DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA’S CHILDREN 2015

District of Columbia’s Children At a Glance

State Population 646,449
Population, Children Under 18 111,532
State Poverty Rate 18.9%
Poverty Rate, Children Under 18 27.2%
Poverty Rate, Children Ages 5–17 29.2%
Poverty Rate, Children Under 5 22.6%

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

• In 2013, District of Columbia had 7,835 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 6,231 reports were referred for investigation.9

• In 2013, 2,050 children were victims of abuse or neglect in District of Columbia, a rate of 18.4 per 1,000 children, representing a 4.4% decrease from 2012. Of these children, 72.1% were neglected, 18.4% were physically abused, and 2.4% were sexually abused.9

• The number of child victims has decreased 37.5% in comparison to the number of victims in 2009.10

• District of Columbia responds to lower risk, higher safety reports through alternative response services to address family issues. 716 reports were responded to in this way in 2013.11

• In 2013, 3 children in District of Columbia died as a result of abuse or neglect.12

• In 2013, 1,311 children in District of Columbia lived apart from their families in out-of-home care, compared with 2,111 children in 2009. In 2012, 364 of the children living apart from their families were age 5 or younger, and 603 were 16 or older.13

• The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has decreased 37.9% in comparison to the number of children in out-of-home care in 2009.14

• Of District of Columbia children in out-of-home care in 2013, 1.8% were white, 82.7% black, 14.5% Hispanic, 0.0% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 0.0% Asian or Pacific Islander and 0.9% of more than one race or ethnicity.15

ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

• Of the 725 children exiting out-of-home care in District of Columbia in 2012, 40% were reunited with their parents or other family members.16

• In 2013, 110 children were legally adopted through the public child welfare agency in District of Columbia, a 3.5% decrease from 114 in 2012.17

• Of the 1,311 children in out-of-home care in 2013, 268 or 20.4% were waiting to be adopted.18

• In 2013, approximately 5,323 District of Columbia grandparents had primary responsibility caring for their grandchildren.19

• Of the children in out-of-home care in 2012, 239 were living with relatives while in care.20

CHILD POVERTY AND INCOME SUPPORT

• The total number of individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in District of Columbia decreased from 17,446 in 2013 to 16,687 in 2014, a decrease of 4.4%. The number of families receiving TANF in 2014 was 6,491, a 2.5% decrease from 2013.21

• In 2013, $249,797,873 was spent in District of Columbia on TANF assistance, including 24% on basic assistance, 6% on
child care, 0% on transportation, and 70% on nonassistance.  

- In 2013, $8,498,736 was spent on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in District of Columbia, serving 15,402 participants.

- In 2013, District of Columbia distributed $48,140,992 in child support funds, a 4.4% decrease from 2012.

- In 2013 in District of Columbia, 45,000 children lived in households with a high housing burden, where more than 30% of monthly income is spent on housing costs.

**CHILD CARE AND HEAD START**

- In 2013, District of Columbia had a monthly average of 1,700 children served by subsidized child care; 1,300 children received subsidized child care in 2012 and 1,300 in 2011.

- In 2014, to be eligible for subsidized child care in District of Columbia, a family of three could make no more than $45,775, which is equivalent to 62% of the state’s median income.

- In 2013, Head Start served 3,185 District of Columbia children, a 4.3% decrease from 2012.

**HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

- In 2014, 73,300 children younger than 19 were enrolled in Medicaid in District of Columbia—47% of the total number of enrollees in the state.

- In 2012, District of Columbia had 7,293 children enrolled in its State Children’s Health Insurance Program, a 15.9% decrease from 2011, when 8,675 children were enrolled.

- In 2013, District of Columbia had 2,630 uninsured children.

- In 2012, 903 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in District of Columbia.

- In 2011, 70 infants under age 1 died in District of Columbia.

- In 2012, the birth rate for teens 15–17 in District of Columbia was 29 births per 1,000 girls; for teens 18–19, the rate was 45. This reflects a total rate of 39 births per 1,000 girls ages 15–19.

- Cumulative through 2013, 21,353 adults and adolescents, as well as 190 children younger than 13, were reported as having HIV/AIDS in District of Columbia.

- In 2013, an estimated 2,000 children ages 12–17 and 63,000 adults age 18 and older were dependent on or abusing illicit drugs or alcohol in District of Columbia.

