

DC Kids Count

POWERED BY **DC ACTION**

2020 Data Book

Across the District
of Columbia

NOVEMBER 2020

DCKidsCount.org



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The DC Kids Count 2020 Data Book is a publication of DC Action.

This report provides the best available District-wide data to measure and track the demographics, impacts of COVID-19, economic justice, health and safety, and education of the District's children and youth.

Research for the DC Kids Count 2020 Data Book was funded in part by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. We thank the Foundation for its support and acknowledge the findings and conclusions presented in this report are those of DC Action's alone, and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Foundation.

We also acknowledge the generous support of the countless contributors whose investments make possible the work of DC Action, including sharing these critical data throughout the year.

The DC Kids Count 2020 Data Book project was led by Rachel Metz, Research and Data Manager.

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MISSION & VALUES

DC Action is a nonprofit, nonpartisan child and youth advocacy organization dedicated to using data, public policy, and partnerships with a lens toward race equity to break down barriers that stand in the way of all kids reaching their full potential.

DC Action is the home of DC Kids Count, Under 3 DC, DC Out-of-School Time Coalition, and the DC Home Visiting Council.

Our collaborative advocacy campaigns and initiatives empower young people and all residents to raise their voices to create change.

Our Beliefs, Values, & Anti-Racist Principles

We believe that ALL children and youth should have the opportunity to reach their full potential, regardless of their race, ethnicity, zip code, or family's income.

We are committed to transforming the way the District of Columbia invests in children and young people, birth to 24.

Despite some positive progress over the years, children of color in the District of Columbia—Black and Latinx children, in particular—still face disproportionate barriers to positive education and health outcomes. We believe that, collectively, we can address these historical inequities by building just systems that intentionally provide targeted resources for children living in communities that have faced divestment for decades.

Our work must be rooted in addressing structural racism and its impact on children, youth, and families. A failure to address racist policies that continue to drive racial inequities is also a form of racism.

To achieve structural justice, we must be part of a larger anti-racist, anti-poverty movement and practice, and apply these values inside our organization and externally with key partners and coalition members.

Racial, economic, gender, disability, generational, institutional, and professional diversity strengthens our work.

Those most directly affected by racial and economic inequity must be the architects of our work.

A strengths-based approach honors the knowledge and skills of our communities.

LETTER FROM OUR EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



We know the District’s young people can accomplish anything when given a fair chance. And we also know how much stands in their way—particularly those most affected by poverty and racism. These are powerful injustices, and they must be met with an equally powerful response.

Even in 2020, Black and brown residents in the District earn less money and do not have equal access to quality medical care, child care, and education. Women-led household income consistently lags behind couple-led households and even single-male led households. Black youth are over-policed and at higher risk for suicide than white youth. **These statistics are undeniable affirmations of the failure of “color-blind” policies, which instead cement a legacy of systemic racism.** We believe this data must be used as a starting point for innovative and equitable solutions that will transform our city.

While gains have been made in children’s health insurance coverage, unemployment rates, and some education indicators, the number and impact of negative outcomes for Black and brown families is staggering. And importantly, this data was collected before the COVID-19 pandemic. **We’ve seen how the coronavirus kills Black residents at almost six times the rate of white residents, and more than half of the District’s Black households with children experienced loss of income since the pandemic started** as compared to a third of white households with children.

For years, advocates have pursued “color-blind” solutions to address policy failures, and as the data shows, we are still suffering deeply racist outcomes. For example, our efforts to raise family income looks like a success on paper because the average pay for families has increased, but when we break it down by race it’s clear that policy makers have failed to promote shared prosperity for everyone. The gains Black and brown families have seen in their incomes are dwarfed by the wide gap with white families’ incomes. And even those on reasonably stable financial footing are still more likely to experience poor outcomes in health and education. This last point should drive home the inescapable fact that racist policies cut across class. **We will be unable to address any kind of inequality, without addressing racism. The effects of COVID exacerbate inequalities and amplifies the District’s fragmented response to serving its residents.**

It is apparent that all of these years we’ve been trying to solve the wrong problem. In the District of Columbia, **concentrated income inequality and poverty only persists for Black and brown families.** What we now know for sure is that the legacy of systemic racist policies is the cause of persistent racial poverty and generations of unnecessary suffering. What we must advance are anti-racist policies that will lead to racial equity.

Equality and equity are fundamentally different concepts. When you advocate for equality, you settle for less. In other words, if the starting points are staggered and children and young people are given the same kind of resources, the outcome will still be equally staggered because not everyone came from the same place. On the other hand, if we can agree on a set of common goals for all children—and provide our kids with the opportunities that each of them needs to reach it—we can achieve an outcome that is truly equitable for all children, regardless of the

LETTER FROM OUR EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, CONT'D

neighborhoods where they were born or the schools they attended.

Innovative and equitable investments like universal early education, preventive health care homes, trauma-informed education, mental health care, and safer communities resulting from community social workers and less over-policing are all a part of the solution, and these investments need to be protected and sustained.

DC Action is committed to undoing the racist policies and practices and working toward change. We do not, nor could we ever, lead this work alone. Our march toward equity is grounded in data and the voices and experiences of those most challenged. We advocate and fight in partnership with many state-wide coalitions and campaigns that believe as we do, that all children and youth deserve to grow up safe, resilient, powerful, and heard.

Join Us

Kimberly Perry



Executive Director



KEY MEASURES OF CHILD & YOUTH WELL-BEING

Children and youth need a lot of support—from family, community, and school—to thrive. This report explores many measures of child and youth well-being, organized into three categories: economic justice, health and safety, and education. To provide context, we've included a section on demographics that explains how many children and youth are in DC, what they look like, and how those data have changed over time. Because children and families have faced unique challenges the past several months, we included a section on the economic justice, health, and education impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in addition to highlighting pre-pandemic data in each of the three categories.



KEY MEASURES OF CHILD & YOUTH WELL-BEING



ECONOMIC JUSTICE

Poverty
Employment
Housing & Homelessness



HEALTH & SAFETY

Birth Outcomes
Access to Insurance & Care
Adolescent Health
Nutrition
Policing



EDUCATION

Early Care & Education
Public School Enrollment
Educational Opportunities
Educational Outcomes
Out-of-School Time

DEMOGRAPHICS



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

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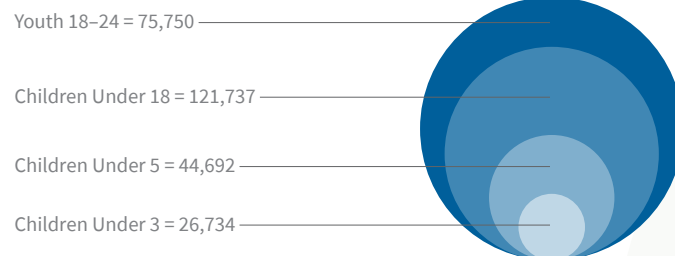
DEMOGRAPHICS

The population of children is growing at a faster rate than the overall DC population.

- DC's population of children increased 16% from 105,291 in 2013's five-year-average to 121,737 in 2018.
- DC's population of youth ages 18-24 shrank during the same period, from roughly 83,773 to 75,800.

197,517 Children and Youth Reside in DC

The total population is 684,498 (2018).

