

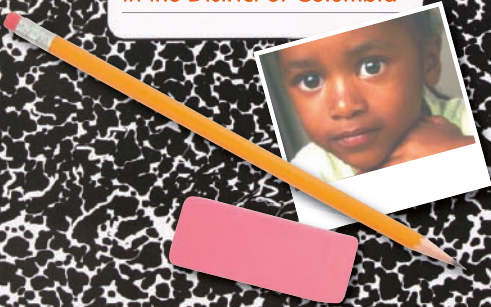
Every **KID COUNTS**



16TH ANNUAL FACT BOOK 2009

Every Kid Counts

in the District of Columbia



in the District of Columbia

RACIAL DISPARITIES

2009



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Selected Indicators of Racial Disparities in Child Well-Being in the District of Columbia

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Washington, D.C.'s "Report Changes Since 2008 Fact Book on Indices

Indicator (Year of Latest Data in Parentheses)
Children Are Ready for School
3+DTP Vaccination Rate (2008)
Preschool and Pre-Kindergarten Enrollment (2008–09)
Children and Youth Succeed in School
Overall Public School Enrollment (2008–09)
DCPS Student Enrollment (2008–09)
Public Charter Student Enrollment (2008–09)
Combined Math/Reading Scores on SAT (2009)
Children and Youth Are Healthy and Practice Healthy Behaviors
Percent of Mothers with Adequate Prenatal Care (2007)
Percent of Low-Birth Weight Infants (2007)
Infant Mortality Rate (2006)
Number of Child and Youth 0-24 Deaths (2006)
Children and Youth Engage in Meaningful Activities
Formal Petitions Against Juveniles (2009)
Total
Acts Against Persons
Acts Against Public Order
Drug Law Violations
Acts Against Property
Violent Deaths to Youth 15-19 (2006)
Children and Youth Live in Healthy, Stable, and Supportive Families
Child Population (2008)**
New Births (2007)
Number of Jobs (2008)
Employed Residents (2008)
Single Motherhood (2008/2009)* **
Unemployment Rate (2008)
Children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment (2008/2009)* **
Poverty Rate - Overall (2008/2009)* **
Poverty Rate - Children (2008/2009)* **
Children Applied and Eligible for Federal Assistance (2009)
TANF
Medicaid/SCHIP
SNAP
Children Served by Subsidized Child Care (2009)
DCPS After Care for All
Office of Early Childhood Education
Homelessness in the District (2009)
Literally homeless
Permanently-supportive housing
Percent of Births to Single Mothers (2007)
Percent of Births to Teenage Mothers (2007)
Substantiated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2008)
Number of Children and Youth in Foster Care (2009)
Civil Protection Orders Against Domestic Violence Adjudicated in Superior Court (2009)
All Youth Make a Successful Transition to Adulthood
Violent Deaths to Young Adults 20-24 (2006)

*CPS derived measure is a weighted average of 2008 and 2009

** Changed by only one person or one case; by no more than one point or one percent; or the change

Card" for 2009

s of Children's Well-Being

	Increased (+), Decreased (-), or Same (=)	Changed for the Better	Changed for the Worse	No Change
	-		X	
	+	X		
	-		X	
	-		X	
	+	X		
	-		X	
	=			X
	-	X		
	-	X		
	-	X		
	+		X	
	+		X	
	+		X	
	+		X	
	-	X		
	-	X		
	-			X
	+	X		
	+	X		
	+	X		
	+			X
	+		X	
ment (2007)	-	X		
	-			X
	-			X
	+		X	
	+		X	
	+		X	
	-		X	
	-		X	
	+		X	
	+	X		
	+		X	
	+		X	
	-	X		
	-	X		
Court (2008)	+		X	
	-	X		

was not greater than the designated confidence interval.

