Glossary

Below is a list of commonly used terms by the Office of Out of School Time Grants and Youth Outcomes (OST Office):

Activities: (program activities) are the actions or events provided to generate desired outcomes.

Applicant: an entity that submits an application to be considered for funding.

Asset Based: An approach that focuses on the strengths and competencies that children and youth have that values resilience over risk, assets over deficits, and strengths over weaknesses. An asset-based approach focuses on leveraging existing strengths as opposed to fixing what is "wrong".

At-Risk: Fair Student Funding and School, Based Budgeting Amendment Act of 2013 Section 4(a)(2A) states "At–risk" means a District of Columbia Public School (DCPS) student or a public charter school student who is identified as one or more of the following: (A) Homeless; (B) In the District's foster care system; (C) Qualifies for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; or (D) A high school student that is one year older, or more, than the expected age for the grade in which the student is enrolled.

Cityspan: a secure web-accessible database platform that the Office of Out of School Time Grants and Youth Outcomes contracts with to collect and maintain data regarding program information, program staff, youth enrollment, and youth attendance.

Direct Program Costs: costs related to carrying out program activities and working directly with the students such as teachers, instructors, other education staff, aids, assistants, interns, supplies, curriculum, and management.

DME: Office of the Deputy Mayor for Education

DPR: Department of Parks and Recreation

Dosage: the amount of time or number of activities.

Evidence Based Practices: practices or programming that have been shown through research or data to improve outcomes.

Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA): The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) (20 U.S.C. § 1232g; 34 CFR Part 99) is a Federal law that protects the privacy of student education records. The law applies to all schools that receive funds under an applicable program of the U.S. Department of Education. FERPA gives parents certain rights with respect to their children's education records. These rights transfer to the student when he or she reaches the age of 18 or attends a school beyond the high school level. Students to whom the rights have transferred are "eligible students."

Frontline Staff: staff that work directly with youth.

Goal: an indicator established to determine whether an objective has been achieved (e.g. all participating youth have improved their literacy scores).

Grantmaking Partner: a nonprofit organization that administers and monitors the OST Grant Program on behalf of the OST Office.

Indirect/Operating Costs: costs that cannot be tied directly to the program, but costs that are incurred to support the program (e.g. audits, audit fees, grant writing, management or finance salaries, or administrative rent).

Inputs: resources that go into a program including human, financial, organizational, and community resources available for carrying out a program's activities**.**

Local Education Agency: the DCPS system or any individual or group of public charter schools operating under a single charter.

Logic Model: is a graphic depiction (road map) that presents the shared relationships among the resources, activities, outputs, outcomes, and impact of the program. It depicts the relationship between the program activities and its intended effects.

Opportunities: activities, roles, and responsibilities taken on and done by youth to explore, express, earn, belong, and influence.

OST Commission: The Commission on Out of School Time Grants and Youth Outcomes.

Out-of-School Time (OST) Program: a structured, supervised learning or youth development program offered to District youth before school, after school, on weekends, or during seasonal breaks.

Outcomes: knowledge, skills, attributes, abilities, and behaviors youth need to be healthy, caring, and responsible as they transition to adulthood.

Outputs: tangible and measurable results of what a program does or provides that then lead participants to desired outcomes. (e.g. number enrolled, number retained, number and/or duration of workshops, homework sessions, college visits, special events, and guest speakers).

Personally Identifiable Information (PII): information that, alone or in combination, can be linked to a specific student including but not limited to child or family name, address, Unique Student Identifier, school name, date of birth (DOB), place of birth, or mother's maiden name. Aggregate data may sometimes include PII if the underlying data is so narrowly defined that the information can be used to identify the student. Furthermore, group level aggregated data where the group is less than 10 children could be identifiable as well.

Positive Youth Development (PYD): a method that engages youth within their communities, schools, organizations, peer groups, and families in a manner that is productive and constructive; recognizes, utilizes, and enhances youths' strengths *so that youth are empowered to reach their full potential.* PYD differs from other approaches to youth in that it rejects an emphasis on trying to correct what is "wrong" with youth's behavior or development.

Request for Applications (RFA): a solicitation for entities to apply in order to be considered for funding.

Reviewer: an individual that reads applications, reviews, and scores applications based on the scoring criteria.

School-Age Program Quality Assessment (SAPQA): is a validated instrument designed to measure the quality of school age programs (grades K-6) and identify staff training needs. The SAPQA is one of a number of tools available through Program Quality Intervention (PQI).

Services: provision of resources, knowledge, or goods to or for youth.

Small Nonprofit Organization: an organization with an operating budget of less than $250,000.

Structural Racism: A system of policies and norms within an institution that have historically been used to create, perpetuate, and reinforce racial inequities.

Supports: things done with youth; relationships addressed by expectations, guidance, and boundaries.

Survey of Academic and Youth Outcomes-Youth (SAYO-Y): a youth survey created by the National Institute on Out of School Time (NIOST) at Wellesley College that is comprised of multiple choice, Likert scale questions that are completed by youth participants to measure their program experiences, future expectations, sense of competence, and sense of how the OST program has helped them.

Target: an indicator established to determine how successfully an organization is achieving an objective (e.g. x% of youth will improve their literacy scores by at least one grade level).

Theory of Change: describes the change that an initiative (organization, program, network, project, etc.) wishes to see in the world and its understanding of how it will contribute to that change.

Youth: an individual of 21 years of age or less who is eligible to enroll in a District primary or secondary school, or an individual of 22 years of age or less who is eligible to receive special education services from a local educational agency.

Youth Development: childhood and adolescence stages of human development that supports social, emotional, cognitive/intellectual, spiritual, and physical growth.

Youth Developmental Outcomes: the results of programs, services and supports that are designed to engage youth to meet their developmental needs and refer to changes in knowledge, attitude or behavior. These outcomes have been framed into two categories:

Identity: a sense of personal well-being and connection and commitment to others.

Ability: knowledge, skills, and attitudes that prepare youth for adulthood.

Youth Participation: youth having the power to make and implement decisions, together with a share of the responsibility for the outcomes.

Youth Development (Program): childhood and adolescence stages of human development that supports social, emotional, cognitive/intellectual, spiritual, and physical growth or a programmatic or service delivery approach that engages youth within their communities, schools, organizations, peer groups, and families in a manner that is productive and constructive; recognizes, utilizes, and enhances youths' strengths; and promotes positive outcomes for youth by providing opportunities, fostering positive relationships, and furnishing the support needed to build on their strengths.

Youth Program Quality Assessment (YPQA) ®: is a validated instrument designed to measure the quality of grades 4-12 youth programs and identify staff training needs. The PQA is one of a number of tools available through Youth Program Quality Intervention (YPQI).

Youth Program Quality Intervention (YPQI): a data-driven continuous improvement model created by The David P. Weikart Center for Youth Program Quality (Weikart) that uses a rigorous, experimental design, which research finds produces a cascade of positive effects, resulting in improved program quality at the point of service.

Youth Worker or Youth Development Practitioner: an individual who works with youth to promote developmental outcomes. Youth Workers range from frontline staff to program managers who work with youth in structured, semi-structured, or unstructured settings.