

# YWCA Lewiston Pool Programs 2025

## Enrollment, Engagement, and Equity Snapshot

### Executive Summary

**Why this matters.** The YWCA Lewiston pool serves as a year-round anchor for families. This brief summarizes who we reach, who returns, and who accesses structured lessons, so we can target resources, strengthen equity, and support grants.

#### What we see at a glance (2025):

- **Scale of use:** 917 registrations from about 320 unique people (~2.9 registrations/person).
- **Who we reach:** 63% youth; racially diverse (49% White, 38% Black; others small but present).
- **Affordability profile:** 44% of people report household income under \$40k.
- **Engagement:** 21% return 4+ times; 34% take at least one lesson.

#### Equity takeaways:

- **Lessons are income-graded:** 26% (under \$40k) vs. 49% (\$80k+).
- **By race:** White (39%) and Asian (38%) have higher lesson participation than Black (24%).
- **Deep engagement (4+ visits)** is comparable for Black and White participants.

#### Suggested near-term actions:

- **Scholarship focus:** reserve lesson spots and fee aid for under-\$40k households; pilot a “first-lesson voucher” at Family Swim.
- **Conversion nudge:** at check-in, collect lesson interest (card/QR); text 2 concrete class options afterward.
- **Small-N outreach:** partner with community orgs serving Hispanic/Latino and Asian families to preserve and grow gains.
- **Track weekly:** one-page dashboard with lesson conversion, scholarships used, and repeat engagement (4+ visits).

# Contents

<b>1 Project Overview</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2 Dataset Snapshot and Participation Profile</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3 Who Uses the Pool? Enrollment and Participant Profile</b>	<b>4</b>
3.1 Figure 01: Program mix (enrollment-level) . . . . .	4
3.2 Figure 02: Age distribution (person-level) . . . . .	5
3.3 Figure 03: Income distribution . . . . .	6
3.4 Figure 04: Race composition . . . . .	7
<b>4 How Often Do Families Return?</b>	<b>8</b>
4.1 Figure 05: Engagement frequency . . . . .	8
4.2 Figure 06: Repeat engagement by income . . . . .	9
4.3 Figure 07: Repeat engagement by race . . . . .	10
<b>5 Who Reaches Lessons?</b>	<b>11</b>
5.1 Figure 08: Entry pathways . . . . .	11
5.2 Figure 09: Lesson participation by race . . . . .	12
5.3 Figure 10: Lesson participation by income . . . . .	13
<b>6 How to Re-Run and Tweak Charts (Beginner Guide)</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>7 Summary and Next Steps</b>	<b>17</b>

# 1 Project Overview

YWCA shared a de-identified CSV of 2025 pool registrations. We built a fully scripted pipeline that cleans the data, creates person-level estimates, and outputs charts and numeric tables for grant and program use. Because everything is in code, staff can regenerate results as new years arrive.

## 2 Dataset Snapshot and Participation Profile

### 2025 headline counts

- **917 enrollments** processed
- About **320 unique individuals**
- Average **2.87 registrations/person**

### Age profile

- Youth (0–17): **62.5%**
- Adults: **37.5%**

### Race composition (RaceModel)

- White: **49.1%** Black: **38.1%**
- Other / Small N (multiracial + MENA): **7.8%**
- Asian: **2.5%** Hispanic or Latino: **2.5%**

### Income composition

- Under \$40,000: **43.8%**
- \$40,000–79,999: **28.4%**
- \$80,000+: **27.8%**

### Engagement and lessons

- **21.2%** have 4+ visits (high engagement)
- **34.1%** took at least one structured lesson

### 3 Who Uses the Pool? Enrollment and Participant Profile

#### 3.1 Figure 01: Program mix (enrollment-level)

Family Swim (Drop-In) accounts for **84.4%** of registrations; lesson programs comprise **15.6%**.

