less than 10 students.

APPENDIX (CONT.)

Discipline

Suspension rates are calculated by dividing the total number of students with out-of-school suspensions of 1 or more full days (11 or more days in the case of long-term suspensions) in this school by the total number of students enrolled, as determined by the October 7, 2013 enrollment audit. Data are not shown for subgroups with less than 10 students. Students' subgroup status is determined according to the rules outlined under student characteristics. DC average values for these metrics are calculated using data on all students in the city enrolled in the grade levels served by this school, as determined by the enrollment audit.

Student Achievement

All students in grades 3-8 and 10 take an end-of-year test called DC CAS. Students who perform on or above grade level in a subject are said to be proficient. View the percentage of students who were proficient in mathematics and reading. Compare historical data to look at how this school's scores have changed over time. Data are not shown for subgroups with less than 25 students. This data is reported according to business rules defined in OSSE's Assessment and Accountability Manual(<http://www.dc.gov/publication/district-columbia-assessment-and-accountability-manual>). DC average values include students enrolled in all tested grades and are not specific to the grades served by this school.

Student Growth

Median Growth Percentile (MGP) is a measure of the average academic growth of students at this school as compared to students at other DC schools. MGP identifies student growth by comparing DC CAS scores of groups of students who performed similarly in the past and creating a school-wide average. Data are not shown for subgroups with less than 25 students.

MGP is based on the growth percentiles of individual students, which range between 0 and 100. A student with a growth percentile of 80/100 would be said to have done better than "80 out of 100 peers" with similar test score history. The higher the growth percentile number, the higher the student growth compared to his peers. Although student growth percentiles range between 0 and 100, MGP averages the scores of all students in a school, so schools' scores tend to cluster in the middle of this range.

This data is reported according to business rules defined in OSSE's Assessment and Accountability Manual (<http://www.dc.gov/publication/district-columbia-assessment-and-accountability-manual>). DC average values include students enrolled in all tested grades and are not specific to the grades served by this school.

Graduation Rate

The graduation rate shows the percentage of students who received a high school diploma within four or five years of entering ninth grade. The five-year graduation rate includes all students who started high school in fall of 2009 and graduated by August 2014. The four-year rate includes all students who started high school in fall of 2010 and graduated by August 2014. Data are not shown for subgroups with less than 10 students.

Graduation rates are calculated by dividing the total number of graduates by an adjusted ninth grade cohort, or the group of students who entered ninth grade four or five years before. Only students who graduate with a regular diploma are counted as graduates for the purposes of the graduation rate. All other outcomes, including General Educational Development (GED) programs and Certificates of Individualized Education Program (IEP) Completion, do not count as graduates.

The number of graduates is determined by graduate files that are certified by DCPS and PCSB. Student subgroups are determined by the October 7, 2013 audited enrollment file according to the rules outlined under student characteristics.

The number of students in the ninth grade cohort is adjusted according to uniform rules set by the US Department of Education. The initial number of students in a cohort is set at the number of students in a school who are entering ninth grade for the first time. Students who transfer into the school are added to the cohort, and students who transfer out, move to another state or country, or are deceased are subtracted from the cohort.

The cohort year is set as four years following the year the cohort entered ninth grade. The same is true of the five-year graduation rate, which is why the most recent available cohort year for this measure lags the four-year rate by one year.