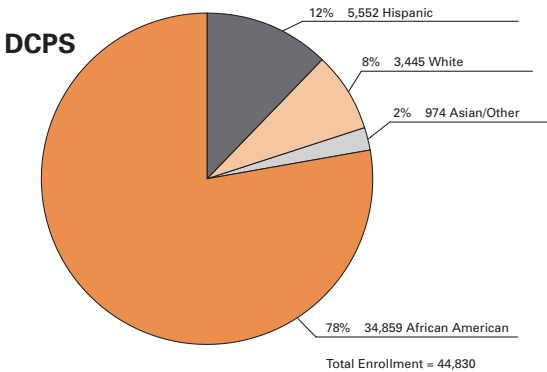
Children and Youth Succeed in School

Public School Enrollment: Public charter schools continue to have a slightly greater share of African American and Hispanic students than DCPS schools in school year 2008-09. (Figure 1)

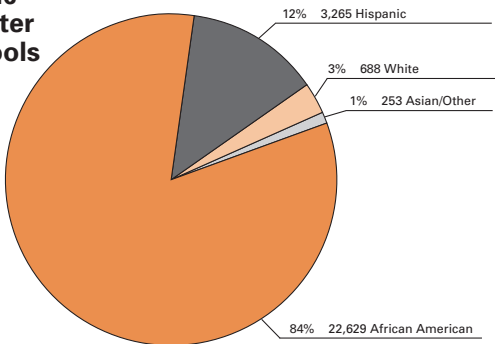
The racial breakdown of the student populations continues to be similar between DCPS and public charter schools; however, public charter schools having slightly larger shares of African American students than DCPS. In the 2008–09 school year, 84

Figure 1

Racial/Ethnicity Composition of DCPS Student Body in D.C. School Year 2008-09



Public Charter Schools



Source: Office of the State Superintendent of Education 2008 audited report

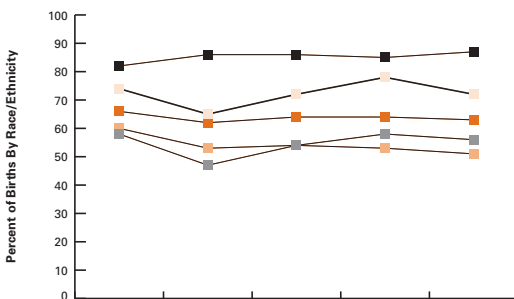
percent of all public charter school students were African American, compared with 78 percent of all DCPS students. The share of white public school students that attended a DCPS school was 8 percent compared with 3 percent of white students attending public charter schools in 2008–09. DCPS and public charter schools had the same share of Hispanic students at 12 percent each.

Children and Youth Are Healthy and Practice Healthy Behaviors

Prenatal Care: The share of non-Hispanic black mothers who received adequate prenatal care worsened over the past two years, while the share of Hispanic mothers receiving adequate care was greater compared to 2003 or 2004. (Figure 2)

Figure 2

Percent of Births to Mothers Receiving Adequate Prenatal Care by Race/Ethnicity 2003-2007



	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	66%	62%	64%	64%	63%
Non-Hispanic White	82%	86%	86%	85%	87%
Non-Hispanic Black	60%	53%	54%	53%	51%
Hispanic	58%	47%	54%	58%	56%
Non-Hispanic Other	74%	65%	72%	78%	72%

Note: There were fewer than 8 mothers receiving adequate prenatal care with an unknown race in any year. The earliest data available for race ethnic categories is 2009.

Source: D.C. Department of Health, State Center for Health Statistics Administration

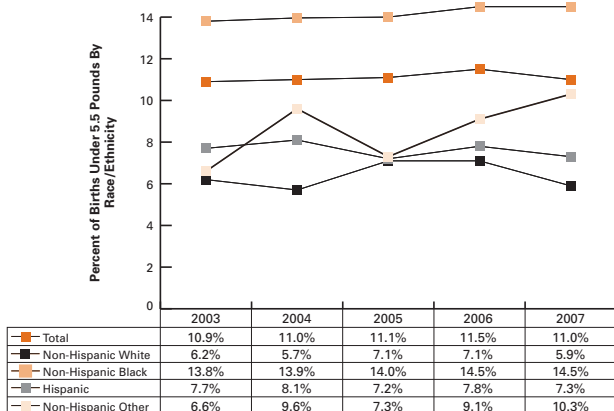
Slightly more than half of Hispanic mothers, 56 percent, (representing 737 live births) received adequate prenatal care in 2007, a slight decrease from 2006 but a sizeable increase from 2005 and 2004. The shares of non-Hispanic black mothers

receiving a similar level of care has been steadily decreasing, reaching only 51 percent in 2007 (and representing 1,979 births). White non-Hispanic mothers continue to have the highest share of mothers receiving adequate prenatal care.