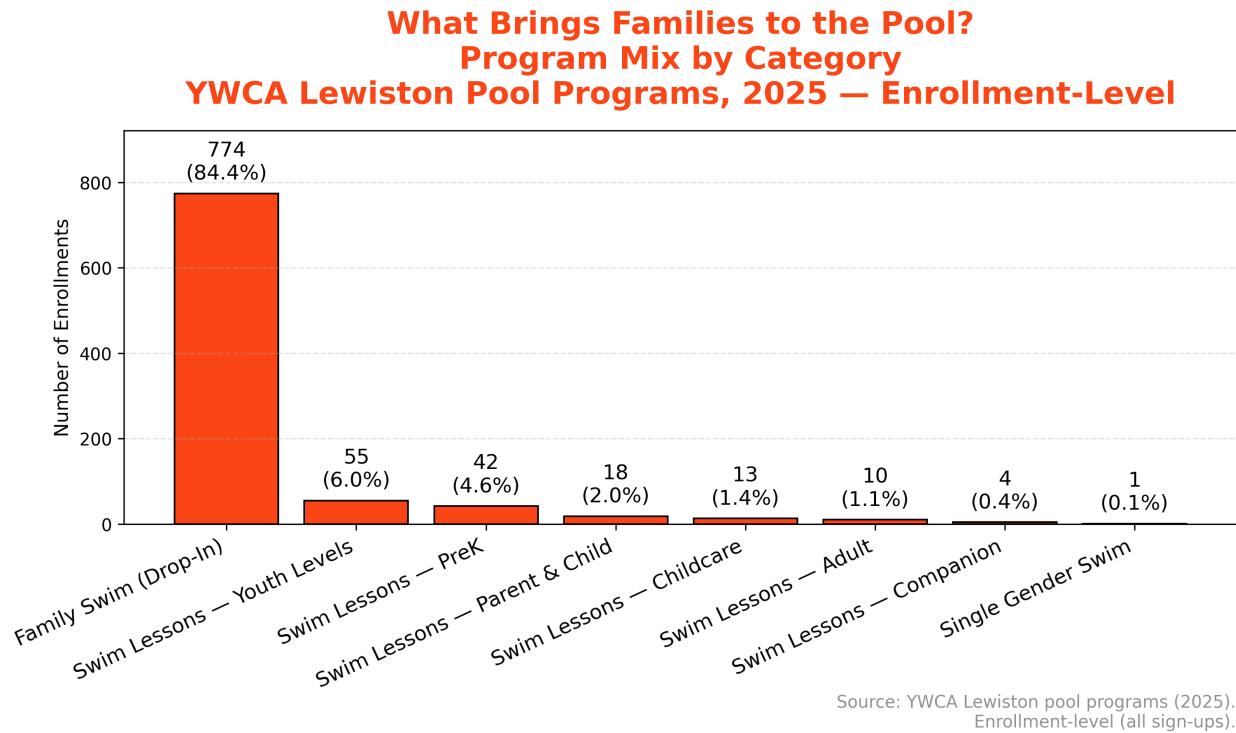


Figure 1: Program mix by category (enrollment level).

### 3.2 Figure 02: Age distribution (person-level)

Youth dominate participation, particularly ages 0–9.

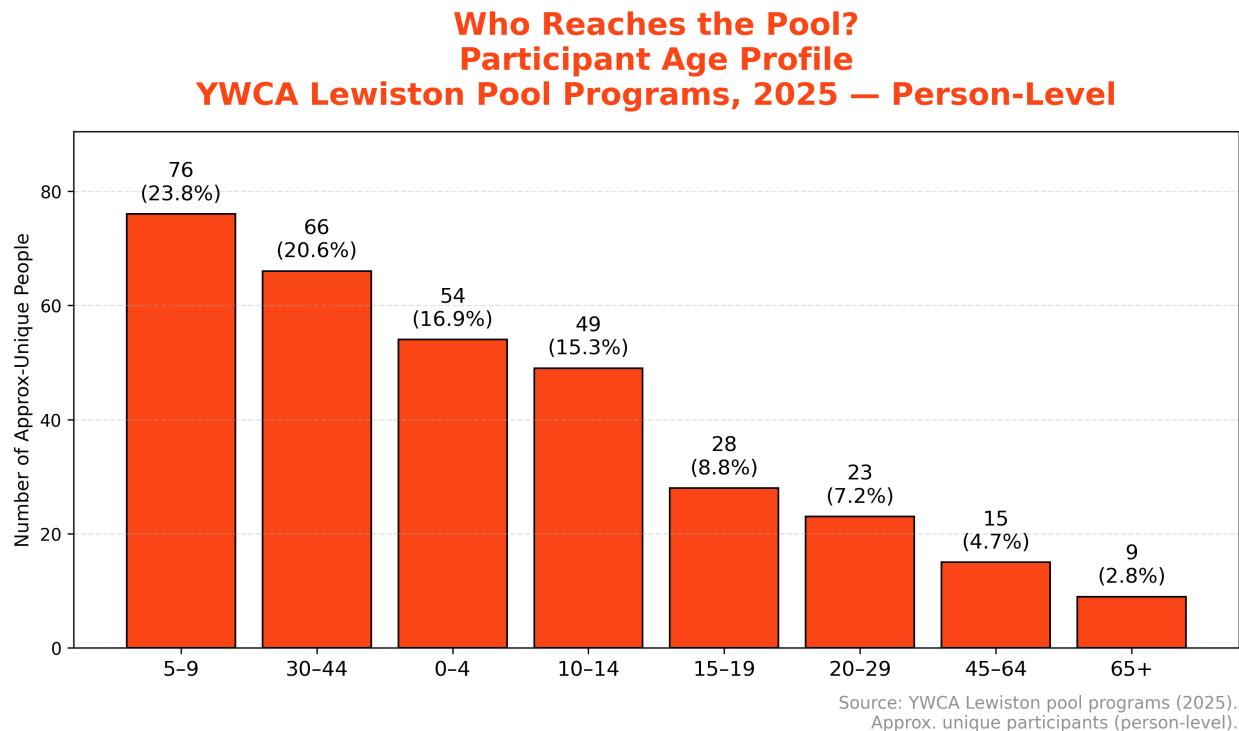


Figure 2: Age distribution of approximate unique people.

### 3.3 Figure 03: Income distribution

The pool serves many low-income families while also attracting middle- and higher-income households.

