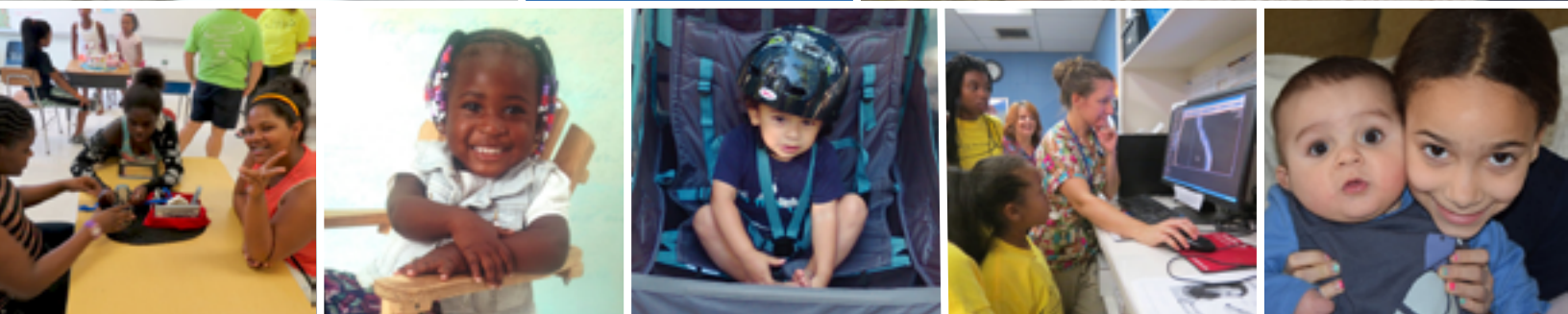


**KIDS COUNT IN DELAWARE**  
**FAMILIES COUNT IN DELAWARE**

*Fact Book 2016*







STATE OF DELAWARE  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

TATNALL BUILDING, SECOND FLOOR  
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. BOULEVARD SOUTH  
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901

JACK A. MARKELL  
GOVERNOR

PHONE: 302-744-4101  
FAX: 302-739-2775

Dear Friends,

As a parent and as your Governor there is nothing more important to me than protecting Delaware's children from harm, keeping them as healthy as possible, and creating educational and economic opportunities for each child to reach his or her full potential. Children who grow up strong and healthy, are challenged and inspired to learn, and have confidence in their own abilities are better prepared to be self-sufficient and able to contribute to society and our economy. We seek to create a world where our kids see no limit to what they can accomplish.

Creating an environment where all children can succeed requires the focused attention of many stakeholders and I deeply appreciate the engagement we enjoy in Delaware from across the public and private sectors, non-profit youth-serving organizations, and individual advocates, stewards, and mentors. Together, they understand that investments in our kids are good investments for us all. They attract parents who are considering where they want to settle down, invest in a home, and engage in their community. Companies planning to relocate or expand are looking for a state that has a supportive environment for the families of their employees.

Thanks to the collective attention of many, Delaware's children today are better prepared than at any time in our history to live fulfilling lives and to thrive in our 21st century world. That wouldn't have been possible without increased investments in education for our youngest learners, training programs that teach skills sought by growing industries, improved access to healthcare, efforts to be better stewards of our environment, and a wide range of indoor and outdoor cultural and recreational resources. Cigarette use is down significantly. More than ever before, our youngest learners are enrolled in highly rated early childhood educational programs. Thousands more students have access to college credit and workplace experience in our schools and record numbers of students are graduating from high school.

While we have good reason to celebrate, we've also got more work to do. We must ensure that Delaware's economic expansion which has driven the highest consecutive years of job growth in our history lifts up all of Delaware's workers and provides economic security for every child. We must continue to drive access to preventative care and encourage healthy diet and exercise. And we must continue to be innovative while investing in education and workforce development. The KIDS COUNT in Delaware Fact Book is an invaluable data source that charts the health and wellbeing of our kids over time and helps guide policymakers, program providers, advocates, and funders in directing resources to areas where we can continue to make a positive impact. I appreciate the work of the many partners, led by the University of Delaware, which make its work possible.

Sincerely,

Jack Markell,  
Governor

## KIDS COUNT IN DELAWARE FAMILIES COUNT IN DELAWARE

*Fact Book 2016*



***We sincerely thank the children and families who have shared  
their photos, and their lives.***

***We thank The Annie E. Casey Foundation, the University of Delaware, Astra Zeneca, Highmark Blue Cross  
Blue Shield Delaware, and the State of Delaware, for funding the KIDS COUNT® in Delaware Project.***

***The findings and conclusions presented in this report, however,  
are solely those of KIDS COUNT in Delaware, as are any errors or omissions.***

### KIDS COUNT in Delaware

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**The photographs in this book do not necessarily represent the situations described.  
Some photos have been supplied by University of Delaware Photo Services.**





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- Delaware Department of Labor
- Delaware Department of Public Safety
- Delaware Department of Services for  
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- Delaware Health Statistics Center
- Delaware Population Consortium
- Delaware State Housing Authority
- Domestic Violence Coordinating Council
- Nemours Health and Prevention Services
- Statistical Analysis Center

A special thank you to the Delaware children  
and families whose photos are featured  
throughout this book.

A Message from KIDS COUNT

Dear Friends,

Why are Delaware’s infant mortality rates consistently among the worst in the nation? Why are an increasing number of our state’s youngest living in poverty when we’re years into recovery from the Great Recession? What influences our state’s high cancer rate? Why do we have disparities in outcomes by race and ethnicity or by income levels among many of our indicators? What factors yet to be identified should be included in our ‘social determinants of health’ inventory?

For some questions, we can only speculate. But credible data can help us find many answers we seek.

KIDS COUNT in Delaware is an organization that exists to answer questions that aren’t being asked, to catch the red flags in data, to shed light on the issues that have the greatest impact on the constituents that matter most. And we do. In recent years, we’ve reported on a growing proportion of our children who experience poverty in their formative years, on quality early childhood programs which have a measurable impact on school readiness for our most at-risk preschoolers and on disparities in outcomes by race/ethnicity and income levels which are prevalent throughout the data we collect.

Recently, national media has shone a spotlight on examples of how data can be used to empower communities. For instance, in Flint, MI an EPA report found lead levels in water at 13,200 parts per billion when the federally accepted action level was 15. Anecdotes and complaints may have gone unheeded, but data on elevated levels of lead in the bloodstream weren’t ignored. That’s the power of credible data. And when thousands in West Virginia were left sick from PFOA- “only one of more than 60,000 synthetic chemicals that companies produced and released into the world without regulatory oversight,” data on the concentration levels of fluorochemicals factored heavily into a class action suit headed by Rob Bilott. (Bilott is the subject of The New York Times Magazine feature, “The lawyer who became DuPont’s worst nightmare.”)

But data alone are not enough. Data need advocacy to drive change. And change begins in the simplest, most obvious of ways: by wanting more. That’s the belief and driving force of KIDS COUNT in Delaware. By providing policy makers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local and state discussion concerning ways to secure better lives for all children. This is why we work so closely and collaboratively with a data committee composed of state agencies and nonprofit organizations to determine what we track, measure and analyze. We have a shared and vested interest in making meaningful investments for children in Delaware.

If we aren’t meeting the most basic needs of our children—our future, our very hope for a stronger world and a better tomorrow—then we are failing at the deepest possible level. There are no data that could ever quantify all that we will lose.

Sincerely,  
Kelli Thompson, President, Board  
Steve Martin, Chair, Data Committee  
Janice Barlow, Director







KIDS COUNT in Delaware

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# Kids Count in Delaware



Welcome to the 2016 KIDS COUNT in Delaware Fact Book. This project is a collaborative effort of over forty organizations and is housed within the Center for Community Research & Service at the University of Delaware. By providing policymakers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local and state discussion concerning ways to secure better lives for all children. Our mission is to provide up-to-date, accurate, objective, comprehensive data on the well-being of children, youth and their families in order to raise awareness and inform both policy and programmatic decisions throughout the state.

The 2016 Fact Book is the 21st edition of KIDS COUNT in Delaware's signature publication and the 17th joint publication of KIDS COUNT in Delaware/FAMILIES COUNT in Delaware. Since 1995, KIDS COUNT in Delaware has been reporting on the status of children in the state. Working with the State of Delaware since 1998, KIDS COUNT has been monitoring the conditions of families, children and individuals in the community.

## National KIDS COUNT project:

Nationally, the KIDS COUNT project uses an index of 16 indicators, to report on overall child well-being in four domains: (1) economic well-being, (2) education, (3) health, and (4) family and community.

In the quest to improve outcomes for our nation's children, the KIDS COUNT project has used the Data Book to highlight these critical building blocks of healthy child development. With special emphasis on: the importance of child well-being to our nation's future prosperity, global competitiveness and community strength; the variability in child well-being by income, race, ethnicity and geography; and evidence-based policies, programs and practices that work.

## National KIDS COUNT domains and indicators:

### Economic Well Being

- Children in poverty
- Children whose parents lack secure employment
- Children living in households with a high housing cost burden
- Teens not in school and not working

### Education

- Children not attending preschool
- Fourth graders not proficient in reading
- Eighth graders not proficient in math
- High school students not graduating on time

### Health

- Low-birthweight babies
- Children without health insurance
- Child and teen deaths per 100,000
- Teens who abuse alcohol or drugs

### Family and Community

- Children in single-parent families
- Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma
- Children living in high-poverty areas
- Teen births per 1,000

# Kids Count in Delaware



## Indicators

While the National KIDS COUNT project uses a 16 indicator index, KIDS COUNT in Delaware has historically reported on a larger number of indicators. We will continue to report on featured indicators and noteworthy trends in addition to the variety of other indicators including early care and education, prenatal care, substance abuse, and student achievement. This year our featured indicators are:

- Low Birth Weight Babies
- Infant Mortality
- Children Without Health Insurance
- Graduation Rates
- 3rd Grade Reading Proficiency
- 8th Grade Math Proficiency
- Children in Poverty
- Median Family Income
- Economic Inclusion on Young People
- Teen Births
- Children in One Parent Families
- Child Abuse/Neglect

## Making Sense of the Numbers

The information on each indicator is organized as follows:

- **Description** A description of the indicator and how it relates to child and family well-being
- **Data** Charts and graphs giving a visual representation of the data and, when available, showing trends over time and comparing Delaware data to U.S. data
- **Related information** Did you know?, Put Data into Action, and For more information sections with more information

## Sources of Data

The data are presented primarily in three ways:

- Annual data
- Three-year and five-year averages to minimize fluctuations of single-year data and provide more realistic pictures of children's outcomes
- Annual, three-year or five-year average data for a decade or longer to illustrate trends and permit long-term comparisons

The data has been gathered primarily from:

- Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware
- Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware
- Children and Families First
- Delaware Department of Education, State of Delaware
- Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, State of Delaware
- Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families, State of Delaware
- Delaware Health Statistics Center, Delaware Health and Social Services
- Delaware Population Consortium
- Division of State Police, Department of Public Safety, State of Delaware
- Domestic Violence Coordinating Council
- National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- Nemours Health and Prevention Services
- Statistical Analysis Center, Executive Department, State of Delaware
- U.S. Bureau of the Census

Online Data Tables:

<http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/bystate/chooseindicator.aspx?state=DE>



HEALTH AND HEALTH BEHAVIORS

Low Birth Weight Births

As a Percentage of All Births

2009-2013.....8.5%

IMPROVED

2004-2008.....9.1%

Infant Mortality

Deaths of Infants  
Less than 1 Year Old  
per 1,000 Live Births

2009-2013.....7.7

IMPROVED

2004-2008.....8.4

Children Without Health Insurance

Percentage of Children (0-17)  
Without Health Insurance

2013-2015.....6.7%

IMPROVED

2008-2010.....8.5%



EDUCATIONAL INVOLVEMENT AND ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rates

Percentage of June Graduates Compared to  
the 9th Grade Class Four Years Previous

2014-2015.....84.3%

WORSENE

2009-2010.....86.7%

3rd Grade Reading Proficiency

Percentage of Delaware Third Graders  
Meeting the Standard in Reading

2014-2015.....54%

\*Delaware's "Smarter Balance" test was initiated in the 2014/15 school year. Because the performance measure has changed, the first year of data should be viewed as a baseline year.

8th Grade Math Proficiency

Percentage of Delaware  
Eighth Graders Meeting the Standard in Math

2014-2015.....35%

\*Delaware's "Smarter Balance" test was initiated in the 2014/15 school year. Because the performance measure has changed, the first year of data should be viewed as a baseline year.



ECONOMIC SECURITY

Children in Poverty

Percentage of Children (0-17) in Poverty

2013-2015.....20.1%

WORSENE

2008-2010.....15.2%

Median Family Income

Median Income in Thousands of  
US Dollars of Households with  
Children Under 18 by Family Type

2013-2015.....1-PARENT \$24,897  
2-PARENT \$85,088

WORSENE

2008-2010.....1-PARENT \$28,599  
2-PARENT \$85,393

Economic Inclusion of Young People

Percentage of Teens (16-19) Not Attending  
School and Not Working

2013-2015.....7.5%

IMPROVED

2008-2010.....8.4%



FAMILY & COMMUNITY

Teen Births

Live Births to 15-19 Year-Old Females per  
1,000 15-19 Year-Old Females

2009-2013.....30.5

IMPROVED

2004-2008.....42.6

Children in One-Parent Families

Percentage of Children (0-17) in  
One-Parent Families

2013-2015.....36.8%

WORSENE

2008-2010.....35.6%

Child Abuse/Neglect

Children with Substantiated Reports of Abuse and  
Neglect per 1,000 Children Ages Birth to 17

2015.....6.8

IMPROVED

2010.....9.4





# Delaware Demographics: Counting the Kids



Data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey and the Delaware Population Consortium provide a picture of the population of the state of Delaware, its counties and cities, and the nation. Demographically speaking, we are much less of a child centered society now than we were 100 years ago. In the United States, children accounted for 40% of the population in 1900, but only 24% in 2010. Similar trends are evident in Delaware.

2010 Census data shows New Castle as the largest county with a population of 538,479 persons, though it grew by the smallest percent (7.6%) between 2000 and 2010. Sussex County had a 2010 population of 197,145 (25.9% increase). Kent County, though smallest in population (162,310 persons), had the largest percent increase (28.1%). Demographic information supplies valuable information about the population and provides a clear snapshot of society at a given time.

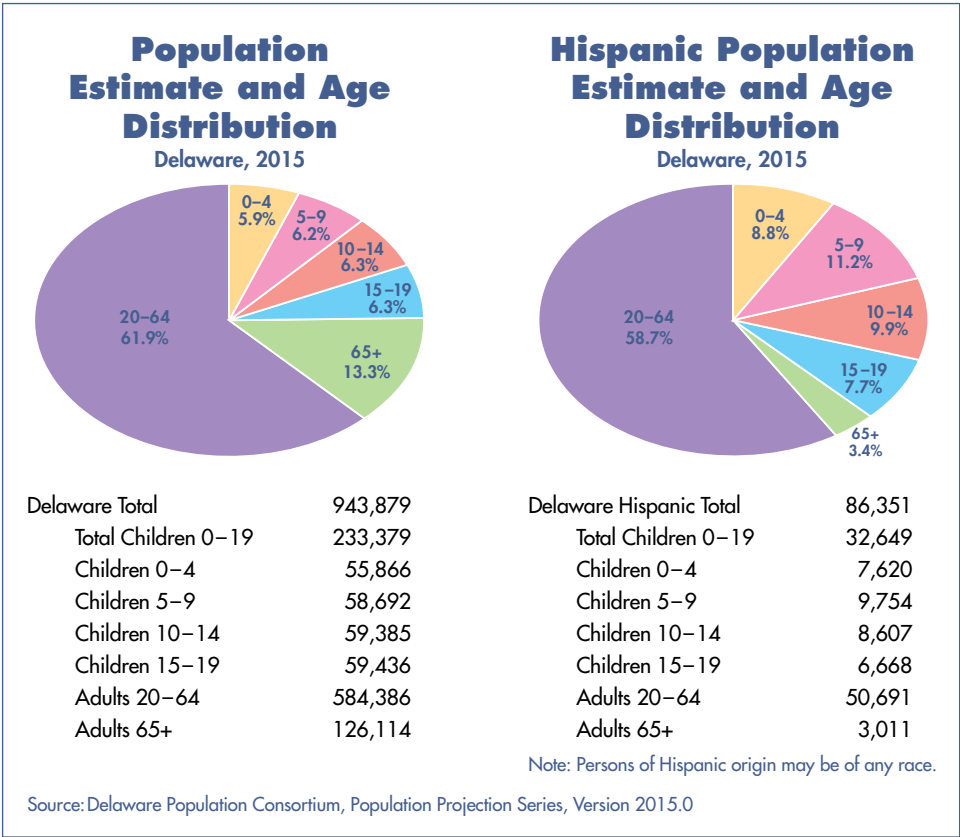
Population at a Glance				
Population Estimates by Age for Delaware and Counties, 2015				
	Population	Age 0-19	Age 20+	% 0-19
Delaware	943,879	233,379	710,500	24.7
New Castle	555,779	137,192	418,587	14.5
Wilmington	78,822	19,806	53016	2.1
Kent	174,025	50,188	123,837	5.3
Sussex	214,075	45,999	168,076	4.9

Source: Delaware Population Consortium, Population Projection Series, Version 2015.0

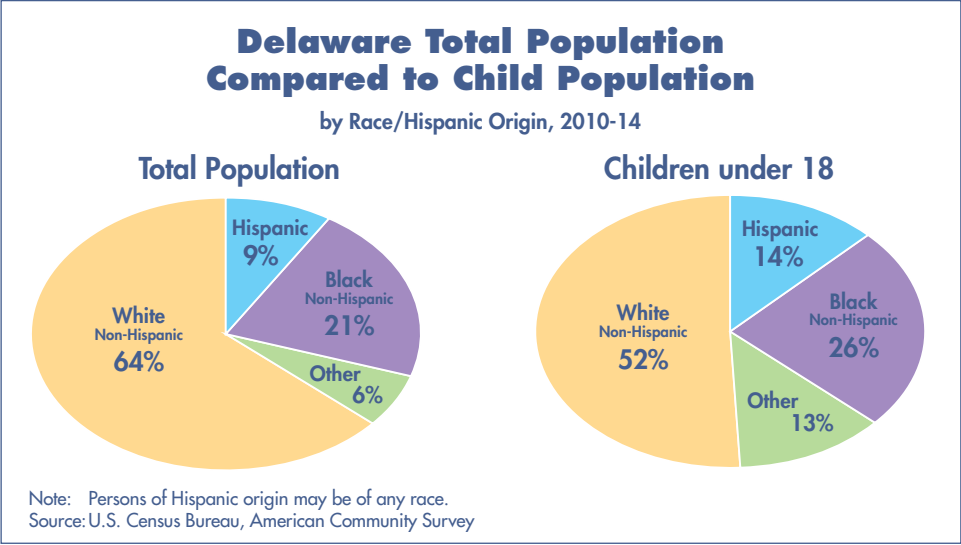
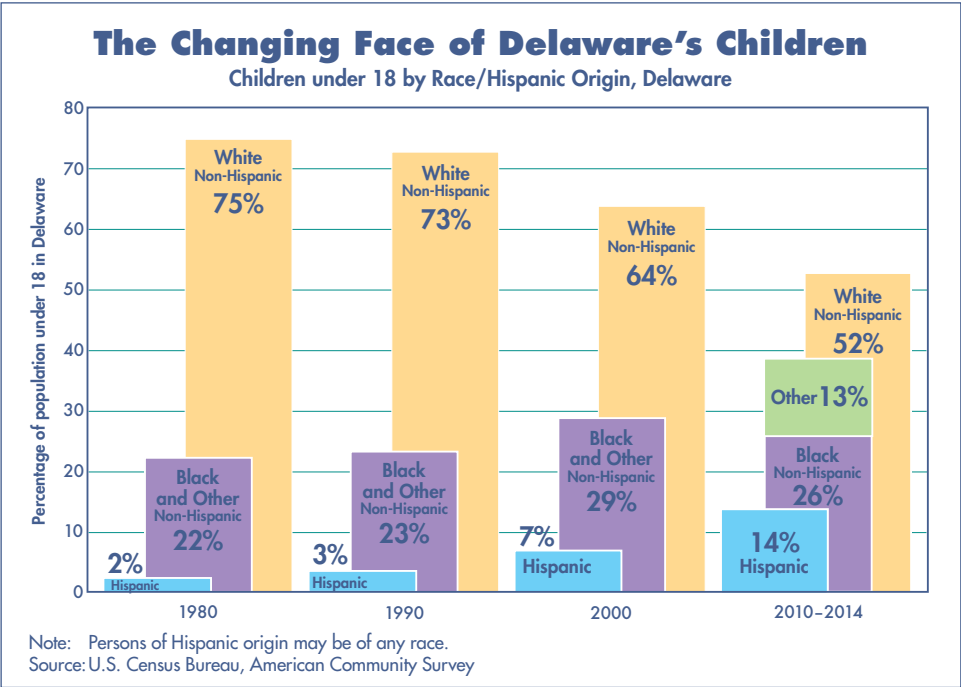
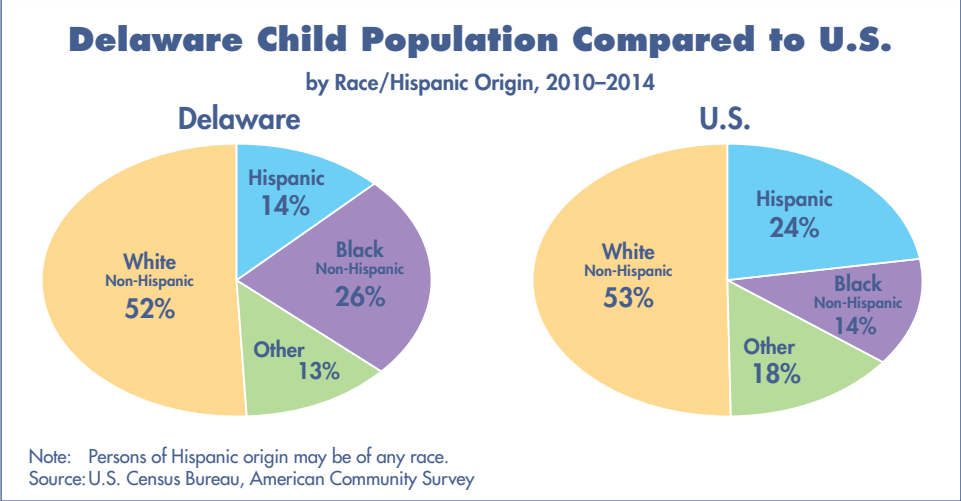
## Did You Know?

Since 1950 the percentage of children in the United State's population was highest during the years 1960-1966 when it was estimated at 36%. Currently, children are estimated to be around 23% of the nation's population.

Source: <http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/tables/pop2.asp?popup=true>



# Delaware Demographics: Counting the Kids

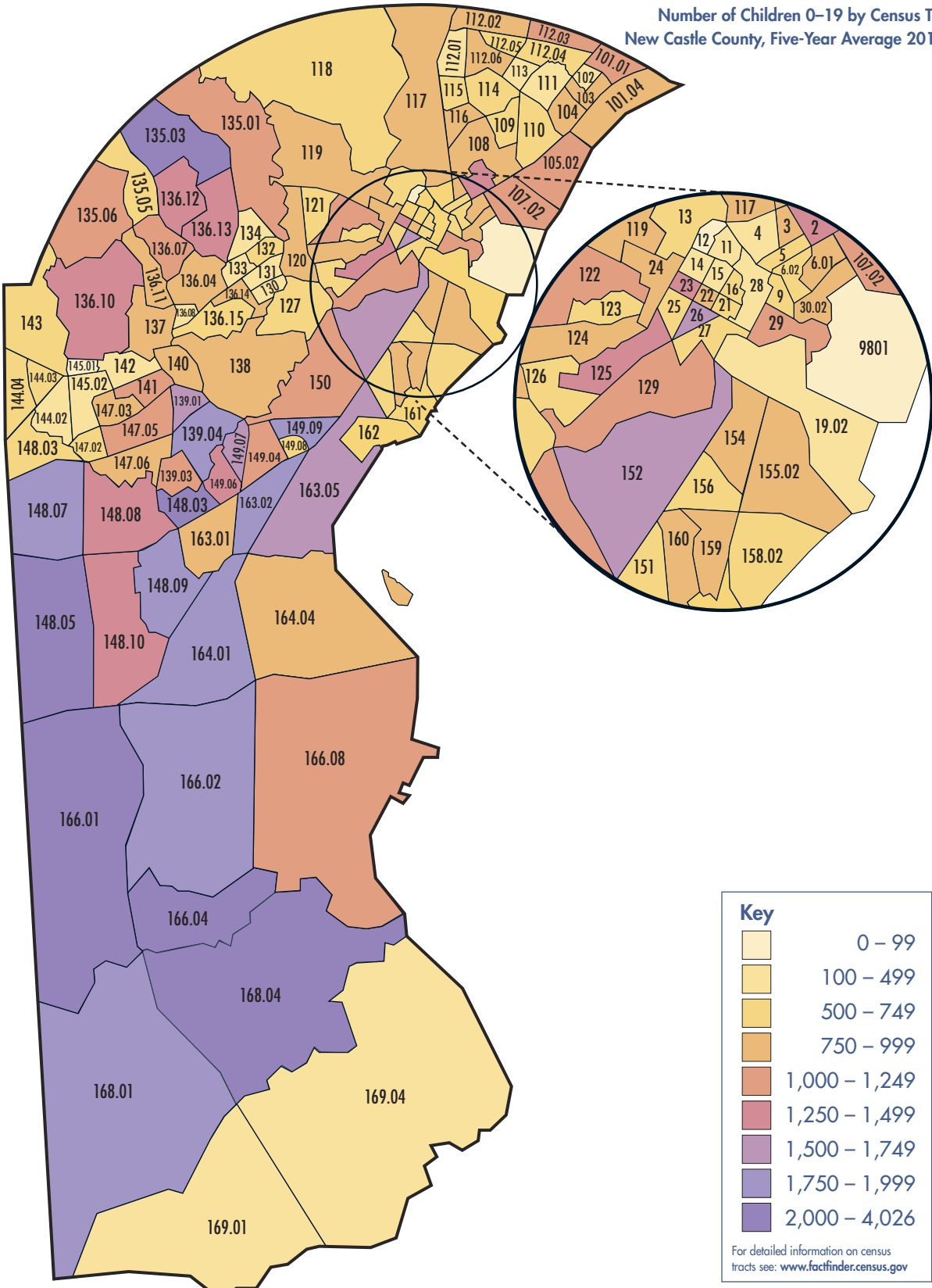




Delaware Demographics: Counting the Kids

Where Are the Kids?

Number of Children 0-19 by Census Tract  
New Castle County, Five-Year Average 2010-2014



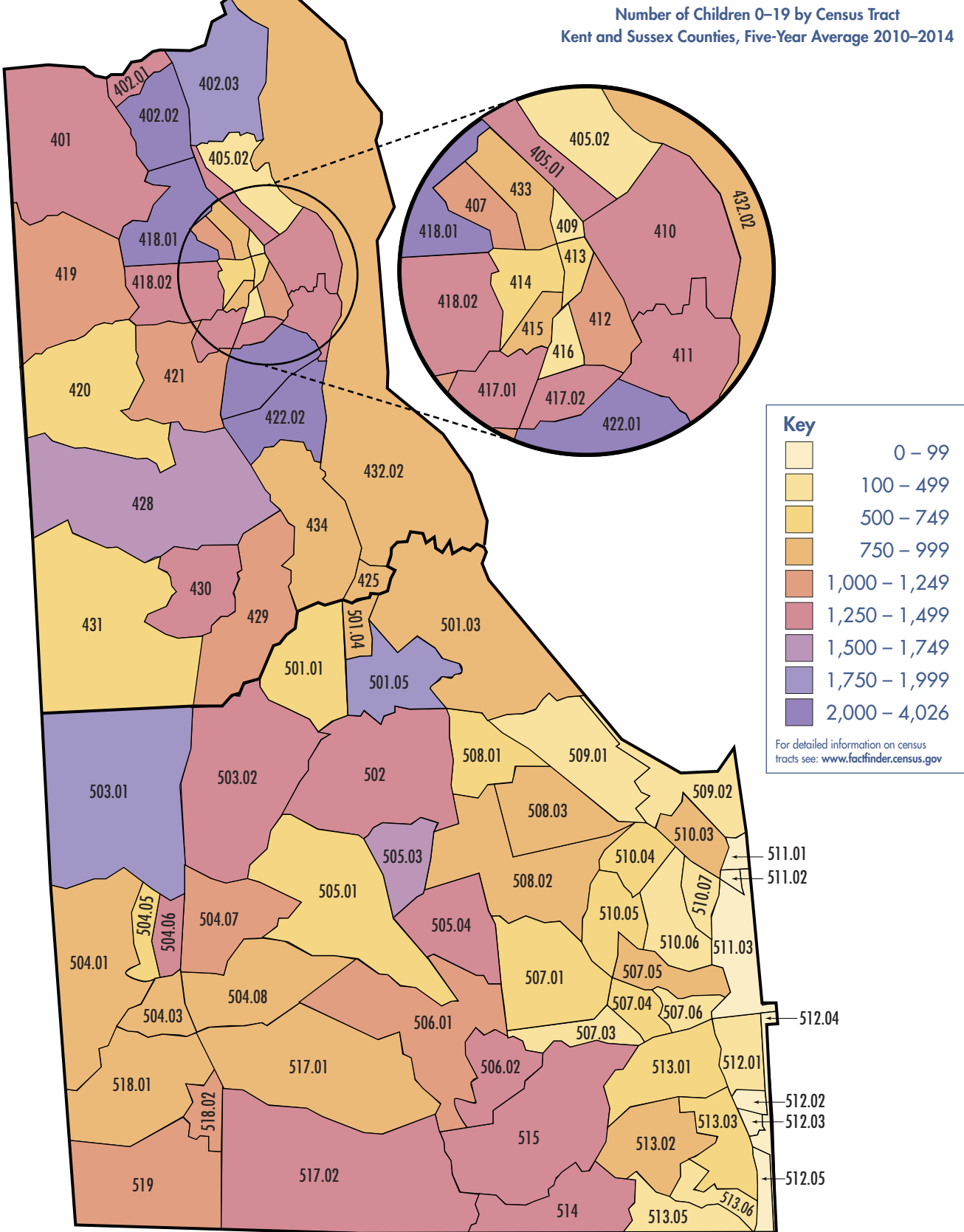
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey



Delaware Demographics: Counting the Kids

Where Are the Kids?