Low Birth Weight: Low-weight births continued to vary by race/ethnicity in 2007. (Figure 3)

Figure 3

Percent of Low-Weight Birth Infants by Race/Ethnicity in DC 2003-2007



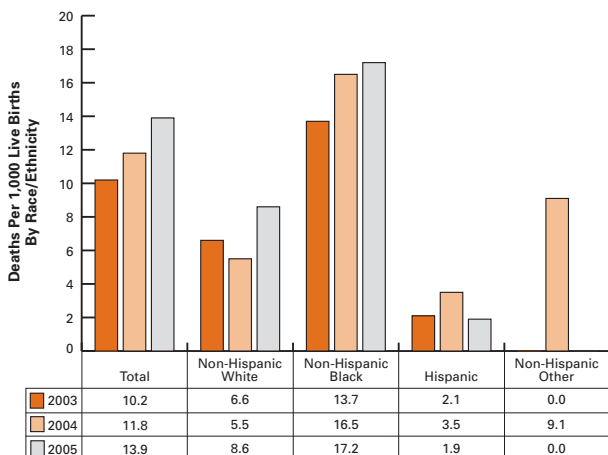
Note: There were fewer than 5 low-weight births with unknown race in any year. The earliest data available for the racial/ethnic categories is 2003.

Source: D.C. Department of Health, State Center for Health Statistics Administration

Non-Hispanic black mothers had a higher proportion of low-weight births than other racial and ethnic groups and it has stayed relatively steady over time: 14.5 percent of non-Hispanic black mothers (709 non-Hispanic black mothers) had low-weight births in 2007. This is more than twice as much as the 5.9 percent of non-Hispanic white mothers (131 non-Hispanic white mothers) or almost twice as much as the 7.3 percent of Hispanic mothers (108 Hispanic mothers) who had low-weight births.

Figure 4

Infant Mortality Rate Under One Year Old in DC by Race/Ethnicity 2003-2005



Note: There were 11 or fewer deaths with unknown race in any year. Data do not include 2006 infant mortality cases because of a discrepancy in the coding of Hispanic cases.

Source: D.C. Department of Health, State Center for Health Statistics

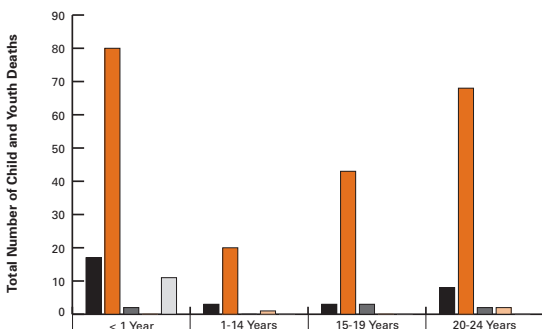
Infant Mortality: Infant mortality for non-Hispanic blacks and non-Hispanic whites increased between 2004 and 2005, while the infant mortality rate decreased for Hispanics during the same time period. (Figure 4)

Infant mortality rates remained the highest for non-Hispanic blacks at 17.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2005. This is an increase from 16.5 deaths per 1,000 live births from 2004. The infant mortality rate for non-Hispanic whites also increased from 2004 to 8.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2005 from 5.5 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2004. After increasing from 2003 to 2004, the infant mortality rate for Hispanics decreased in 2005 to 1.9 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Child Deaths: The number of deaths to non-Hispanic black children and youth was significantly greater than other race/ethnicities. (Figure 5)

Figure 5

**Number of Child and Youth Deaths by Age Group by Race/Ethnicity in DC
2005**



	< 1 Year	1-14 Years	15-19 Years	20-24 Years
Non-Hispanic White	17	3	3	8
Non-Hispanic Black	80	20	43	68
Hispanic	2	0	3	2
Non-Hispanic Other	0	1	0	2
Unknown	11	0	0	0

Note: 2006 data are not currently available by race/ethnicity.

Source: D.C. Department of Health, State Center for Health Statistics Administration

The total number of deaths to non-Hispanic black children and youth (age 0 to 24) was more than 10 times greater than the number of deaths to non-Hispanic white children and youth in 2005. There were 211 deaths to non-Hispanic black children and youth compared to 31 deaths to non-Hispanic white children and youth and 7 deaths to Hispanic children and youth. While there are significant discrepancies across all age categories, the greatest differences across race/ethnic categories occurred in the deaths to infants under age one (the number of non-Hispanic black infant deaths as four times higher than the number of non-Hispanic white infant deaths) and the deaths to youth age 20 to 24 (the number of non-Hispanic black youth deaths were eight times higher than non-Hispanic white youth deaths).