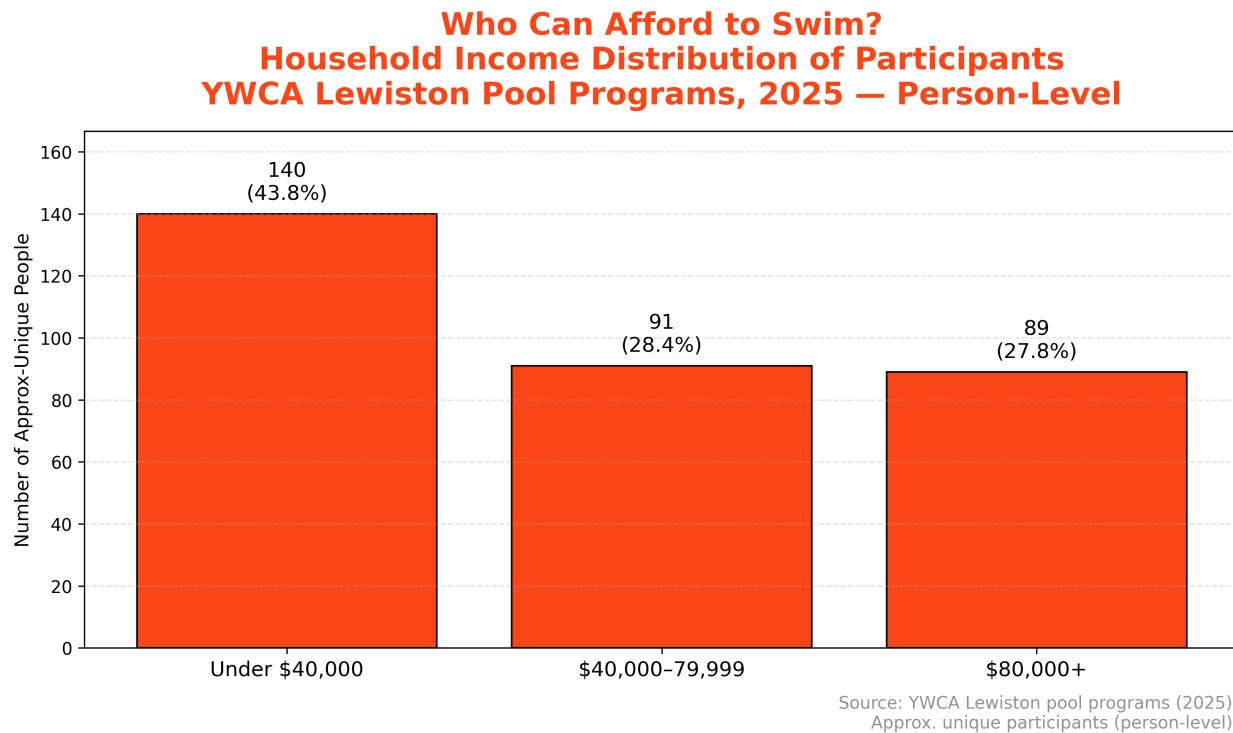


Figure 3: Household income distribution.

### 3.4 Figure 04: Race composition

Half the participants are White, 38% Black; remaining groups are smaller but important.

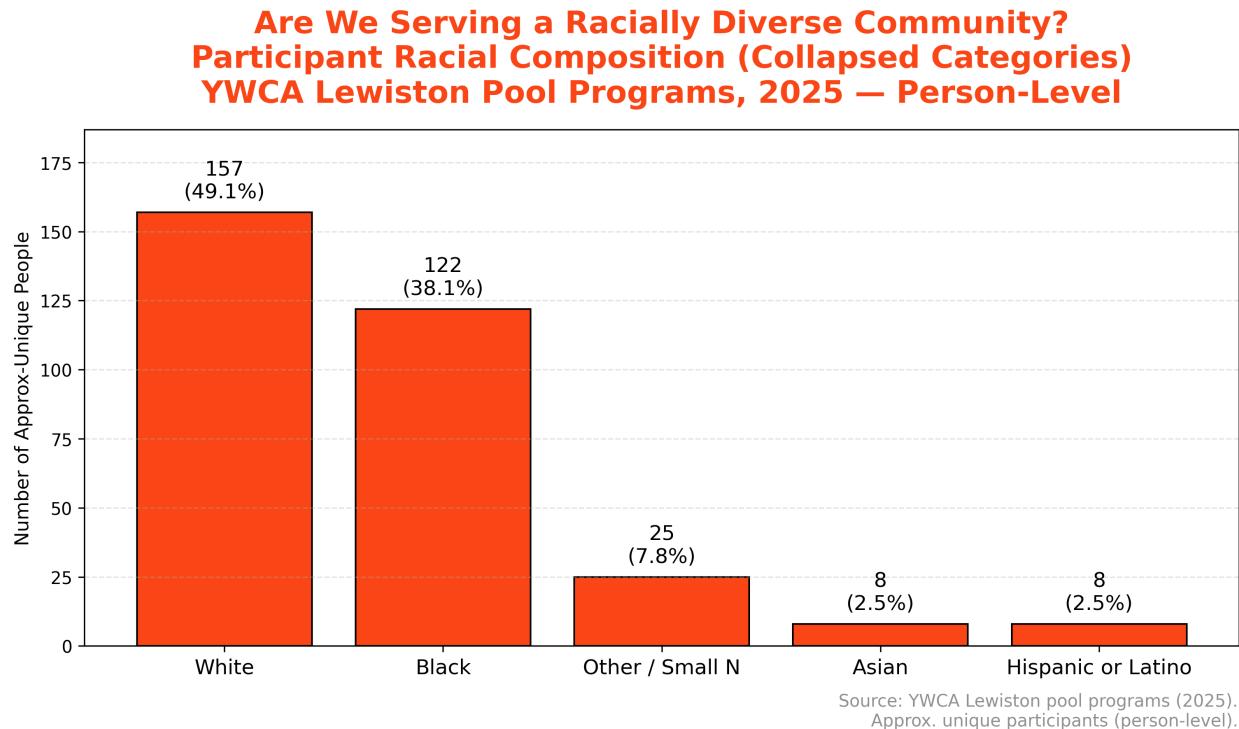


Figure 4: Racial composition using RaceModel categories.

## 4 How Often Do Families Return?

### 4.1 Figure 05: Engagement frequency

About 47% are one-time visitors, while 21% engage deeply (4+ visits).