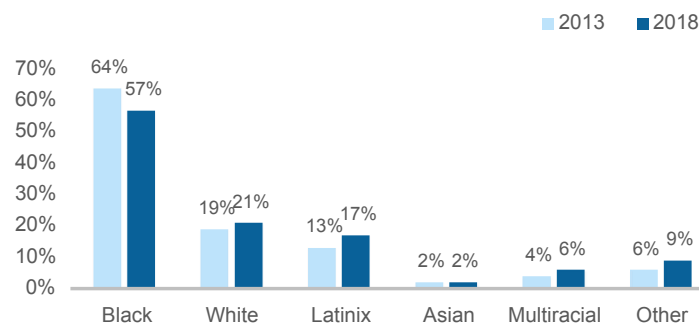


Children continue to reflect the “Chocolate City” moniker, but just barely.

- While a majority of children are Black, the share of Black children has declined in DC over the last five years to 57%.
- One in four DC children have at least one parent who was born abroad.
- DC's population of 18- to 24-year-olds has similar demographics to the overall population. DC's youth are less Black (45%) and Latinx (10%), and more white (37%), than DC's population of children younger than 18.

DC Children's Black Majority is Shrinking

Percent of population by race for all DC children under 18 (2018).



POPULATION

	TRENDS			RACE		
	PREVIOUS	RECENT	CHANGE	BLACK	WHITE	LATINX
ALL RESIDENTS	619,371	684,498	11%	47%	36%	11%
CHILDREN UNDER 18	105,291	121,737	16%	57%	21%	17%
CHILDREN UNDER 5	36,492	44,692	22%	48%	26%	18%
YOUTH 18 TO 24	83,773	75,780	(10%)	45%	37%	10%

LEGEND




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IMPACTS OF COVID-19

While confirmed COVID-19 cases among children are less common than among adults, hundreds of children and youth have still contracted the disease. Of course, children and youth are also impacted when a parent, family member, teacher, or other caring adult gets sick. Their family's economic justice and their educational opportunities are also being threatened by the pandemic.

HEALTH & SAFETY	COVID-19 CASES - CHILDREN		COVID-19 CASES - ALL			COVID-19 DEATHS - ALL		
	1 in 10		47% Black	23% White	24% Latinx	75% Black	10% White	13% Latinx
	So far DC has not lost any lives of people under the age of 19.		While Latinx residents are only 11% of the population, they are over twice as likely to contract COVID-19.			To date, DC has lost 669 residents to COVID-19 which is a rate of 95 deaths per 100,000 residents.		
ECONOMIC JUSTICE	LOSS OF INCOME				YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT			
	52% of Black Adults in Households with Children	23% of White Adults in Households with Children	% of Latinx Adults Not Available*		29x			
	More than half of Black and more than one-third of Latinx adults in households with children experienced a loss of household employment income since March 13.							
	HOUSING INSECURITY			FOOD ACCESS INSECURITY				
37%		Over one-third (37%) of DC renters with children said they have no or only slight confidence in their ability to make next month's rent or were deferring their payment, more than double that of renters without children.		21% of Black Households with Children*		13% of All Households with Children		
				Many Black and Latinx adults in households with children report sometimes or often not having enough to eat in the last week.				
EDUCATION	EARLY CARE & EDUCATION LOST		POST-SECONDARY PLANS CANCELLED			HOME DEVICE & INTERNET ACCESS		
	20%		52% of Black Residents	16% of White Residents	20% of Latinx Residents	81% of Black Households	93% of White Households	% of Latinx Not Available*
	DC may permanently lose more than 20% of child care slots (6,500) due to the pandemic without more dedicated public funding for early learning (Center for American Progress).		Many adults in households where at least one adult was planning on taking classes this fall at a post-high-school institution, have canceled all plans to take classes.			While there's been some progress since the spring semester, many students of color still don't reliably have a device and internet connection for educational purposes, limiting their opportunities.		
			OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME CUTS					
		6,716		At the start of the 2020 school year, DCPS cut its federal funding from 21st Century Community Learning Centers out-of-school-time (OST) programs and redirected it to establish Cares classrooms. This funding had been supporting programs for 6,716 students in 55 schools, and is a significant loss of funding for OST.				

* Some race level data was suppressed.

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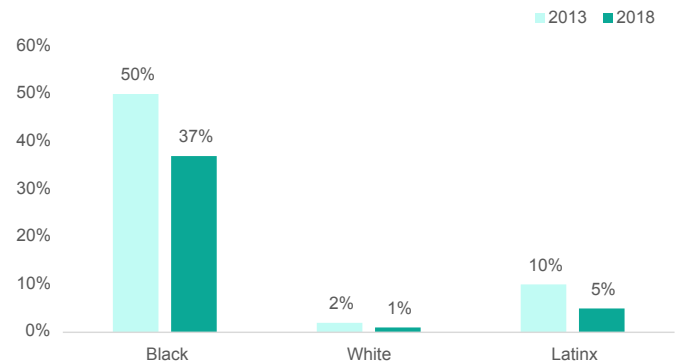


While DC's child poverty rate decreased, it continues to be highest for Black residents.

- Roughly 9 out of 10 of the children living in poverty are Black.
- Gender also plays a role in child poverty. While almost half of children (46%) raised by single women are in poverty, only 24% of children raised by single men and 5% raised by married couples are living in poverty.
- Racism continues to drive the economic divide in the District. White families earn nearly four times (\$208,600) as much as Black families (\$54,800), and three times as much as Latinx families (\$73,100).

Most DC Children Living in High Poverty Communities are Black

More than one-third of Black children live in census tracts with overall poverty rates above 30 percent.

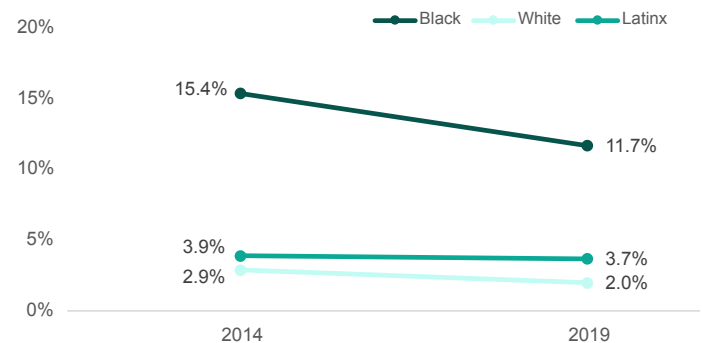


Prior to the pandemic, unemployment fell for some.

- The pandemic has reversed years of progress that saw DC's unemployment rate fall from 7.8% in 2014 to 5.6% in 2019. Still huge gaps remained as DC's Black unemployment level was over twice the District's rates.
- Youth unemployment is 14.8% which is over 2.5 times the overall DC unemployment rate. An estimated 6,000 16- to 24-year-olds in the workforce were unemployed in the year prior to the pandemic.
- In September 2019, 13,125 households, including 21,751 children, received benefits through the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program.

DC Lowered Unemployment Rates Prior to the Pandemic, but Huge Gaps Still Remained

DOES annual unemployment rates for all DC residents in the workforce by race for the year prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and five years prior.

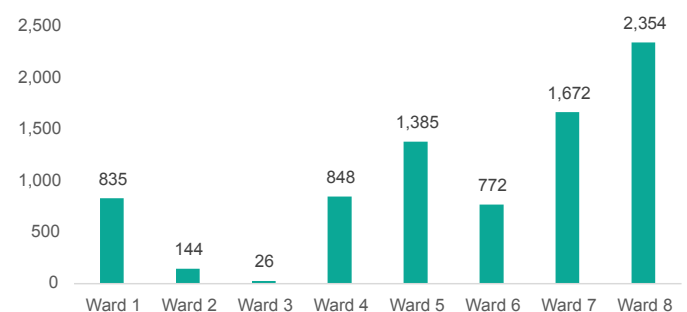


The threat of housing insecurity persists.