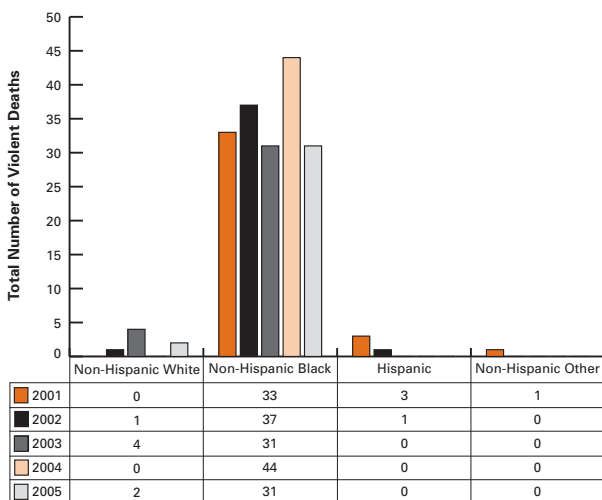
Children and Youth Engage in Meaningful Activities

Violent Deaths: The number of violent deaths to teens age 15 to 19 remained highest among non-Hispanic blacks in 2005. (Figure 6)

In 2005, the number of violent deaths to non-Hispanic blacks age 15 to 19 was 15 times greater than the number of deaths to non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics. The number of violent deaths to non-Hispanic teens decreased to 31 deaths in 2005, a decrease of 30 percent since 2004. Of these 31 violent deaths, 24 were the result of homicides. There were two violent deaths to non-Hispanic whites age 15 to 19 in 2005; one, of which, was a result of homicide. There were no violent deaths to any other racial/ethnic group.

Figure 6

Violent Deaths to 15- to 19-Year Olds in DC by Race/Ethnicity (Accidents, Suicides and Murders) 2001-2005



Source: D.C. Department of Health, State Center for Health Statistics Administration

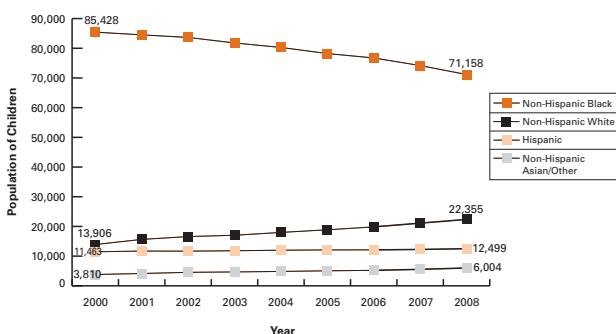
Note: 2006 vital statistics data are not currently available by race/ethnicity.

Children and Youth Live in Healthy, Stable and Supportive Families

Population of Children: Approximately 2 in 3 children living in the District in 2008 were black. The number of white, Hispanic, and Asian children has steadily increased between 2000 and 2008, while the number of black children has steadily decreased. (Figure 7)

Figure 7

Number of Children by Race/Ethnicity in the District 2000-2008



Source: Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

Note: All data updated from 2008 Kids Count Fact Book.

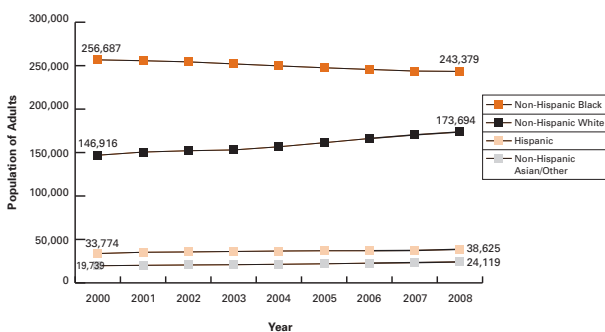
Slightly under two-thirds of the children living in the District were non-Hispanic black in 2008 (64 percent of all children under 18 years old), although the number of white children has increased and the number of black children has declined over the past eight years. According to the Census Bureau's population estimates, the number of non-Hispanic white children grew from 13,906 in 2000 to 22,355 by 2008, a 61 percent increase, while the number of non-Hispanic black children decreased from 85,428 children in 2000 to 71,158 children, a decline of 17 percent. The number of Hispanic children (regardless of race) is relatively small in the District (12,499 children in 2008), an increase of about 9 percent since 2000. The number of non-Hispanic Asian and Pacific Islander children, non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaskan Natives, and non-Hispanic children of two or more races increased 58 percent during the same period, totaling 6,004 children in 2008.