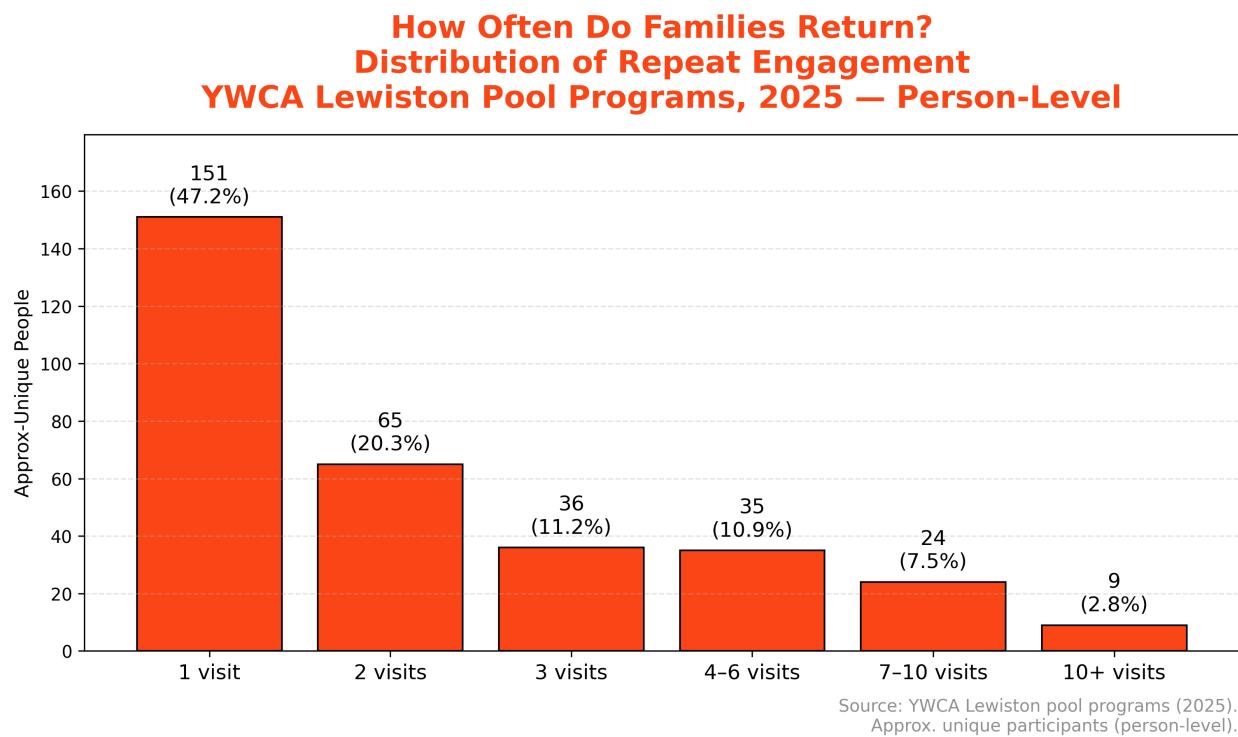


Figure 5: Engagement frequency among approximate unique people.

## 4.2 Figure 06: Repeat engagement by income

Retention patterns are fairly similar across income groups.

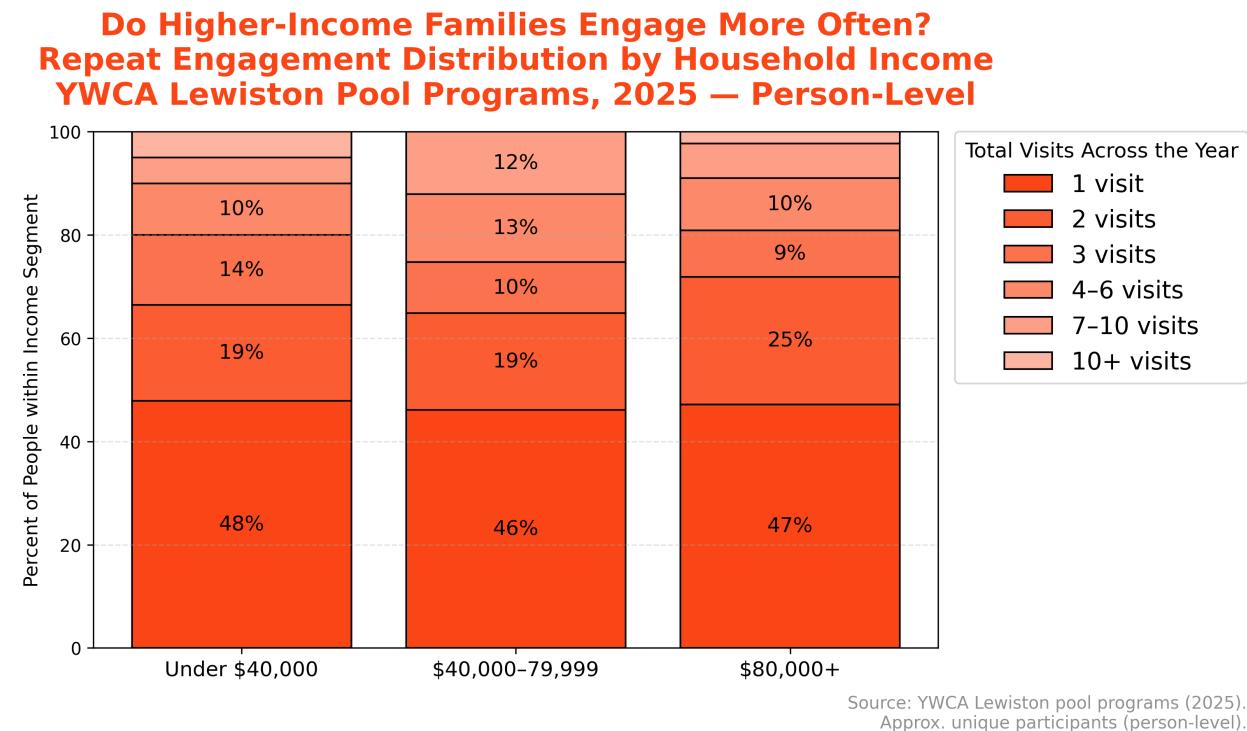


Figure 6: Repeat engagement among income buckets.

