

# WHAT WOULD IT TAKE?

# Delaware

NATIONAL  
OVERALL RANK

25



## ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Domain Rank 25

<p><b>Children in poverty</b> 2017 18% or 37,000 children</p>	<p><b>Children whose parents lack secure employment</b> 2017 26% or 54,000 children</p>	<p><b>Children living in households with a high housing cost burden</b> 2017 29% or 60,000 children</p>	<p><b>Teens not in school and not working (16 – 19 year olds)</b> 2017 6% or 3,000 children</p>
<p>At a rate of 18% Delaware is equal to the U.S. average rate of 18% of children in poverty.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of 10%, Delaware must reduce the number of children in poverty by 17,000.</p>	<p>At a rate of 26% Delaware is lower than the U.S. average rate of 27% of children whose parents lack secure employment.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of 19% Delaware must reduce the number of children whose parents lack secure employment by 15,000.</p>	<p>At a rate of 29% Delaware is lower than the U.S. average rate of 31% of children living in households with a high housing cost burden.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of 18%, Delaware must reduce the number of children living in households with a high housing cost burden by 23,000.</p>	<p>At a rate of 6% Delaware is lower than the U.S. average rate of 7% of teens not in school and not working.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of 4%, Delaware must reduce the number of teens not in school and not working by 1,000.</p>



## EDUCATION

Domain Rank 26

<p><b>Young children not in school</b> 2015-2017 51% or 12,000 children</p>	<p><b>Fourth graders not proficient in reading</b> 2017 64%</p>	<p><b>Eighth graders not proficient in math</b> 2017 72%</p>	<p><b>Teens ages 16 to 19 not attending school and not a high school graduate</b> 2016/17 13%</p>
<p>At a rate of 51% Delaware is lower than the U.S. average rate of 52% of young children not in school.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of 35%, Delaware must reduce the number of young children not in school by 4,000.</p>	<p>At a rate of 64% Delaware is lower than the U.S. average rate of 65% of fourth graders not proficient in reading. The #1 ranked state has a rate of 49%.</p> <p>*Calculations of event reduction data for this measure are not available based on a methodology for calculating population (n) which is not replicable publicly.</p>	<p>At a rate of 72% Delaware is higher than the U.S. average rate of 67% of eighth graders not proficient in math. The #1 ranked state has a rate of 50%.</p> <p>*Calculations of event reduction data for this measure are not available based on a methodology for calculating population (n) which is not replicable publicly.</p>	<p>At a rate of 13% Delaware is higher than the U.S. average rate of 15% of teens ages 16 to 19 not attending school and not a high school graduate. The #1 ranked state has a rate of 9%.</p> <p>*Calculations of event reduction data for this measure are not available based on a methodology for calculating population (n) which is not replicable publicly.</p>



## HEALTH

Domain Rank 22

<p><b>Low-birthweight babies</b> 2017 9.0% or 981 babies</p>	<p><b>Children without health insurance</b> 2017 3% or 8,000 children</p>	<p><b>Child and teen deaths</b> 2017 23 per 100,000 or 51 deaths</p>	<p><b>Teens who abuse alcohol or drugs</b> 2016/17 4% or 3,000 teens</p>
<p>At a rate of 9.0% Delaware is higher than the U.S. average rate of 8.3% of low-birthweight babies.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of 6.2%, Delaware must reduce the number of low-birthweight babies by 308.</p>	<p>At a rate of 3% Delaware is lower than the U.S. average rate of 5% of children without health insurance.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of 1%, Delaware must reduce the number of children without health insurance by 5,000.</p>	<p>At a rate of 23 per 100,000 Delaware is lower than the U.S. average rate of 26 per 100,000 child and teen deaths.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of 16 per 100,000, Delaware must reduce the number of child and teen deaths by 16.</p>	<p>At a rate of 4% Delaware is equal to the U.S. average rate of 4% of teens who abuse alcohol or drugs. The #1 ranked state has a rate of 3%.</p> <p>*Calculations of event reduction data for this measure are not available based on a methodology for calculating population (n) which is not replicable publicly.</p>



## FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

Domain Rank 30

<p><b>Children in single-parent families</b> 2017 37% or 71,000 children</p>	<p><b>Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma</b> 2017 13% or 26,000 children</p>	<p><b>Children living in high-poverty areas</b> 2013-2017 5% or 10,000 children</p>	<p><b>Teen births</b> 2017 18 per 1,000 or 552 births</p>
<p>At a rate of 37% Delaware is higher than the U.S. average rate of 34% of children in single-parent families.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of 19%, Delaware must reduce the number of children in single-parent families by 35,000.</p>	<p>At a rate of 13% Delaware is equal to the U.S. average rate of 13% of children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of 4%, Delaware must reduce the number of children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma by 18,000.</p>	<p>At a rate of 5% Delaware is lower than the U.S. average rate of 12% of children living in high-poverty areas.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of 0%, Delaware must reduce the number of children living in high-poverty areas 10,000.</p>	<p>At a rate of 18 per 1,000 Delaware is lower than the U.S. average rate of 19 per 1,000 teen births.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of 8 per 1,000, Delaware must reduce the number of teen births by 313.</p>

<b>ECONOMIC WELL-BEING</b>	<p><b>Children in poverty</b> is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 100 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined each year by the U.S. Census Bureau. In 2017, a family of two adults and two children lived in poverty if their annual income fell below \$24,858. Poverty status is not determined for people living in group quarters (such as military barracks, prisons and other institutional quarters) or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as children in foster care). The data are based on income received in the 12 months prior to the survey. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p><b>Children whose parents lack secure employment</b> 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 the resident parent did not work at least 35 hours per week for at least 50 weeks in the 12 months prior to the survey. For children living in married-couple families, this means neither parent worked at least 35 hours per week for at least 50 weeks in the 12 months before the survey. Children living with neither parent are also listed as not having secure parental employment because they are likely to be economically vulnerable. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p><b>Children living in households with a high housing cost burden</b> 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. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p><b>Teens not in school and not working</b> 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). These young people are sometimes referred to as “opportunity” or “disconnected” youth. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p>
<b>EDUCATION</b>	<p><b>Young children not in school</b> is the percentage of children ages 3 and 4 who were not enrolled in school (e.g. nursery school, preschool or kindergarten). <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p><b>Fourth graders not proficient in reading</b> 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. Public schools include charter schools and exclude Bureau of Indian Education schools and Department of Defense Education Activity schools. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress.</i></p> <p><b>Eighth graders not proficient in math</b> 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. Public schools include charter schools and exclude Bureau of Indian Education schools and Department of Defense Education Activity schools. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress.</i></p> <p><b>Teens 16 to 19 not attending school and not a high school graduate</b> is the percent of teens who have not completed high school and are not currently attending high school. This measure is also known as the status dropout rate. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD).</i></p>
<b>HEALTH</b>	<p><b>Low-birthweight babies</b> 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. <i>SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics.</i></p> <p><b>Children without health insurance</b> is the percentage of children under age 19 not covered by any health insurance. Please note that due to questionnaire changes in 2014 (2013 health insurance coverage), these data are not directly comparable. Use caution interpreting any trends. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p><b>Child and teen deaths</b> 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. <i>SOURCES: Death Statistics: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics. Population Statistics: U.S. Census Bureau.</i></p> <p><b>Teens who abuse alcohol or drugs</b> 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. These data are based on a two-year average of survey responses. Please note that due to questionnaire changes in 2015, these data are not directly comparable. Use caution interpreting any trends. <i>SOURCE: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health.</i></p>
<b>FAMILY AND COMMUNITY</b>	<p><b>Children in single-parent families</b> is the percentage of children under age 18 who live with their own unmarried parent, either in a family or subfamily. In this definition, single-parent families include cohabiting couples. Children living with married stepparents are not considered to be in a single-parent family. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p><b>Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma</b> is the percentage of children under age 18 living in households where the household head does not have a high school diploma or equivalent. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p><b>Children living in high-poverty areas</b> 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. In 2017, a family of two adults and two children fell into the “poverty” category if their annual income fell below \$24,858. The data are based on income received in the 12 months prior to the survey. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p><b>Teen births</b> 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. <i>SOURCES: Birth Statistics: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics. Population Statistics: U.S. Census Bureau.</i></p>