- On a single night in January 2020, the official count found 1,420 homeless children in DC families.
- The official point in time count misses many, including families who are "doubled up" (e.g. on a friend's couch). In the 2018-19 school year, DC public schools reported 7,728 homeless students, more than double the 2013-14 school year.
- The point in time count also misses unaccompanied youth. Youth Count in 2019 counted 1,306 unaccompanied homeless youth under the age of 25, of which 9 of 10 are Black. Almost half of the youth (43%) are parents.

Wards Where DC's Homeless Students Attend Public Schools

Individual school data from the DC School Report Card may include some students twice as they move between schools making the ward-level count higher than the 7,728 overall District-level count (SY 2018-19).



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ECONOMIC JUSTICE

POVERTY & INCOME

	TRENDS			RACE		
	PREVIOUS	RECENT	STATUS	BLACK	WHITE	LATINX
ALL RESIDENTS - POVERTY RATE <i>Percent of DC residents living below the Federal poverty line.</i>	19%	17%	●	26%	6%	14%
ALL CHILDREN - POVERTY RATE <i>Percent of children under 18 living below the Federal poverty line.</i>	29%	25%	●	37%	2%	17%
CHILDREN UNDER 5 - POVERTY RATE <i>Percent of children under age 5 living below the Federal poverty line.</i>	26%	21%	●	37%	0%	16%
CHILDREN LIVING IN HIGH POVERTY COMMUNITIES <i>Percent of children living in census tracts with overall poverty rates above 30 percent.</i>	33%	23%	●	37%	1%	5%
CHILDREN RAISED BY SINGLE WOMEN LIVING IN POVERTY <i>Percent of children raised by single women who live below the poverty line.</i>	46%	46%	●	-	-	-
CHILDREN RAISED BY MARRIED COUPLES LIVING IN POVERTY <i>Percent of children raised by married couples who live below the poverty line.</i>	5%	5%	●	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME - ALL FAMILIES <i>Median income for all families with or without children.</i>	\$79,700	\$105,000	32%	\$54,800	\$208,600	\$73,100
MEDIAN INCOME - FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN <i>Median income for families with children.</i>	\$58,400	\$88,900	52%	-	-	-

EMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE <i>Percent of DC residents in the workforce, 2019 (previous 2014).</i>	7.8%	5.6%	●	11.7%	2.0%	3.7%
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HOUSING

HIGH HOUSING BURDEN <i>Percent of DC residents spending more than 30% of their monthly income on rent, mortgage payments, taxes, insurance, or related expenses.</i>	40%	35%	●	-	-	-
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HOMELESSNESS

OFFICIAL COUNT <i>Number of "homeless" children in DC families on a single night, January 2020 (previous 2015). This excludes children whose families are doubled up and unaccompanied youth.</i>	2,049	1,420	●	-	-	-
PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS <i>OSSE reported number of homeless students, SY 2018-19 (previous SY 2013-14).</i>	3,772	7,728	●	-	-	-
ALL UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH <i>Youth Count reported number of unaccompanied homeless youth age 24 and younger, 2019 (previous 2015).</i>	1,550	1,306	●	89%	NOT REPORTED	9%
NON-PARENTING UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH <i>Youth Count reported number and percent of unaccompanied homeless youth age 24 and younger who are not parenting, 2019 (previous 2015).</i>	545	742	●	85%	NOT REPORTED	13%
PARENTING UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH <i>Youth Count reported number and percent of unaccompanied homeless parenting youth up age 24 and younger, 2019 (previous 2015).</i>	1,005	564	●	94%	NOT REPORTED	4%
CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE <i>Number of children entering foster care, 2019 (previous 2014).</i>	403	387	●	311	1	66

LEGEND

Improving (●) Neutral Impact (●) Getting Worse (●) Change (%) Data Not Available (-).

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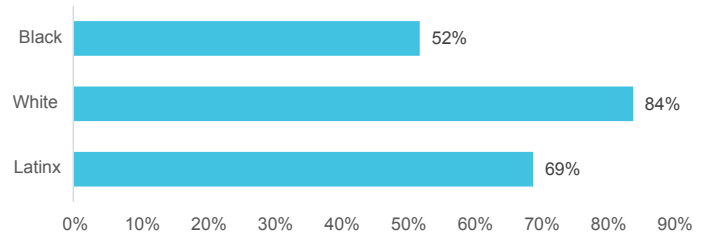


For both babies and parents, birth outcomes are worse for DC's Black and Latinx residents.

- Twelve Black babies died in their first year out of every 1,000 live births, as did roughly four Latinx babies out of every 1,000 live births.
- Between 2013 and 2017, there were 20 deaths due to complications related to pregnancy. 19 of those who died were Black and one was Latinx.

First Trimester DC Prenatal Care by Race

Percent of parents receiving prenatal care in the first trimester for DC births.

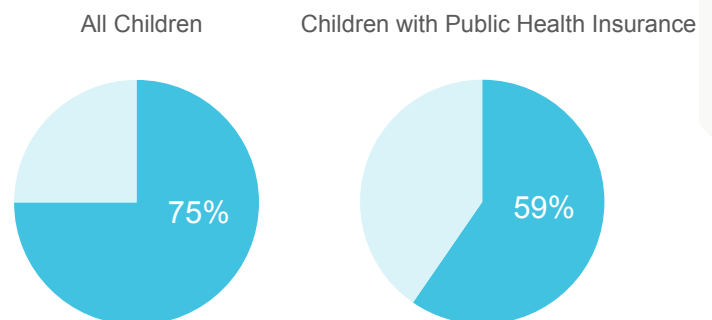


While DC does a better job than many states of providing health support, including insurance and home visiting, there are still big gaps in health care access.

- Approximately 7 out of 10 children are covered by Medicaid or DC Healthy Families, but coverage isn't always continuous. 10% of Black and Latinx children and 1% of white children had periods without health insurance coverage in the year prior according to the 2018 National Survey of Child Health.
- Approximately 30% of Black and Latinx children didn't have a preventative care visit in the past year, versus just 3% of white children.
- Home visiting is a way of delivering prevention and early intervention services for expecting parents and families of young children. In 2019 DC had capacity to serve roughly 1,347 children and families in these programs.

Preventative Care Visits for Children

Percent of DC children under 18 who had a preventative check-up in the last year (2018 National Survey of Child Health).

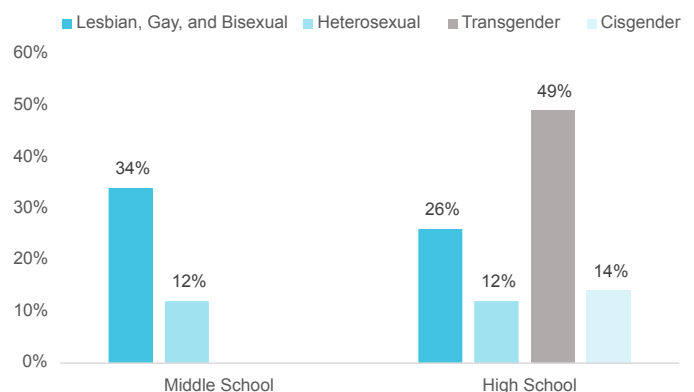


Many disparities exist in adolescent health outcomes.