Population of Adults: A little more than half of the adult population living in the District in 2008 was black. The number of white, Hispanic, and Asian adults has steadily increased between 2000 and 2008. (Figure 8)

The majority of adults living in the District were also non-Hispanic black adults, although they made up only a slight majority (51 percent) in 2008. Similar to the child trends, the number of black adults decreased 5 percent between 2000 and 2008 and the number of white adults increased 18 percent during the same period. The number of Hispanic adults was relatively small in the District, although it increased 14 percent between 2000 and 2008, and the number of non-Hispanic Asian and Pacific Islander adults, non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaskan Natives adults, and non-Hispanic adults of two or more races increased 22 percent during the same period, totaling 24,119 adults in 2008.

Figure 8

**Number of Adults by Race/Ethnicity
2000-2008 in the District**



Source: Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

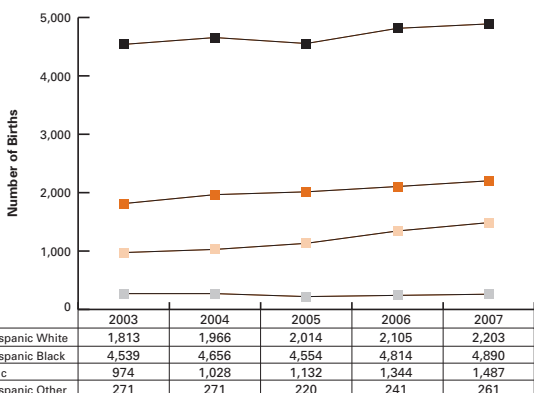
Note: All data updated from 2008 Kids Count Fact Book

Births: Births to each race/ethnicity increased between 2006 and 2007. Births to Hispanic mothers increased the most, while black mothers continued to account for over half of all births. (Figure 9)

Births to Hispanic women increased by 11 percent in 2007 reaching 1,487 births in 2007. They represented 17 percent of all births in the city, an increase from 16 percent in 2006. There were 4,890 births to black mothers, which is more than half (55 percent) of the births in the city. This share is a decrease from the 56 percent of births to black mothers in 2006. Non-Hispanic white mothers accounted for one-quarter (25 percent) of births in the city, with 2,203 births, and births to non-Hispanic white mothers increased by 5 percent between 2006 and 2007.

Figure 9

Births to DC Residents by Race/Ethnicity 2003-2007



Note: There were fewer than 30 births with unknown race in any year. The earliest data available for the racial/ethnic categories is 2003.
 Source: D.C. Department of Health, State Center for Health Statistics Administration

Table 1

Estimated Poverty Rates with Confidence Intervals in DC 2008

2008*

Total population	18.1 % (± 0.9)
Children	32.0 (± 2.4)
Non-Hispanic black children	41.1 (± 3.2)
Non-Hispanic white children	7.8 (± 2.9)
Hispanic children	31.5 (± 6.2)
Non-Hisp Asian, Native American, Alaskan, and mixed-race children	11.1 (± 8.0)

Note: The confidence intervals or the range that the estimated rate falls in are show in the ().

*The 2008 estimated poverty rates are averages of the 2007 and 2008 CPS estimates.

Source: March 2008 and 2009 Current Population Estimates (CPS), US Census

Poverty Rates: Child poverty in the District remained approximately the same between 2007 and 2008. Approximately one in three children continues to live in poverty, including more than two in five black children. (Table 1)

Approximately one-third of all children in the District live in poverty. The 2008 child poverty rate (an average of the 2007 and 2008 poverty rates from the March 2008 and March 2009 Current Population Estimates) was 32.0 percent (± 2.4 percentage points) of all children under the age of 18 living in the District, or 35,909 children living below the federal poverty level. This rate was not significantly different from the poverty rate in the previous year.