Number of Children 0-19 by Census Tract  
Kent and Sussex Counties, Five-Year Average 2010-2014



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

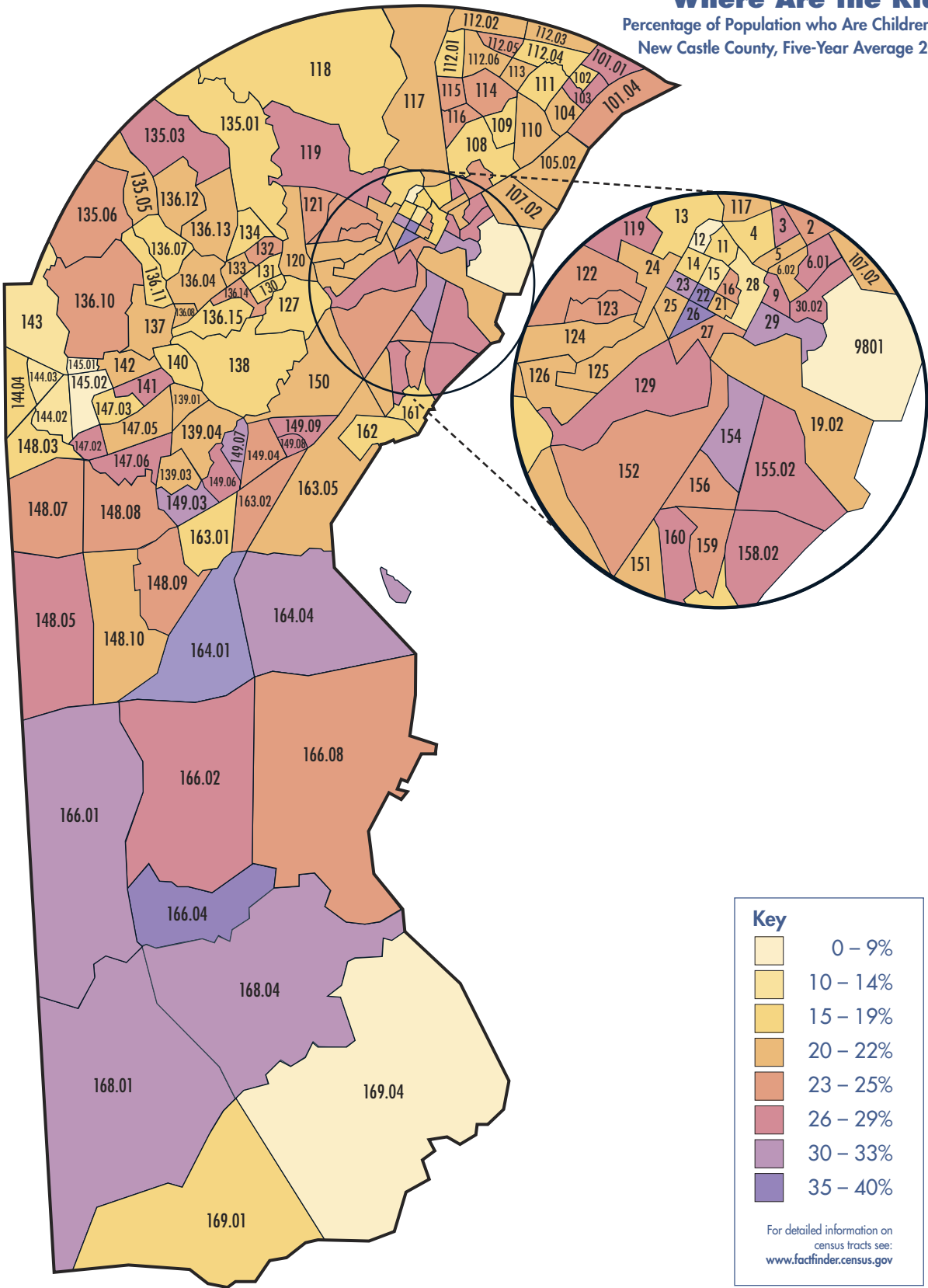




Delaware Demographics: Counting the Kids

Where Are the Kids?

Percentage of Population who Are Children, Ages 0-19  
New Castle County, Five-Year Average 2010-2014

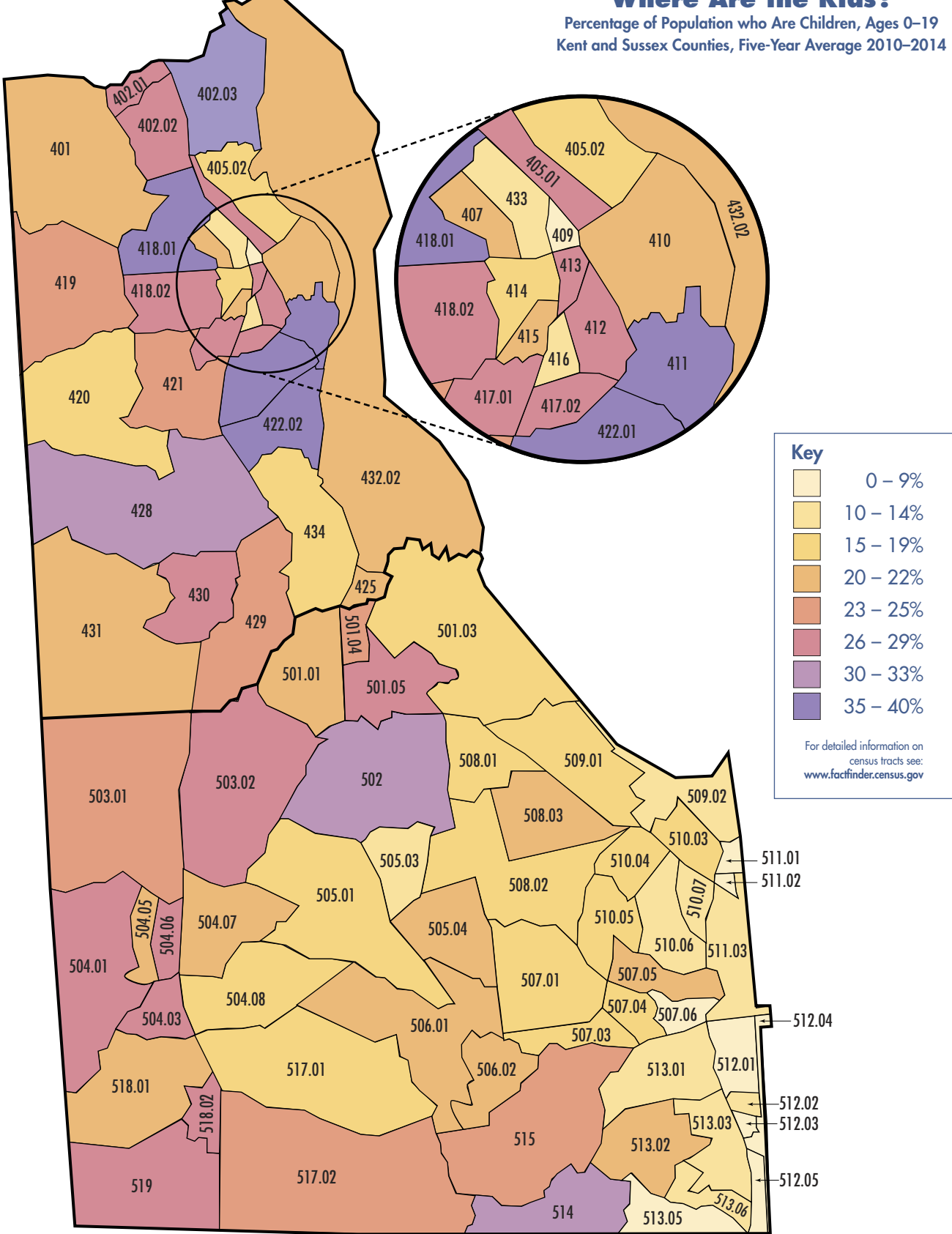


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Delaware Demographics: Counting the Kids

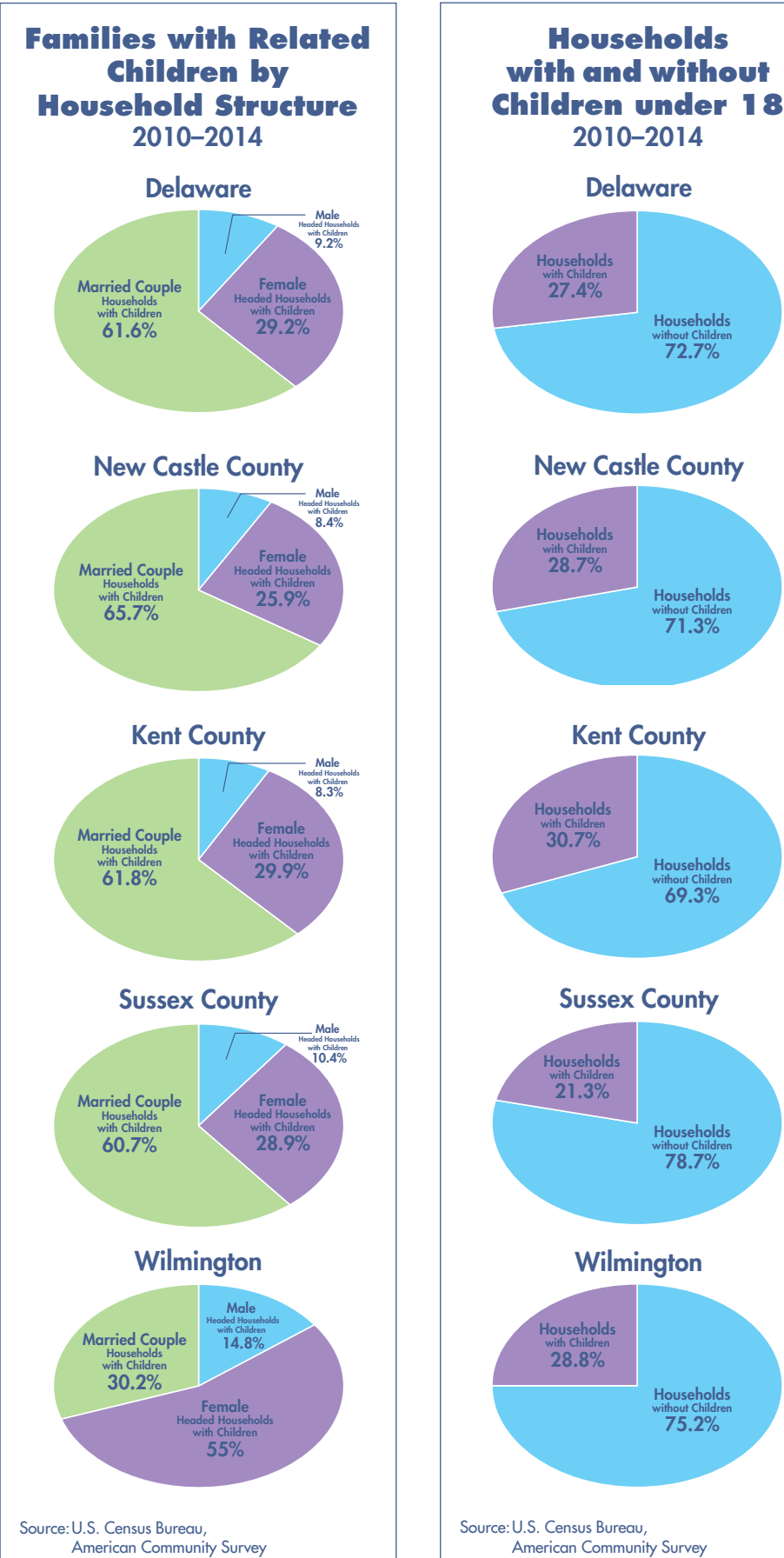
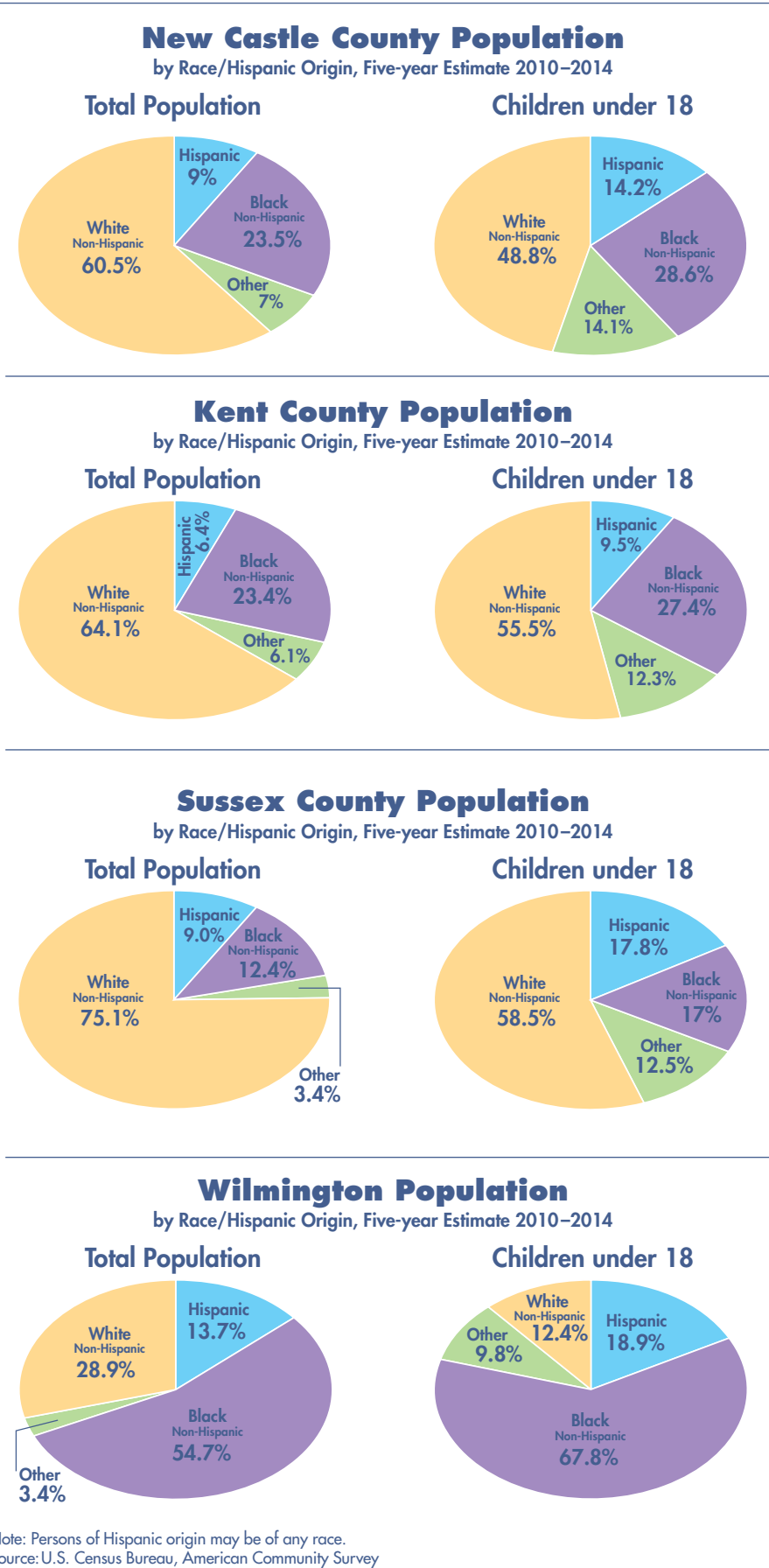
Where Are the Kids?

Percentage of Population who Are Children, Ages 0-19  
Kent and Sussex Counties, Five-Year Average 2010-2014



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey





**Household** – A household consists of all the people who occupy a housing unit. It may be a family household or a non-family household. A non-family household consists of a householder living alone or where the householder shares the home exclusively with people to whom he/she is not related. A family household is a household maintained by a householder who is in a family and includes any unrelated people who may be residing there.

**Family** – A family is a group of two people or more related by birth, marriage, or adoption who are residing together.

In 2011 there were 919,962 people in 333,192 households in Delaware. The average household size was 2.65; the average family size was 3.17. Families made up 68% of the households in Delaware. Most of the nonfamily households were people living alone (32% of all Delaware households).



Interpreting the Data



The KIDS COUNT in Delaware Fact Book uses the most current, and reliable data available. Data that is inadequate or unavailable is denoted by N/A.

Most indicators are presented as three or five year averages. The data is represented this way because it allows for a thorough look at trends, occurring over time, rather than dramatic point estimates or percentages that can vary drastically from year to year.

Accepted names for various racial and ethnic groups are constantly in flux and indicators differ in their terminology. KIDS COUNT has used the terminology reported by the data collection sources.

Fiscal Year Data: Most data presented here are for calendar years. Where data collected by state or federal authorities is available by school calendar year or fiscal year, the periods are from September to August or July 1 to June 30, respectively.

Notes: When necessary we have included technical or explanatory notes under the graphs or tables.

Counties and Cities: Where possible, data were delineated by counties and the City of Wilmington.

Numbers, Rates, and Percentages

Each statistic tells us something different about children. The numbers represent real individuals. The rates and percentages also represent real individuals but have the advantage of allowing for comparisons between the United States, Delaware, and counties.

In this publication, indicators are presented as either raw numbers (25), percentages (25%), or rates (25 per 1,000 or 25 per 100,000). The formula for percents or rates is the number of events divided by the population at risk of the event (county, state, U.S.) and multiplied by 100 for percent or 1,000 or 100,000 for rates.

A Caution About Drawing Conclusions

Caution should be exercised when attempting to draw conclusions from percentages or rates which are based on small numbers. Delaware and its counties can show very large or very small percentages as a result of only a few events. KIDS COUNT encourages you to look at overall trends.

The key in the evaluation of statistics is to examine everything in context. The data challenges stereotypes — pushing us to look beyond the surface for the less obvious reasons for the numbers. Individual indicators, like the rest of life’s concerns, do not exist in a vacuum and cannot be reduced to a set of the best and worst in our state.

Where county level data are presented, readers can gain a better understanding of the needs in particular segments of the state. Delaware rankings within the National KIDS COUNT Data Book can fluctuate from year to year. Therefore, it is important to look at the trends within the state and over a significant period of time. Hopefully, the graphs help to clarify that picture.



HEALTH  
& HEALTH  
BEHAVIORS

The future prosperity of any society depends on its ability to foster the health and well-being of the next generation. Children’s health is vital to development from infancy through adulthood, and is the basis of a stable society. Safeguarding a child’s health is the first step to ensuring a child is able to grow, learn, and thrive, but there

are areas in need of improvement. For example, Delaware still exceeds the national average in low-weight births and infant mortality rates.

An evidence-based approach to improving children’s health in Delaware calls for awareness of the social and economic determinants of health. Since mothers and

infants are among the most vulnerable members of society, different approaches to their health problems are required. Delaware has several evidence-based home-visiting community health programs which transform the lives of vulnerable mothers pregnant with their first child.





**Did You Know?** According to a 2008 study by the Department of Health and Human Services, mothers who are 15 years and older are almost twice as likely to receive first trimester prenatal care than those younger than 15 years of age.

Source: US Department of Health and Human Services, <http://mchb.hrsa.gov/chusa11/hsfu/pages/312pc.html>

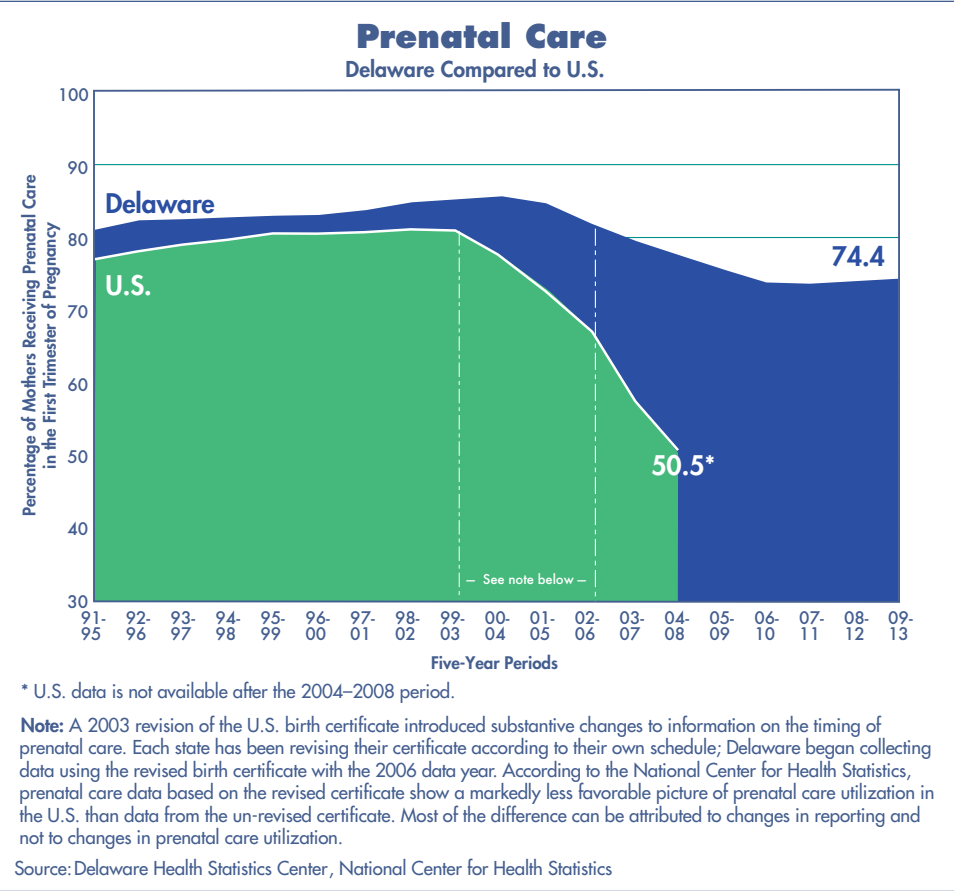
PUT DATA INTO ACTION

The Enhanced Prenatal and Postpartum Care program provides services that are targeted to women who are more likely to not receive such treatment such as African American women, Medicaid eligible, medically underinsured, or uninsured individuals, those with chronic diseases, those with psychosocial factors, and those with increased need of social supports.

Source: <http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/chca/imprenatalcare.html>

Comprehensive prenatal care is essential to ensuring a baby’s future well-being, and maximizes both infant and maternal health. Mothers who receive regular prenatal health care visits have better nutrition, participate in more regular physical activity, and tend to avoid exposing their babies to unhealthy substances such as alcohol, tobacco, or lead.

Mothers who receive inadequate prenatal care face the risks of serious consequences for both mother and baby. Mothers who do not get prenatal care are significantly more likely to have low birth weight babies or face infant mortality than their counterparts who do receive care. Early and adequate prenatal care is crucial for ensuring a healthy future for both the mother and the child.

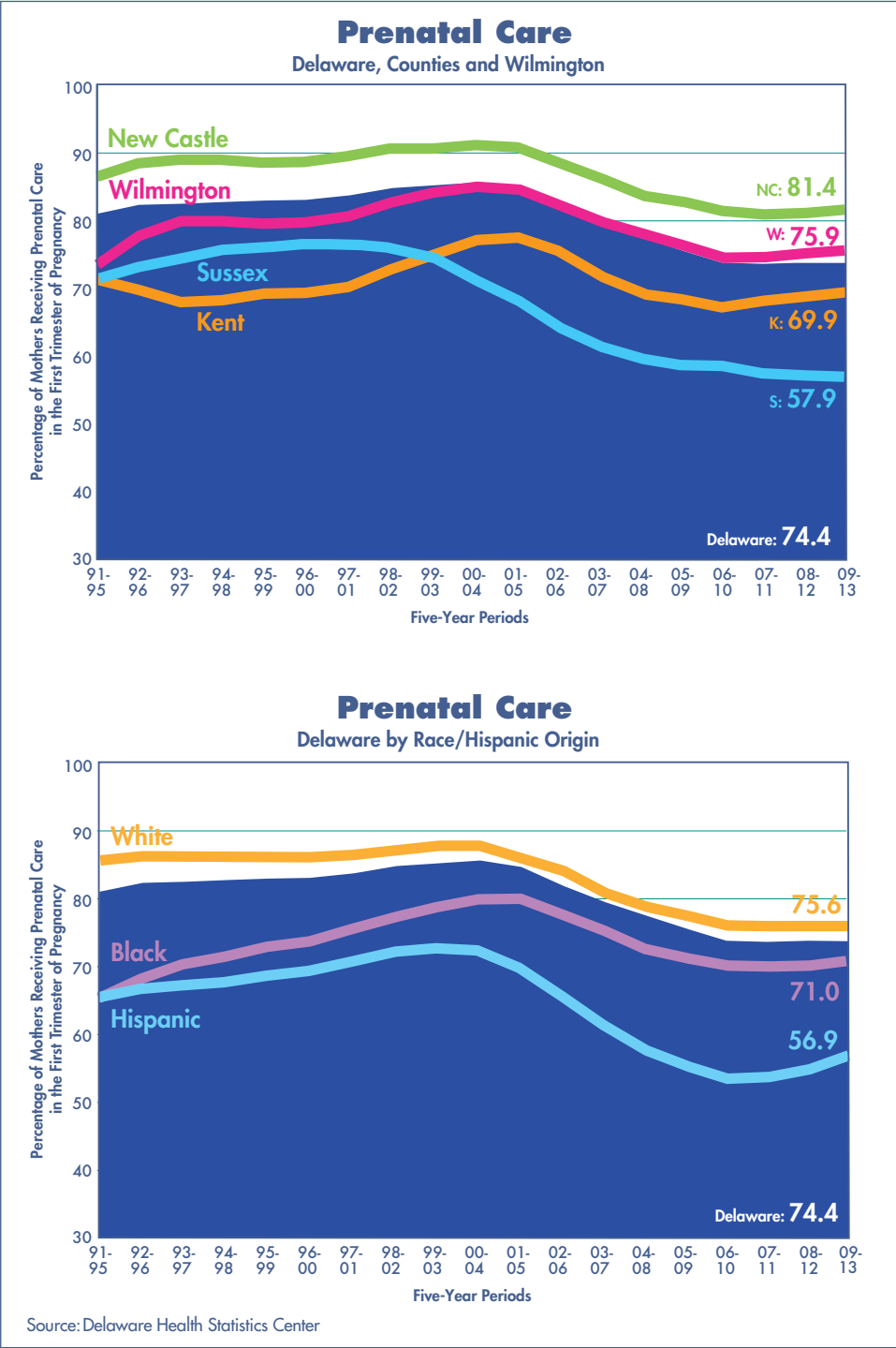


**Did You Know?** Women need to increase their daily iron intake to 27 mg per day during prenatal care. Mothers can do so by consuming lean red meat, poultry, dried beans, and fish. This helps mothers prevent anemia, which is linked to premature births and low birth weights.

Source: <http://womenshealth.gov/publications/our-publications/fact-sheet/prenatal-care.html#d> and <http://www.acog.org/Patients/FAQs/Nutrition-During-Pregnancy>

**Did You Know?** Babies are five times more likely to die if born to mothers who did not receive prenatal care than those born to mothers who do receive care. They are also three times more likely to be born at a low birth weight, which is linked to many different issues.

Source: <http://mchb.hrsa.gov/programs/womeninfants/prenatal.html>



**PUT DATA INTO ACTION**

In 2013 the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant reported helping 4,138 pregnant women with programs such as Healthy Women, Healthy Babies, which provides prenatal care to women who are considered at-risk.