### 4.3 Figure 07: Repeat engagement by race

Deep engagement (4+ visits) is similar for Black (24%) and White (24%) participants; other small groups vary with small N.

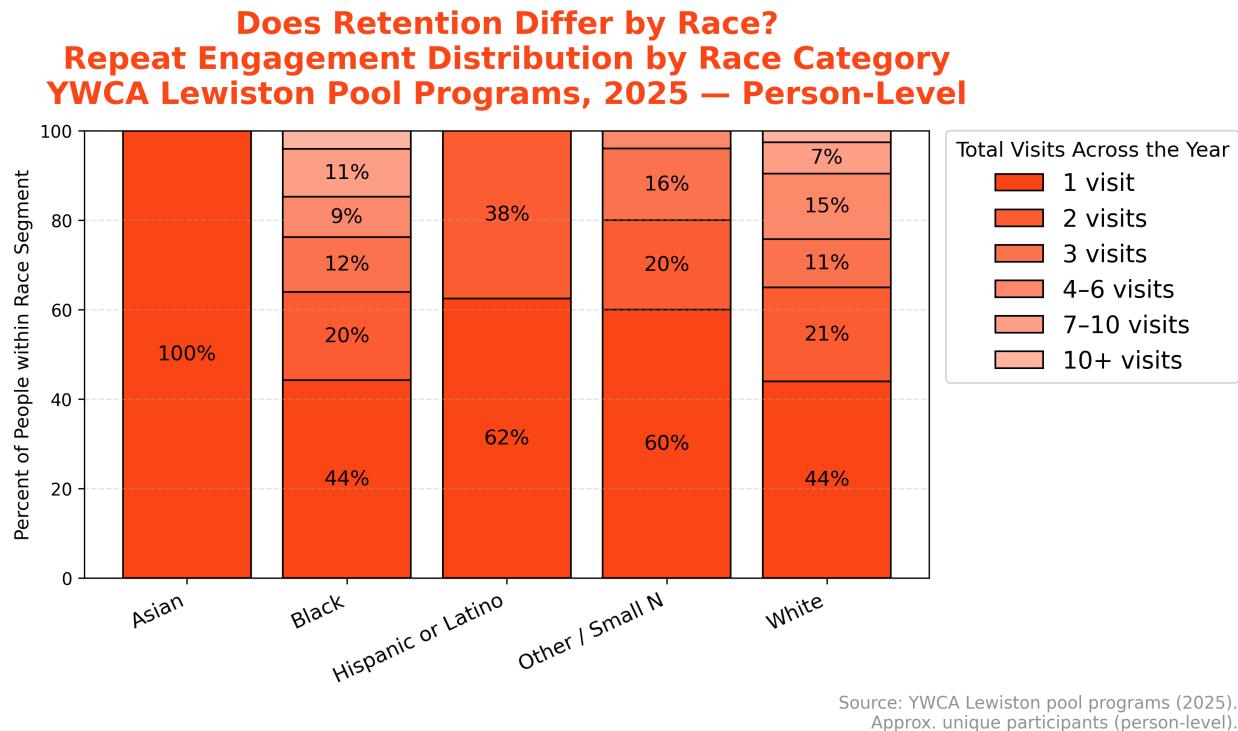


Figure 7: Repeat engagement by race category.

## 5 Who Reaches Lessons?

### 5.1 Figure 08: Entry pathways

About two-thirds remain drop-in only; one-third participate in lessons.