- Black middle and high school students are almost three times as likely to have attempted suicide as white middle and high school students according to the 2019 Youth Risk Behavior Survey.
- Middle school girls of color have particularly high rates – nearly one out of five female Black and Latina middle school students reported having attempted suicide.
- One area where DC has made improvement is teen birth rates. The number of births to 15-19 year-olds fell from 637 in 2013 to 373 in 2018.

DC Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Students are More at Risk for Suicide

Percent of DC students reporting having attempted suicide (2019 Youth Risk Behavior Survey).



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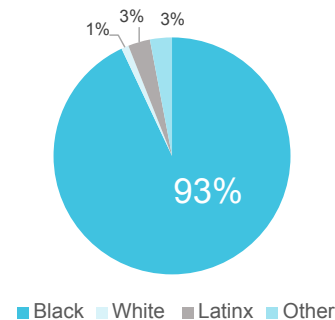


While DC does a good job of enrolling lower income families in SNAP and WIC, too many families don't have access to good nutrition.

- 93% of the DC residents receiving SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) are Black and 3% are Latinx, while 73% of WIC (Women, Infants, and Children) recipients are Black and 25% are Latinx.
- WIC participation has been down in recent years (46% in 2017 from 62% in 2012) and there's concern that the recent "Public Charge" rule may create additional barriers.
- There are gaps in grocery access where many children live. Only four grocery stores service wards 7 and 8 (up from 3 in 2018) where 37% of DC children live. Each grocery store serves twice the number of residents as those in any other ward of the District.

SNAP Enrollment

Percent of DC residents participating in SNAP (2017).



Concerns about over-policing youth are born out in the stops, searches, and arrests data.

- Black youth under 18 were stopped at more than 10 times the rate of their white peers, with an even greater disparity for Black versus white boys.
- Police also searched Black youth under 18 far more often than they did white youth: 738 compared to just four.
- In DCPS, 92% of school-based arrests are of Black students (60% of the student body). And 29% of school-based arrests are of students with disabilities (18% of the student body).

7 out of 8 Children Stopped by Police are Black

Percent of youth under 18 subjected to DC Metropolitan Police Department stops who are Black (July 22 to December 31, 2019).



BIRTH OUTCOMES

PRENATAL CARE IN FIRST TRIMESTER

Percent of births with prenatal care beginning in the first trimester.

TRENDS			RACE		
PREVIOUS	RECENT	STATUS	BLACK	WHITE	LATINX
66%	66%	●	52%	84%	69%

INFANT MORTALITY

Number of deaths occurring to infants under 1 year of age.

63	64	●	52	SUPPRESSED	5
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DEATHS RELATED TO PREGNANCY

Number of deaths because of complications related to pregnancy, 5 years 2013-2017.

-	20	-	19	0	1
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ACCESS TO INSURANCE & CARE

DC MEDICAID - COVERAGE

Percent of child population covered by DC Medicaid excluding DC Healthy Families enrollees, 2018.

-	48%	-	71%	8%	51%
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DC MEDICAID - ENROLLMENT

Child enrollment in Medicaid excluding DC Healthy Families enrollees, 2018.

-	66,531	-	47,437	5,189	34,197
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LEGEND

Improving (●) Neutral Impact (●) Getting Worse (●) Change (%) Data Not Available (-).

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HEALTH & SAFETY

	TRENDS			RACE		
	PREVIOUS	RECENT	STATUS	BLACK	WHITE	LATINX
DC HEALTHY FAMILIES - ENROLLMENT <i>Child enrollment in DC Healthy Families, Feb. 2020 (previous Feb. 2015).</i>	7,599	16,842	223%	-	-	-
CONSISTENCY OF COVERAGE <i>National Survey of Child Health reported percent of children with consistent health insurance coverage during the past 12 months, 2018 (previous 2016).</i>	93%	92%	●	90%	99%	90%
DTAP/DT VACCINE COVERAGE <i>Percent of kindergarten students vaccinated, SY 2017-18 (previous SY 2012-13).</i>	92%	80%	●	-	-	-
MMR VACCINE COVERAGE <i>Percent of kindergarten students vaccinated, SY, 2017-18 (previous 2012-13).</i>	92%	81%	●	-	-	-

ADOLESCENT HEALTH - MIDDLE SCHOOL

FEMALE SUICIDE ATTEMPTS <i>Youth Risk Behavior Survey reported percent of female middle school students who have ever attempted suicide, 2019 (previous 2015).</i>	16%	18%	●	19%	6%	19%
MALE SUICIDE ATTEMPTS <i>Youth Risk Behavior Survey reported percent of male middle school students who have ever attempted suicide, 2019 (previous 2015).</i>	9%	10%	●	11%	4%	12%
LESBIAN, GAY, & BISEXUAL SUICIDE ATTEMPTS <i>Youth Risk Behavior Survey reported percent of lesbian, gay, and bisexual middle school students who have ever attempted suicide, 2019 (previous 2015).</i>	31%	34%	●	-	-	-

ADOLESCENT HEALTH - HIGH SCHOOL

TEEN BIRTH RATE <i>Rate of births to teenagers age 15 through 19 per 1,000 females in that age range.</i>	32	19	●	31	SUPPRESSED	32
FEMALE SUICIDE ATTEMPTS <i>Youth Risk Behavior Survey reported percent of female high school students who attempted suicide within the last 12 months, 2019 (previous 2015).</i>	14%	16%	●	15%	5%	18%
MALE SUICIDE ATTEMPTS <i>Youth Risk Behavior Survey reported percent of male high school students who attempted suicide within the last 12 months, 2019 (previous 2015).</i>	11%	14%	●	14%	6%	13%
LESBIAN, GAY, & BISEXUAL SUICIDE ATTEMPTS <i>Youth Risk Behavior Survey reported percent of lesbian, gay, and bisexual high school students who attempted suicide within the last 12 months, 2019 (previous 2015).</i>	25%	26%	●	-	-	-
TRANSGENDER SUICIDE ATTEMPTS <i>Youth Risk Behavior Survey reported percent of transgender high school students who attempted suicide within the last 12 months, 2019 (previous 2015).</i>	-	49%	-	-	-	-

NUTRITION

SNAP ENROLLMENT - CHILDREN <i>Number of children participating in SNAP.</i>	53,000	37,000	(30%)	-	-	-
SNAP ENROLLMENT - HOUSEHOLDS <i>Number of households participating in SNAP.</i>	80,000	68,000	(15%)	93%	1%	3%
WIC ENROLLMENT <i>Number residents participating in WIC, 2016.</i>	-	17,933	-	13,049	4,522	4,410
WIC ELIGIBILITY <i>Number of residents eligible for WIC, 2017 (previous 2012).</i>	26,073	29,059	11%	-	-	-
WIC COVERAGE <i>Percent of eligible residents participating in WIC, 2017 (previous 2012).</i>	62%	46%	●	44%	17%	58%

LEGEND

Improving (●) Neutral Impact (●) Getting Worse (●) Change (%) Data Not Available (-).
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Individuals who are Black and Latinx may be counted in both groups.