Source: <http://www.amchp.org/SiteCollectionDocuments/Delaware.pdf>

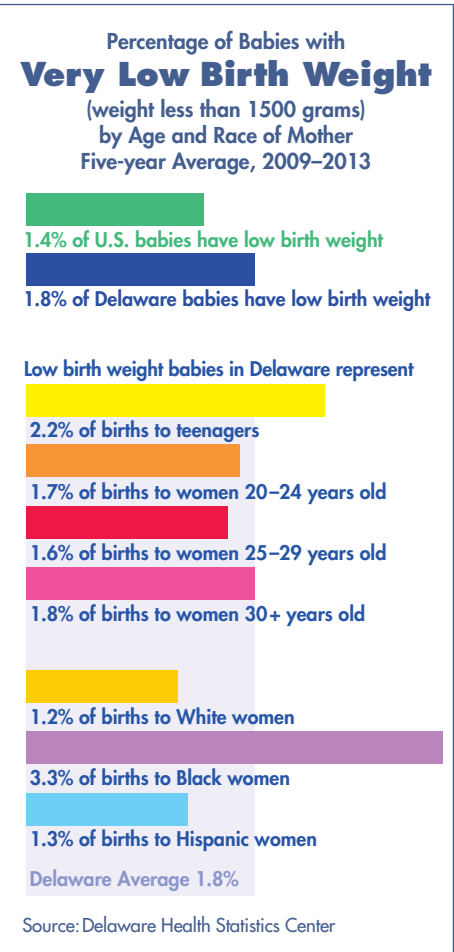
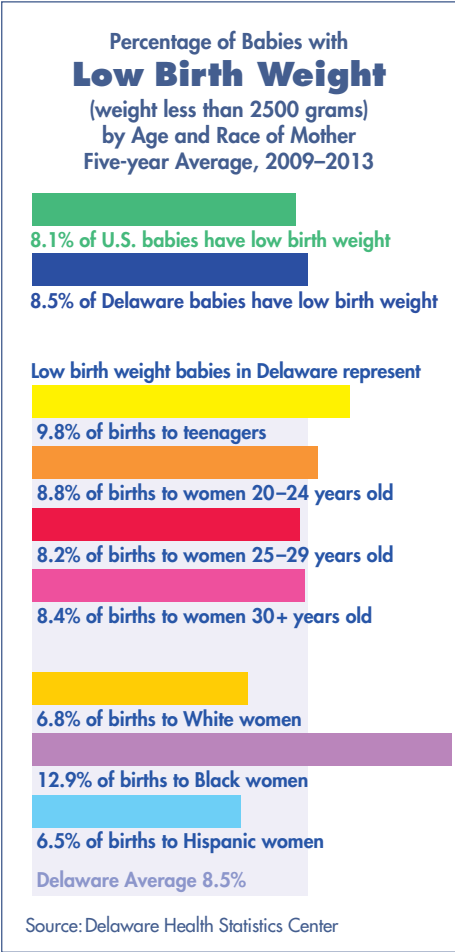
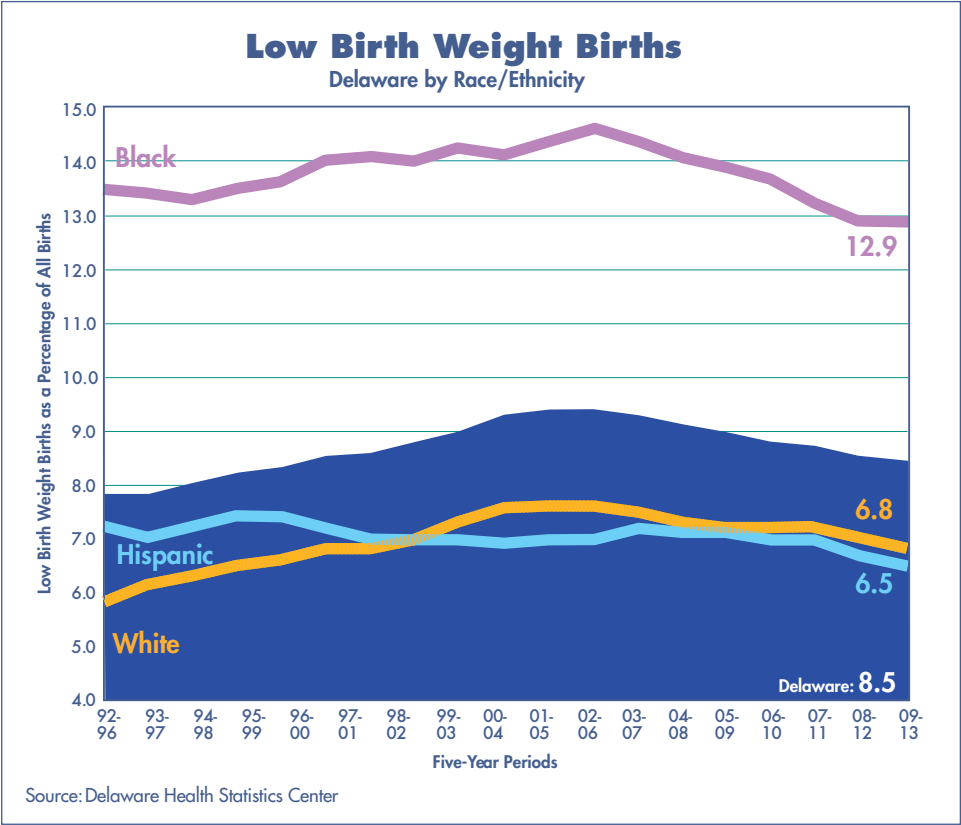
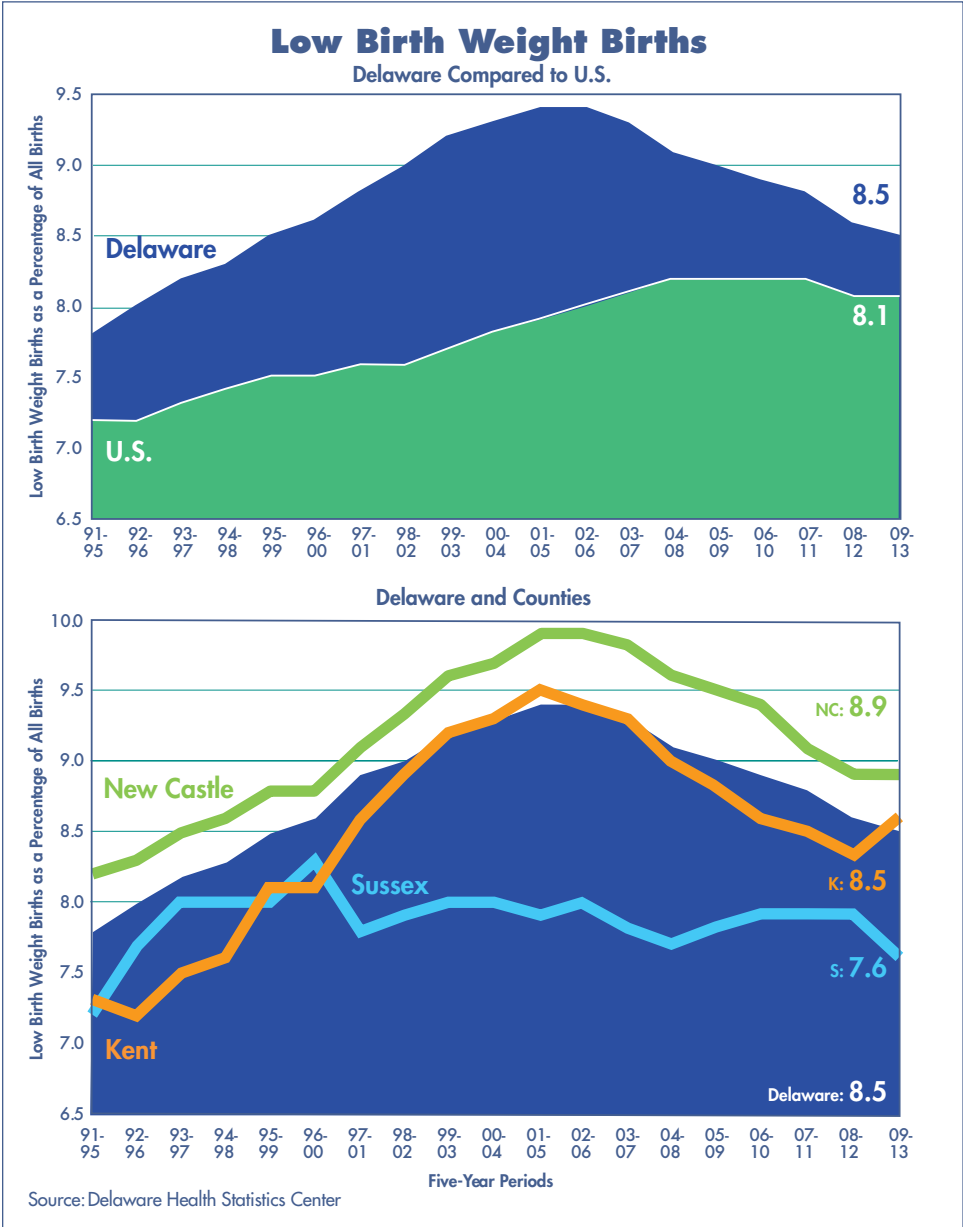
For more information see [www.modimes.org/](http://www.modimes.org/)  
[www.kidshealth.org](http://www.kidshealth.org)  
[www.aafp.org/](http://www.aafp.org/)  
[www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/](http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/)



- Did you know?**  
Common issues linked to low birth weight include:
- Infection
  - Breathing problems such as infant respiratory distress syndrome
  - Low oxygen levels at birth
  - Difficulty feeding and gaining weight
  - Bleeding inside the brain
  - Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)

Source: <http://www.stanfordchildrens.org/en/topic/default?id=low-birthweight-90-P02382>

An infant's weight at birth can be a decisive indicator of the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long term health and psychosocial development. Many causes of infant low birth weight can be linked to the mother's behavior or health during pregnancy. Factors linked with low birth weight include: tobacco, alcohol or drug use, poor nutrition, excessive stress and anxiety, inadequate prenatal care, chronic maternal illness, premature labor, low weight of mother, genetic disorders, or short interval between pregnancies. Babies who are born very low in birth weight can face a variety of negative outcomes including an increased risk of infant mortality, heightened risk for long term disability, and impaired development such as delayed motor and social development. Low birth weight among newborns is a serious issue and it can have an immense impact on the rest of their lives.

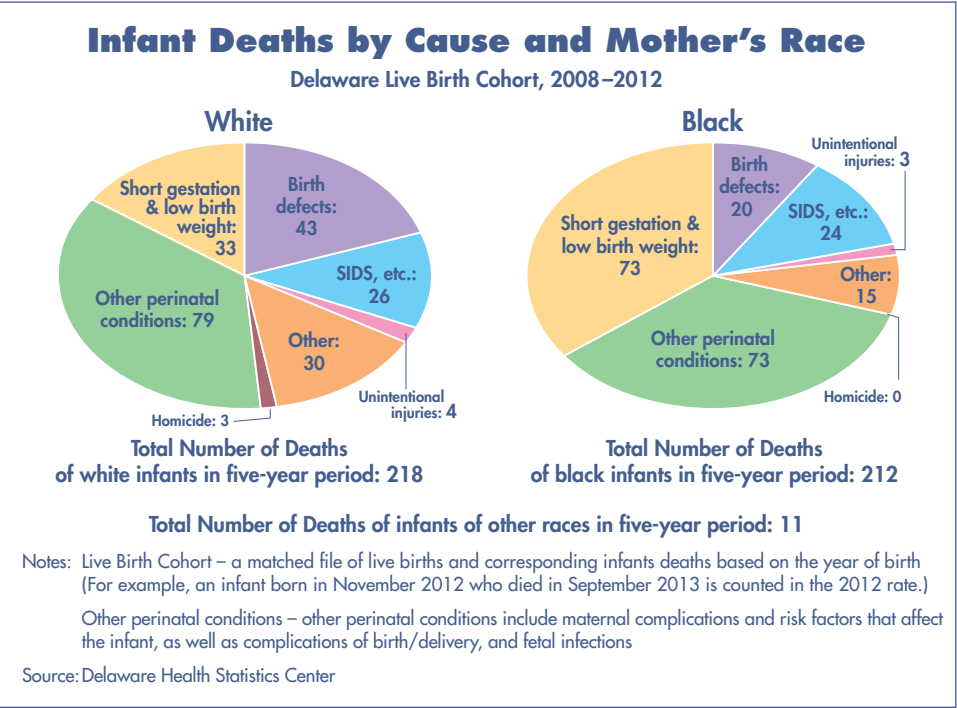
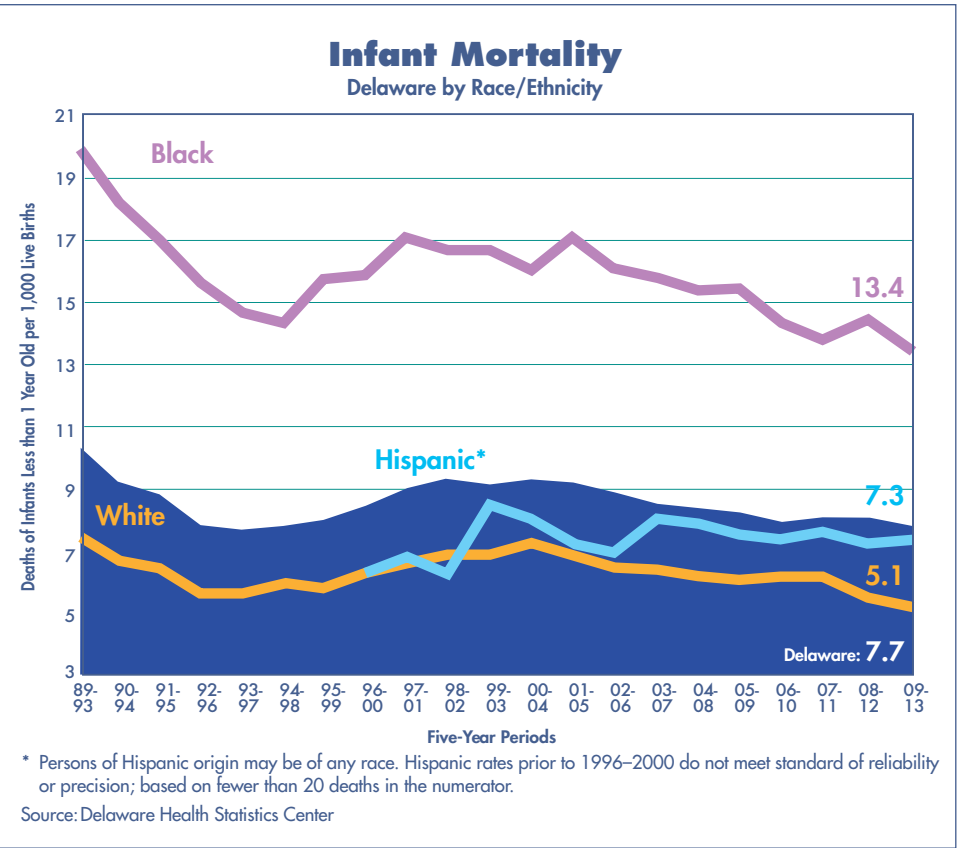
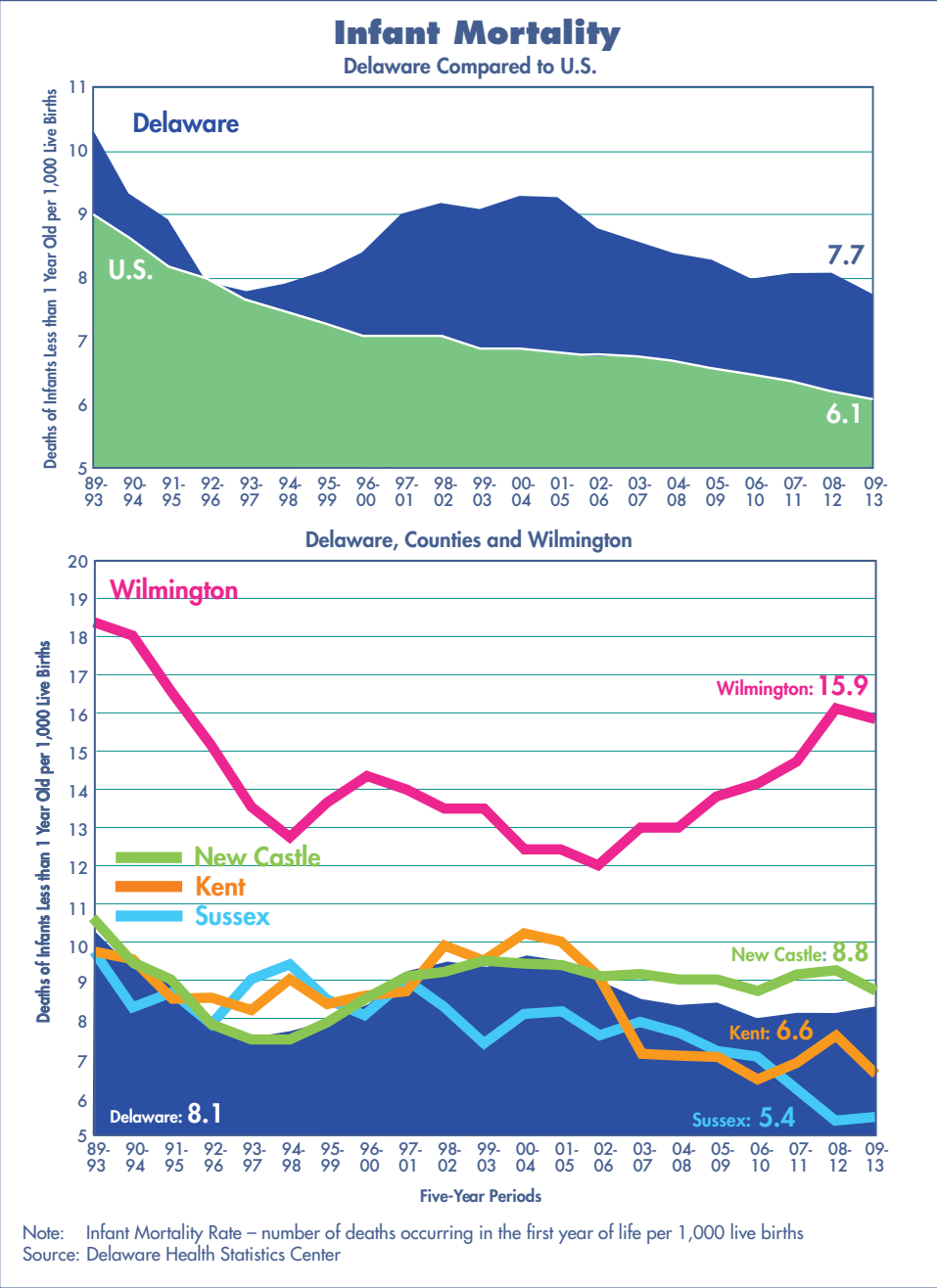


For more information see  
[www.modimes.org](http://www.modimes.org)  
[www.kidshealth.org](http://www.kidshealth.org)





Infant mortality rate is an important indicator of the overall well-being of a society. Infant mortality is related to the underlying health of the mother, public health practices, socioeconomic conditions, and availability and use of appropriate health care for infants and pregnant women. The primary causes of infant mortality are birth defects, disorders related to short gestation/low birth weight, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), and issues related to pregnancy and birth, including substance abuse. Since mothers and infants are among the most vulnerable members of society, infant mortality is a measure of a society's concern and investment in supporting community health. In addition, disparities in infant mortality by race/ethnicity and socioeconomic status are an important measure of the inequalities that exist within society. In the United States, about two-thirds of infant deaths occur in the first month after birth, and are mostly due to health problems of the infant or the pregnancy, such as pre-term delivery or birth defects. Proper prenatal care and well-baby preventive care offer opportunities to identify and lower some risk factors for infant mortality.



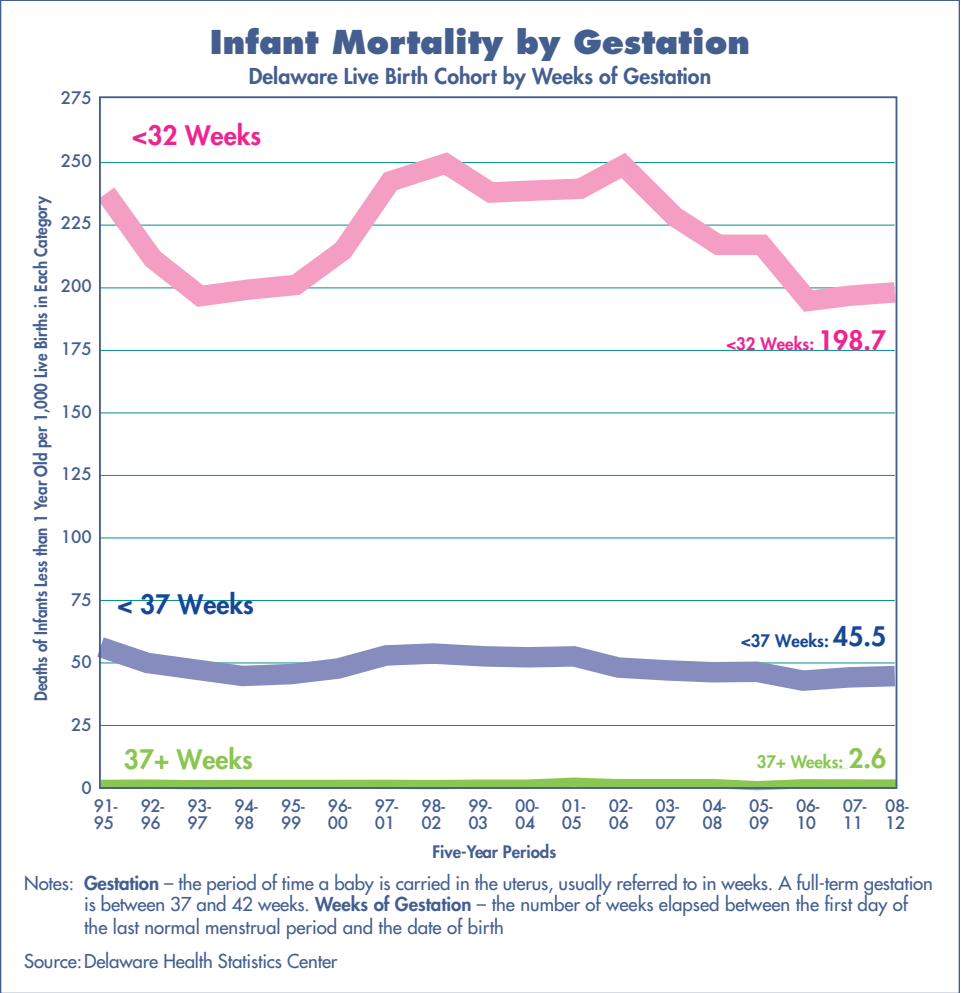
**Did you know?** The three most common types of Sudden Unexpected Infant Deaths (SUIDs) are:

- Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)
- Unknown causes
- Accidental Suffocation and Strangulation in Bed (ASSB)

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/sids/pdf/sudden-unexpected-infant-death.pdf>

**Did you know?** Since 1915, when infant mortality was first assessed, there has been an overall declining trend in the number of infant deaths which can be attributed to economic growth, improved nutrition, advances in medicine, and improved sanitary conditions.

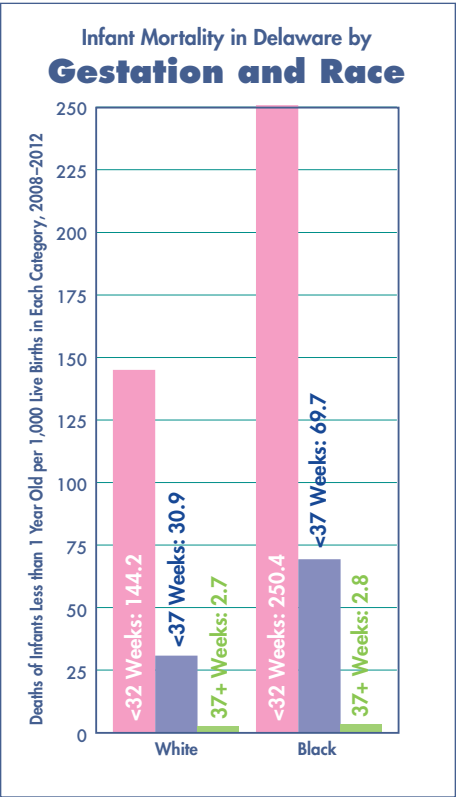
Source: <http://mchb.hrsa.gov/chusa13/perinatal-health-status-indicators/p/infant-mortality.html>



**PUT DATA INTO ACTION**

Delaware is one of the states that participates in Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), which collects state-specific, population-based data on the attitudes and experiences of mothers before, during, and after their pregnancies. One of the main goals of PRAMS is to measure progress towards goals of improving the health of mothers and their infants, like infant mortality rates.

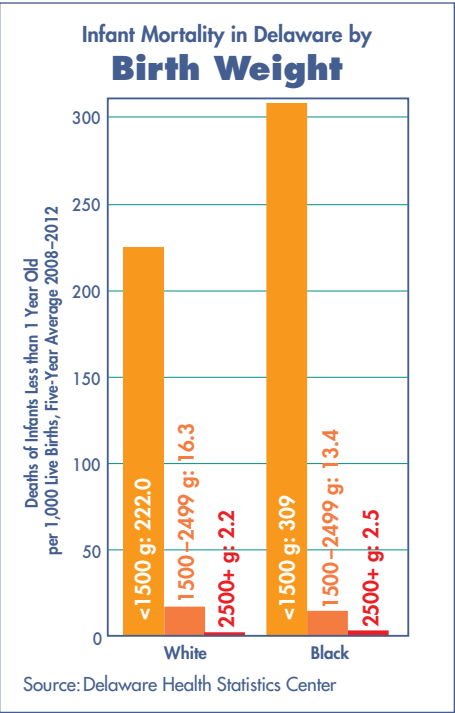
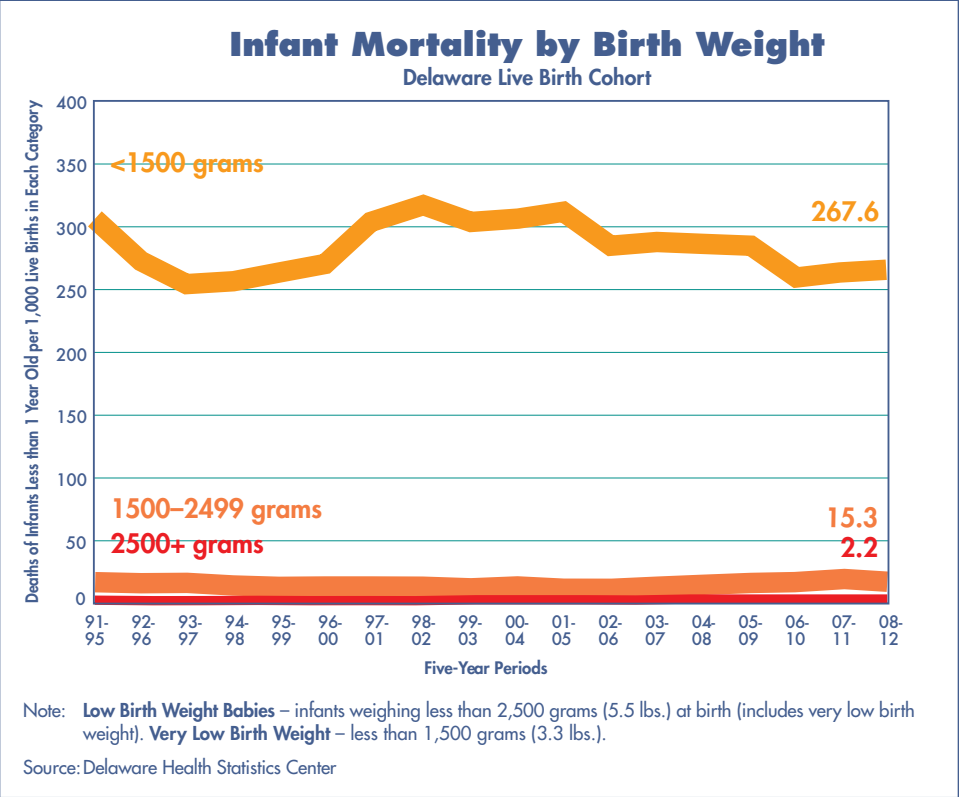
Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/prams/index.htm>



**Did you know?** Some of the most common ways to prevent birth defects that could end in infant mortality are:

- Eating 400 micrograms of folic acid every day.
- Avoid alcohol, drugs, and smoking during pregnancy.
- Prevent infections with simple steps like washing your hands, and staying away from other people who have infections.
- Reach and maintain a healthy body weight, ideally before becoming pregnant.

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/birthdefects/prevention.html#p1>



**Did you know?** Globally the rate of infant mortality has decreased from around 63 out of every 1000 live births in 1990 to about 34 out of every 1000 live births in 2013.

Source: [http://www.who.int/gho/child\\_health/mortality/neonatal\\_infant\\_text/en/](http://www.who.int/gho/child_health/mortality/neonatal_infant_text/en/)

**Did you know?** Babies who are less than one year old, especially between months two to four are at the greatest risk for Shaken Baby Syndrome (SBS). SBS can result in death, blindness, cerebral palsy, spasticity, seizures, and mental retardation, learning disabilities, or developmental delays.

