## WHAT WOULD IT TAKE?

### ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Delaware Target</th>
<th>National Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in poverty</td>
<td>18% or 36,000 children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19% or 27,150 children</td>
<td>15% or 58,000 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children whose parents lack secure employment</td>
<td>31% or 63,000 children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31% or 63,000 children</td>
<td>28% or 100,000 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living in households with a high housing cost burden</td>
<td>35% or 72,000 children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35% or 2,057,000 children</td>
<td>20% or 10,000 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teens not in school and not working (16 – 19 year olds)</td>
<td>6% or 3,000 children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- At a rate of 18% (a difference of 8,000 fewer children), Delaware is better than the U.S. average rate of 22%.
- To equal the #1 rate of 10%, Delaware must reduce the number of children ages 3 to 4 not attending preschool by 16,000.

### EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2012-13</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Delaware Target</th>
<th>National Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children ages 3 to 4 not attending preschool</td>
<td>54% or 12,000 children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>54% or 12,000 children</td>
<td>45% or 12,000 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth graders not proficient in reading</td>
<td>62% or 6,255</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>62% or 6,255</td>
<td>69% or 6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth graders not proficient in math</td>
<td>67% or 6,704</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>67% or 6,704</td>
<td>58% or 6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school students not graduating on time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- At a rate of 54% Delaware is the same as the U.S. average rate of 54%.
- To equal the #1 rate of 37%, Delaware must reduce the number of children ages 3 to 4 not attending preschool by 3,778.

### HEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Delaware Target</th>
<th>National Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low-birthweight babies</td>
<td>8.3% or 900 babies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.3% or 900 babies</td>
<td>11% or 4,000 babies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children without health insurance</td>
<td>4% or 9,000 children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4% or 9,000 children</td>
<td>13% or 20,000 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child and teen deaths per 100,000</td>
<td>26 per 100,000 or 57 deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26 per 100,000 or 57 deaths</td>
<td>22 per 100,000 or 57 deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teens who abuse alcohol or drugs</td>
<td>6% or 4,000 teens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- At a rate of 8.0% Delaware is better than the U.S. average rate of 9.0% for low-birthweight babies.
- To equal the #1 rate of 5.8%, Delaware must reduce the number of low-birthweight babies by 33.

### FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Delaware Target</th>
<th>National Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in single-parent families</td>
<td>40% or 76,000 children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40% or 76,000 children</td>
<td>50% or 95,000 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma</td>
<td>14% or 30,000 children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14% or 30,000 children</td>
<td>20% or 70,000 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living in high-poverty areas</td>
<td>4% or 8,000 children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4% or 8,000 children</td>
<td>12% or 57,000 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen births per 1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- At a rate of 35% (a difference of 32,500 fewer children in single-parent families), Delaware is better than the U.S. average rate of 44%.
- To equal the #1 rate of 19%, Delaware must reduce the number of children in single-parent families by 39,900.

### Domain Rank

- **ECONOMIC WELL-BEING**: Domain Rank 21
- **EDUCATION**: Domain Rank 26
- **HEALTH**: Domain Rank 25
- **FAMILY AND COMMUNITY**: Domain Rank 28

*Because NAEP uses numbers based on sample testing of students, the target population for these indicators was estimated using NAEP numbers for the number of students enrolled.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions &amp; Resources</th>
<th>Definitions and Resources</th>
<th>Definitions and Resources</th>
<th>Definitions and Resources</th>
<th>Definitions and Resources</th>
<th>Definitions and Resources</th>
<th>Definitions and Resources</th>
<th>Definitions and Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ECONOMIC WELL-BEING</strong></td>
<td>Children in poverty is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 100 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as issued each year by the U.S. Census Bureau. In calendar year 2013, a family of two adults and two children fell in the “poverty” category if their annual income fell below $23,624.</td>
<td>Children whose parents lack secure employment is the share of all children under age 18 living in families where no parent has regular, full-time, year-round employment. For children living in single-parent families, this means that the resident parent did not work for at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the 12 months prior to the survey. For children living in married-couple families, this means that neither parent worked at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the 12 months prior to the survey. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</td>
<td>Children living in households with a high housing cost burden is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in households where more than 30 percent of monthly household pretax income is spent on housing-related expenses, including rent, mortgage payments, taxes and insurance. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</td>
<td>Teens not in school and not working is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full or part time) and not employed (full or part time). This measure is sometimes referred to as “idle teens” or “disconnected youth.” SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td>Children not attending preschool is the percentage of children ages 3 and 4 who were not enrolled in nursery school or preschool during the previous two months. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</td>
<td>Fourth graders not proficient in reading is the percentage of fourth-grade public school students who did not reach the proficient level in reading as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
<td>Eighth graders not proficient in math is the percentage of eighth-grade public school students who did not reach the proficient level in math as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress.</td>
<td>High school students not graduating on time is the estimated percentage of an entering freshman class not graduating in four years. The measure is derived from the Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate (AFGR), which uses aggregate student enrollment data to estimate the size of an incoming freshman class and aggregate counts of the number of regular diplomas awarded four years later. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td>Low-birthweight babies is the percentage of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data reflect the mother’s place of residence, not the place where the birth occurred. SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics.</td>
<td>Children without health insurance is the percentage of children under age 18 not covered by any health insurance. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</td>
<td>Child and teen deaths is the number of deaths, from all causes, to children between ages 1 and 19 per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by the place of residence, not the place where the death occurred. SOURCES: Death Statistics: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics. Population Statistics: U.S. Census Bureau.</td>
<td>Teens who abuse alcohol or drugs is the percentage of teens ages 12 to 17 reporting dependence on or abuse of either illicit drugs or alcohol in the past year. Illicit drugs include marijuana, cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants or prescription drugs used nonmedically. SOURCE: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FAMILY AND COMMUNITY</strong></td>
<td>Children in single-parent families is the percentage of children under age 18 who live with their own unmarried parent, either in a family or subfamily. Single-parent families may include cohabiting couples. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</td>
<td>Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma is the percentage of children under age 18 living in households where the household head does not have a high school diploma or equivalent. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</td>
<td>Children living in high-poverty areas is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in census tracts where the poverty rate of the total population is 30 percent or more. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</td>
<td>Teen births is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 19 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother’s place of residence, rather than the place of the birth. SOURCES: Birth Statistics: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics. Population Statistics: U.S. Census Bureau.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>