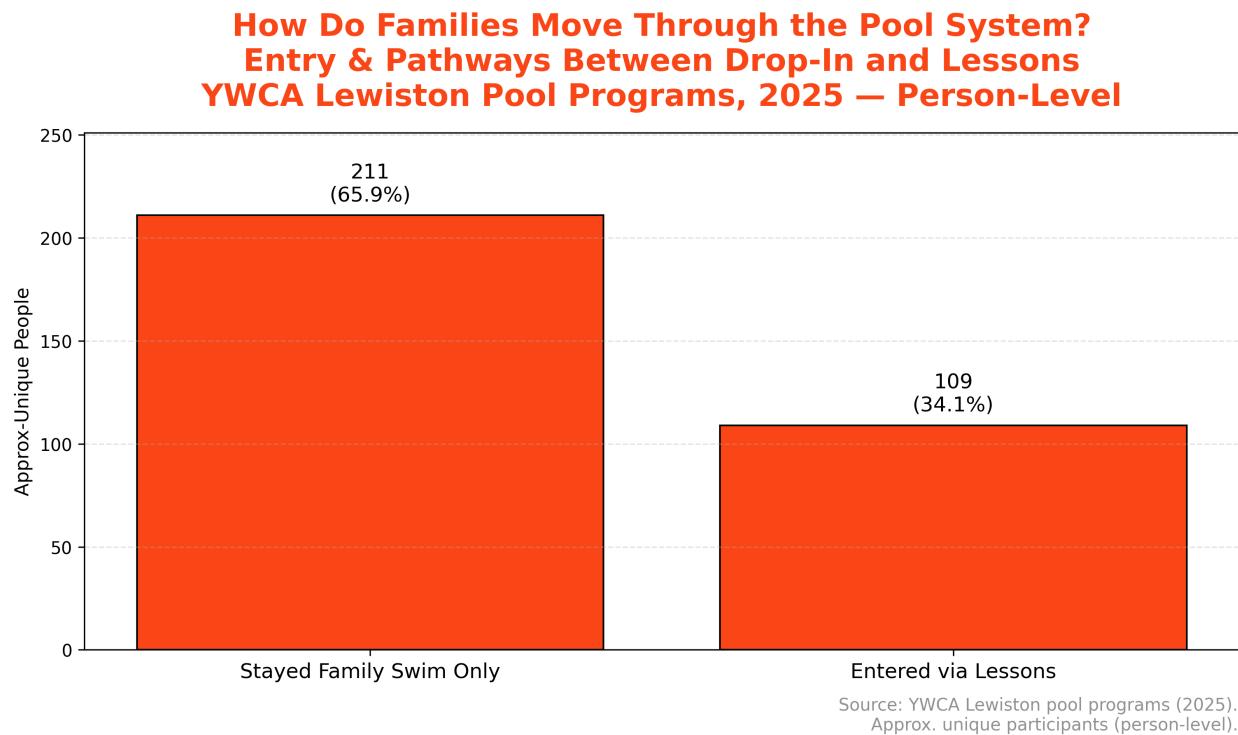


Figure 8: Entry and pathway mix across the year.

## 5.2 Figure 09: Lesson participation by race

White (38.9%) and Asian (37.5%) have higher lesson participation than Black (23.8%).

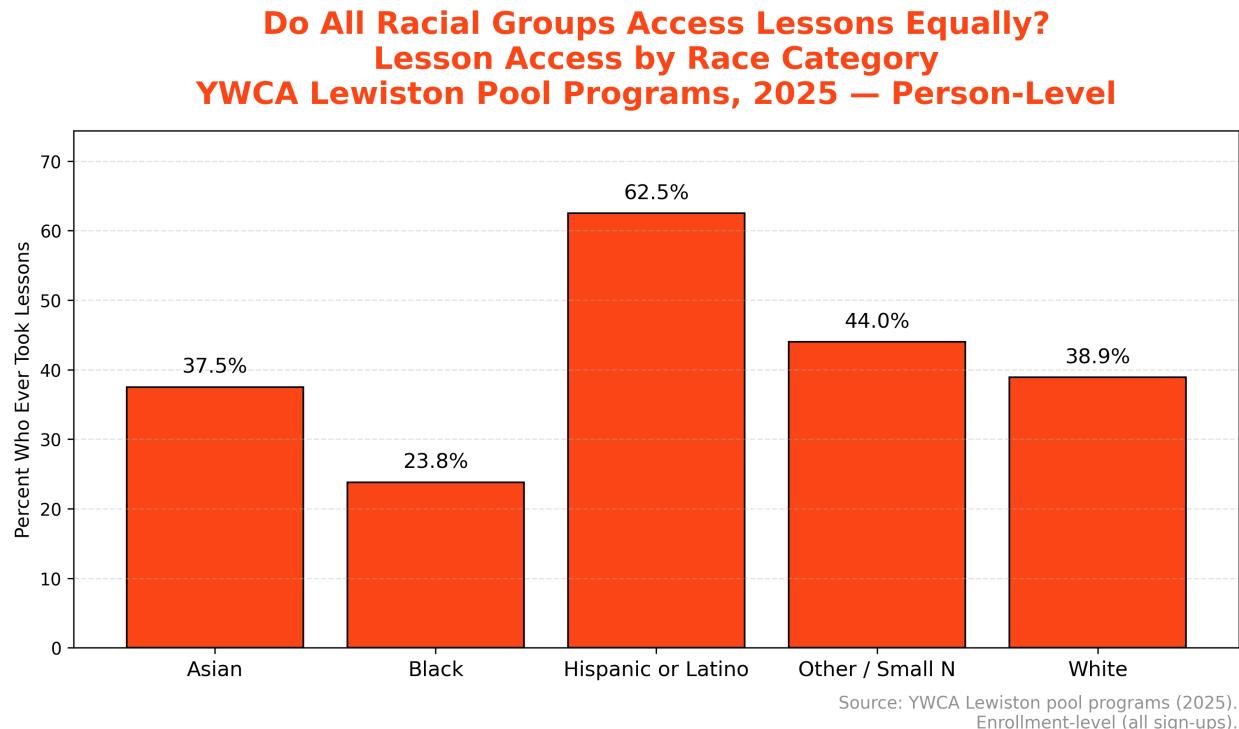


Figure 9: Lesson participation by race.

### 5.3 Figure 10: Lesson participation by income

Lesson access is income-graded: Under \$40k (25.7%), \$40k–79k (31.9%), \$80k+ (49.4%).