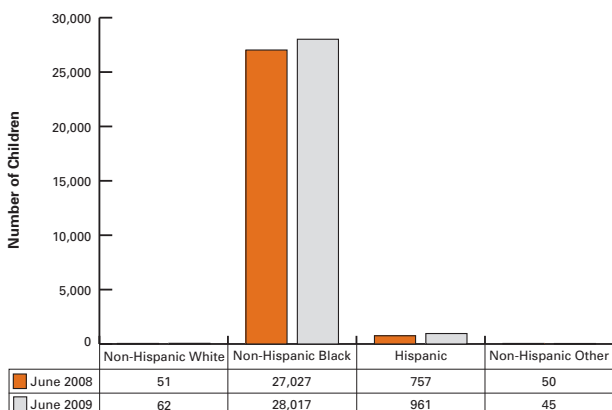
The 2008 poverty rate (an average of the 2007 and 2008 poverty rates) for non-Hispanic African American children indicates that 41.1 percent (± 3.2 percentage points) lived below the federal poverty level. Slightly fewer Hispanic children, 31.5 percent, (± 6.2 percentage points) lived in poverty in 2008. In comparison, 7.8 percent (± 2.9 percentage points) of non-Hispanic white children, and 11.1 percent (± 8.0 percentage points) of all other non-Hispanic children (which includes Asian, Native American, Alaskan, and mixed-race children) lived below the federal poverty level in 2008. None of these rates were significantly different from those of the previous year, except the poverty rate for other non-Hispanic children. This rate increased substantially compared to 2007, although this was most likely because of the very small sample size for this group in the CPS.

TANF Assistance: In 2009, the vast majority of children in families that applied and were deemed eligible for TANF subsidies were non-Hispanic black. The number of children receiving TANF increased across all three major racial/ethnic categories between 2008 and 2009. (Figure 10)

There were 28,017 non-Hispanic black children in families that applied and were deemed eligible for TANF subsidies in 2009. This represents 96 percent of the total number of children receiving TANF benefits and is an increase of 990 children (4 percent) since 2008. The number of Hispanic children receiving TANF benefits increased more dramatically but from a much lower base: there were 961 such Hispanic children in 2009, an increase of 204 children (27 percent) since 2008. Only 62 non-Hispanic white children were in families receiving TANF subsidies in 2009, an increase of 11 children (21 percent).

Figure 10

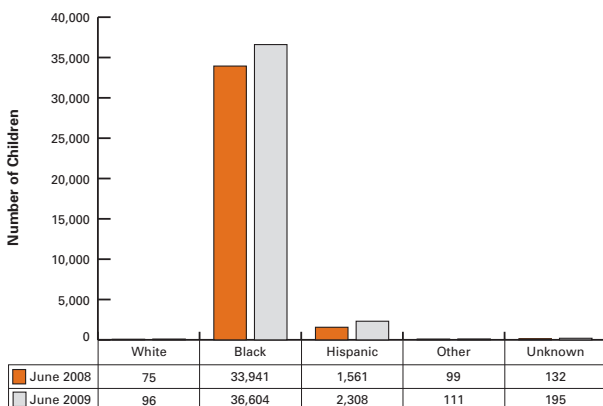
Number of Children Applied for and Eligible for TANF Assistance by Race/Ethnicity in DC 2008-2009



Note: Data are the number of children eligible in June of each year.
 Source: Income Maintenance Administration, D.C. Department of Human Services

Figure 11

Number of Children Applied for and Eligible for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) by Race/Ethnicity in DC 2008-2009



Note: Data are the number of children eligible in June of each year. Until October 1, 2008, SNAP was referred to as the food stamp program.

Source: Income Maintenance Administration, D.C. Department of Human Services

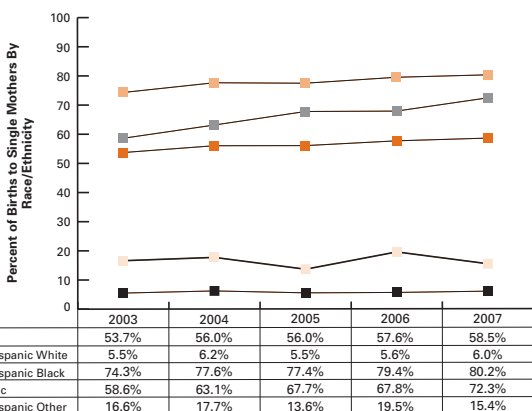
SNAP Assistance: Between 2008 and 2009, the number of Hispanic children who received Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits increased the most compared with all other racial/ethnic categories. (Figure 11)

In 2009, the number of Hispanic children receiving SNAP benefits reached 2,308 children, a substantial increase of 747 children or 48 percent, compared to 2008. Hispanic children now represent almost 6 percent of total SNAP recipients, up from 4 percent in 2008. In 2009, 36,604 non-Hispanic black children received SNAP benefits (formerly call food stamps), an increase of 2,663 children (8 percent) since 2008. Non-Hispanic black children account for 93 percent of all SNAP recipients in the District. Only 96 white children received SNAP benefits in 2009.