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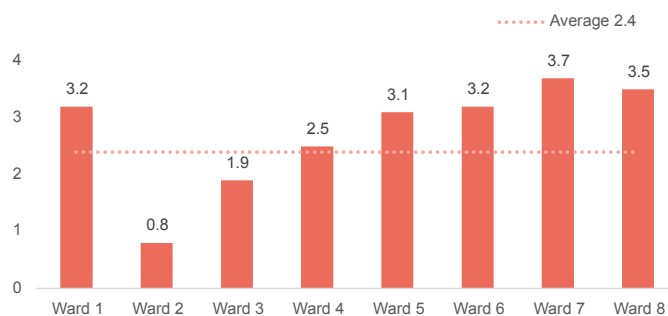


Early care and education subsidies only reach roughly half of families who need it.

- There are 2.4 infants and toddlers living in DC for each licensed early learning slot (11,257). In communities with the highest child poverty (wards 1, 7, and 8) child care supply trails potential demand, while in areas with much lower child poverty (wards 2 and 3) supply is much closer to matching potential demand.
- 5,173 infants and toddlers received child care subsidies. But DC needs almost 5,000 more seats to have one for every infant and toddler predicted to be eligible for a child care subsidy by 2023, and would need more than 15,000 more seats to have one for every infant and toddler predicted to be in the District.

DC Potential Demand for Each Licensed ECE Learning Slot

Number of infants and toddlers residing in a ward for every licensed child care slot available (2014-2018).

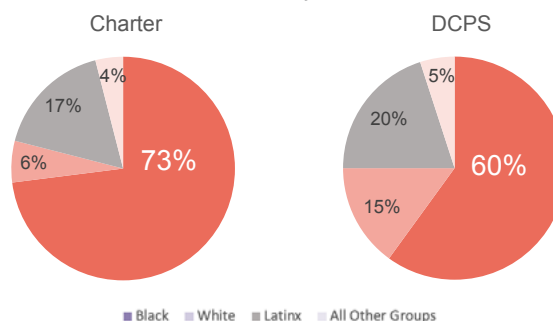


DC public schools enrollment is rising again.

- The 94,412 students enrolled in the 2019-20 school year are split almost evenly between charter schools (46%) and DC Public Schools (54%). While both public school sectors' enrollment grew over the past five years, charters (+15%) grew faster than traditional public schools (+7%).
- Almost three quarters of charter school students (73%) and two-thirds of DCPS students (60%) are Black, 17% and 20% are Latinx, and only 6% and 15% are white.
- While public pre-K enrollment increased in all sectors from 2013 to 2018, charters (+18%) and community-based organizations (+67%) grew much faster than public schools (+4%).

DC Public School Enrollment by Race

Percent of students enrolled in SY 2018-19 by sector.

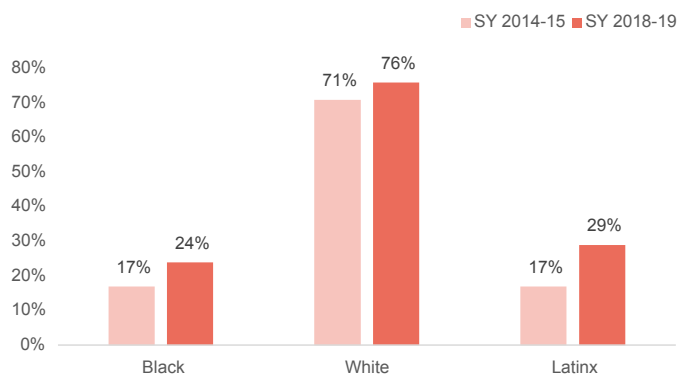


DC has improved its educational outcomes over the past few years but still has massive gaps.

- DC is getting more students to proficiency in Language Arts and Math than a few years ago, but is still not doing so for most of its Black and Latinx students. White students are achieving third grade proficiency at a rate of 2 to 3 times their Black and Latinx peers.
- Other groups also continue to be underserved. In math the District gets just 9% of students with disabilities, 10% of children in foster care, 16% of children and youth experiencing homelessness, and 23% of English learners to proficiency on PARCC/MSAA assessments.
- These racial gaps continue as students progress. Only 19% of Black and 41% of Latinx students who took at least one AP or IB exam during high school passed at least one of those tests, while 83% of white students did.

DC Third Grade Language Arts Proficiency

Percentage of third grade students moving to proficiency in Language Arts on PARCC and MSAA assessments.



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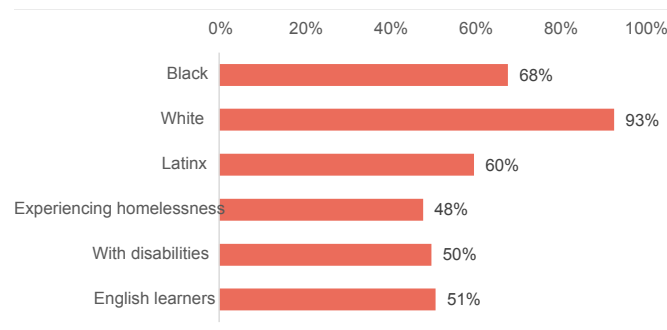


DC has improved overall graduation rates, yet the gaps are widening for many groups.

- While 93% of white DC students graduate high school in four years, only 68% of Black students and 60% of Latinx students do the same.
- Even for students who graduate, disparities persist in terms of who enrolls in a postsecondary program. While 83% of white graduates from the class of 2017 did so, the same was true for only 57% of Black graduates and 53% of Latinx graduates.
- Not all graduates have had the chance to take college preparatory coursework. While almost all (95%) of white seniors took an AP or IB exam at some point during high school, the same was true for only about half (54%) of Black seniors and three-quarters (73%) of Latinx seniors.

DC High School Graduation Rates

Percent of the 9th grade class that graduates within four years (SY 2018-19).

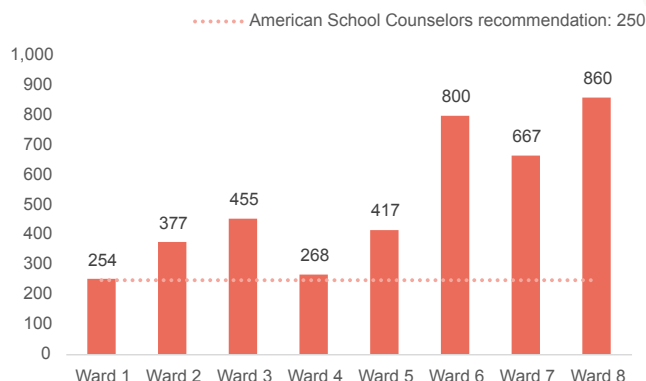


DC continues to invest more in school policing than in school counselors.

- When it comes to school counselors, who can be instrumental in students' thinking about postsecondary education, the ratio is over 400 students per DCPS counselor after subtracting vacant positions (data isn't available for charters).
- The highest ratio is found in ward 8, where 10 school counselors are responsible for almost 8,600 DCPS students, and none of those counselors are in elementary schools.
- There are almost 3 times as many police officers and security guards as school counselors in DCPS schools. Students in ward 5 are policed over twice as heavily as students in ward 3, with heavy police presence in wards 7 and 8 as well.
- Disparities exist in school discipline by educators as well. While Black students make up 66% of the student population, they receive 82% of in-school suspensions, 90% of out-of-school suspensions, and 95% of expulsions.

DCPS Student to Counselor Ratio by Ward

Number of students per school counselor (after subtracting vacant positions) in DCPS schools (SY 2018-19).