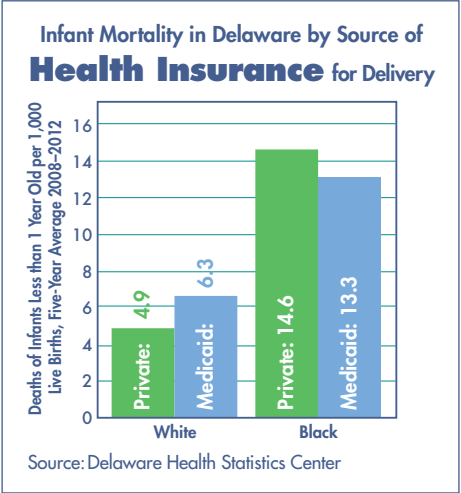
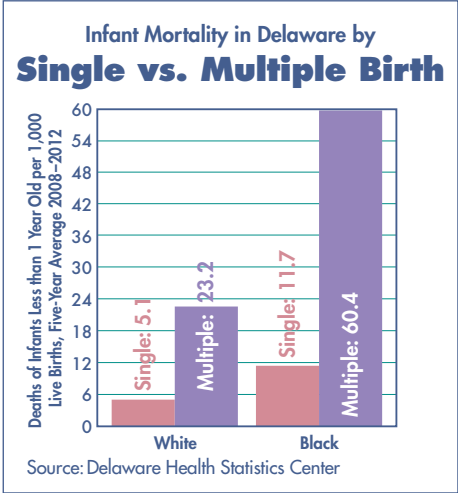
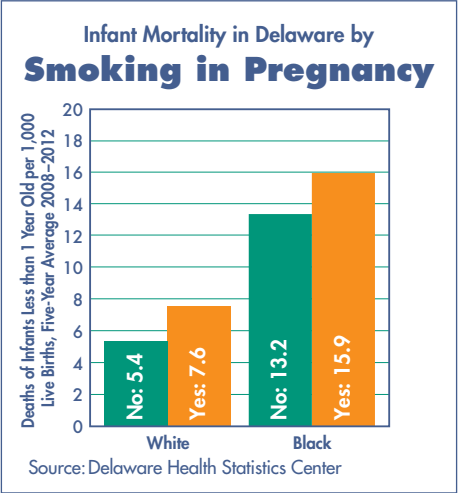
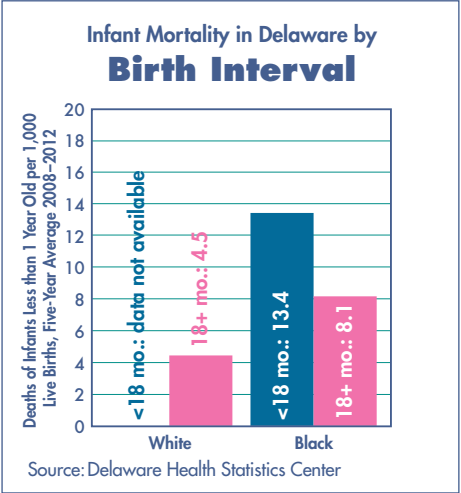
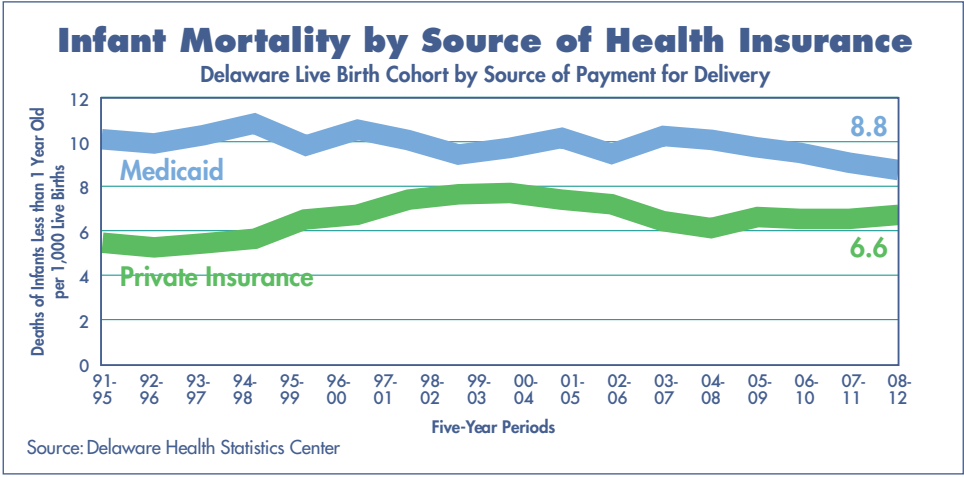
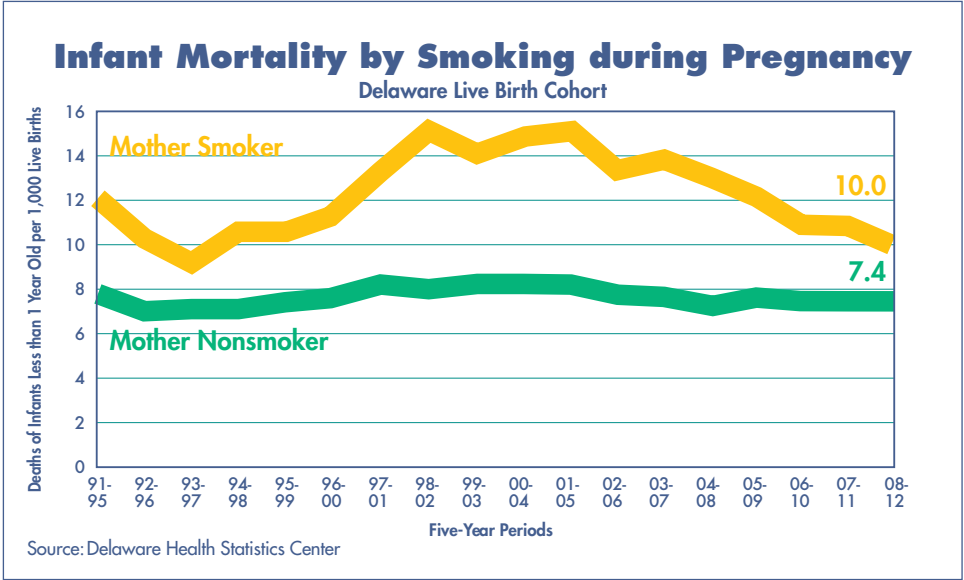
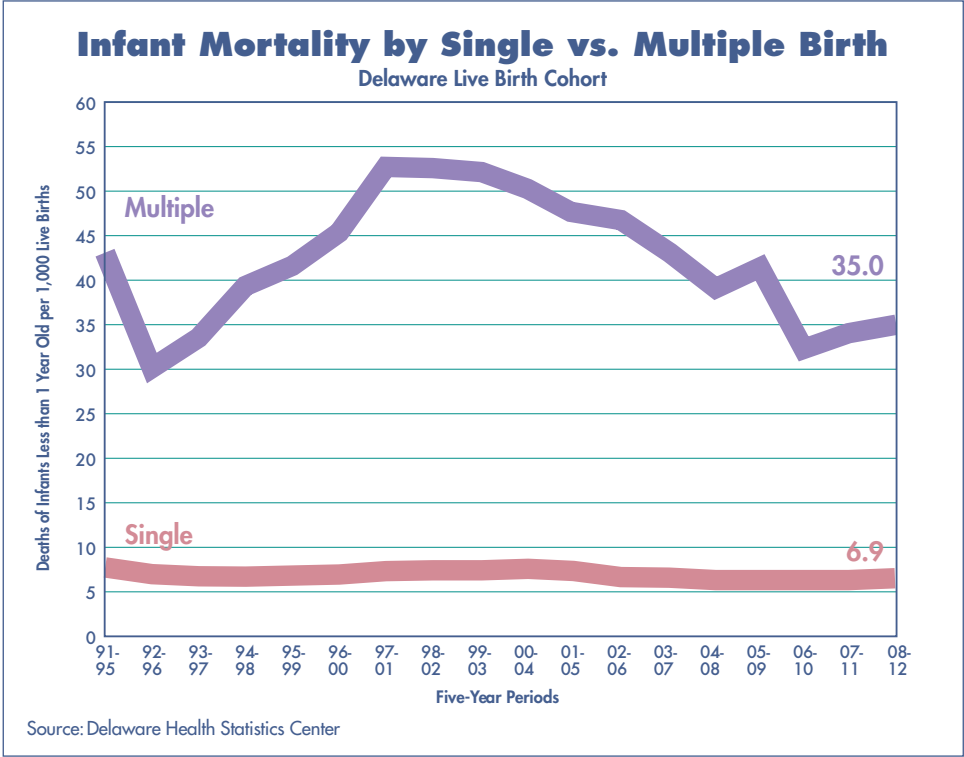
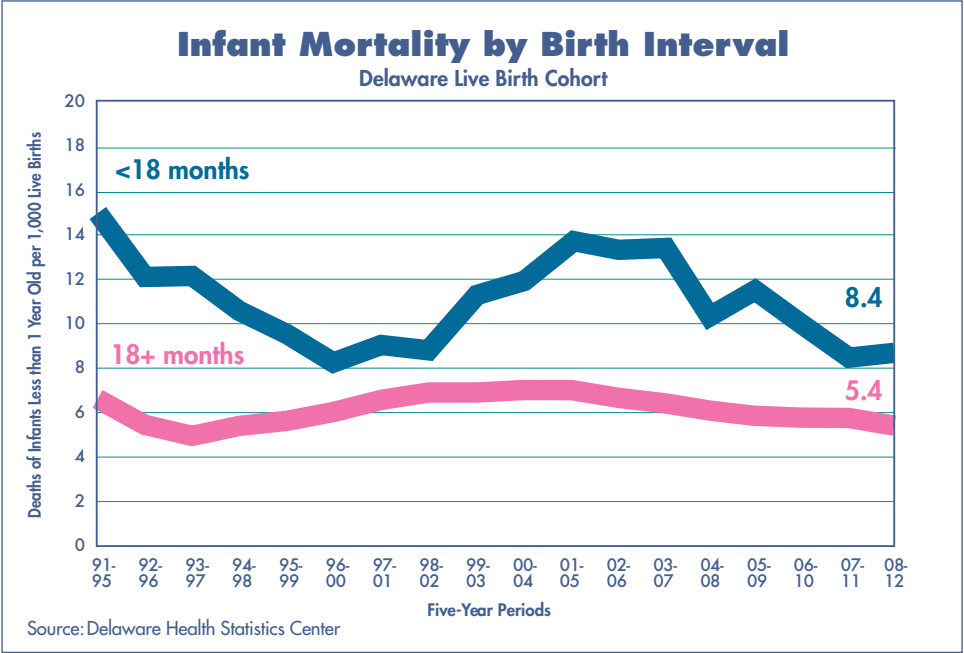
Source: [http://www.cdc.gov/Concussion/pdf/SBS\\_Media\\_Guide\\_508\\_optimized-a.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/Concussion/pdf/SBS_Media_Guide_508_optimized-a.pdf)

**PUT DATA INTO ACTION**

Due to some of the highest infant mortality rates in the nation, in 2005 under the prompting of the then Governor of Delaware Ruth Ann Minner, the Infant Mortality Task Force created the Delaware Healthy Mother and Infant Consortium (DHMIC). The goal of the Consortium is to help provide data, support, and advice to state agencies, hospitals, and health care practitioners about infant mortality rates in Delaware.

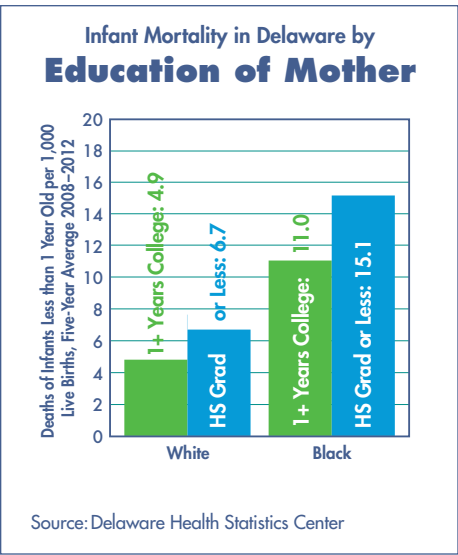
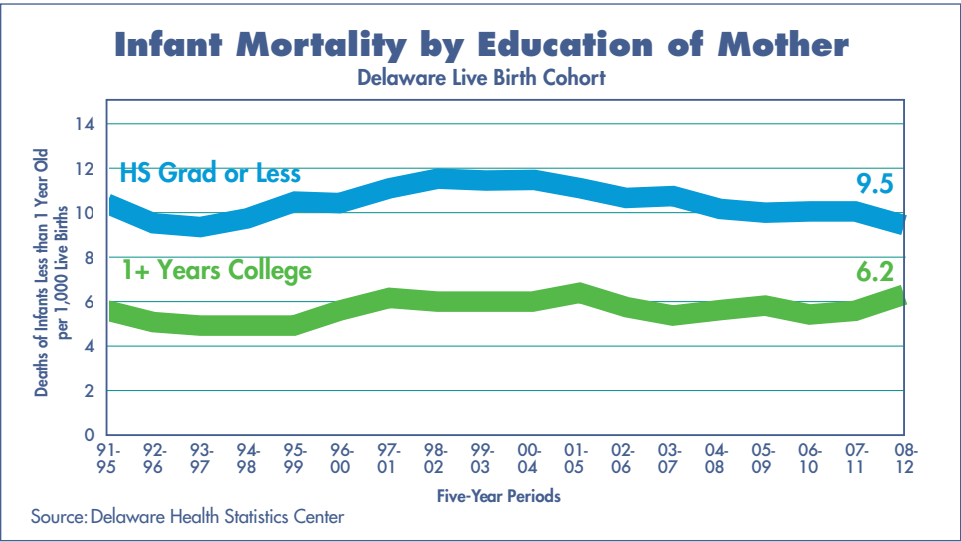
Source: <http://dethrives.com/dhmic/about/history>







# Infant Mortality



**Did you know?** Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) is the number one cause of death in babies between one month and one year old. Factors that put babies at a higher risk for SIDS include:

- Sleeping on their stomach or side
- Sleeping on pillows, soft surfaces or soft bedding
- Overheating by sleeping in too many clothes or in a room that is too hot
- Being born prematurely or having a low weight at the time of birth

Source: <http://www.marchofdimes.org/baby/sudden-infant-death-syndrome.aspx>

**Did you know?** The risk for infant mortality is higher in the days immediately following birth. Currently, around two-thirds of infant deaths in the U.S. occur prior to the age of 28 days, with the remaining third of deaths occurring in the period between 28 days and under one year.

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/TobaccoUsePregnancy/index.htm>

**Did you know?** The Delaware Healthy Mother and Infant Consortium (DHMIC) established a registry with the help of the Delaware Health Statistics Center to look at all women who gave birth with poor outcomes between the years 1989 and 2005. This registry showed that 22,531 women had at least one poor birth outcome, and out of those women 2,528 had a second poor birth outcome. These poor outcomes included premature, low birth weight, stillborn, or fetal or infant death.

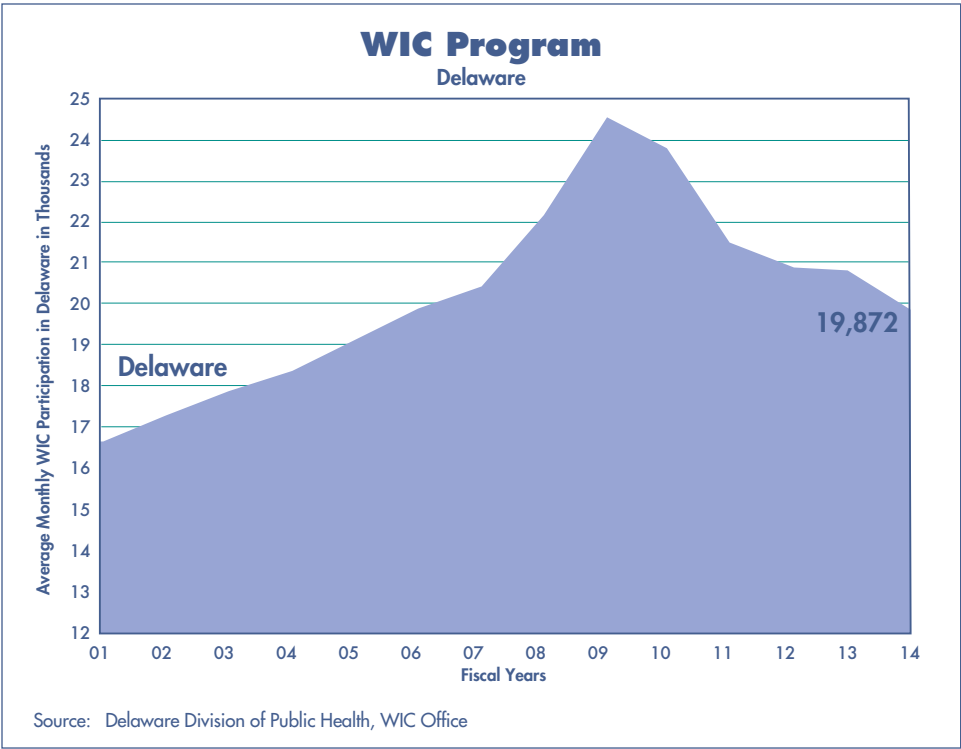
Source: <http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/chca/files/dhmicfy2009annualreport.pdf>

**Did you know?** Delaware's infant mortality rate is above the national average. In 2012, the state of Delaware had an infant mortality rate of 7.62 per 1,000 live births, compared to the national rate of 5.98 in the same year.

Source: [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/states/DE\\_2014.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/states/DE_2014.pdf)

# Women, Infants and Children Receiving WIC

Women and children across the United States face the effects of poor nutrition and food insecurity on a regular basis. Each month, millions of these low-income women and children who are at risk for inadequate nutrition receive support from the federally-funded Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). This program provides those in need with nutritious foods, nutrition education, and referrals to health and other social service providers free of charge. WIC also supports low-income pregnant, postpartum and breastfeeding women, in addition to low-income infants and children under the age of five. The lasting positive impact of WIC can be seen both on present and future generations. The WIC program is correlated with positive outcomes such as lower Medicaid costs, longer gestation periods, higher birth weight, and lower rates of infant mortality.



**Did you know?**

- In order to calculate your eligibility for WIC you can locate a chart that shows eligibility based on family size and annual, monthly and weekly income. You can find the chart here: Source: <http://dbss.delaware.gov/dbss/dph/chca/dph-wicparapp02.html>
- WIC allows its users to buy many different types of foods such as cereals, fruits, vegetables, milk, juice, dried beans, peanut butter, eggs, cheese, bread, canned fish, and infant formula and food. You can find the full list of food available on the WIC program here:

Source: <http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/chca/files/wicfoodbrochure3.pdf>

**Did you know?** WIC has very positive outcomes like fewer infant deaths, fewer premature births, less incidences of low birth weight infants, savings in health care costs within the first 60 days after birth, and improved rates of childhood immunizations.

Source: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/about-wic-how-wic-helps>

**PUT DATA INTO ACTION**

In 2007 the WIC food packages were revised to fit with the newest data in nutrition science and guidance, and included fruits, vegetables, whole-grain products, and lower-fat milk. These revisions had positive outcomes in dietary intake, breastfeeding outcomes, and obesity rates.

Source: [http://frac.org/pdf/frac\\_brief\\_revised\\_wic\\_food\\_package\\_impact\\_nutrition\\_retail.pdf](http://frac.org/pdf/frac_brief_revised_wic_food_package_impact_nutrition_retail.pdf)

For more information see [www.fns.usda.gov/wic](http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic)



# Lead Poisoning



Prior to 2010, the state of Delaware tested children for lead paint exposure at 1 year of age. As of July 2010, Delaware screens children at ages 1 and 2 in certain zip codes with older homes.

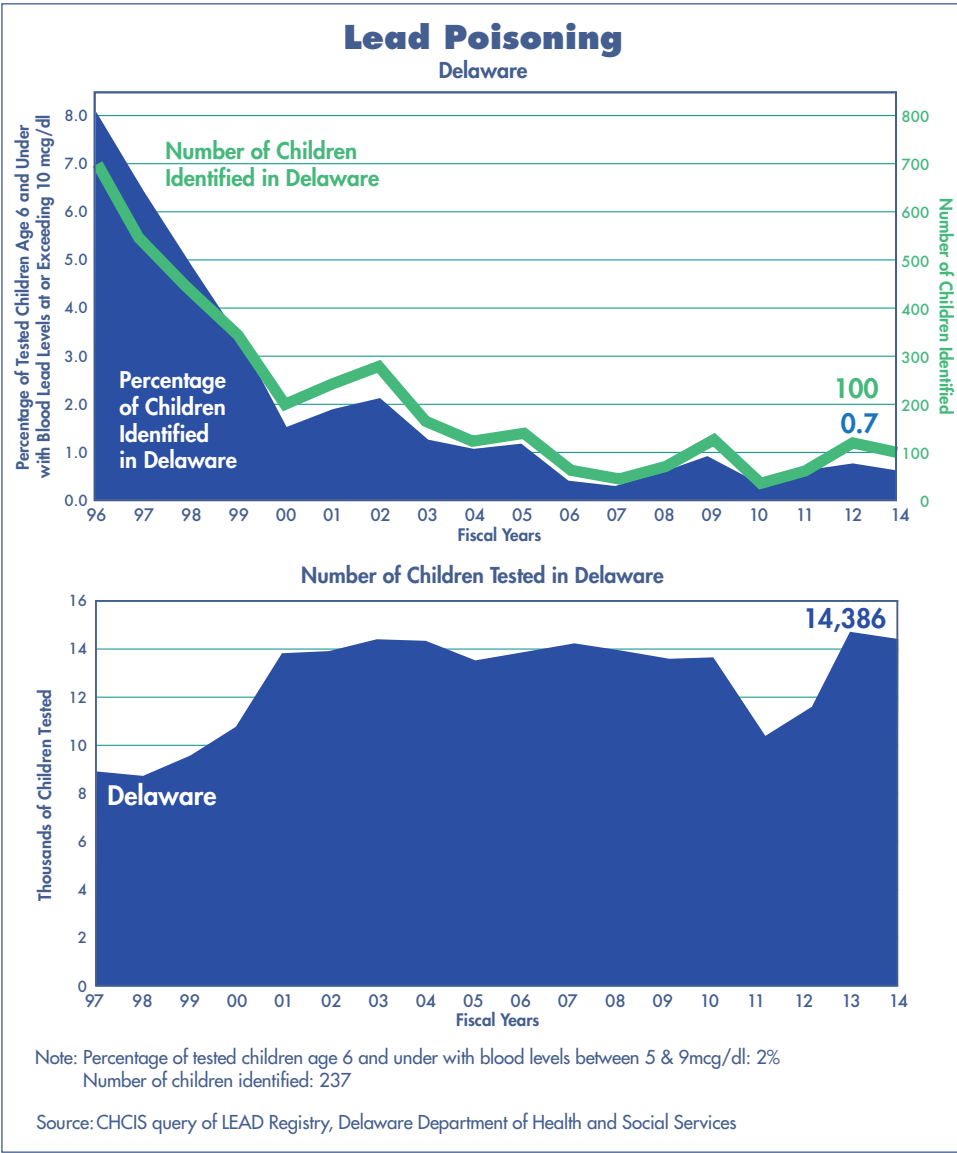
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has lowered the threshold for diagnosing lead poisoning in children under 6 years old for the first time in 20 years. The CDC recently found that adverse health effects occur in children who have blood lead levels (BLL) below 10 ug/dl, which was the previous lead threshold. The threshold has now been reduced to 5 micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood.<sup>1</sup> Actual lead poisoning in adults is defined at 45 micrograms per deciliter, however young children are very susceptible to risks due to lead, and as a result any lead level is considered unsafe in young children.<sup>2</sup>

1. Anemona Hartocollis (May 16, 2012) The New York Times, "C.D.C. Lowers Recommended Lead-Level Limits in Children" [http://www.nytimes.com/2012/05/17/nyregion/cdc-lowers-recommended-lead-level-limits-in-children.html?\\_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/2012/05/17/nyregion/cdc-lowers-recommended-lead-level-limits-in-children.html?_r=0)

2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (January 2012) Advisory Committee on Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention, "Low Level Lead Exposure Harms Children: A Renewed Call for Primary Prevention". [http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/acppp/final\\_document\\_010412.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/acppp/final_document_010412.pdf)

For more information see [www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/leadpoisoning.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/leadpoisoning.html)  
[www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/](http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/)  
[www.epa.gov/opptintr/lead/](http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/lead/)  
[www.hud.gov/offices/lead/](http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/)  
1-212-BAN-LEAD (1-212-226-5323)  
The National Lead Information Center  
1-800-424-LEAD (5323)

Lead is a toxin formerly found in gasoline, paint, and other household items. While lead is much less commonly found in home and work environments, lead poisoning still presents a major health concern and requires careful vigilance to prevent, because lead can't be seen, tasted, or smelled. Exposure to lead can result in reduced IQ, learning disabilities, ADD, behavioral problems, stunted growth, impaired hearing, kidney damage, mental development delays, comas, and even death. Lead poisoning can affect anyone, but children are affected the most due to vulnerabilities in their developing brains and bodies.



**Did you know?** Many homes built before 1978 contain lead-based paints, which can then create lead dust. The American Healthy Home Surveys (AHS) estimates that about 35% (37.1 million) of homes in the US have lead-based paint somewhere in the building.

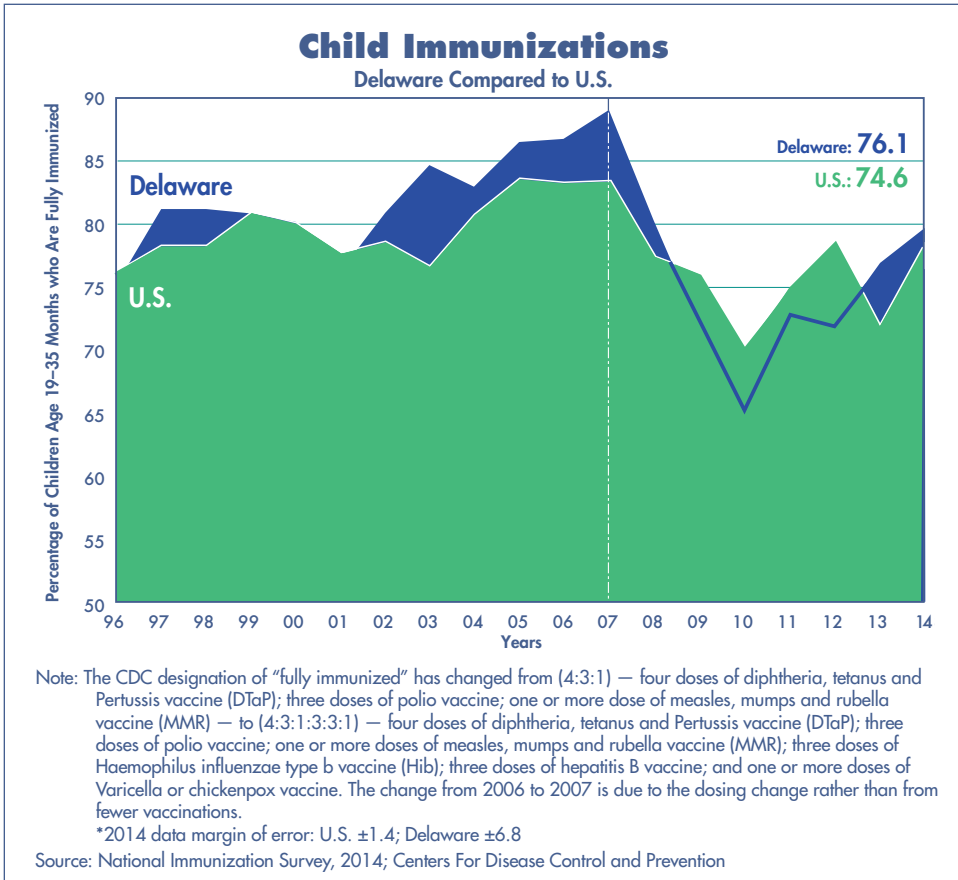
Source: [http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=AHHS\\_REPORT.pdf](http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=AHHS_REPORT.pdf)

# Immunizations



The health of the whole community is protected when we ensure that our children are immunized. Diseases that once spread quickly and affected thousands of children and adults are now largely contained by vaccines. Child vaccination is one of the most cost-effective preventative health measures. Vaccines are important because they not only protect individual children against dangerous diseases, they protect communities by slowing down or preventing disease outbreaks and protecting communities by helping to protect children who are not able to be vaccinated. In other words, vaccination protects not only the recipient of the vaccine, but everyone in the community. This helps to contain infectious diseases, including polio, measles, diphtheria, and many other dangerous diseases.

While infectious diseases can affect everyone, children are especially susceptible. That's why the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommend vaccinating children against most vaccine-preventable diseases by two years of age. Protecting children against preventable infectious diseases results in positive outcomes such as improved physical health, the ability to attend school more regularly, and lowered family stress.



**Did you know?** The human papillomavirus (HPV) can lead to very serious health issues such as genital warts and cervical cancer, which affects 360,000 and 11,000 individuals respectively. There are vaccines readily available to treat HPV that provide nearly a 100% protection against precancers. It is recommended that

children receive this vaccine between ages 11-12, but can get the vaccines as early as 9 years old to be most effective. There are also catch-up vaccines up to 21 years old for males and 26 years old for females available for individuals who missed recommended age range.

Sources: <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd-vac/hpv/vac-faqs.htm>  
<http://www.cdc.gov/std/hpv/stdfact-hpv.htm>

**PUT DATA INTO ACTION** Due to a large number of children who do not receive the full dosage of immunizations researchers recently conducted a study titled, "Using Behavioral Insights to Increase Vaccination Policy Effectiveness", and found that there are four main types of reasoning for non-vaccinators; complacency, convenience, confidence, and calculation. Complacency is attributed to not caring about vaccines, convenience is attributed to a lack of perceived convenience in vaccinating, confidence is attributed to incorrect information about the safety and benefits of vaccines, and lastly calculation is attributed to reading conflicting information about vaccines, and therefore giving up due to confusion. Knowing these types can help physicians tailor their strategies to encourage immunization.

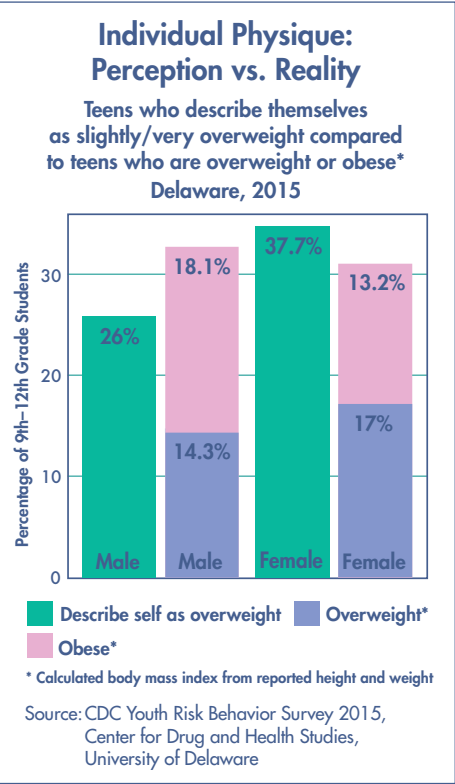
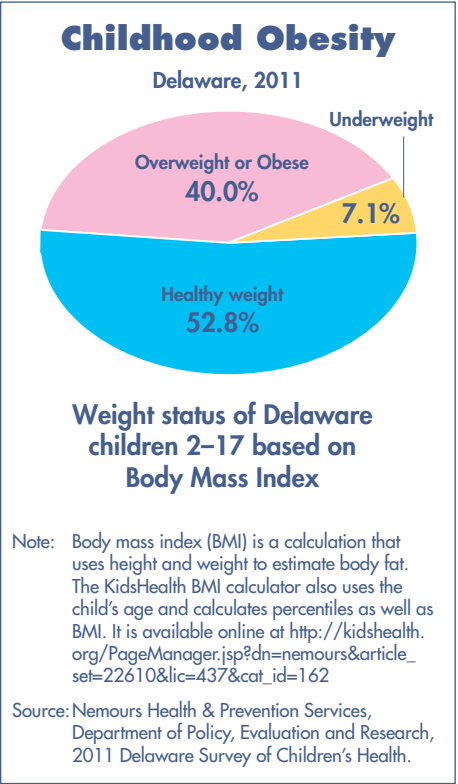
Source: <http://bbs.sagepub.com/content/2/1/61>

For more information see [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/)  
[www.kidshealth.org](http://www.kidshealth.org)





Smart states are those that pay attention to effective policies and programs that would get communities in good shape. Experts agree that being healthy and fit in adulthood is largely determined by communities that we live in as children. When schools serve nutritious foods and invest time in physical education, they become learning environments that shape strong minds and bodies. When parents don't have access to healthy food because they live in a neighborhood where access to fresh produce and other healthy foods is limited, this makes it almost impossible to offer healthy diets at home. Initiatives such as community gardens can help make healthy food available to everyone. Neighborhood amenities such as parks, recreation centers, sidewalks and libraries make it safer for children to engage in physical activity and serve as a vehicle for socializing, increased time outdoors and enhanced quality of life. Schools, parents, and communities statewide have the responsibility of promoting healthy lifestyles and encouraging positive habits to combat the crucial issue of childhood obesity.