Single Mothers: Four-fifths of all non-Hispanic black mothers were single in 2007, and the share of Hispanic single mothers increased between 2006 and 2007. (Figure 12)

Figure 12

**Percent of Births to Single Mothers by Race/Ethnicity in DC
2003-2007**



Note: There were fewer than 23 births to single mothers with unknown race in any year.

The earliest data available for race/ethnic categories is 2003.

Source: D.C. Department of Health, State Center for Health Statistics Administration

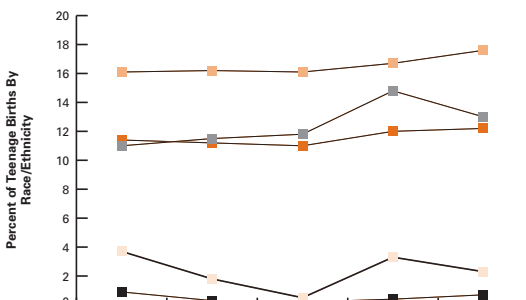
Looking at the share of births to single mothers by individual race and ethnicity, 80.2 percent of all births to black mothers in 2007 were single, representing 3,920 live births. More than two-thirds (72.3 percent) of all Hispanic mothers were single in 2007, representing 1,075 live births. Only 6 percent of all non-Hispanic white new mothers were unmarried in 2006, representing 132 live births. The share of Hispanic single mothers births increased by 4.5 percentage points between 2006 and 2007, while the shares of non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white single mothers remained relatively steady between 2006 and 2007.

Teenage Births: The share of teenage births for non-Hispanic black women grew for the second consecutive year in 2007. (Figure 13)

Teenage mothers accounted for 17.6 percent of all non-Hispanic black mothers (858 mothers) who gave birth in 2007, the second consecutive yearly increase. Teenage mothers accounted for 13 percent of births to Hispanic mothers in 2007 resulting in 193 births. Less than 1 percent of non-Hispanic white mothers were teenagers in 2007.

Figure 13

Percent of Births to Mothers Under Age 20 in DC by Race 2003-2007



	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	11.4%	11.2%	11.0%	12.0%	12.2%
Non-Hispanic White	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%
Non-Hispanic Black	16.1%	16.2%	16.1%	16.7%	17.6%
Hispanic	11.0%	11.5%	11.8%	14.8%	13.0%
Non-Hispanic Other	3.7%	1.8%	0.5%	3.3%	2.3%

Note: There were 3 or fewer births to teenage mothers with unknown race in any year. The earliest data available for race/ethnic categories is 2003.

Source: D.C. Department of Health, State Center for Health Statistics Administration

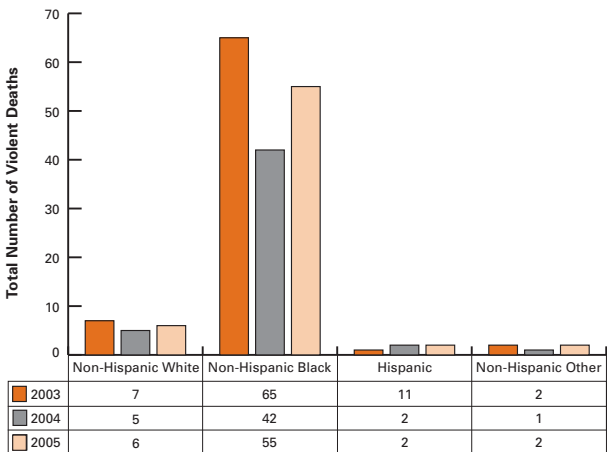
All Youth Make a Successful Transition to Adulthood

Violent Deaths: The number of violent deaths to non-Hispanic black young adults increased between 2004 and 2005 and continued to be nearly 10 times greater than any other racial/ethnic group. (Figure 14)