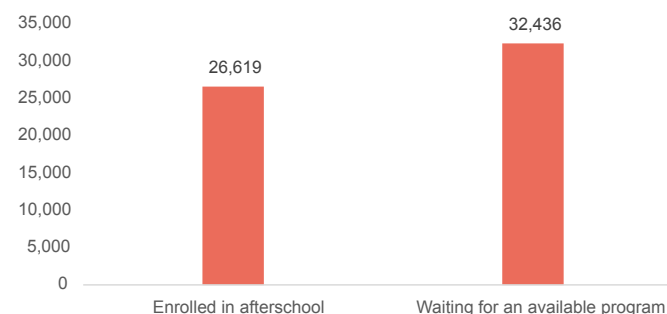


The needs for out-of-school time programs far exceeded the availability, even before the pandemic.

- According to the Afterschool Alliance, for every DC student in afterschool programs, one more would participate if a program were available.
- 24% of children in low-income households don't participate in any organized afterschool or weekend activity, compared to just 2% of children in higher income households.

Unmet Demand for Afterschool in the District of Columbia

Number of DC students enrolled in 21st Century Community Learning afterschool (May 2020).



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EDUCATION

EARLY CARE & EDUCATION

	TRENDS			RACE		
	PREVIOUS	RECENT	STATUS	BLACK	WHITE	LATINX
CHILD CARE SUBSIDY - INFANTS & TODDLERS <i>Number of children in the child care subsidy program.</i>	5,255	5,173	(2%)	-	-	-
LICENSED CHILD CARE SUPPLY <i>Percent of licensed child care providers not participating in the subsidy program, 2019.</i>	-	58%	-	-	-	-

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

TOTAL DC <i>Audited public school enrollment, October 2019 (previous October 2014). Percent of students by race based on SY 2019-20 school report cards.</i>	85,403	94,412	11%	66%	11%	19%
DCPS <i>Audited DCPS enrollment, October 2019 (previous October 2014). Percent of students by race based on SY 2019-20 school report cards.</i>	47,548	50,927	7%	60%	15%	20%
CHARTER SCHOOLS <i>Audited public charter school enrollment, October 2019 (previous October 2014). Percent of students by race based on SY 2019-20 school report cards.</i>	37,684	43,485	15%	73%	6%	17%
PRE-K TOTAL DC <i>Children enrolled in public pre-K, FY 2018 (previous FY 2013).</i>	11,919	13,505	13%	67%	16%	12%
PRE-K DCPS <i>Children enrolled in public pre-K in DCPS, FY 2018 (previous FY 2013).</i>	5,583	5,797	4%	54%	21%	19%
PRE-K CHARTER SCHOOLS <i>Children enrolled in public pre-K in charter schools, FY2018 (previous FY 2013).</i>	5,863	6,920	18%	77%	10%	8%
PRE-K ENHANCEMENT & EXPANSION PROGRAM <i>Children enrolled in public pre-K at community-based organizations, FY 2018 (previous FY 2013).</i>	473	788	67%	61%	35%	-

EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES

3RD GRADE PROFICIENCY - LANGUAGE ARTS <i>Percent of 3rd grade students scoring proficient or above on the PARCC or MSAA assessment, SY 2018-19 (previous 2014-15).</i>	25%	33%	●	24%	76%	29%
3RD GRADE PROFICIENCY - MATH <i>Percent of 3rd grade students scoring proficient or above on the PARCC or MSAA assessment, SY 2018-19 (previous 2014-15).</i>	30%	42%	●	32%	84%	42%
OVERALL PROFICIENCY - LANGUAGE ARTS <i>Percent of students enrolled in grades 3-8 or a required course in grade 9-12 who passed the PARCC or MSAA exam, SY 2018-19 (previous 2014-15).</i>	25%	37%	●	28%	85%	37%
OVERALL PROFICIENCY - MATH <i>Percent of students enrolled in grades 3-8 or a required course in grade 9-12 who passed the PARCC or MSAA exam, SY 2018-19 (previous 2014-15).</i>	22%	31%	●	21%	79%	31%
PASSING AB/IB EXAMS <i>Percent of students who took at least one AP and IB exam who passed at least one of those tests, SY 2018-19.</i>	-	38%	-	19%	83%	41%
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATES <i>Percent of the 9th grade class that graduates within 4 years, SY 2018-19 (previous 2014-15).</i>	65%	68%	●	68%	93%	60%
POST-SECONDARY ENROLLMENT RATES <i>Percent of high school graduates from the class of 2017 who enrolled in a post-secondary degree-granting institution within 12 months of graduation, SY 2018-19.</i>	-	58%	-	57%	83%	53%

LEGEND

Improving (●) Neutral Impact (●) Getting Worse (●) Change (%) Data Not Available (-).
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EDUCATION

SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT

	TRENDS			RACE		
	PREVIOUS	RECENT	STATUS	BLACK	WHITE	LATINX
TEACHERS <i>Percent of DC public school teachers by race, SY 2018-2019.</i>	-	-	-	56%	31%	7%
TAKING AB/IB EXAMS <i>Percent of seniors who had taken at least one AP or IB exam at some point during high school, SY 2018-19.</i>	-	62%	-	54%	95%	73%
IN-SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS <i>Number of DCPS students receiving an in-school suspension, and percent of students who received a suspension by race, SY 2018-19 (previous 2015-16).</i>	883	971	●	82%	3%	13%
OUT-OF-SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS <i>Number of DCPS students receiving an out-of-school suspension, and percent of students who received a suspension by race, SY 2018-19 (previous 2015-16).</i>	7,324	6,073	●	90%	NOT REPORTED	7%
EXPULSIONS <i>Number of DCPS students being expelled, and percent of students expelled by race, SY 2018-19 (previous 2015-16).</i>	99	82	●	95%	NOT REPORTED	4%
ARRESTS IN SCHOOL <i>Number of DCPS student arrests, and percent of student arrests by race, for any activity conducted on DCPS school grounds, during off-campus DCPS school activities, or due to a referral by any DCPS school official, SY 2018-19.</i>	-	326	-	92%	0%	8%

LEGEND

Improving (●) Neutral Impact (●) Getting Worse (●) Change (%) Data Not Available (-).

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WARD SNAPSHOTS PREVIEW

COMING SOON: WARD AT A GLANCE REPORT

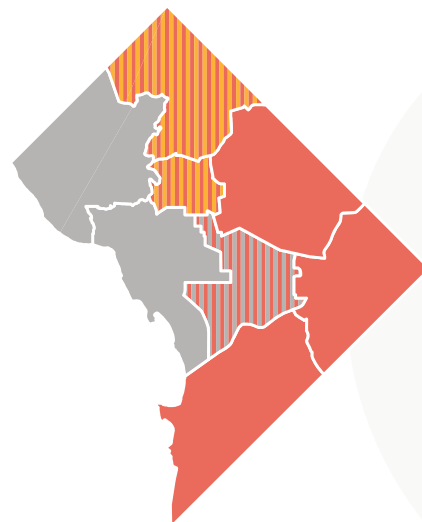
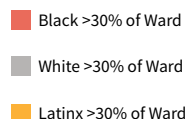
In early 2021, the DC Kids Count website will publish ward snapshots that provide the best available ward-level data of child and young adult well-being in the District. The reports will measure and track the demographics, impacts of COVID-19, economic justice, education, early childhood, health and safety, and democracy and voting of each ward's children and young adults.

Where DC's children live.