**VULNERABLE YOUTH**

- In 2011, 175 children aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in District of Columbia.

- In 2013, 3,000 District of Columbia teens ages 16–19 were not enrolled in school and were not working.

- In 2013, 14,000 young adults ages 18–24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school.

- In 2013, approximately 1,000 children ages 12–17 in District of Columbia needed but had not received treatment for illicit drug use in the past year.

- In 2013, approximately 1,000 children ages 12–17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.

- In 2013, less than 10 District of Columbia children younger than 20 committed suicide.
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

- In 2013, less than 10 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in District of Columbia, similar to less than 10 in 2012.
- In 2013, 369 children younger than 18 were arrested in District of Columbia. Of the arrests in 2013, 36 were for violent crimes.
- In 2013, 258 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in District of Columbia.

CHILD WELFARE WORKFORCE

- A 2003 General Accounting Office (GAO) report documented that staff shortages, high caseloads, high worker turnover and low salaries impinge on delivering services to achieve safety, permanence, and well being for children. In Children’s Rights 2009, A Long Road Home report, similar challenges to the child welfare caseworkers were identified, in addition to no standard training or consistent background requirements, need for meaningful supervision, and lack of private workspace, technology and other resources.
- The federal Child and Family Service Reviews have clearly demonstrated that the more time a caseworker spends with a child and family, the better the outcomes for those children and families.
- According to the 2003 GAO report, the average caseload for child welfare/foster care caseworkers is 24–31 children; these high caseloads contribute to high worker turnover and insufficient services being provided to children and families. CWLA recommends that foster care caseworkers have caseloads of 12–15 children.
- The National Association of Social Workers 2012 Document to the Obama Administration called for full funding of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) and Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF), protection of the Social Security Block Grant (SSBG) from budget cuts and elimination, a variety of child maltreatment prevention services to be available through programs serving children and families (e.g., TANF, Head Start, etc.), maximization of collaboration amongst different systems (e.g., Child Welfare, Public Health, Juvenile Justice, etc.) to improve integration, culturally and linguistically appropriate delivery of services, identification and implementation of evidence-based practices, and incentivization of BSW and MSW students to join the child welfare workforce.

FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA’S CHILDREN

- In 2012, District of Columbia spent $238,924,505 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this amount, $64,600,403 was from federal funds, $174,324,102 from state funds, and $0 from local funds.
- In 2012, of the $64,600,403 in federal funds received for child welfare, 87.5% was from Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, 2.0% came from Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and Promoting Safe and Stable Families, 0.6% was from Medicaid, 0.0% came from Social Services Block Grant, 7.9% was from TANF, and 2.0% came from other federal sources.
- District of Columbia received $37,778,986 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2012, including $19,512,029 for maintenance payments and $18,266,957 for administration, child placement, the statewide automated child welfare information system, and training.
Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.


Note: The component funding streams may not equal the total, depending on additional child support and demonstration funds for this state.

Appendix B: SFY 2012 State Revenue

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Note: The dearth in current state-by-state workforce data makes clear the need for critical data on compensation, working conditions including safety issues, academic degrees held, education and training received, and factors contributing to turnover. To address this, CWLA is calling for Congress to authorize the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to conduct an updated study on the child welfare workforce. It would make recommendations regarding caseloads and workloads, education levels, and training requirements. In addition, the study would examine data reporting and collection and make recommendations on how states might improve these efforts.


Note: The percentage that provide the infrastructure supports for the public agency. Current information is also needed in regards to state and local spending on child welfare programs. Particularly, in light of financing reform efforts, it would be helpful to know how state and local budgets have changed in the wake of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (P.L. 111-5) investments and the ongoing effects of the recession.

Ibid.


Note: Examples of direct services include child abuse/neglect investigations, foster care, community-based programs, case management, and all such services required for the safety, permanency, and well-being of children. Examples of administrative services include management information systems, training programs, eligibility determination processes, and all services that provide the infrastructure supports for the public agency. Current information is also needed in regards to state and local spending on child welfare programs. Particularly, in light of financing reform efforts, it would be helpful to know how state and local budgets have changed in the wake of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (P.L. 111-5) investments and the ongoing effects of the recession.

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