Did you know?

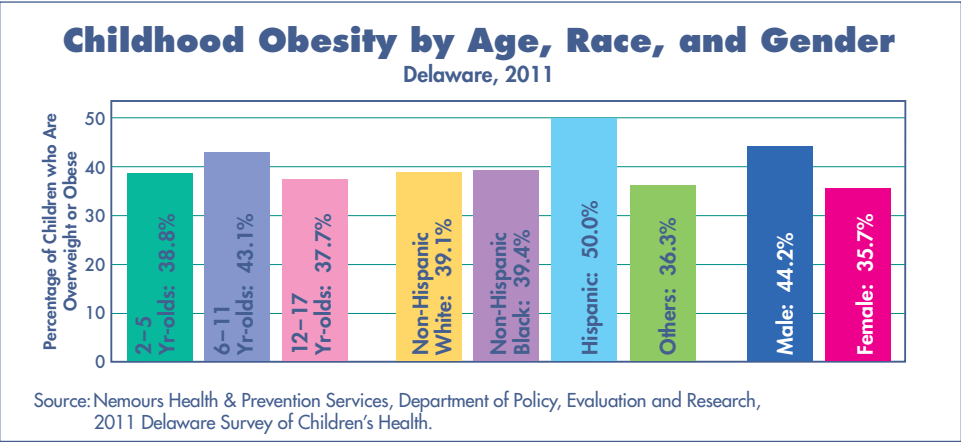
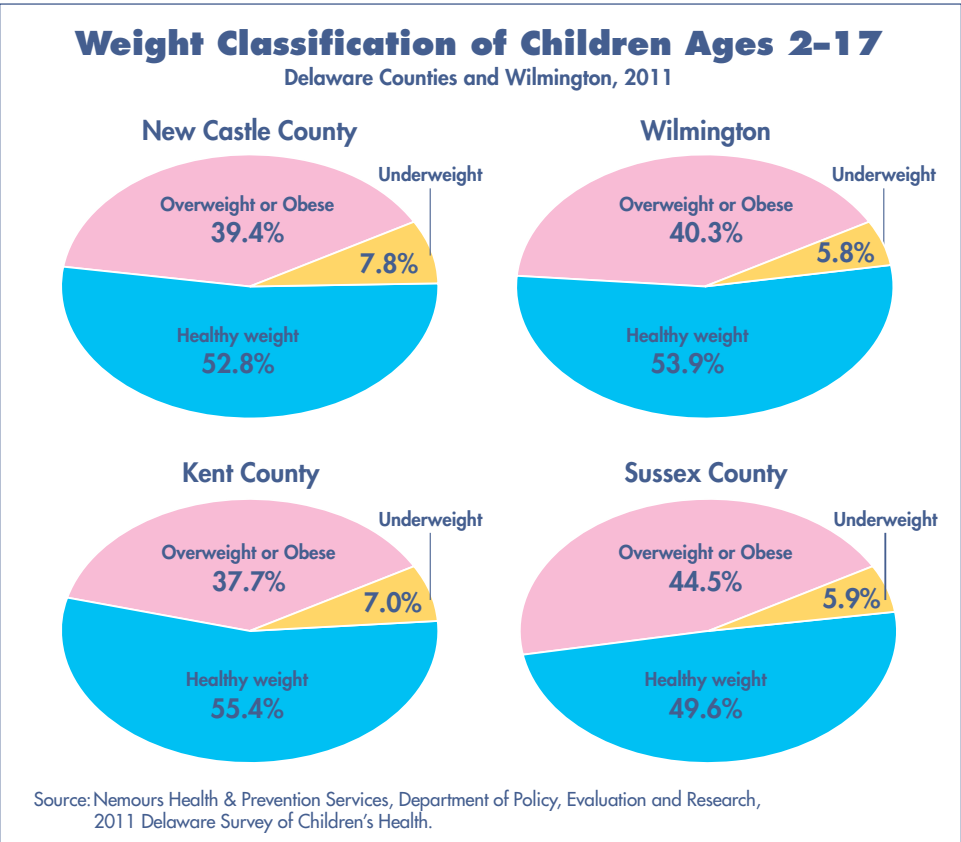
The 2011 National Survey of Children's Health found that 32% of children in Delaware ages 10-17 are considered overweight. This puts Delaware as 20th in childhood obesity out of all the states.

Source: <http://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=2415&r=9>

Did you know?

The Center for Disease Control and Prevention's Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report from July 10, 2015 stated that 13% and 9% of Americans only reach the daily targets of fruits and vegetables respectively.

Source: <http://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=2415&r=9>



Did you know?

The CDC suggests that children participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity a day. Within these 60 minutes they should be doing aerobic activity like running, or brisk walking, muscle strengthening like push ups, and bone strengthening like jumping rope.

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/basics/children/>

**PUT DATA INTO ACTION**

In recent years due to awareness of childhood obesity, 110 Delaware schools have joined the Alliance for a Healthier Generation's Healthy School Program. Due to their incredible efforts 13 of these schools earned the Alliance's National Recognition Award based on their healthy eating and physical activity programs.

Source: [https://www.healthiergeneration.org/about\\_childhood\\_obesity/in\\_your\\_state/delaware/](https://www.healthiergeneration.org/about_childhood_obesity/in_your_state/delaware/)



For more information see [www.letsmove.gov/](http://www.letsmove.gov/) [www.kidfitnessv.com](http://www.kidfitnessv.com)



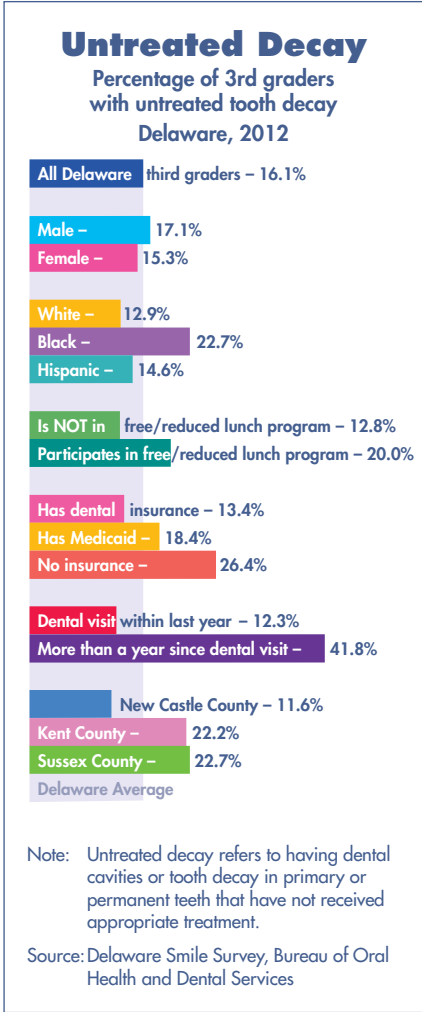
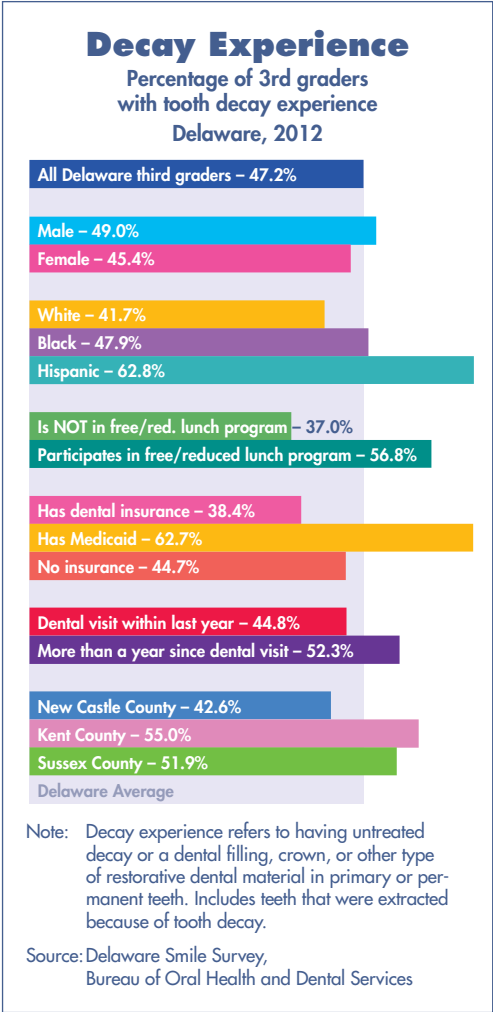


Oral health is a critical component of a child’s overall health and wellbeing, but many children nationwide do not receive adequate or comprehensive oral health care. While inadequate oral health is a widespread problem, dental disease is most likely to affect children from low-income communities, minority groups, or children with special health care needs. Strategies to help prevent oral health problems include increasing access to dental care services, expanding prevention education efforts and increasing the number of dental providers in underserved areas. In 2013, the Delaware Oral Health program conducted Delaware Smiles 2013, a statewide oral health survey of third grade children in Delaware’s public schools. “You can find resources on childhood oral health, as well as where to find a dentist by visiting Public Health’s First Smile website.

**PUT DATA INTO ACTION**

In 2016, the Delaware Oral Health Toolkit- a complete set of customizable and web-based oral health resources- was launched.

Source: [www.DelawareOralHealthToolkit.com](http://www.DelawareOralHealthToolkit.com)

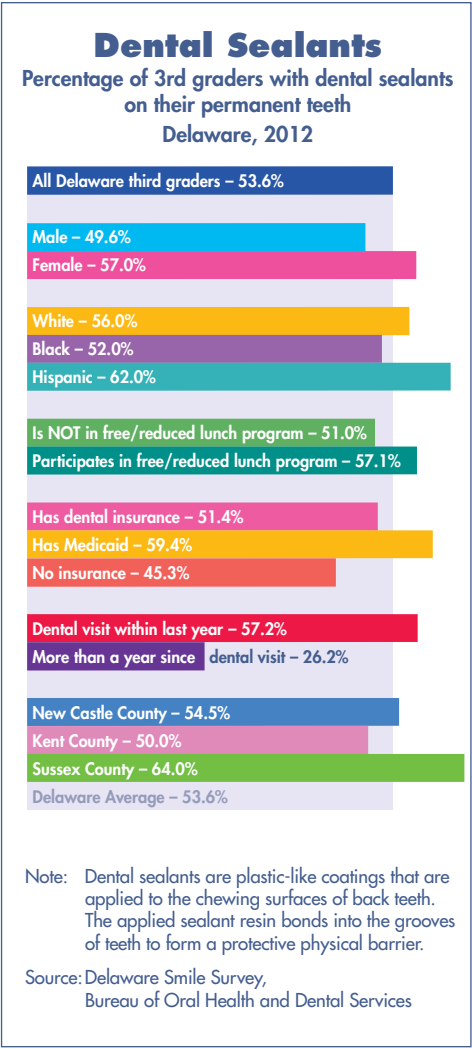
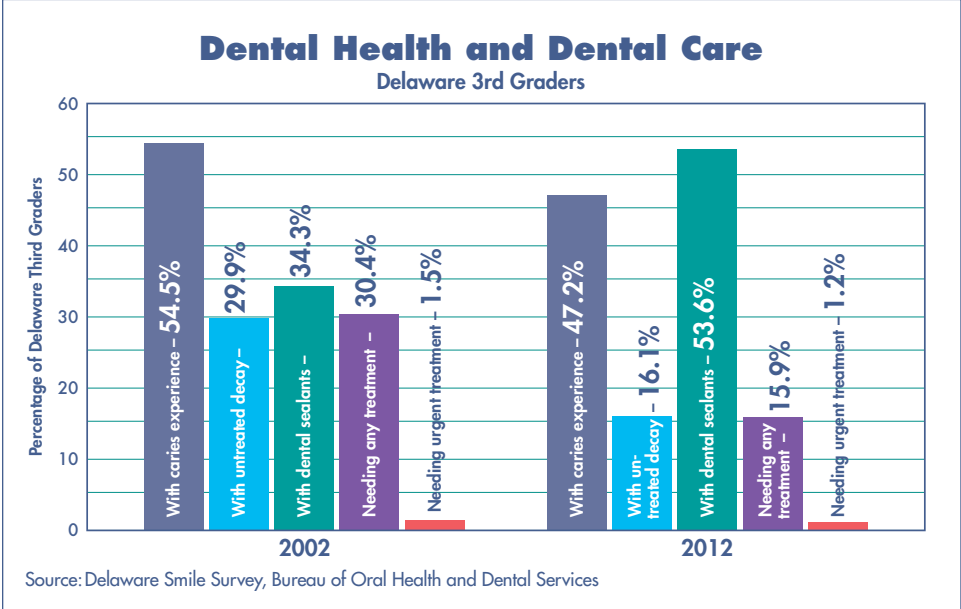


**Did you know?** According to the American Dental Hygienists’ Association (ADHA) your toothbrush should be replaced every two to three months, and after every illness such as the flu.

Source: [https://www.adha.org/resources-docs/72210\\_Oral\\_Health\\_Fast\\_Facts\\_&\\_Stats.pdf](https://www.adha.org/resources-docs/72210_Oral_Health_Fast_Facts_&_Stats.pdf)

**Did you know?** The biggest oral health issue affecting infants is baby-bottle tooth decay, which earned this named due to the early tooth decay infants get when they frequently fall asleep with bottles in their mouths that contain sugary liquids like milk or juice.

Source: [https://www.adha.org/resources-docs/72210\\_Oral\\_Health\\_Fast\\_Facts\\_&\\_Stats.pdf](https://www.adha.org/resources-docs/72210_Oral_Health_Fast_Facts_&_Stats.pdf)



**Did you know?** 20% of children ages 5 to 11, and 13% of children ages 12 to 19 have untreated tooth decay. Specifically, low-income families are much more likely to have a child with untreated tooth decay.

Source: [http://www.cdc.gov/oralhealth/children\\_adults/child.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/oralhealth/children_adults/child.htm)

**Did you know?** The following are steps parents should take to encourage good oral health in their children:

1. Start cleaning teeth as early as they appear. The first tooth can use just a clean, damp cloth, and then switch to a small, soft toothbrush when more teeth come in.
2. Use fluoride toothpaste correctly. Start using fluoride toothpaste around age 2, but start with a pea size amount of toothpaste until the age of 6 so the child does not swallow too much fluoride.
3. Make sure you supervise your child’s teeth brushing until you are comfortable they are doing a good job.
4. Get regular dentist checkups, and make sure to check about your child’s specific needs.

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/OralHealth/pdfs/BrushUpTips.pdf>

**PUT DATA INTO ACTION**

In 2012 the Division of Public Health started the First Smile Delaware campaign aimed at improving the oral health of children in Delaware. The campaign provides resources for parents and dental providers about how to prevent tooth decay in children. You can find resources on childhood oral health, as well as where to find a dentist by visiting Public Health’s First Smile website.

Source: <http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/hsm/ohpfirstsmilede.html>

# Children Without Health Insurance



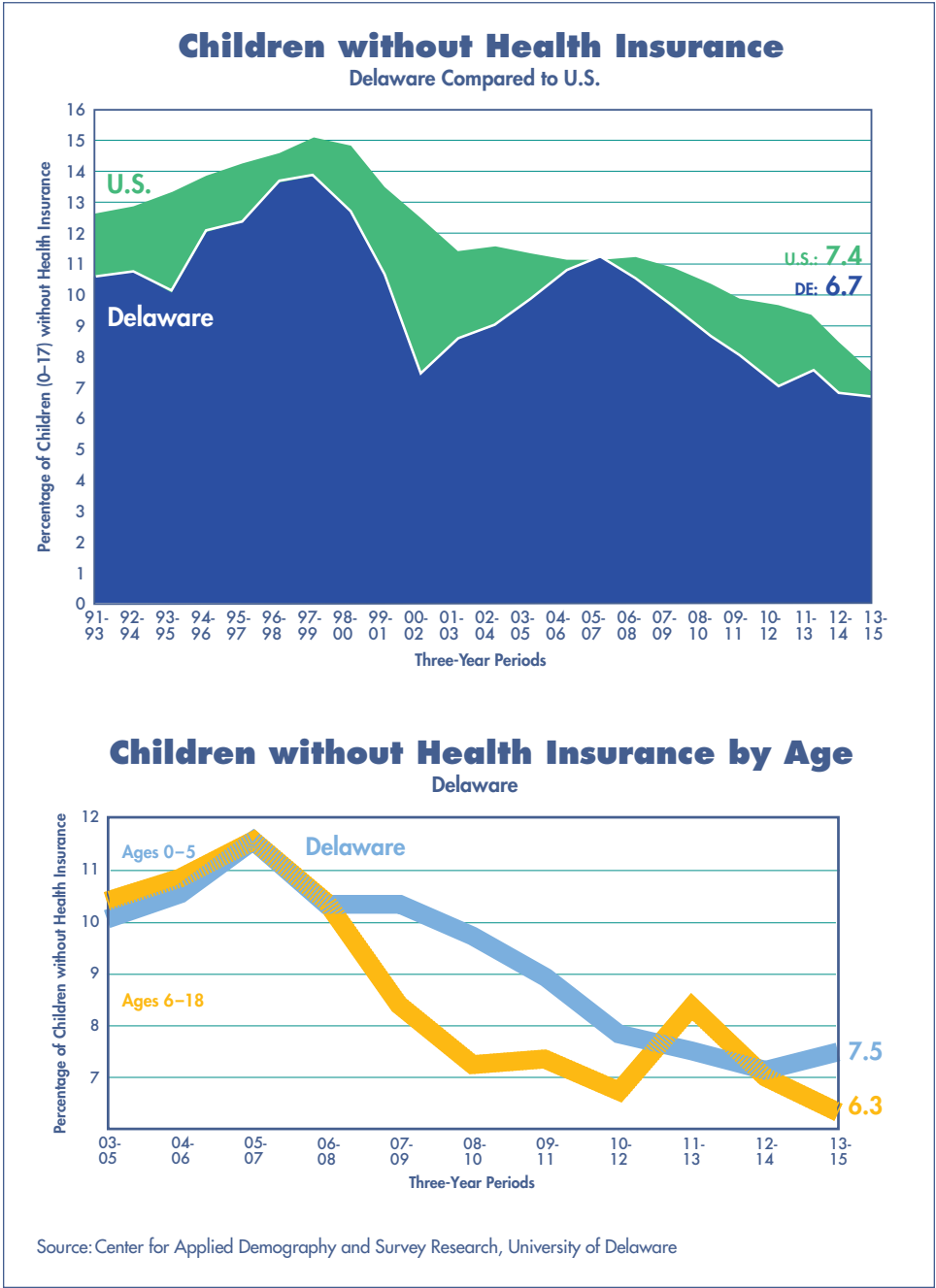
**Did you know?**  
Lack of adequate health insurance is an issue for children across the United States. The 2011/2012 National Survey of Children's Health found that 5.5% of children surveyed did not have any type of health care coverage.

Source: <http://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=2488&r=1>

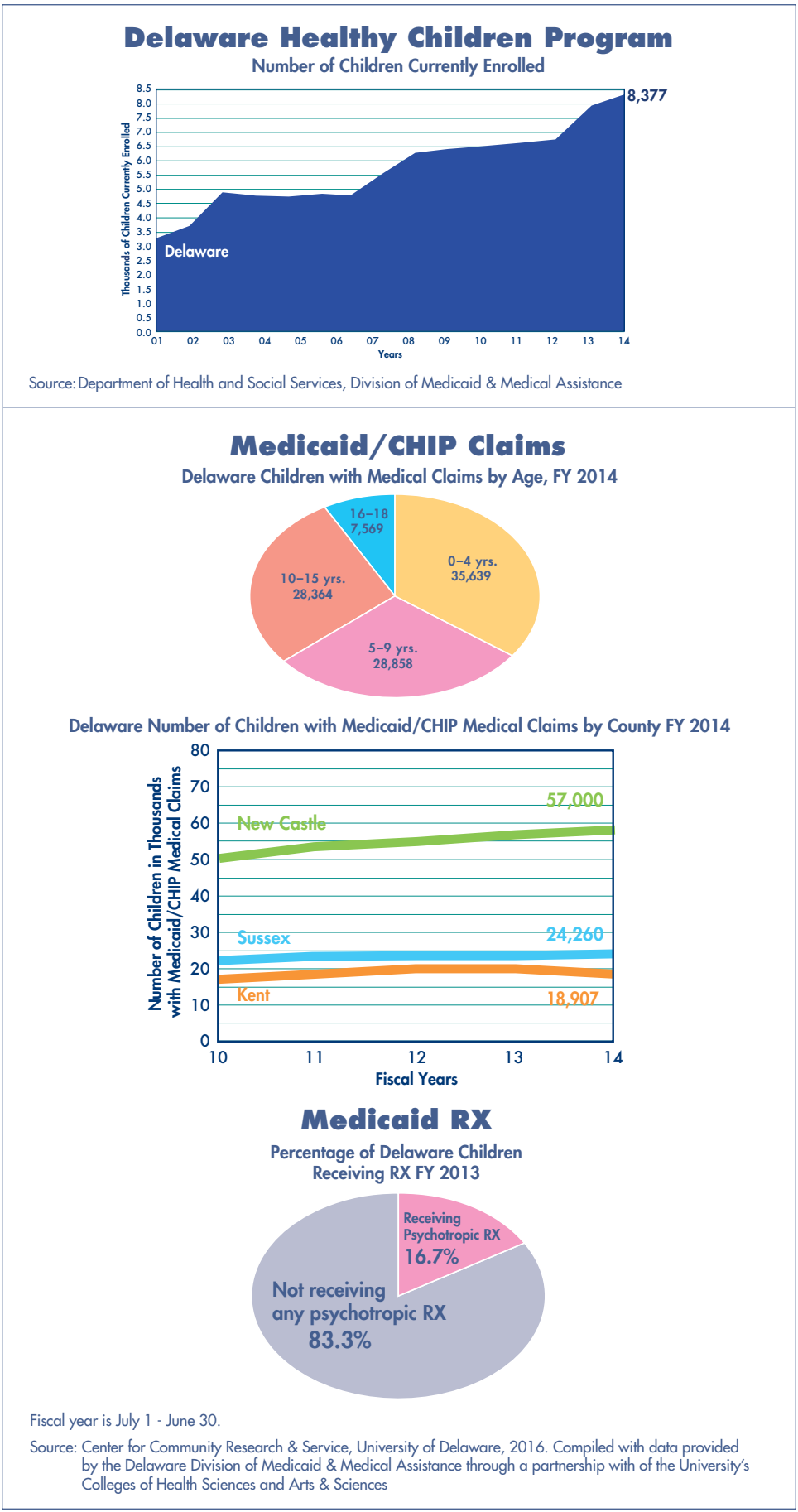
**Did you know?**  
In 2012, approximately 1.2 million children were unable to receive necessary medical care because the family could not afford it, and care for 2.1 million children was delayed because of the burden of the cost.

Source: [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr\\_10/sr10\\_258.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_10/sr10_258.pdf)

It's a lot smarter to prevent a problem than to wait until it is a crisis. Health insurance plays a crucial role in children's health by making it possible for children to receive access to both preventative care and acute and chronic illness care. Improved access to effective health care means improvement to the health of children nationwide. Children with health insurance, whether public or private, are more likely than children without insurance to have a regular and accessible source of health care, yet a large number of children are without such insurance coverage. Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) play a crucial role in providing coverage for uninsured youth; these programs provide coverage for more than one in four children. Solutions like these- that get everyone to participate in the health insurance system- make healthcare more efficient and affordable for us all.



# Children Without Health Insurance



Note: Psychotropic drugs are prescribed for the treatment of behavioral and emotional issues. Among children on Medicaid, stimulants for the treatment of diagnoses such as ADHD represented the largest share of psychotropic drugs. Also included are prescriptions of anti-depressants, bi-polar, and anti-psychotic drugs.

For more information see  
[www.kff.org](http://www.kff.org)  
[www.cms.gov](http://www.cms.gov)  
[www.insurekidsnow.gov](http://www.insurekidsnow.gov)  
[www.state.de.us/dhcc](http://www.state.de.us/dhcc)  
[www.childrensdefense.org](http://www.childrensdefense.org)  
[www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dss/dhccpfaq.html](http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dss/dhccpfaq.html)  
[www.delawareuninsured.org/](http://www.delawareuninsured.org/)  
[www.familiesusa.org](http://www.familiesusa.org)





**Did You Know?**  
The Center for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that 8.3% of children have asthma, and about half of those children miss at least one day of school a year because of their asthma symptoms.

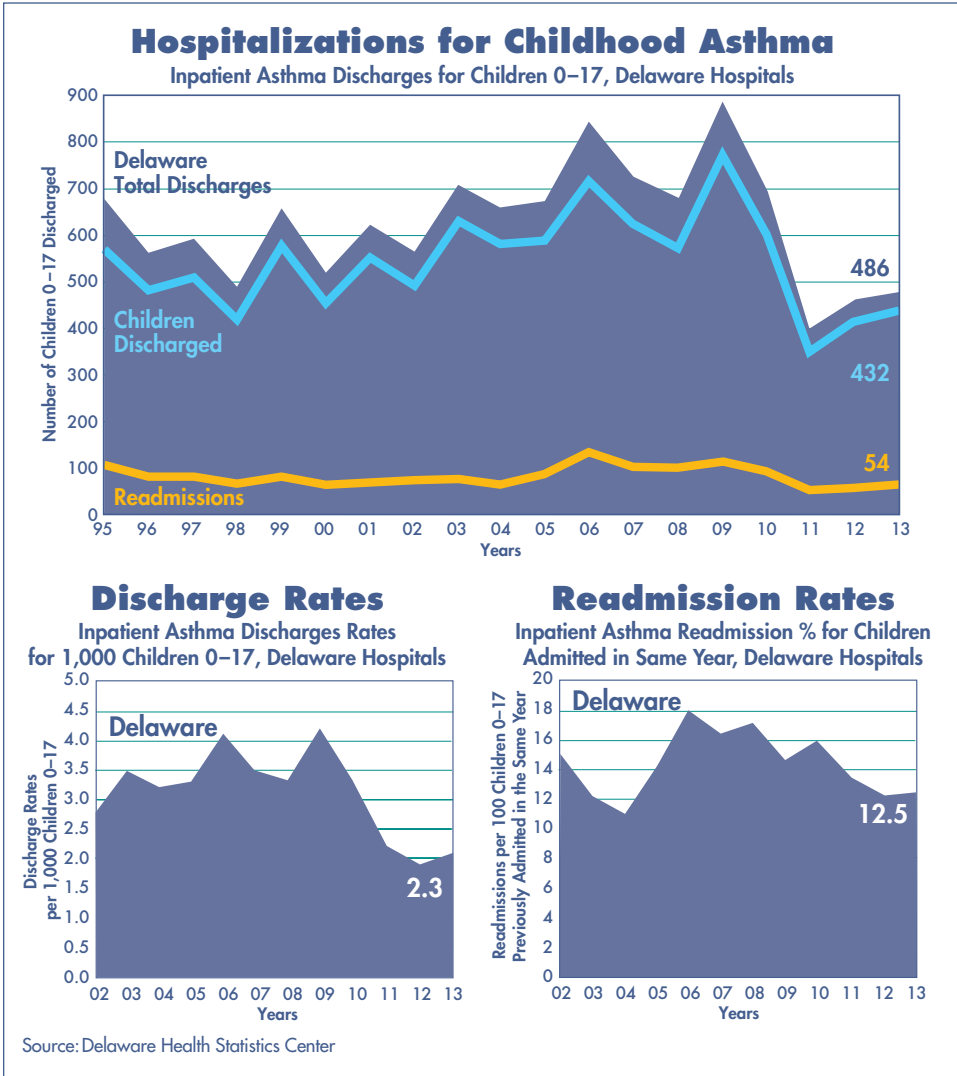
Source: [http://www.cdc.gov/asthma/impacts\\_nation/asthmafactsheet.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/asthma/impacts_nation/asthmafactsheet.pdf)

**Discharge Rate** – Number of inpatient asthma discharges for children 0–17 years of age per 1,000 children in the same aged group  
**Readmissions** – Number of asthma inpatient hospital admissions for children ages 0–17 who had previously been discharged with a diagnosis of asthma in the same year  
**Readmission Rate** – Number of inpatient asthma readmissions for children ages 0–17 per 100 children previously admitted in the same year

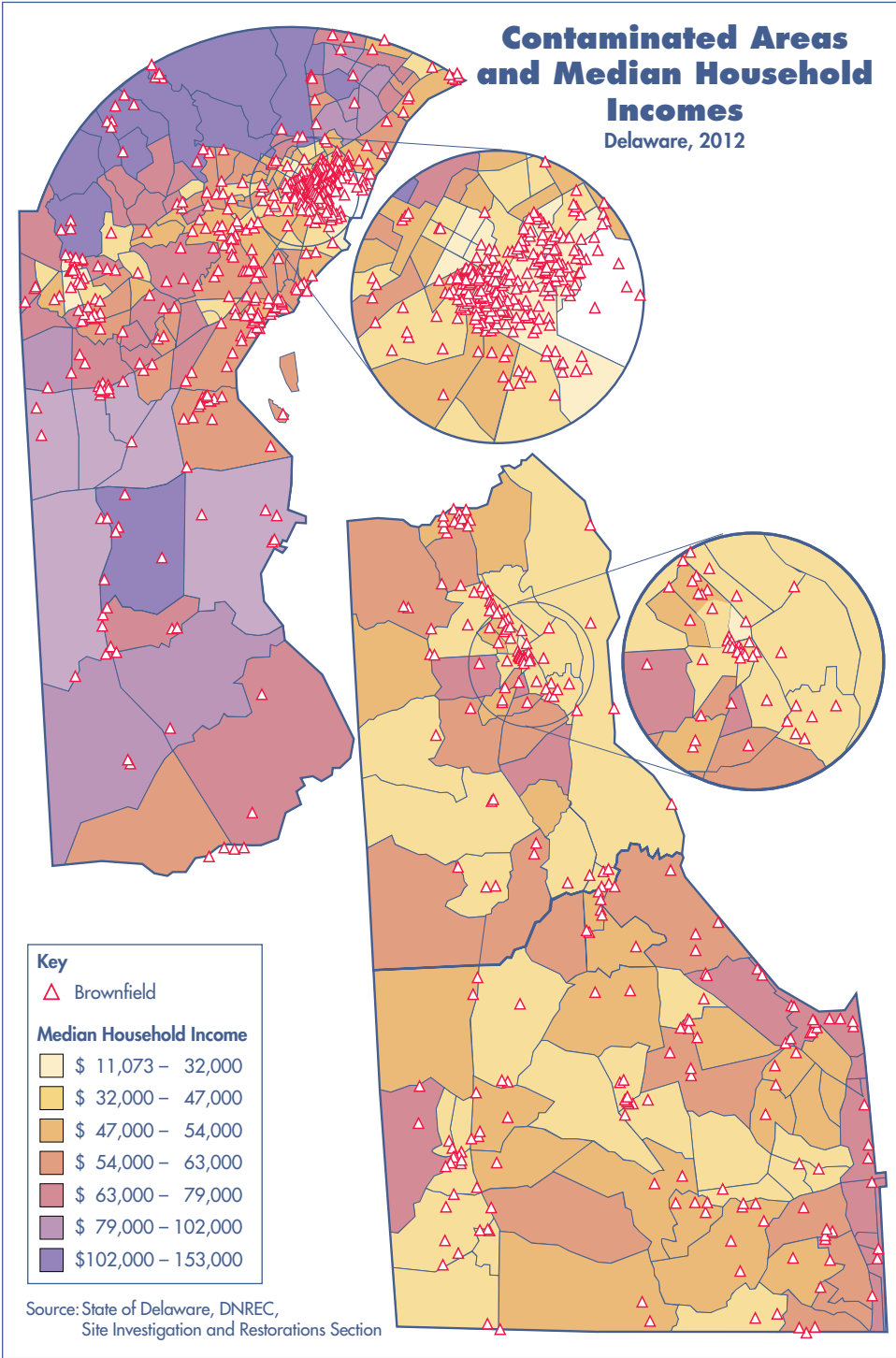
For more information see  
[www.kidshealth.org](http://www.kidshealth.org)  
[www.childasthma.com](http://www.childasthma.com)  
[www.lungusa.org](http://www.lungusa.org)  
[www.aaaai.org/](http://www.aaaai.org/)  
<http://www.aimnow.gov/>  
<http://www.epa.gov/aimnow/asthma-flyer.pdf>

Asthma is a chronic inflammation of the airways with reversible episodes of obstruction, caused by an increased reaction of the airways to various stimuli. Asthma related breathing problems occur in episodes or attacks, but the underlying inflammation is continuous. While asthma can affect anyone of any age, asthma is the most common chronic illness affecting children and is more common among boys than it is among girls. The factors that may trigger asthma include: respiratory infections; colds; allergic reactions to allergens such as pollen, mold, animal dander, feathers, dust, food, and cockroaches; exposure to cold air or sudden temperature change; cigarette smoke (secondhand smoke); excitement or stress; and exercise. Environmental factors that might trigger an asthma attack include dampness and mold, cockroaches, and inadequate ventilation, which are more commonly found in poor urban settings. Children who live in these areas have a higher risk of asthma.