- While the number of residents in the District has increased, wards 7 and 8 are home to more than one-third of DC's children.
- Ward 6 saw significant population increases for young children. Wards 2, 4, 5, 7, and 8 also saw steady annual increases in children under age 5.
- Latinx children are clustered, with more than half living in wards 1 and 4. However, DC's Latinx child population has grown in every ward, and the increase in the number of Latinx children is actually bigger in ward 3 than ward 1 with sizeable percentage increases in wards 2 and 8 as well.

DC Children Majority Race by Ward

Shown when at least 30% of the children under 18 living in each ward identify with a race.



DC Children Population

Number of children under 18 and percent of the DC population under 18 living in each ward.



W1

10,908
(9%)



W2

4,790
(4%)



W3

13,879
(11%)



W4

18,713
(15%)



W5

15,027
(12%)



W6

13,448
(11%)



W7

19,757
(16%)



W8

25,215
(21%)

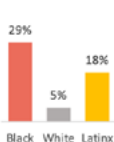
In DC concentrated income inequality and poverty only persists for Black and brown families.

- Regardless of the ward a family resides in, in every ward a higher percentage of Black households live in poverty than the White households living in the same ward.
- Across DC, the poverty rate for Black households is 26% while it is 14% for Latinx and 6% for White households.
- When looking at child poverty, rates are highest in ward 8 and lowest in wards 2 and 3.

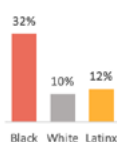
Poverty Rates by Race by Ward

Percent of population by race living below the Federal poverty line in each ward.

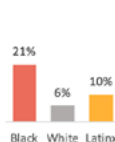
W1



W2



W3



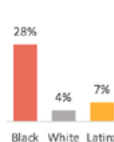
W4



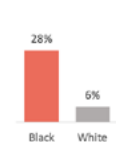
W5



W6



W7



W8



Most of the poverty rates by ward for Latinx residents are based on relatively small numbers so the data has a high margin of error. Ward 7 and 8 data was suppressed.

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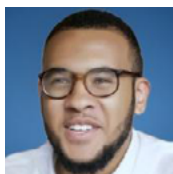
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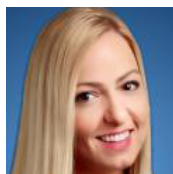
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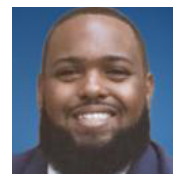
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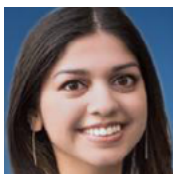
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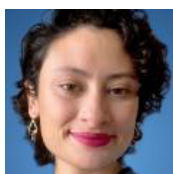
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**Betsy
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REFERENCES

Demographics

All measures in this section use American Community Survey (ACS) 2014-2018 5-year averages (and, where there is a longitudinal comparison, the “previous” value is the 2009-2013 5-year average). The following measures in this section also appear in the Kids Counts data portal, where you can find detailed citations to the specific ACS tables used in the data portal and in this report.

- Population of children
- Population of youth ages 18-24
- Race of children. Note that individuals who are Black and Latinx may be counted in both groups, and similarly for those who are multiracial and Latinx, Asian and Latinx, or “other race” and Latinx. In addition, “other” includes both people identified as such by the Census as well as the 0.2% of DC residents who identified as Native American.
- Population and race of children under 5

The following measures are not in the KidsCount data portal, and are from ACS tables as noted below.

- Population of children under 3 - table B09001
- Race of youth ages 18-24 – tables B01001-A through B01001-I
- Percentage of children with at least one parent born abroad – table B05009

Impacts of COVID-19

In the Health subsection of the COVID-19 section:

- Most measures (cases by age, cases by race, and deaths by race) pull from the DC Government’s official COVID-19 data website at <https://coronavirus.dc.gov/data>. The numbers in the report are what was available on the site as of Friday, November 20th.
- The NPR article referenced in this section is <https://www.npr.org/2020/07/15/888945511/investigation-uncovers-missteps-in-washington-d-c-s-coronavirus-response>.

In the Economic subsection of the COVID-19 section:

- Most measures (loss of income, at-risk housing, and food insecurity) pull from the Census Bureau’s Pulse Survey on Measuring Household Experiences during the Coronavirus Pandemic.
- The report draws on the analysis of this survey in the Kids Count data portal (covering the iterations of the survey administered Sept. 16-Oct. 12) for the loss of income and food insecurity measures. In both cases, this analysis suppresses results for DC’s Latinx families because small numbers mean the data has a high margin of error.
- For the at-risk housing measure the report pulls directly from the Census data (covering the iterations of the survey administered Sept. 30th-Oct. 26) so as to look specifically at renters rather than at all households because of the greater instability these families face. This is in Housing Table 2b.
- The Youth unemployment insurance numbers pull from the U.S. Department of Labor’s data downloads page (<https://oui.doleta.gov/unemploy/DataDownloads.asp>), specifically ETA 203: Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed.

In the Education subsection of the COVID-19 section:

- The home device/internet access and post-secondary education measures pull from the Census Bureau’s Pulse Survey. The former draws on the analysis of this survey in the Kids Count data portal (covering the iterations of the survey administered Sept. 16-Oct. 12), which suppresses results for DC’s Latinx families because small numbers mean the data has a high margin of error. The latter pulls directly from the Census data (covering the iterations of the survey administered Sept. 30th-Oct. 26), specifically Education Table 6: Impact of Coronavirus Pandemic on Post-Secondary Educational Plans, by Select Characteristics.
- The early care and education statistic cited is from <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/early-childhood/news/2020/04/24/483817/coronavirus-pandemic-lead-permanent-loss-nearly-4-5-million-child-care-slots>.
- The out of school time information is based on conversations with DCPS 21st Century Community Learning Center and other OST staff.

Economic Justice

Many measures in this section use American Community Survey (ACS) 2014-2018 5-year averages (and, where there is a longitudinal comparison, the “previous” value is the 2009-2013 5-year average). They also appear in the Kids Counts data portal, where you can find detailed citations to the specific ACS tables used in the data portal and in this report.

- Child poverty
- Children under 5 in poverty
- Child poverty by family structure
- All age poverty by race
- Median family income by race
- Median family income for children with families

REFERENCES, CONT'D

- Children in high -poverty communities
- High housing cost burden

Of the remaining Economic Justice measures, the sources are as follows:

- Unemployment rates by race are from the DC Department of Employment Services (DOES) annual reports from FY2019 and 2015 (covering 2014 data), available at <https://does.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/does/publication/attachments/DOES%20ANNUAL%20REPORT%202019%20WEB%20%28reduced%29.pdf> and https://does.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/does/publication/attachments/LMI%20Annual%20Report_r3.pdf, respectively.
- Youth unemployment rates are from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Expanded State Employment Status Demographic Data, available at <https://www.bls.gov/lau/ex14tables.htm>. The data pulled are specifically about the civilian workforce, though that is not specified in the body of this report.
- TANF enrollment numbers were provided by DC's Department of Human Services.
- The count of homeless children is the "literally homeless" children number from the Metropolitan Washington Council of Government's annual Homelessness in Metropolitan Washington: Results and Analysis from the Annual Point-in-Time (PIT) Count of Homeless Persons report.
- The count of homeless students in 2018-19 is from the Office of the State Superintendent's Homeless Education Program Statistics & Reports annual count available at <https://osse.dc.gov/page/homeless-education-program-statistics-reports>. The 2013-14 number is from the National Center for Homeless Education's Federal Data Summary available at <https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/data-comp-1314-1516.pdf>.
- All Youth Counts data points are from the annual presentation (and accompanying data set) shared by The Community Partnership.
- The data on the number and race of children in foster care in 2019 pull from the Children and Family Services Agency's data dashboard available at <https://cfsadashboard.dc.gov>. The "previous" 2014 number was provided by CFSA.