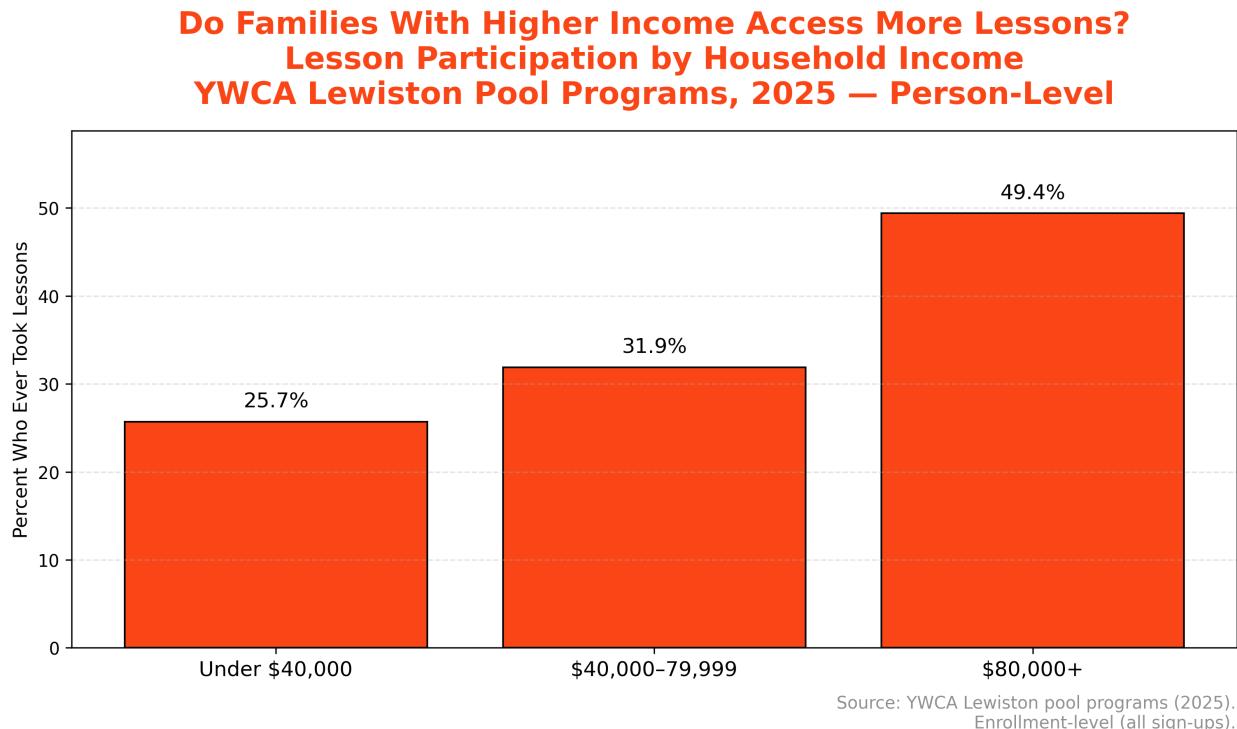


Figure 10: Lesson participation by household income.

## 6 How to Re-Run and Tweak Charts (Beginner Guide)

### Re-run everything

1. Place the 2025 CSV at `data/raw/PoolDemographics_2025.csv`.
2. Run: `python src/run_analysis.py`
3. New figures appear under `outputs/pdf`, `outputs/slides`, and `outputs/web`.

### Plotting functions (all parameters listed)

#### `make_bar_chart(...)` — single-series bars

- `series` (*required*): categories (if computing counts) or a `Series`/`dict` with pre-computed values.
- `fname_base` (*required*): `next_fig_name("file name in quotes here (no extension)")`  
e.g., `next_fig_name("program_mix")`
- `line1, line2, level_label` (*required*): title lines and small context tag (e.g., “Enrollment-Level”).
- `use_value_counts` (default `True`): if `True`, compute counts from raw categories; if `False`, treat values as provided.
- `value_is_percent` (default `False`): when `use_value_counts=False`, set `True` if values are percents (labels will use %).
- `style` (default `PlotStyle()`): global visual style (fonts, colors). See *PlotStyle fields* below.
- `layout` (default `Layout()`): geometry/spacing (size, footer, legend, axes). See *Layout fields* below.
- `ylabel` (default “Number of People”): y-axis label text.
- `show_percent` (default `True`): with counts, also show % under each bar’s value.
- `show_values` (default `True`): draw value labels on bars.
- `annot_offset` (default 6.0): pixels to nudge labels above bar tops.
- `label_map` (default `None`): optional dict to rename/shorten x labels (applied before wrap/truncate).

#### `make_stacked_percent_chart(...)` — 100% stacked bars

- `table` (*required*): row-normalized (%) by row) `DataFrame` (e.g., `pd.crosstab(..., normalize="index")*100`)
- `fname_base, line1, line2, level_label` (*required*): same purpose as above.
- `style` (default `PlotStyle()`): fonts/colors for bars, text, legend.
- `layout` (default `Layout()`): size, footer reservation, legend placement, x-tick handling, etc.
- `ylabel` (default “Percent of People within Group”): y-axis label text (0–100).
- `legend_title` (default empty): legend title (e.g., “Total Visits Across the Year”).

## PlotStyle fields (visual style)

```
PlotStyle( bar_color, edge_color, grid_alpha, title_color,
           font_title, font_axis, font_tick, font_annot,
           legend_font, legend_title_font, footer_font, footer_color)
```

- **Colors:** bar\_color, edge\_color, title\_color, footer\_color; grid transparency via grid\_alpha.
- **Fonts (pt):** font\_title, font\_axis, font\_tick, font\_annot, legend\_font, legend\_title\_font, footer\_font.

## Layout fields (geometry, spacing, legends)

```
Layout( figsize, fig_scale, dpi, title_pad,
        show_footer, footer_x, footer_y, footer_reserved, use_footer_slot,
        rotate_x, wrap_width, truncate_after, tick_align_right_when_rotated,
        ylim, ylim_pad,
        legend_outside, legend_loc, legend_bbox_to_anchor,
        use_constrained_layout, suppress_tight_warnings, bbox_tight,
        margin_left, margin_right, margin_bottom, margin_top)
```

- **Figure size & DPI:** figsize=(W,H), fig\_scale, dpi.
- **Titles:** title\_pad controls gap above plot.
- **Footer:** show\_footer (on/off), footer\_x/footer\_y (position), footer\_reserved (vertical space held), use\_footer\_slot (reserve a grid row so footers never collide).
- **X labels:** rotate\_x (degrees), wrap\_width (characters per line; None=no wrap), truncate\_after (max characters; adds ellipsis), tick\_align\_right\_when\_rotated (anchor right when rotated).
- **Y axis:** ylim=(ymin,ymax) (manual), ylim\_pad (headroom multiplier when auto).
- **Legend (stacked):** legend\_outside (True puts legend outside), legend\_loc, legend\_bbox\_to\_anchor.
- **Engines:** use\_constrained\_layout (recommended), suppress\_tight\_warnings, bbox\_tight (tight bounding box when saving).
- **Manual margins:** margin\_left/right/bottom/top only used when use\_constrained\_layout=False.