Many children with asthma miss out on school, sports, and other childhood activities. Asthma can be a life-threatening disease if not properly managed. It is important for family members to learn how to identify and avoid asthma triggers, recognize and prevent asthma attacks, understand medications, and help manage symptoms. With the proper treatment and care, most children with asthma can have active and healthy childhoods.



Delawareans deserve healthy environments no matter where they live. The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) has certified more than 200 vacant, abandoned, or underutilized properties, called brownfields, in the State of Delaware. Because children’s growing brains and bodies are more susceptible to toxins in the environment than adults’, the presence of environmental hazards including brownfields can have a critical role in a child’s educational, social, and health development. To protect all children, we need to improve the environmental health systems in all communities and give everyone the opportunity to live free from environmental threats.





Children with Special Needs: Health Care



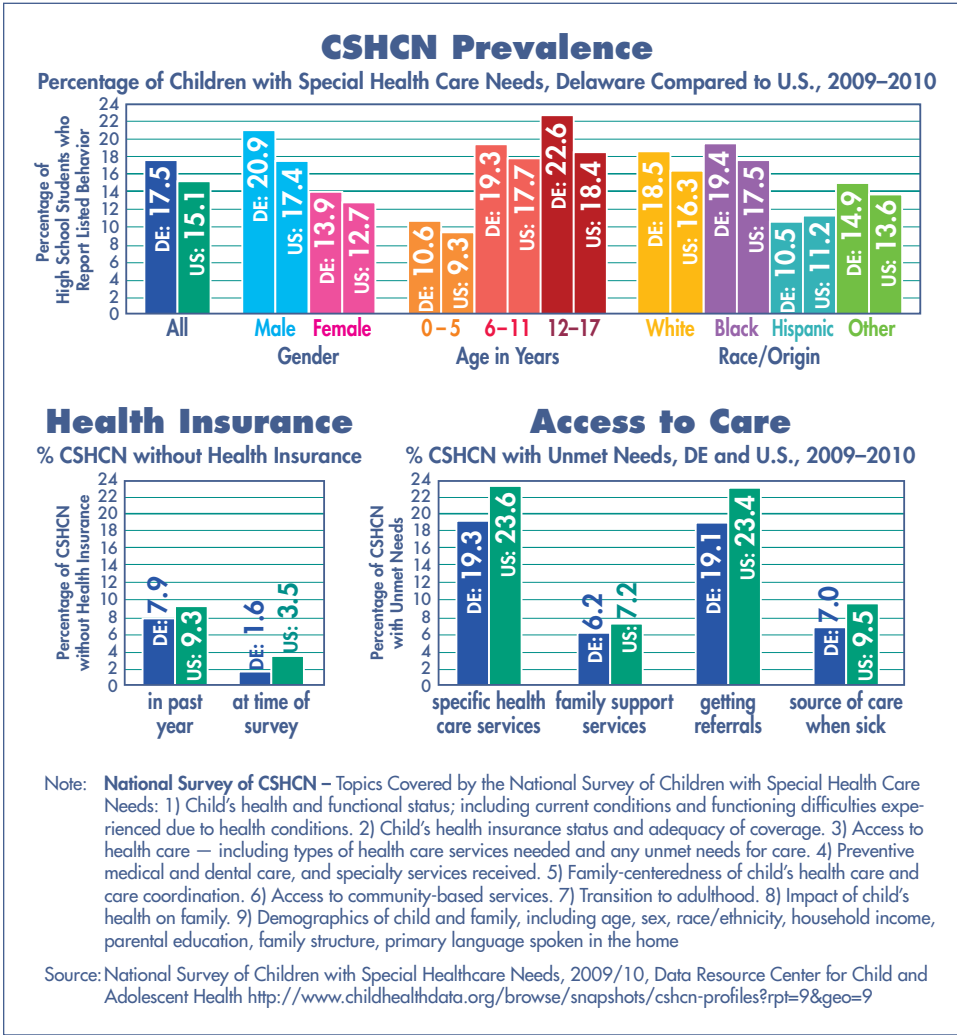
Did You Know?

Delaware Family Voices is a free resource to families to who have children with special health care needs. They are the official center in Delaware for a program called Parent to Parent USA which matches one-to-one parents of children with special needs who need support with an experienced "Support Parent". You can find out more information about Delaware Family Voice and Parent to Parent USA here:

Source: <http://www.delawarefamilytofamily.org/programs>

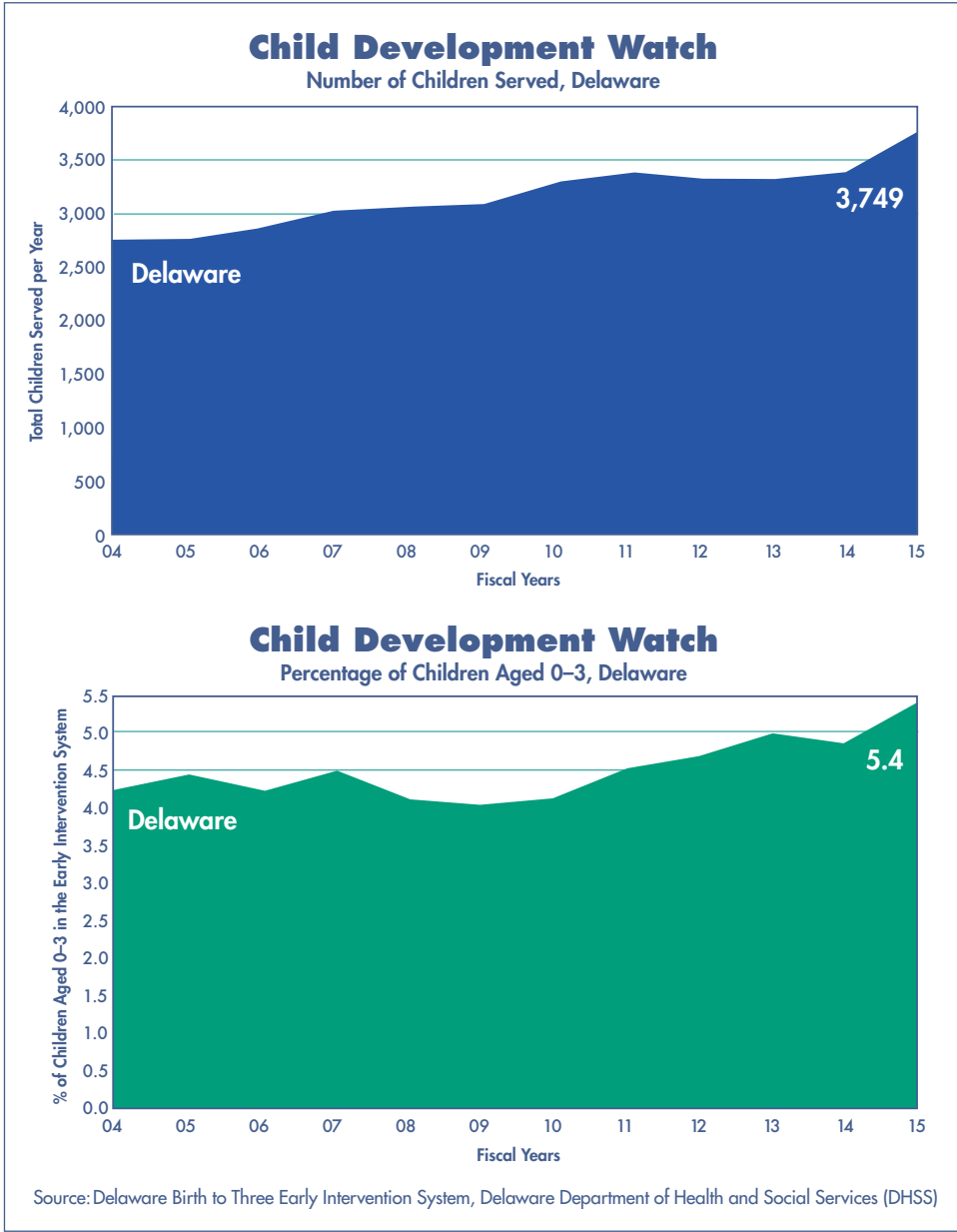
Children across the country face unique challenges every day due to special health care needs. The federal Maternal and Child Health Bureau defines Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN) as: "those who have or are at increased risk for a chronic physical, developmental, behavioral, or emotional condition and who also require health and related services of a type or amount beyond that required by children generally." This definition is used to guide the development of family-centered, coordinated systems of care for children and families for children with special needs served by the state Title V block grants administered by the Maternal and Child Health Bureau.

All Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN) experience at least one type of ongoing health condition that results in an increased need for health and related services. Across the list of 20 specific health issues asked about in the 2009/10 National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs (NS-CSHCN), the most common issues reported were experience of asthma and/or allergies, with nearly half of these children experiencing an additional health care problem from the list. Special health care needs in children are widespread and require extra attention care, and services.



Children with Special Needs: Early Intervention

Developmental problems affect children of all ages indiscriminately, and early intervention is key in mitigating existing developmental issues and preventing future problems from occurring. Early intervention programs are designed to improve the mental, verbal, social and emotional wellbeing of children who already have developmental disabilities, or who are vulnerable due to biological or environmental factors. These programs enhance a child's potential and development, while providing necessary support and assistance to their family. Early intervention has been proven to be cost-effective, to improve the functioning of affected families, and to increase developmental and educational gains for the child.



Did You Know?

In Delaware, over half of the children with special health care needs reported that their daily activities were either moderately or consistently affected by their health conditions.

Source: <http://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=1621&r=9>

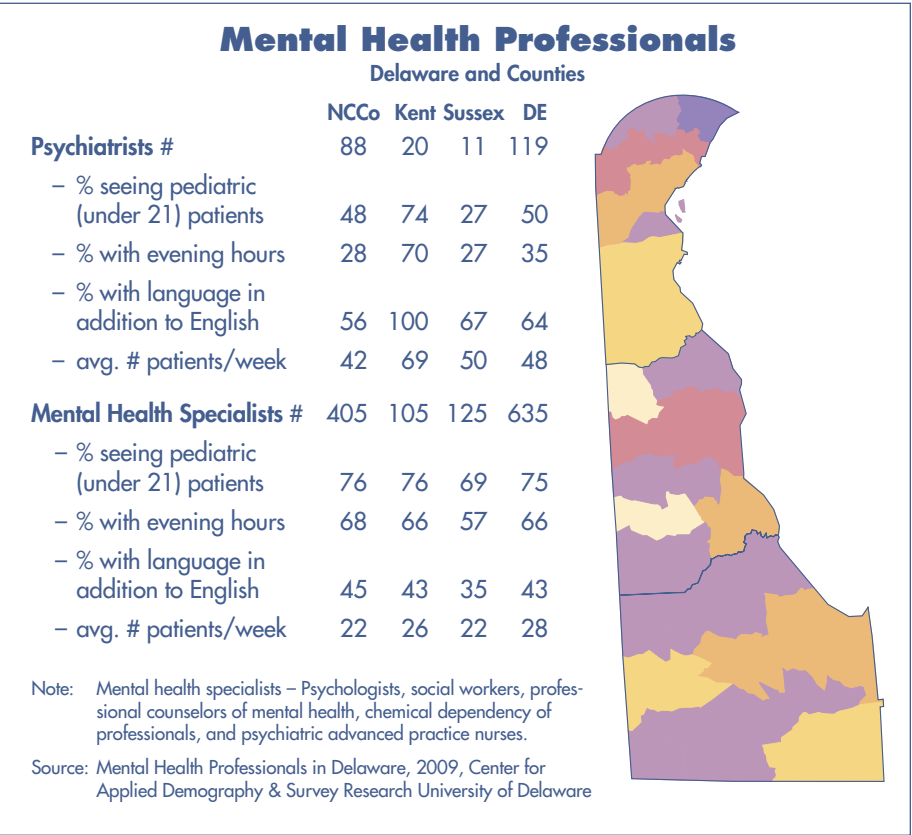
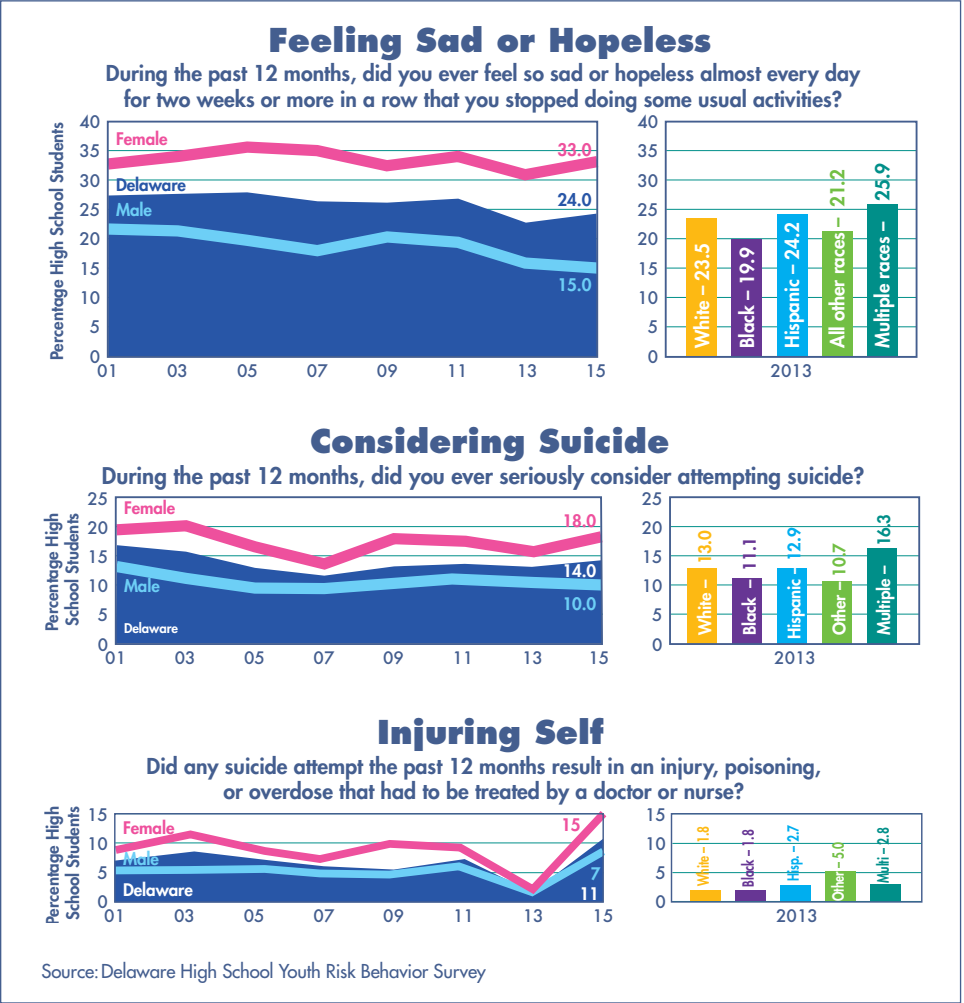
For more information see  
<http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dms/epqc/birth3/directry.html>  
<http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/chs/chscdw.html>





Children’s mental health affects how they socialize, how they learn and how well they meet their potential. Mental health is important at every stage in life. Certain kinds of stress in a child’s environment can lead to mental health problems. Toxic stress in early childhood is caused by experiences such as extreme poverty, abuse and chronic or severe maternal depression, all of which can disrupt the developing brain, particularly when children lack supports to protect against these harmful experiences. So just like we need to limit the negative substances in our environments to avoid harm, we need to eliminate stressors in children’s environments to avoid the toxic stress that will affect their mental health. Children with strong mental health are equipped to develop important skills and capacities, beginning at a very young age.

The mission of the Delaware Division of Prevention and Behavioral Health Services (DPBHS) is to develop and support family-driven, youth-guided, trauma-informed prevention and behavioral health care. DPBHS can answer questions about how to access mental health services (302-633-2571 or 1-800-722-7710).



PUT DATA INTO ACTION

In 2010 the Division of Child Mental Health and the Office of Prevention and Early Intervention combined to become The Division of Prevention and Behavioral Health Services (DPBHS). The DPBHS provides a variety of services such as

prevention services, early intervention services, mental health treatment services, and substance abuse treatment services throughout the state of Delaware.

Source: <http://kids.delaware.gov/pbhs/pbhs.shtml>

**Did You Know?**

Mental health is a major concern among American children and teens. Nationally representative data has shown that about half of Americans experience a mental health concern at some point in their life, with the majority of these issues originating in childhood.

Source: <http://www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/2014-33AreChildrenWellRWJF.pdf>

**Did You Know?**

The number of children who have a mental disorder generally increases with age, with the exception of disorders on the autism spectrum, which are most common among six to eleven year old children.

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/features/childrensmentalhealth/>

For more information see

<http://www.doe.k12.de.us/infosuites/staff/cmh/default.shtml>

<http://www.kidsmentalhealth.org/>

<http://www.halfafus.com/>

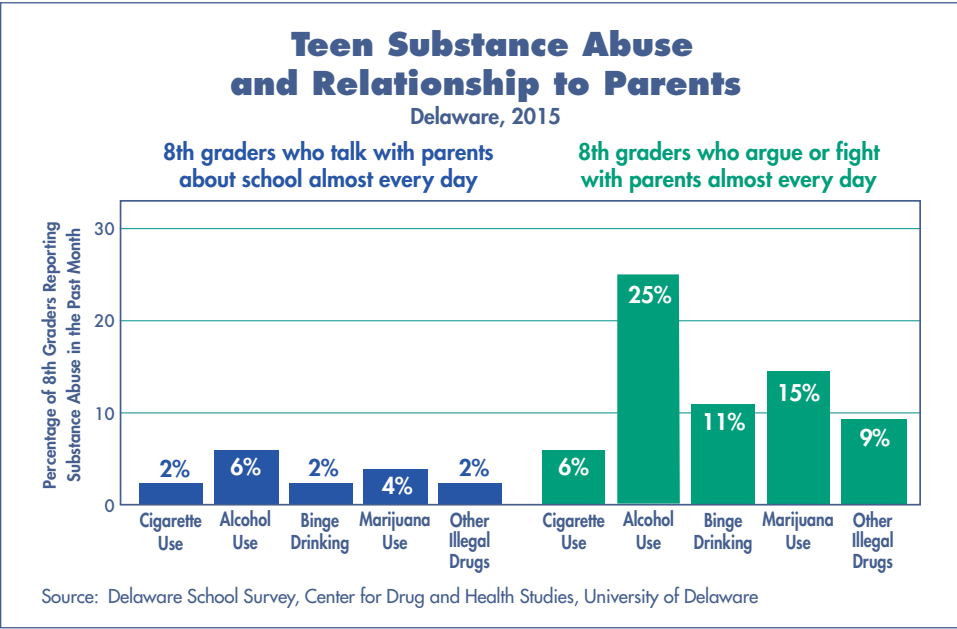
<http://www.ftcmh.org/>

Delaware Division of Prevention and Behavioral Health Services 302-633-2571 or 1-800-722-7710



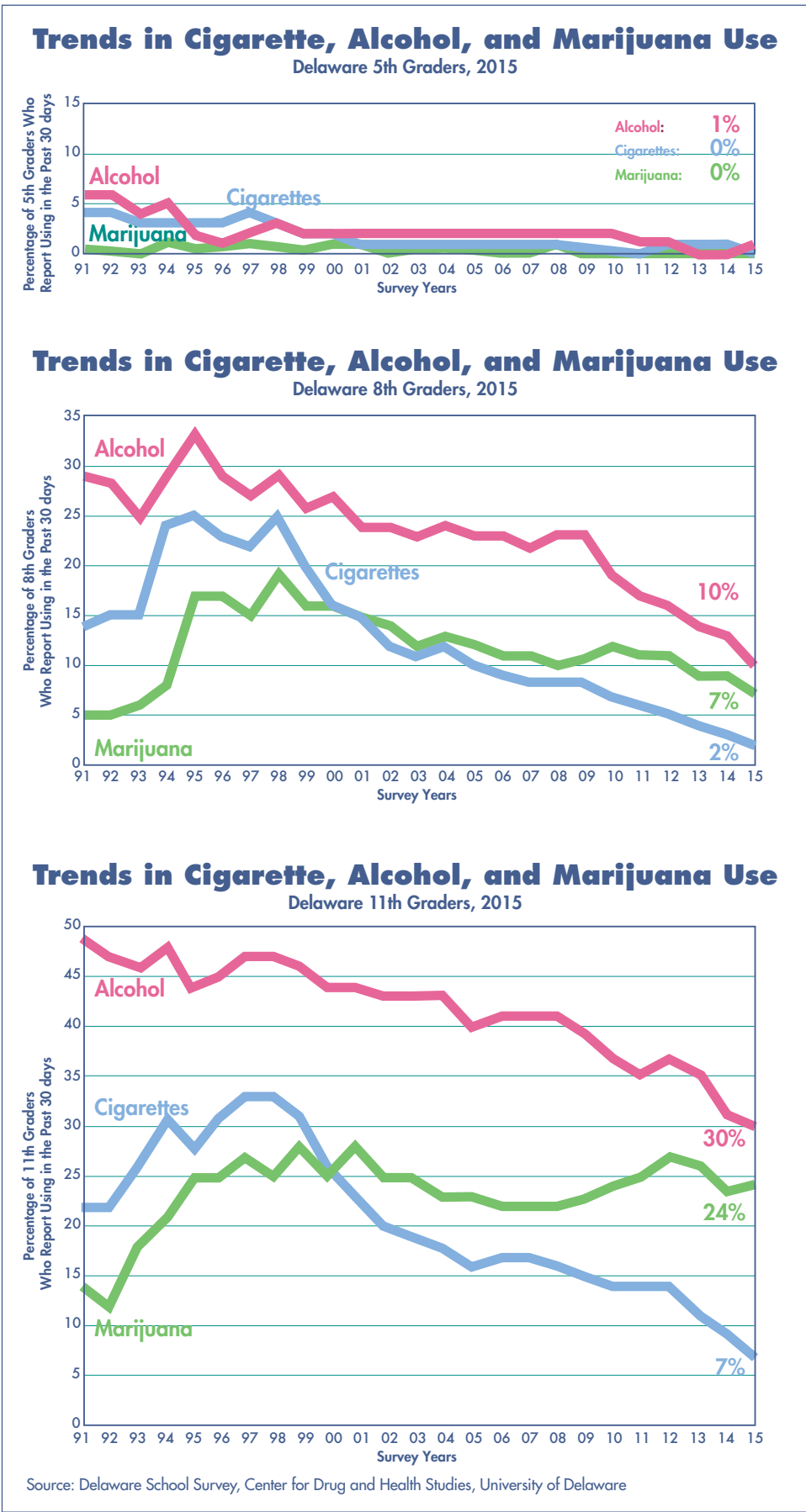
The health and well-being of adolescents and teenagers in communities nationwide is endangered by alcohol and drug use. Common social and environmental risk factors such as poor education, family-related stress, and exposure to drugs and drug-abusing peers have been shown to contribute significantly to use of drugs and alcohol. Periods of transition, and the new challenges and environments that often come with these transitional times in young people’s lives, are considered especially high risk periods for drug use. Young adolescents are likely to encounter drugs for the first time when they advance from middle school to high school, a transition that exposes them to a new environment, a variety of new academic and social situations, and various social, emotional and educational challenges. This new environment can lead adolescents to experience a greater availability of drugs, an increase in exposure to drug abusers, and more social activities involving drugs. Early drug abuse often begins with substances including tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, marijuana, in addition to prescription drugs such as sleeping pills and anti-anxiety medications. Drug abuse that continues into later adolescence typically escalates into the use of other drugs along with the continued use of tobacco and alcohol.

Every young person in danger of drug abuse has different needs, and drug abuse prevention strategies should be targeted to accommodate the specific needs of the individuals involved. Strategies may focus on psychological and emotional support, drug and alcohol education initiatives, or comprehensive intervention.



Did You Know?

- 19.1% of Delaware high school students were offered, sold or given illegal drugs on school property
  - Nationally, the number of teens who currently use marijuana has been on the rise over the last twenty years
  - Over one third of Delaware high school students reported that they currently drank alcohol
  - 20.4% of Delaware high school students have ridden in a vehicle with a driver who was under the influence of alcohol
- Source: [http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/pdf/trends/us\\_drug\\_trend\\_yrbs.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/pdf/trends/us_drug_trend_yrbs.pdf)



**PUT DATA INTO ACTION**

The Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and their Families introduced the “Step Up” underage drinking campaign to tackle the issue of underage drinking in Delaware. The campaign targets parents, giving them education to be more vigilant about underage drinking and providing them with techniques to spot and stop their children from drinking.