Health & Safety

- The DC Department of Health provided data on deaths due to pregnancy complications as well as on infant mortality, first trimester prenatal care, and teen births.
- The percentage of DC children covered by Medicaid or Healthy Families pulls from a DC Department of Health Care Finance presentation available at https://dhcf.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/dhcf/page_content/attachments/MCAC%20Reform%20Final_0.pdf.
- Child enrollment in Medicaid and the percent of the child population covered by DC Medicaid (excluding DC Healthy Families enrollees) pull from The Georgetown University Center for Children and Families' Snapshot of Children with Medicaid by Race and Ethnicity, 2018 available at <https://ccf.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Snapshot-Medicaid-kids-race-ethnicity-v4.pdf>.
- Child enrollment in DC Healthy Families data points pull from the DC Department of Health Care Finance Monthly Medicaid and Alliance Enrollment Reports available at <https://dhcf.dc.gov/page/monthly-medicaid-and-alliance-enrollment-reports>. The numbers for a given month vary from one report to the next so the most recent reports available for each month were used (the October 2020 report for the February 2020 data point, and the June 2016 report for the February 2015 data point).
- Data points on consistency of health insurance coverage and preventative care visits use 2018 National Survey of Child Health data available through <https://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey>. The "previous" data point pulls from 2016 NSCH data at the same site. This survey uses a fairly small sample size and has a fairly large margin of error. While for Black and white children rates are comparable in 2018 data and 2017/2018 two-year data, for Latinx children only 6% had periods of non-coverage if looking at the two-year value, versus the 10% single-year figure.
- The home visiting capacity number pulls from the DC Home Visiting Council's 2019 Annual Report available at <https://www.dchomevisiting.org/publications.html>.
- Vaccine coverage rates are also reported in the Kids Count data portal, which pulls from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention annual report on Vaccination Coverage Among Children in Kindergarten
- All data points about rates of suicide attempts pull from Youth Risk Behavior Survey results available at <https://osse.dc.gov/service/dc-youth-risk-behavior-survey-yrebs>.
- 2018 SNAP child enrollment and data on the race of the head of household in families receiving SNAP are from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's annual Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households report available at <https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/resource-files/Characteristics2018.pdf>
- WIC enrollment by race data pull from at the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Special Supplemental Nutrition Program - WIC Table I - Composition of Racial Participant Enrollment and Table III - Composition of Ethnic Participant Enrollment available at <https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/resource-files/TABLE%20I%20-%20COMPOSITION%20OF%20RACIAL%20PARTICIPANT%20ENROLLMENT%202016.xlsx> and <https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/resource-files/TABLE%20III%20-%20COMPOSITION%20OF%20ETHNIC%20PARTICIPANT%20ENROLLMENT%202016.pdf>, respectively.

REFERENCES, CONT'D

- WIC coverage rates pull from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National- and State-Level Estimates of WIC Eligibility and WIC Program Reach in 2017 available at <https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/resource-files/WICEligibles2017-Volume1.pdf> and the 2012 version of the same report available at <https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/ops/WICEligibles2012-Volume1.pdf>.
- Information about the number of grocery stores per ward pulls from DC Food Policy publications at <https://dcfoodpolicycouncilorg.files.wordpress.com/2019/06/2018-food-system-assessment-final-6.13.pdf> and <https://dcfoodpolicycouncilorg.files.wordpress.com/2020/07/healthy-food-stores-2-pager-final.pdf>.
- Information on police stops and searches of minors pull from ACLU-DC's brief on Racial Disparities in Stops by the DC Metropolitan Police Department: Review of Five Months of Data available at https://www.acludc.org/sites/default/files/2020_06_15_aclu_stops_report_final.pdf.
- The data points on school-based arrests use DC School Report Card data. While nominally this source should cover all DC public schools, both traditional and charter, only DCPS data were included in the report for this measure because there appear to be some issues with the school-based arrest data. When looking at the LEA level, the vast majority of arrests seem to occur in DCPS, with only a handful at 3 charters and none at most charters. While this is possible, it seems improbable, suggesting a data issue. In addition, when looking at the school level data, the numbers differ from the totals in the LEA and DC-wide data (while the LEA tab suggests that 3 charter LEAs have 4 arrests each, the school tab lists each of those three as only having 2 arrests each).

Education

- Data on the number of licensed infant/toddler care slots and on subsidy enrollment comes from OSSE's Performance Oversight Responses for FY2019, attachment Q16, available at <https://osse.dc.gov/page/fy19-performance-oversight-questions>. Infant/toddler population estimates pull from ACS table B09001.
- The statement that "DC's early care and education sector only reaches roughly half of families who would benefit from the child care subsidy program" is based on an analysis of the information in https://osse.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/osse/page_content/attachments/DC%20Proposal%20Final.pdf. It assumes that a similar percentage of infants and toddlers as 0-4 year olds will be eligible for a subsidy as exists in the population, so multiplies the provided estimate for the number of children 0-4 eligible for a subsidy by the fraction of 0-4 year olds who are under three years of age.
- 2019-20 public school enrollment numbers are from Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE) Enrollment Audit Data available at <https://osse.dc.gov/enrollment>.
- FY18 pre-K enrollment numbers are from <https://osse.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/osse/publication/attachments/OSSE%20Annual%20Pre-K%20Report%202018.pdf>.
- Student demographics including enrollment by ward used to calculate staffing ratios at the ward level, AP/IB participation, AP/IB success, graduation rates, and post-secondary enrollment pull from DC School Report Card data available from <https://dcschoolreportcard.org>.
 - » The data points on school-based arrests also use DC School Report Card data, but only DCPS data were included in the report for this measure because there appear to be some issues with the school-based arrest data. When looking at the LEA level, the vast majority of arrests seem to occur in DCPS, with only a handful at 3 charters and none at most charters. While this is possible, it seems improbable, suggesting a data issue. In addition, when looking at the school level data, the numbers differ from the totals in the LEA and DC-wide data (while the LEA tab suggests that 3 charter LEAs have 4 arrests each, the school tab lists each of those three as only having 2 arrests each).
- Teacher demographic data are from <https://osse.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/osse/publication/attachments/DC%20Educator%20Workforce%20Report%2010.2019.pdf>
- Information on school counselors pulls from the Q49 attachment to DCPS Performance Oversight Response starting on page 279 of https://dccouncil.us/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/dcps_Part1.pdf.
- Counts of security personnel per school are from https://mpdc.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/mpdc/publication/attachments/MPD%20School%20Safety%20Annual%20Report_School%20Year%202019-2020%20Final.pdf.
- School discipline data pull from OSSE's State of Discipline 2018-19 School Year report available at https://osse.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/osse/page_content/attachments/Discipline%20Report%20OSSE%202018-19%20School%20Year.pdf.
- PARCC/MSAA results pull from <https://osse.dc.gov/parcc>
- The data point on children who participated in an organized afterschool or weekend activity in the prior year uses National Survey of Child Health data (as above).

Ward Snapshot Preview

- All sources in the ward snapshot preview match the sources above for the DC-wide data points on the same measures.



We're shaping fair and equitable public policy for all of DC's children and youth to grow up safe, resilient, powerful, and heard.

The DC Kids Count 2020 Data Book is a signature publication of DC Action.

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