## Global vs per-figure tweaks

**Global (affects all figures).** In `src/run_analysis.py`, set:

```
BASE_STYLE = PlotStyle(font_title=18, font_axis=10, font_tick=8, footer_font=8, ...)
BASE_LAYOUT = Layout(figsize=(10,6), footer_reserved=0.09, rotate_x=0, ylim_pad=1.15, ...)
```

All plots that pass `style=BASE_STYLE` and `layout=BASE_LAYOUT` will inherit these.

**Per-figure (override just one).** Use `dataclasses.replace`:

```
make_bar_chart(
    ...,
    style=replace(BASE_STYLE, font_title=16, footer_font=9),
    layout=replace(BASE_LAYOUT, rotate_x=25, ylim_pad=1.30, footer_reserved=0.11)
)
```

## Common tweaks you may want

- **Labels overlap?** Increase `rotate_x` (e.g., 15 or 25) or pass a `label_map` to shorten names; consider `wrap_width`.
- **Value labels clip at the top?** Raise `ylim_pad` (e.g., 1.25 → 1.35) or set `ylim=(0, 1100)` manually.
- **More space for footers?** Increase `footer_reserved` (e.g., 0.09 → 0.12) or lower `footer_y`.
- **Fonts too big/small?** Tweak `font_title`, `font_axis`, `font_tick`, `footer_font` in `PlotStyle`.
- **Legend crowding stacked bars?** Keep `legend_outside=True` and adjust `legend_bbox_to_anchor`.
- **Truncate long labels?** Set `truncate_after` in `Layout` (e.g., 18) and/or `wrap_width` (e.g., 12).

## 7 Summary and Next Steps

Four themes stand out:

- The pool reaches economically and racially diverse households.
- Lower-income and Black families are less likely to reach structured lessons.
- Children benefit most from lessons; adults primarily use drop-in swim.
- Repeat engagement is stable across demographics and strong for older youth.

Because the analysis is scripted, the same report can be regenerated for future years—enabling tracking and evaluation over time.

## Appendix A: Numeric Tables by Figure

### A.1 Figure 01 – Program mix by category (enrollment-level)

Program category	Count	Percent
Family Swim (Drop-In)	774	84.4%
Swim Lessons — Youth Levels	55	6.0%
Swim Lessons — PreK	42	4.6%
Swim Lessons — Parent & Child	18	2.0%
Swim Lessons — Childcare	13	1.4%
Swim Lessons — Adult	10	1.1%
Swim Lessons — Companion	4	0.4%
Single Gender Swim	1	0.1%

### A.2 Figure 02 – Age distribution (person-level)

Age band	Count	Percent
0–4	54	16.9%
5–9	76	23.8%
10–14	49	15.3%
15–19	28	8.8%
20–29	23	7.2%
30–44	66	20.6%
45–64	15	4.7%
65+	9	2.8%

### A.3 Figure 03 – Household income buckets (person-level)

Income bucket	Count	Percent
Under \$40,000	140	43.8%
\$40,000–79,999	91	28.4%
\$80,000+	89	27.8%

#### A.4 Figure 04 – Racial composition (RaceModel, person-level)

RaceModel category	Count	Percent
White	157	49.1%
Black	122	38.1%
Other / Small N	25	7.8%
Asian	8	2.5%
Hispanic or Latino	8	2.5%

#### A.5 Figure 05 – Engagement frequency (person-level)

Engagement bin	Count	Percent
1 visit	151	47.2%
2 visits	65	20.3%
3 visits	36	11.2%
4–6 visits	35	10.9%
7–10 visits	24	7.5%
10+ visits	9	2.8%

#### A.6 Figure 06 – Repeat engagement by income (percent within income group)

Income bucket	1 visit	2 visits	3 visits	4–6 visits	7–10 visits	10+ visits
Under \$40,000	47.9%	18.6%	13.6%	10.0%	5.0%	5.0%
\$40,000–79,999	46.2%	18.7%	9.9%	13.2%	12.1%	0.0%
\$80,000+	47.2%	24.7%	9.0%	10.1%	6.7%	2.2%

#### A.7 Figure 07 – Repeat engagement by race (percent within race group)

RaceModel	1 visit	2 visits	3 visits	4–6 visits	7–10 visits	10+ visits
Asian	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Black	44.3%	19.7%	12.3%	9.0%	10.7%	4.1%
Hispanic or Latino	62.5%	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other / Small N	60.0%	20.0%	16.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%
White	43.9%	21.0%	10.8%	14.6%	7.0%	2.5%

**A.8 Figure 08 – Entry & pathway categories (person-level)**

Pathway type	Count	Percent
Stayed Family Swim Only	211	65.9%
Entered via Lessons	109	34.1%

**A.9 Figure 09 – Lesson participation by race (percent with  $\geq 1$  lesson)**

RaceModel	Percent with $\geq 1$ lesson
Asian	37.5%
Black	23.8%
Hispanic or Latino	62.5%
Other / Small N	44.0%
White	38.9%

**A.10 Figure 10 – Lesson participation by income (percent with  $\geq 1$  lesson)**

Income bucket	Percent with $\geq 1$ lesson
Under \$40,000	25.7%
\$40,000–79,999	31.9%
\$80,000+	49.4%