Source: <http://parentsstepup.org/>

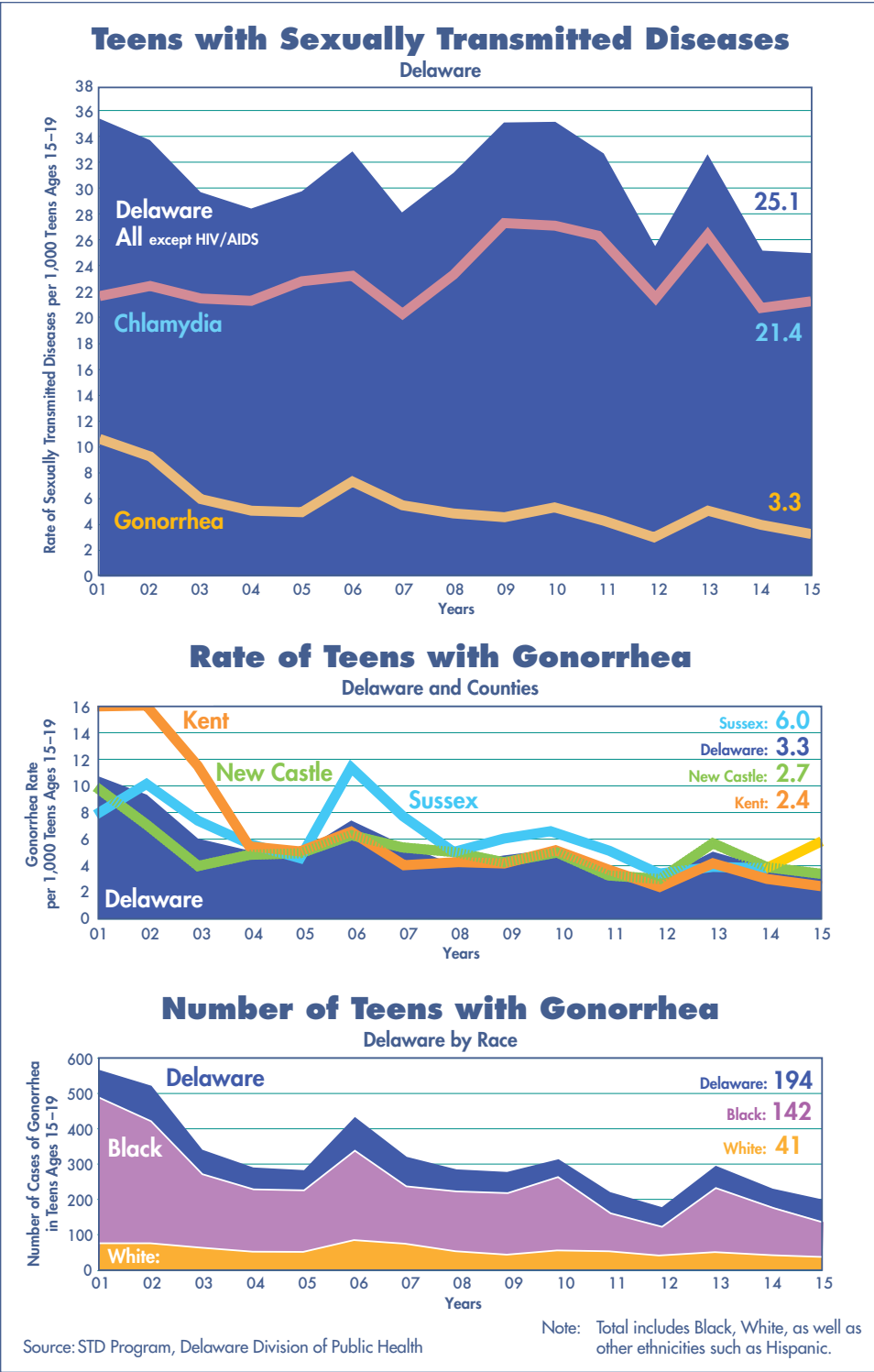
For more information see [www.udetc.org](http://www.udetc.org), [www.al-anon-alateen.org](http://www.al-anon-alateen.org), [www.tobaccofreekids.org](http://www.tobaccofreekids.org), [www.udel.edu/delawaredata/](http://www.udel.edu/delawaredata/)



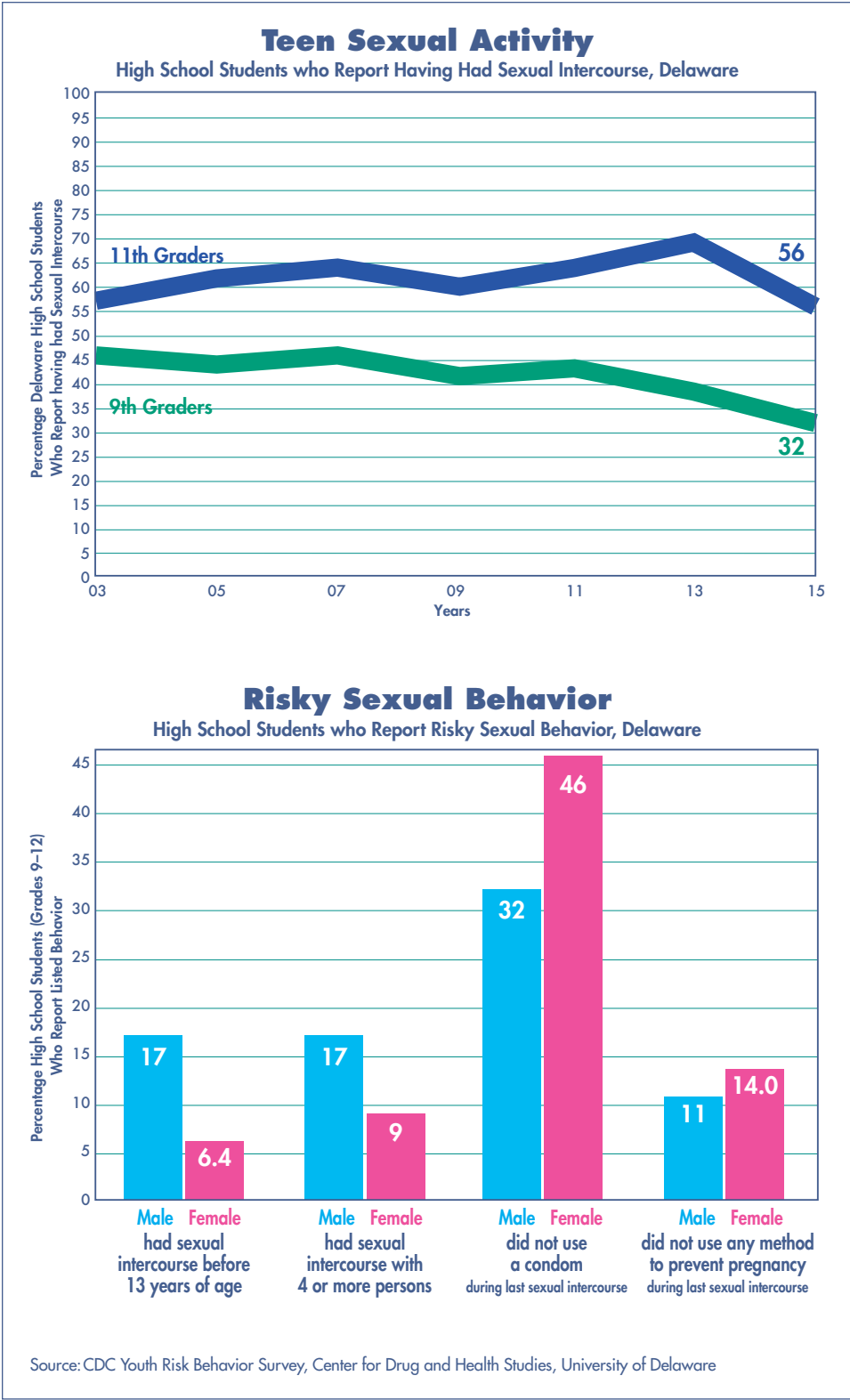
# Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)



Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are a widespread issue among youth. An estimated 19 million new infections occur each year, and almost half of them are occur in adolescents and young people. While some infections display signs, most STDs can be “silent”, displaying no signs or symptoms, and can be diagnosed only through testing. Despite the common nature of STDs, testing for these infections is not widespread, leaving many infections undetected and undiagnosed. The social stigma, lack of public awareness, and inadequate education about STDs can severely inhibit discussions about risks, symptoms, transmission and the need for regular testing. As a result of the extensive number of STD cases and lack of public awareness, STDs remain a major public health challenge.



# Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)



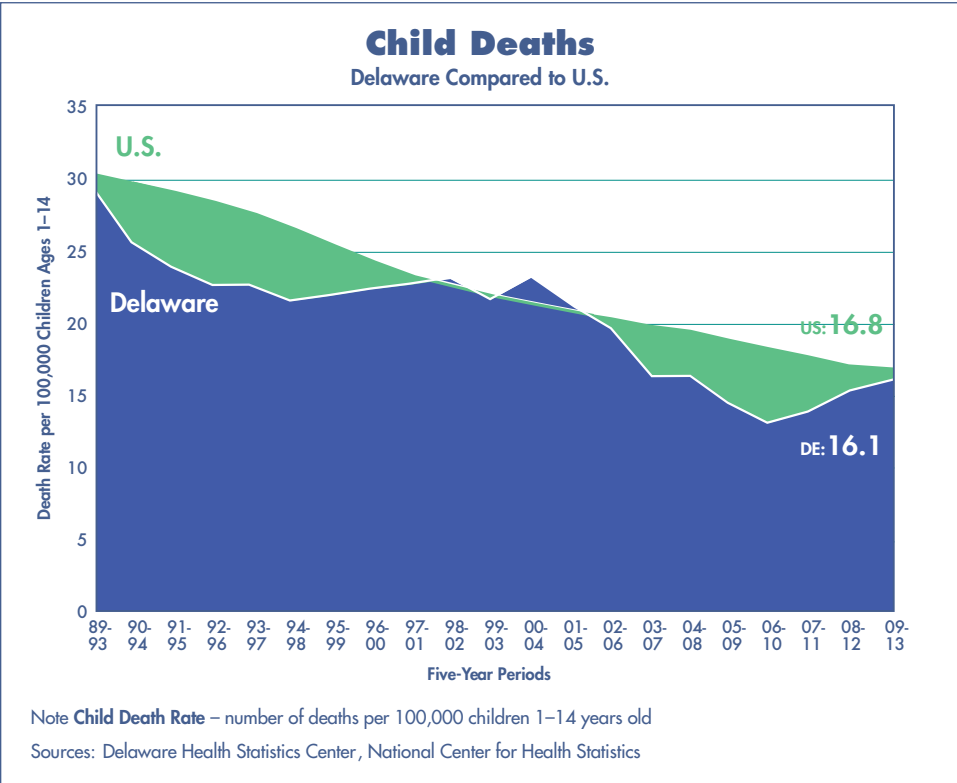
**PUT DATA INTO ACTION** April is STD Awareness month, during which the Center for Disease Control and Prevention and other organizations focus on spreading awareness of the facts, and encouraging individuals to get tested. The CDC has resources available online to accomplish both of these goals here: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/sam/resources.htm>

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/sam/index.htm>

For more information see  
[www.thebody.com](http://www.thebody.com)  
[www.plannedparenthood.org](http://www.plannedparenthood.org)  
[www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/facts.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/facts.htm)



Worldwide, accidents kill one million children each year and injure or permanently disable many more. In the United States, injury is a leading cause of death for children, accounting for over one third of all deaths among children ages one to four, and over half of deaths among teens ages 15 to 19. Child death is a significant issue facing the U.S., as death rates among low-income children continue to rise.



**Did You Know?**  
Injury is the leading cause of child mortality in the United States, with unintentional and intentional injuries making up 62% of all child deaths nationwide.

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/safekids/images/CDC-childhoodinjury.pdf>

**Did You Know?**  
The United States injury death rate ranks among the worst of all high-income countries, with a child injury death rate of four times that of Sweden, which has the lowest rate.

Source: [http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/childinjury/?s\\_cid=bb-vitalsigns-121](http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/childinjury/?s_cid=bb-vitalsigns-121)

**Did You Know?**  
Between 2005 and 2009, unintentional injuries and accidents accounted for the greatest number of child deaths in Delaware.

- Motor vehicle accidents were the leading cause, accounting for 69% of all unintentional child deaths
- Accidental poisoning was responsible for one in ten of all unintentional child mortalities
- Drowning accounted for 8% of accidental child deaths.

Source: <http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/hp/files/childmort.pdf>

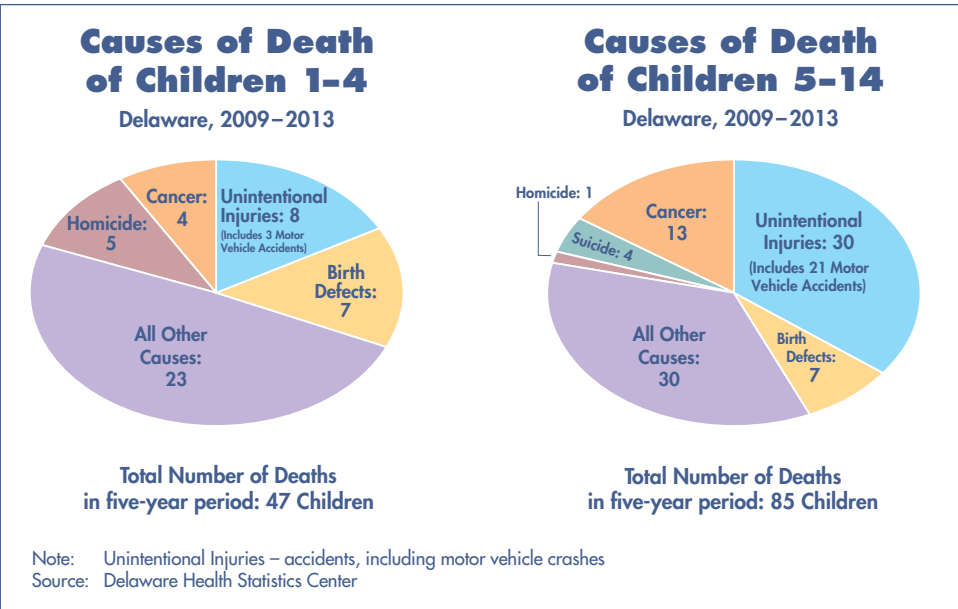
**Did You Know?**  
On average, a child dies every eight days from heatstroke in a vehicle. Children's bodies heat up three to five times faster than adults, making them especially susceptible to rising temperatures. Ensure safety by never leaving a child unattended in a vehicle.

Source: <http://www.safekids.org/heatstroke>

**PUT DATA INTO ACTION**

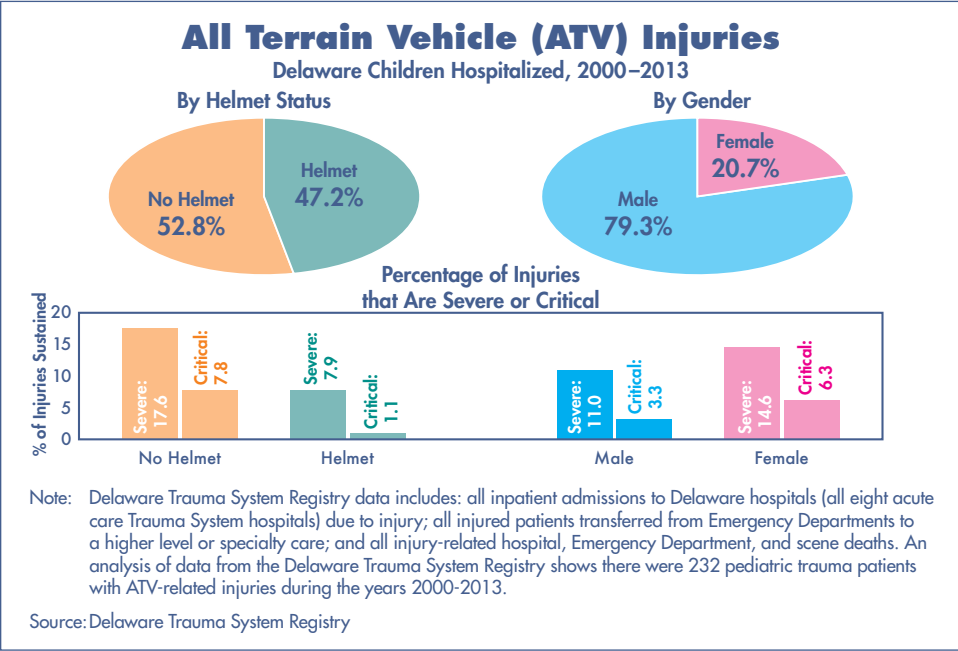
The CDC and the National Institute of health awarded a grant to Delaware Department of Health and Social Services in 2014 to participate in data collection for the Sudden Death in the Young Case Registry. This registry is designed to help understand the prevalence, causes, and risk factors associated with sudden death in individuals under the age of 19.

Source: <http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/news/spotlight/fact-sheet/frequently-asked-questions-about-sudden-death-young-case-registry>



**Did You Know?**  
More children ages 5 to 14 are seen in emergency rooms for biking-related injuries than for injuries related to any other sport. Helmets are the single most effective safety precaution to reduce head injury and fatality from bicycle crashes, yet less than half of children ages 14 and under consistently wear a helmet.

Source: <http://www.safekids.org/bike>



**PUT DATA INTO ACTION**

The CDC has launched the Protect the Ones You Love initiative to raise awareness about leading causes of child injury and methods for prevention. The Protect the Ones You Love website offers information on causes of injury, steps for prevention, tips for parents and tools and resources for spreading the word.

Source: [www.cdc.gov/safekids](http://www.cdc.gov/safekids)

**PUT DATA INTO ACTION**

In July of 2015, Senate Bill 69 was enacted requiring the use of a protective helmet by anyone operating an ATV. Additionally, a person under 18 is restricted from being a passenger on an ATV unless the passenger is wearing a protective helmet. It further states that children under 18 cannot operate an ATV while carrying passengers, regardless of whether or not the vehicle was specifically designed by the manufacturer to carry passengers nor be a passenger on an ATV unless the ATV was specifically designed by the manufacturer to carry passengers and is being operated by an individual who is 18 years of age or older.

Source: <http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/news/spotlight/fact-sheet/frequently-asked-questions-about-sudden-death-young-case-registry>

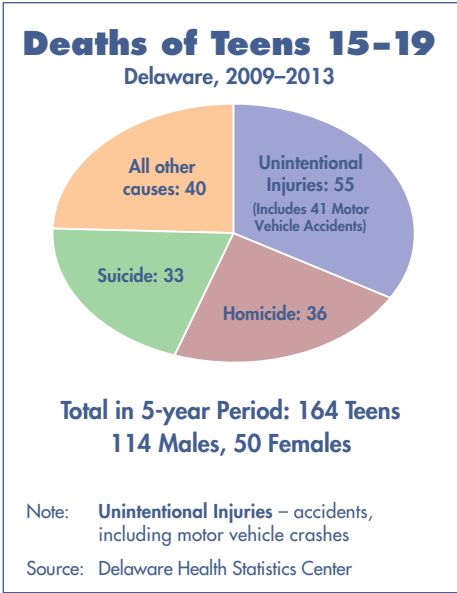
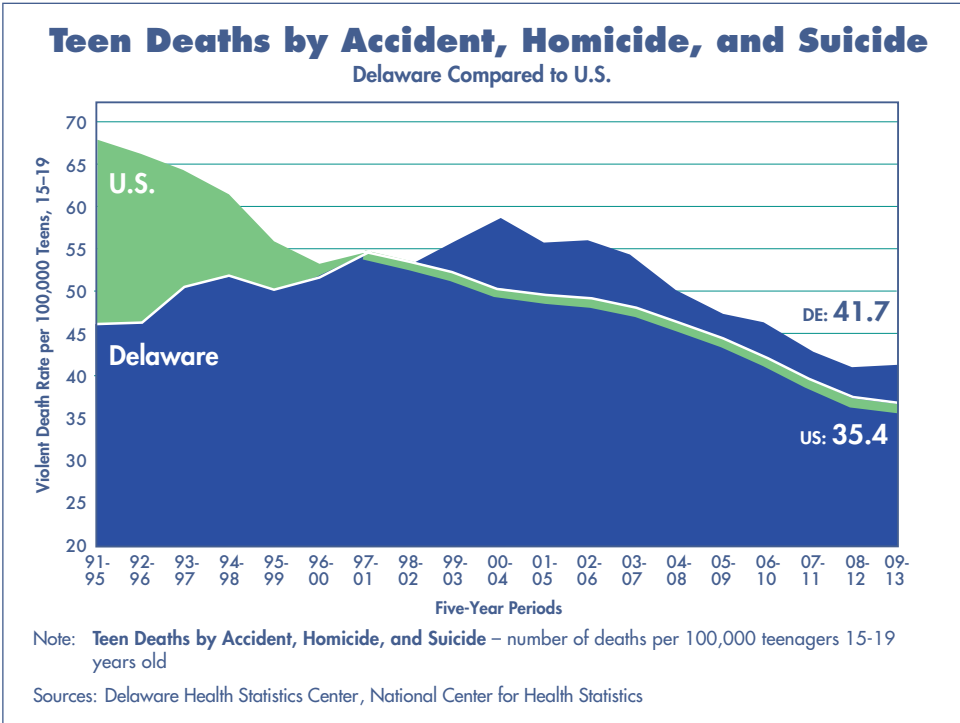
For more information see [www.kidshealth.org](http://www.kidshealth.org) or [www.cdc.gov/ncipc/duip/duip.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/duip/duip.htm)



# Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide and Suicide



As children age, they encounter new environments and challenges that pose new risks to their safety. Teenagers are significantly more likely to die from injuries sustained in motor vehicle accidents and firearms than children of younger ages. Teenagers are a vulnerable population who encounter a variety of risk factors to their well-being.



### Did You Know?

Distracted driving is a leading factor in most car crashes. Over 40% of Delaware high school students reported that they had texted or emailed while operating a car or other motor vehicle.

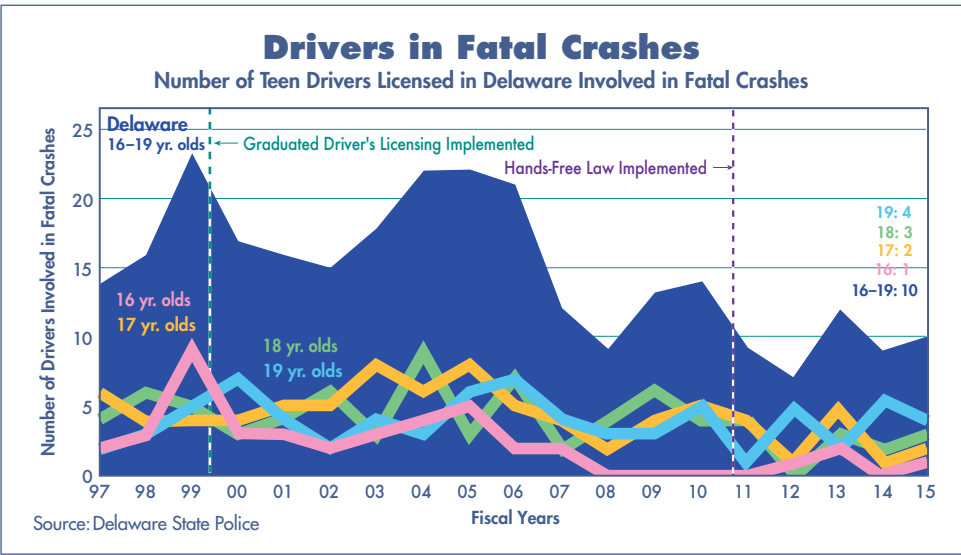
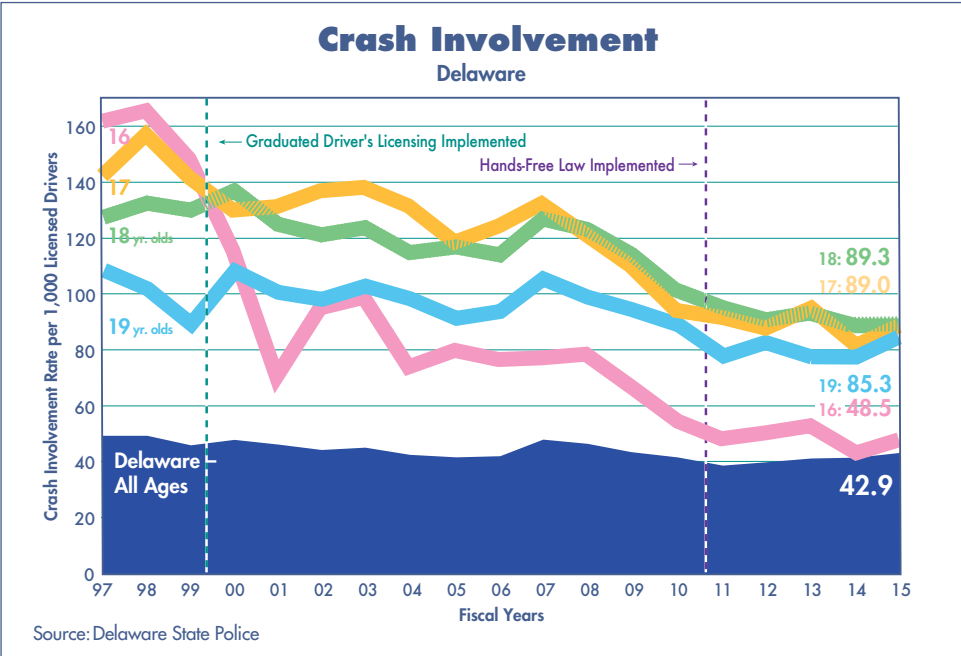
Source: <https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Results.aspx?LID=DE>  
<http://www.childtrends.org/?indicators=distracted-driving>

# Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide and Suicide

## Impact of the Graduated Driver's License Program on 16-Year-Old Driver Crashes

Since enacting the Graduated Driver's Licensing Program on July 1, 1999, Delaware has experienced a significant decrease in the number of motor vehicle crashes involving teens ages 16 to 19. Delaware's GDL program includes all three levels recommended by the National Conference of State Legislatures, Energy and Transportation Program. Level 1 involves obtaining a learner's permit and requires supervised driving at all times for six months. Level 2, reached six months after the issuance of a Level 1 learner's permit, involves limited unsupervised driving and passenger restrictions. After twelve months of driving experience with a learner's permit, a Level 3 license, full licensure with unrestricted privileges, can be obtained.

Source: Delaware Division of Motor Vehicles. [www.dmv.de.gov/services/driver\\_services/drivers\\_license/dr\\_lic\\_grad\\_dl.shtml](http://www.dmv.de.gov/services/driver_services/drivers_license/dr_lic_grad_dl.shtml)



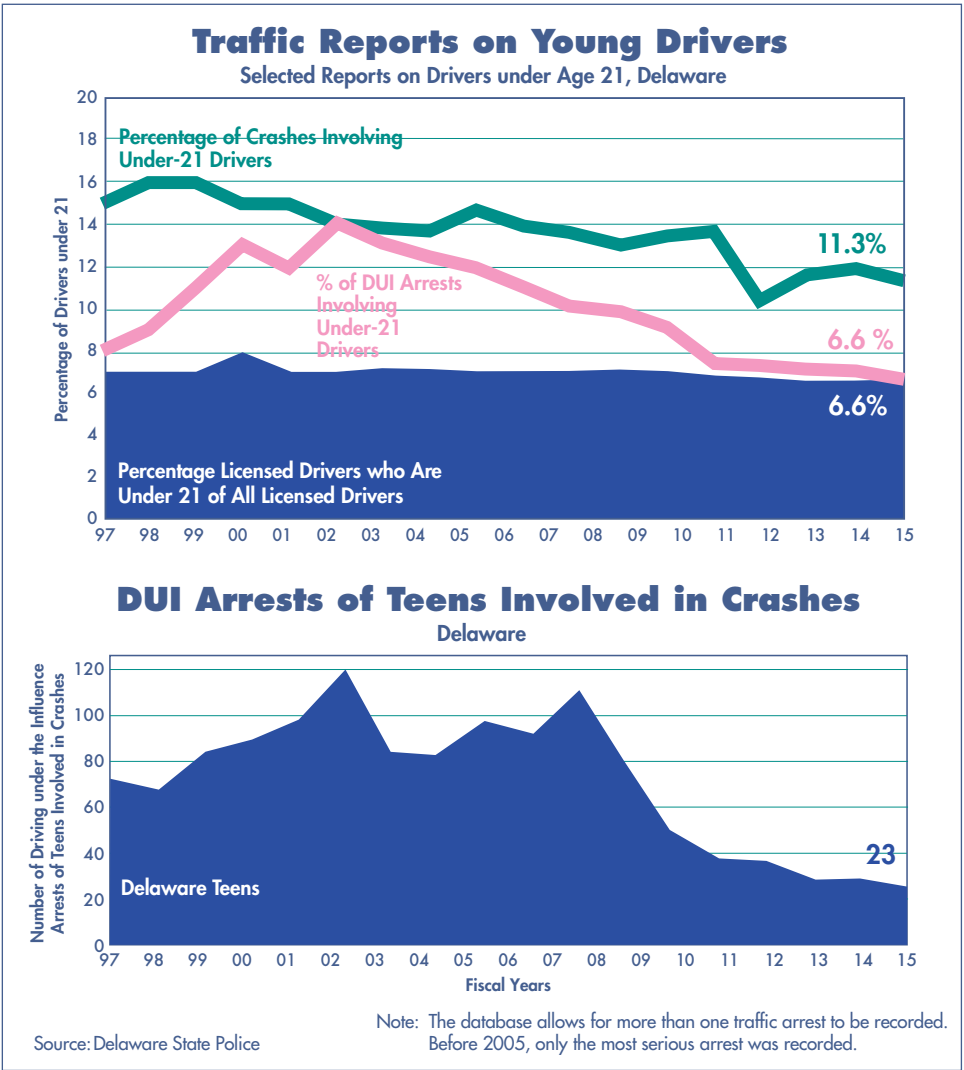
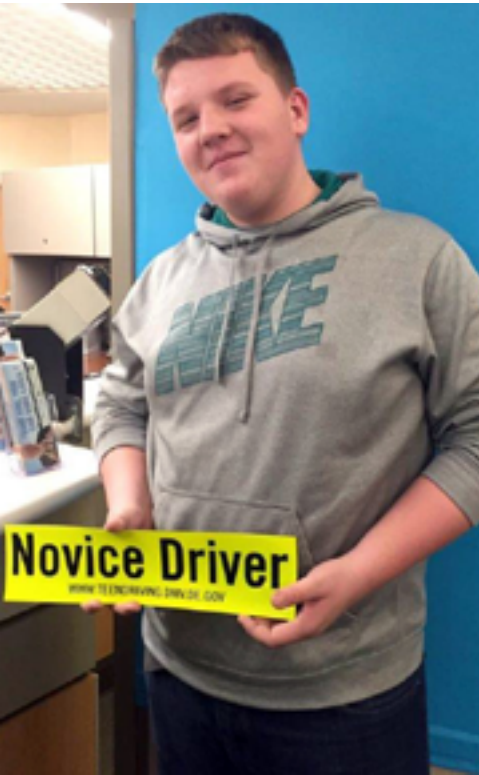
### Did You Know?

Motor vehicle accidents are the leading cause of death among those ages 12-19, representing over one-third of all deaths to teenagers.

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db37.pdf>



Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide and Suicide



Did You Know?

Alcohol related car crashes account for nearly one-third of traffic-related deaths nationally, and over 9% of Delaware high school students admitted to driving under the influence of alcohol.

Source: <https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Results.aspx?LID=DE>  
[http://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety/impaired\\_driving/impaired-driv\\_factsheet.html](http://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety/impaired_driving/impaired-driv_factsheet.html)

Did You Know?

Every day, seven teens ages 16 to 19 die from injuries sustained in motor vehicle accidents. Per mile driven, teenagers in this age group are three times more likely than drivers 20 and older to be a participant in a fatal crash.