In 2005, there were 55 deaths to non-Hispanic blacks age 20 to 24 in the District, a 30 percent increase from 42 deaths in 2004, according to vital statistics data from the D.C. State Center for Health Statistics Administration. However, there was a decrease in the portion of violent deaths to non-Hispanic blacks that were homicides from 90 percent of violent deaths in 2004 to 80 percent of violent deaths in 2005. Violent deaths to non-Hispanics whites increased by 20 percent, or 1 more violent death in 2005 from 2004. Homicides represent half of violent deaths to both non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics in 2005. Violent deaths to non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics age 20 to 24 have held steady in recent years.

Figure 14

Violent Deaths to 20- to 24-Year Olds in DC by Race/Ethnicity 2003-2005



Note: 2006 data are not currently available by race/ethnicity.

Source: D.C. Department of Health, State Center for Health Statistics Administration

Selected Indicators of Child Well-Being by Race and Ethnicity

	Total	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic* Other	Unknown
Total Population, 2008	573,694	172,910	326,828	47,731	26,225	-
% of Total Population	100%	30%	57%	8%	5%	-
Children Under 18, 2008	112,016	22,355	71,158	12,499	6,004	-
% of Population that is under 18	20%	13%	22%	26%	23%	-
% of City's Child Population	100%	20%	64%	11%	5%	-
Babies Born Alive, 2007	8,870	2,203	4,890	1,487	261	29
% of Live Births in City	100%	25%	55%	17%	3%	0%

Health and Mortality Indicators

Births to Single Mothers, 2007	5,190	132	3,920	1,075	40	23
% of Live Births to Race/Ethnicity Group	59%	6%	80%	72%	15%	79%
% of Births to Single Mothers in City	100%	3%	76%	21%	1%	0%

Selected Indicators of Child Well-Being by Race and Ethnicity

	Total	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic* Other	Unknown
Births to Teen Mothers (Under 20), 2007	1,075	15	858	193	6	3
% of Live Births to Race/Ethnicity Group	12%	1%	18%	13%	2%	12%
% of Teen Births in City	100%	1%	80%	18%	1%	0%
Births to Child Mothers (Under 18), 2007	417	6	335	74	1	1
% of Live Births to Race/Ethnicity Group	5%	0%	7%	5%	0%	4%
% of Child Births in City	100%	1%	80%	18%	0%	0%
Births with Adequate Care, 2007	4,782	1,885	1,979	737	180	1
% of Live Births to Race/Ethnicity Group	63%	87%	51%	56%	72%	17%
% of Child Births in City	100%	39%	41%	15%	4%	0%

Selected Indicators of Child Well-Being by Race and Ethnicity

	Total	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic* Other	Unknown
Low Birthweight Babies (Under 5.5 Pounds), 2007	979	131	709	108	27	4
% of Live Births to Race/Ethnicity Group	11.0%	5.9%	14.5%	7.3%	10.3%	15.4%
% of Low Birthweight Births in City	1341.1%	179.5%	971.2%	147.9%	37.0%	5.5%
Infant Deaths (Under 1 Year), 2005	110	17	80	2	0	11
Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)	13.9	8.4	17.6	1.8	0.0	-
% of Infant Deaths in the City	100%	15%	73%	2%	0%	10%
Deaths to Children and Youth (1-19), 2005	73	6	63	3	1	0
% of Child and Youth Deaths in the City	100%	8%	86%	4%	1%	0%
Deaths to Teens (15-19), 2005	49	3	43	3	0	0
% of Teen Deaths in the City	100%	6%	88%	6%	0%	0%

Selected Indicators of Child Well-Being by Race and Ethnicity

	Total	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic* Other	Unknown
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Teen Deaths from Homicide, 2005	25	1	24	0	0	0
% of Teen Deaths from Homicide in the City	100%	4%	96%	0%	0%	0%

Welfare Indicators (June 2008)**

Total Number of Children Eligible for TANF	29,166	62	27,053	961	45	80
% of Children Receiving TANF	100%	0%	93%	3%	0%	0%

Total Number of Children Receiving SNAP (food stamps)	35,807	88	33,338	2,102	101	178
% of Children Receiving SNAP (food stamps)	100%	0%	95%	4%	0%	0%



D.C. CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND

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