Source: [http://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety/teen\\_drivers/](http://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety/teen_drivers/)

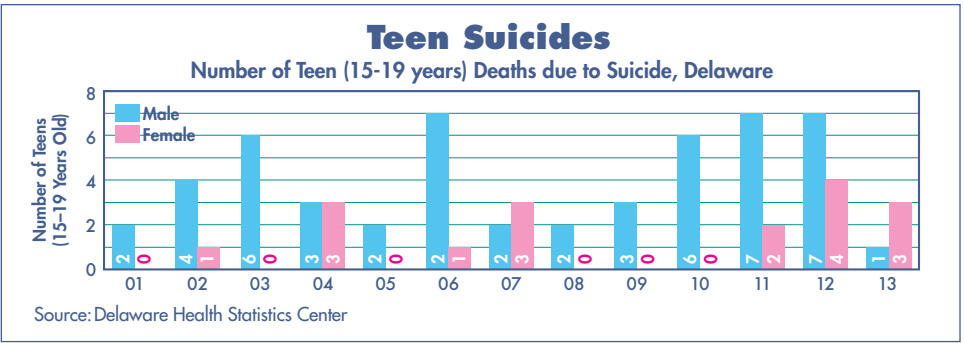
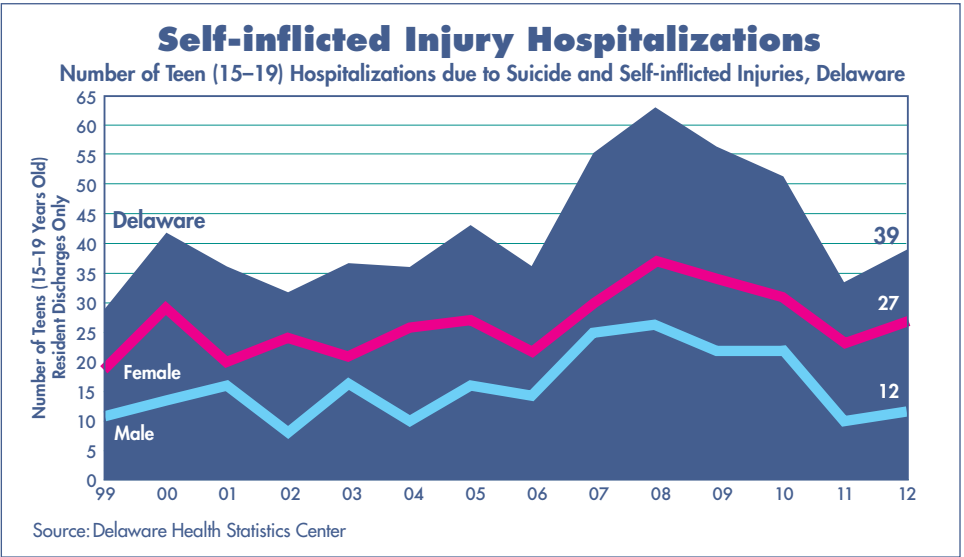
PUT DATA INTO ACTION

Giving a teenager the skills they need to respond to an emergency situation could save a life! The Delaware Safety Council offers CPR/AED certification courses to provide students with the techniques to administer CPR/AED life support, and gives them information about appropriate response procedures for a variety of emergency situations. Visit <http://delawaresafety.org/cpraed> for more information.

Source: <http://delawaresafety.org/cpraed>



Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide and Suicide



Did You Know?

"Parents are the Key" is a campaign from the CDC to help parents, pediatricians and communities help teenage drivers stay safe on the road. The site gives parents and professionals tools and resources to educate teen drivers on driving safety, and offers a downloadable parent and teen driving agreement. Visit <http://www.cdc.gov/parentsarethekey/> for more information.

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/parentsarethekey/>

Did You Know?

Suicide among youth is a widespread problem. It is the third leading cause of death for people between the ages of 10 and 24, and results in roughly 4,600 lives lost annually.

Source: [http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/youth\\_suicide.html](http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/youth_suicide.html)

Did You Know?

Males between the ages of 15 to 19 are approximately three times more likely than females to die from suicide, and about seven times more likely to lose their lives from homicide.

Source: [http://www.childtrends.org/?indicators=teen-homicide-suicide-and-firearm-deaths#\\_edn7](http://www.childtrends.org/?indicators=teen-homicide-suicide-and-firearm-deaths#_edn7)

Did You Know?

Among Delaware high school students, over 12% reported seriously considering suicide, while 7% reported attempting to commit suicide at least once in the past year.

Source: <https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Results.aspx?LID=DE>



For more information see [www.ihs.org](http://www.ihs.org)  
[www.talkingwithkids.org](http://www.talkingwithkids.org)





# Health and Health Behavior



## Did You Know?

The CDC recommends that children ages 6 to 17 do at least 60 minutes of physical activity a day. According to the Delaware High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey, over three fourths of Delaware high school students are not meeting this guideline.

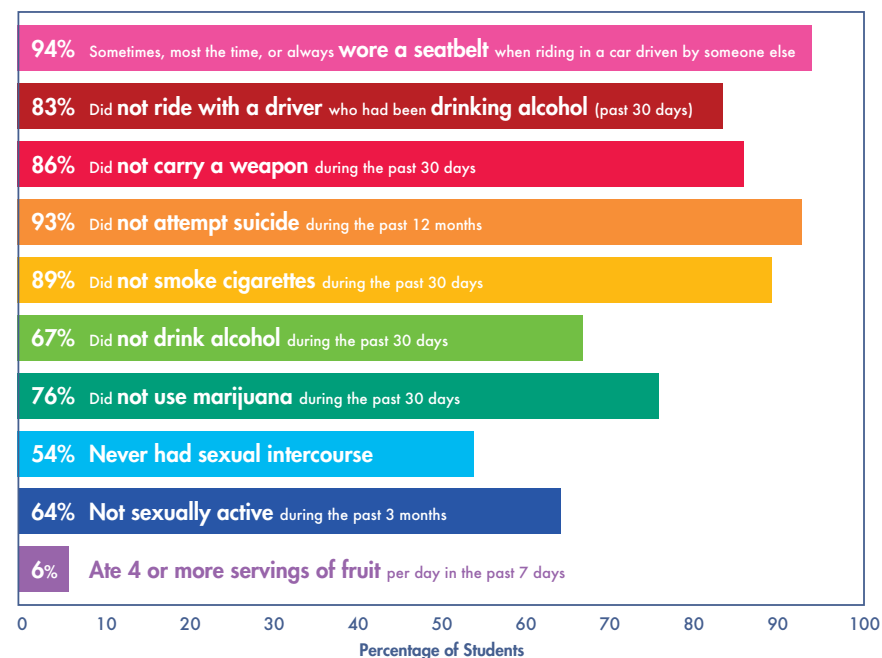
Source: <https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Results.aspx?LID=DE>

<http://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/basics/children/index.htm>

Since 1995, the Center for Drug and Health Studies at the University of Delaware has administered an annual survey to public school students about alcohol, tobacco, and drug use. The Delaware School Survey is an annual survey of 5th, 8th, and 11th grade public school students in Delaware. The surveys are administered at the public schools in Delaware. This study is the continuation of a survey that was first administered to Delaware students in Spring, 1989. Since 2004, the Delaware School Survey has been jointly sponsored by the Delaware Legislature through the Delaware Health Fund and by support from the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health through federal Prevention Block Grant funding. It has become a valuable tool in assessing trends of drug use among Delaware students. Over time, the survey has been adapted to include questions on school behavior, health habits, and parental interaction. In recent years, the study has shown an increased interest in safety, parental involvement, educational needs, and healthy lifestyles. The Center for Drug and Health Studies has provided KIDS COUNT in Delaware with a wealth of information detailing the issues which are included in each section as Delaware Children Speak.

## Teen Lifestyle Choices

Delaware High School Students Grades 9–12, 2015



Source: CDC Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware

## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provide a resource for teachers on ways to promote healthy lifestyles in their classrooms. Some of the tips the CDC provides are allowing access to drinking water, use student rewards that also promote health, like avoiding candy as an incentive, make celebrations and fundraisers healthy, create physical

activity in the classroom, do not use physical activity as a punishment, be on the lookout for bullying regarding weight concerns, and being a healthy role model for your students. To find out more tips and resources you can visit the CDC's website here:

Source: [http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/npao/pdf/Tips\\_for\\_Teachers\\_TAG508.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/npao/pdf/Tips_for_Teachers_TAG508.pdf)

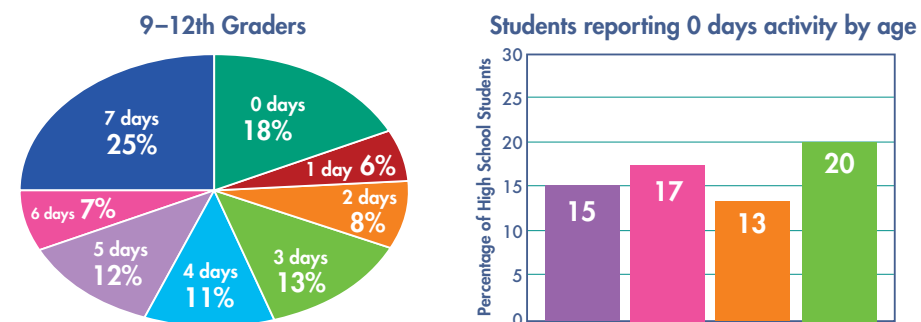
# Health and Health Behavior



## Strenuous Physical Activity

How many days in the past week have you exercised or participated in physical activity for at least 60 minutes that made you sweat and breathe hard, such as basketball, soccer, running, swimming laps, fast bicycling, fast dancing or similar aerobic activity?

Delaware, 2015



Source: CDC Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware

## Weight Control

Step taken in the last 30 days to lose weight or keep from gaining weight  
Delaware, 2013

### Exercised



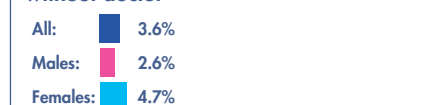
### Ate less food, fewer calories or low-fat food



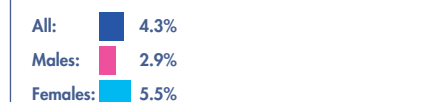
### Went without eating for 24 hours or more



### Took diet pills, powders, or liquids without doctor's



### Vomited or took laxatives

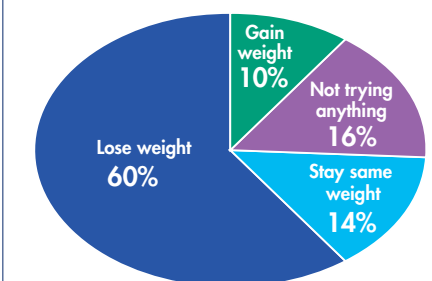


Source: CDC Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware

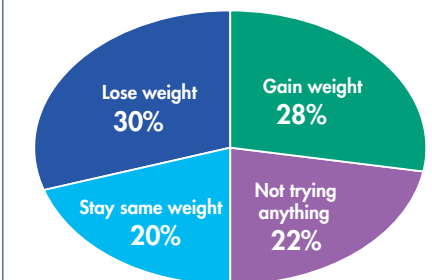
## Concern about Weight

Which of the following are you trying to do about your weight?  
Delaware, 2015

### 9–12th Grade Females



### 9–12th Grade Males



Source: CDC Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware

## Did You Know?

Over one fifth of Delaware high school students currently use cigarettes or another tobacco product.

Source: <https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Results.aspx?LID=DE>

For more information see  
[www.udel.edu/delawaredata/](http://www.udel.edu/delawaredata/)  
[www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/](http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/)

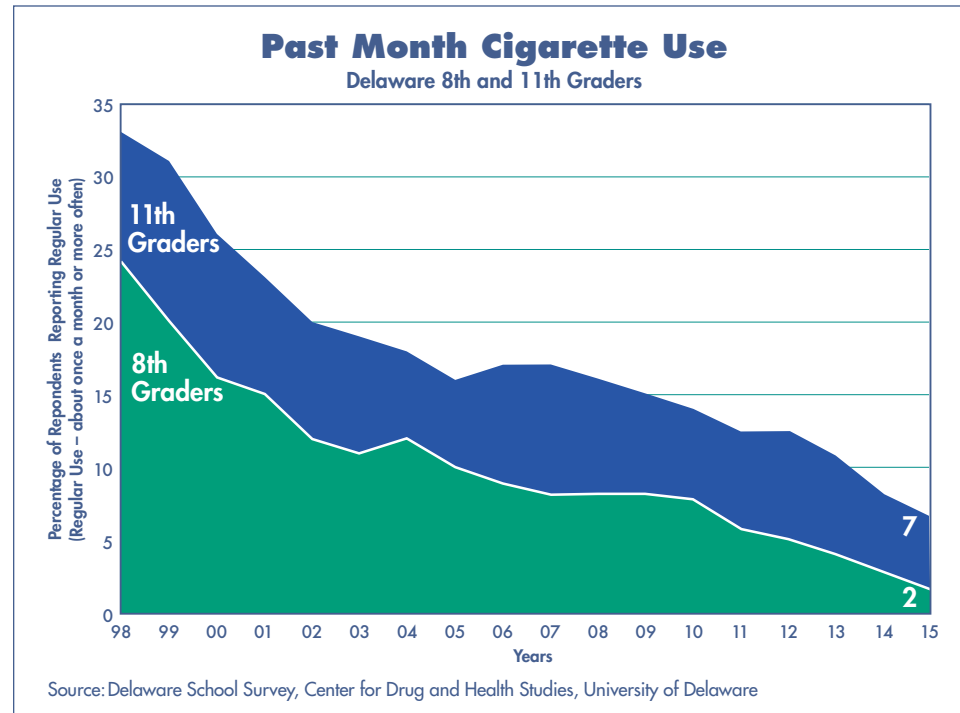
# Health and Health Behavior



## Did You Know?

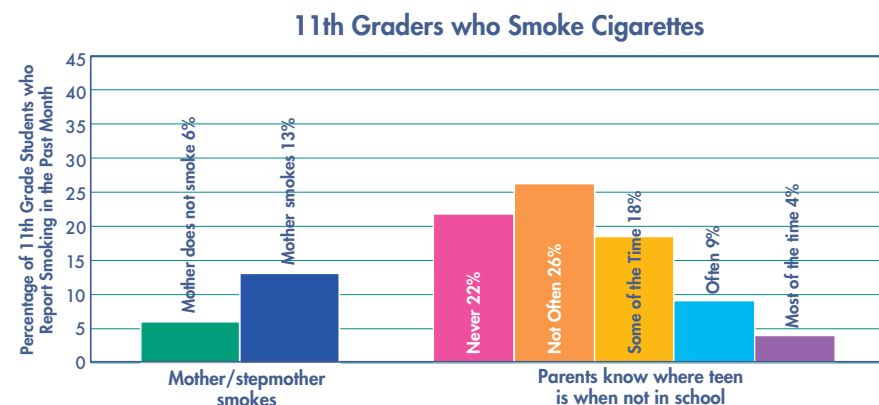
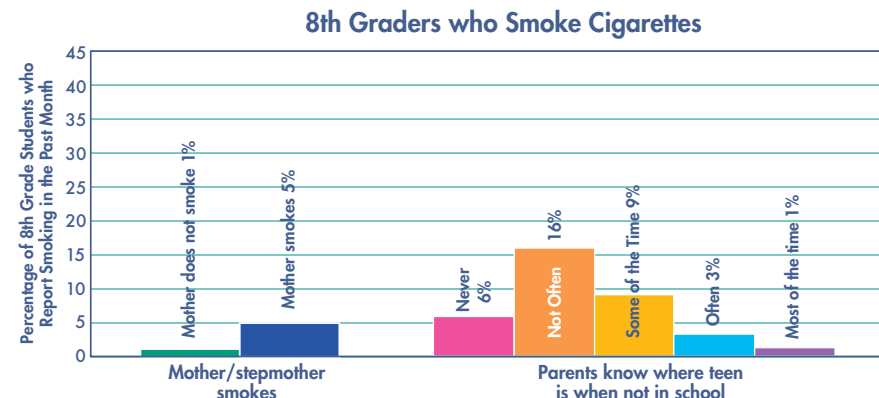
According to the National Survey of Children's Health, Delaware's rate of overweight children has fallen since 2003, but is still a prevalent issue with approximately one third of children in the state considered overweight or obese.

Source: <https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Results.aspx?UID=DE>



## Parents Influence Teen Smoking

Delaware, 2015

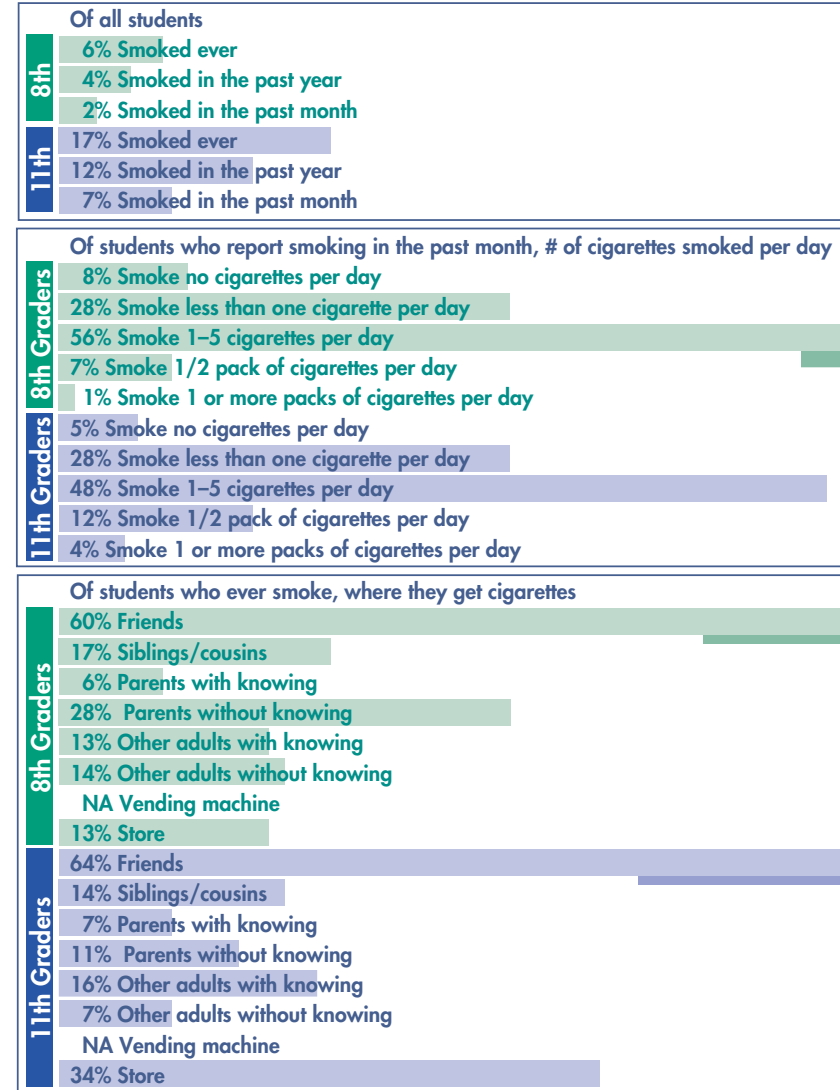


Source: Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware

# Health and Health Behavior

## Youth Cigarette Use

8th and 11th Graders, Delaware, 2015



Source: Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware

## Did You Know?

A new study to be published in the January 2016 issue of Pediatrics suggests that making cigarettes more expensive is an effective way to reduce the number of babies who die during their first year of life. Smoking tobacco during pregnancy is linked with infants' medical problems that include low birthweight, premature birth, birth defects and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome – the leading causes of infant mortality.

Source: A new study to be published in the January 2016 issue of Pediatrics suggests that making cigarettes more expensive is an effective way to reduce the number of babies who die during their first year of life. Smoking tobacco during pregnancy is linked with infants' medical problems that include low birthweight, premature birth, birth defects and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome -- the leading causes of infant mortality.



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Source: <https://www.aap.org/en-us/about-the-aap/aap-press-room/pages/Study-Links-Increasing-Cigarette-Prices-to-Lower-Infant-Mortality-Rates.aspx#sthash.1hkjeMyr.dpuf>

For more information see  
[www.udel.edu/cdas/](http://www.udel.edu/cdas/)  
<http://childnutrition.doe.k12.de.us/>



# Health and Health Behavior



## Did You Know?

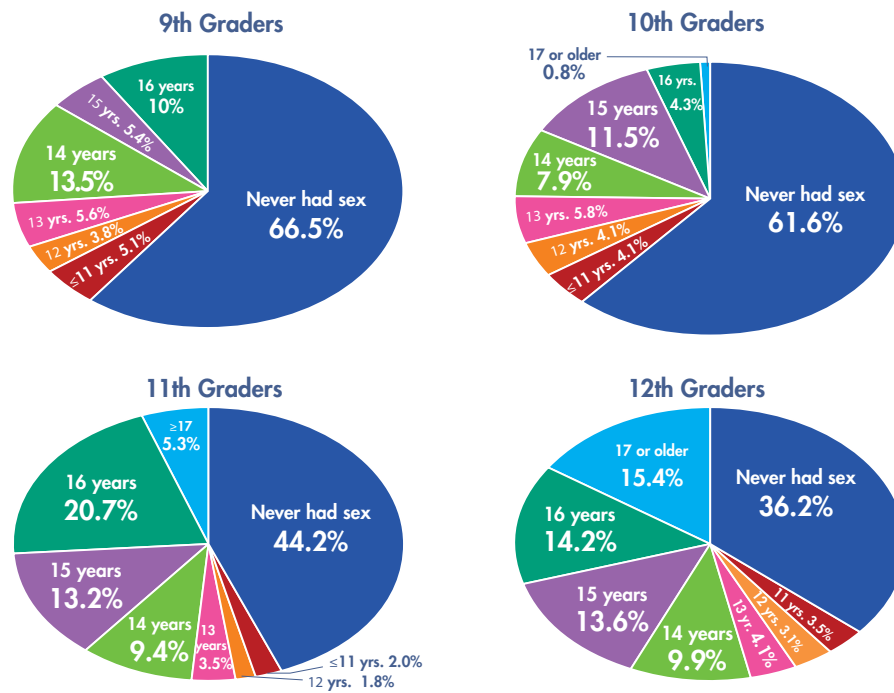
Proper education about sexual health and STD protection is becoming increasingly important, as young people ages 13-24 have the most risk of negative sexual health outcomes. In 2010, this age group accounted for 26 percent of all new HIV infections nationwide, and of the 20 million new cases of STDs reported each year, almost half are among people under the age of 24.

Source: [http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/profiles/pdf/profiles\\_report.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/profiles/pdf/profiles_report.pdf)

For more information see  
Sexually Transmitted Diseases..... 50  
Births to Teens..... 92

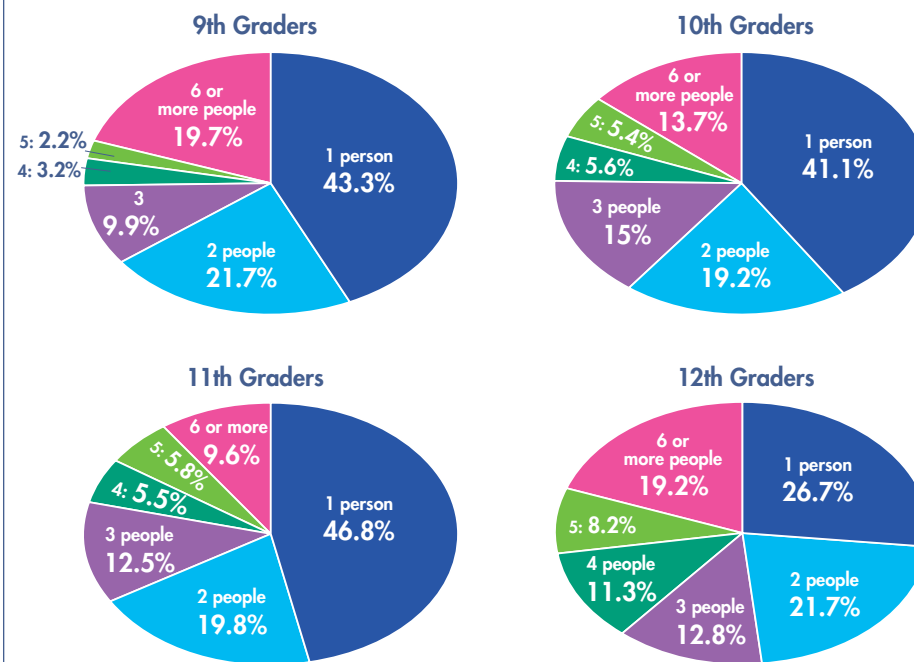
## Sexual Activity

How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?  
Delaware, 2015



## Sexual Activity

Of those who are sexually active, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?  
Delaware, 2015



Note: All students did not answer every question, causing percentages to vary.  
Source: CDC Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware



## EDUCATIONAL INVOLVEMENT & ACHIEVEMENT



The first five years of a child's life are an important time for growth and development, and lay out the foundations for language, academic ability, habits and socio-emotional development. Research shows that access to high quality early care and education programs help young children grow up ready to succeed in school and life. However, there are large gaps in the quality of early care and childhood programs, and not all

children receive the maximum benefits from their program.

When we invest and replicate high quality programs for children and youth, we can solve these gaps in early childhood development and show significant long-term improvements for children. Investing in a system of high quality early care and education programs will benefit both young children and society. Early

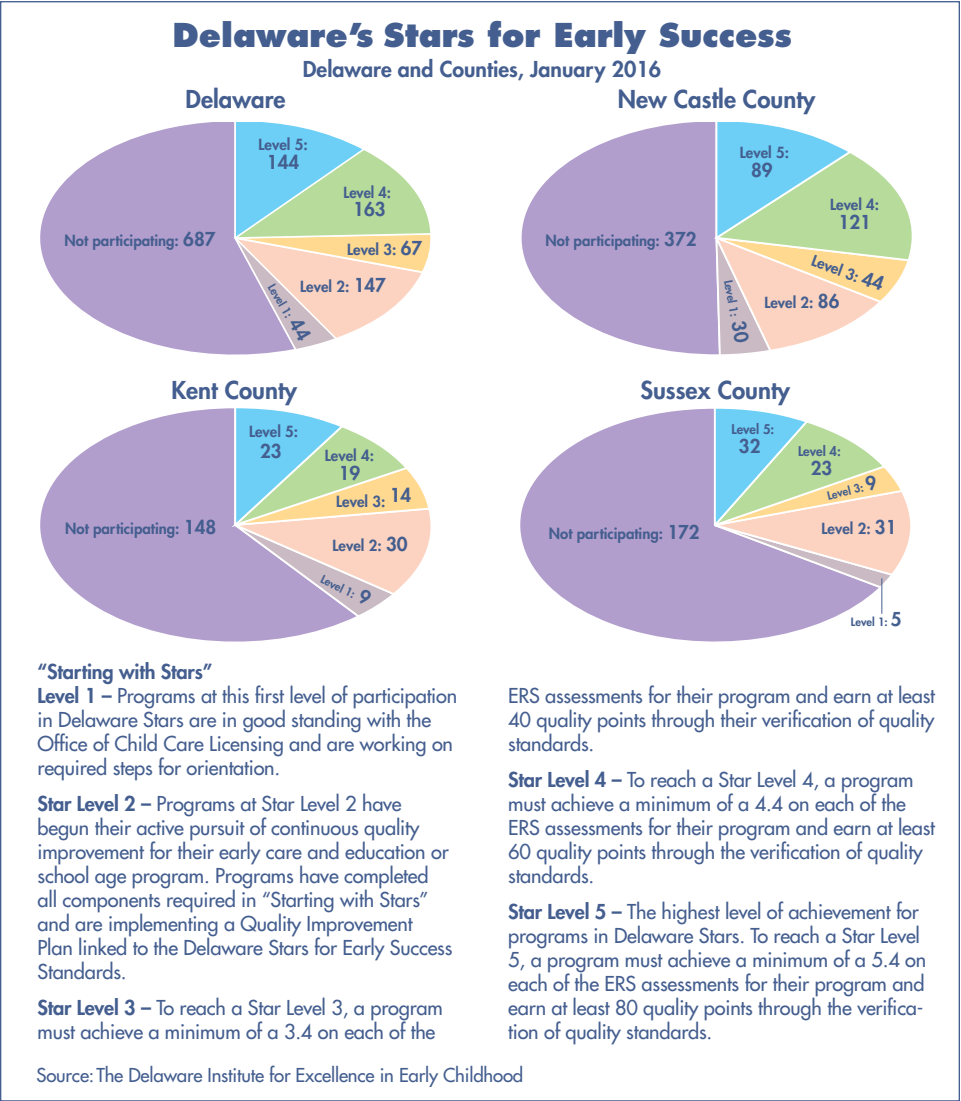
investments reap dividends as child development translates into economic development later on.

In K-12, there is a race gap between white and nonwhite test scores, literacy rates, and graduation rates. These measures are good determinants of future success, and with an increasingly diverse population, addressing this gap will be key to ensuring the stability of our future workforce.





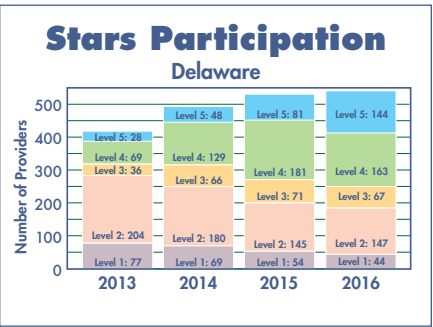
If our society is to prosper in the future, we need to make sure that all children have the opportunity to develop intellectually, socially and emotionally. The first five years of a child's life constitute a critical time in development, and lay the foundations for language, academic ability, habits, and socio-emotional development. Research has shown that access to high quality early care and childhood programs contribute to successful outcomes in young children, however there are large gaps in the quality of early care and childhood programs. Participating in a high caliber program decreases the likelihood of negative issues such as behavioral problems, delinquency, crime, smoking, and drug use later in life, and increases future employment, earning potential, and self-sufficiency. A child with a solid foundation becomes part of a solid community and contributes to our society.



Did You Know?

Studies show that children involved in high quality early education programs are more likely to graduate high school, get a job, make a higher income and are less likely to commit a crime than peers that do not participate in these programs.

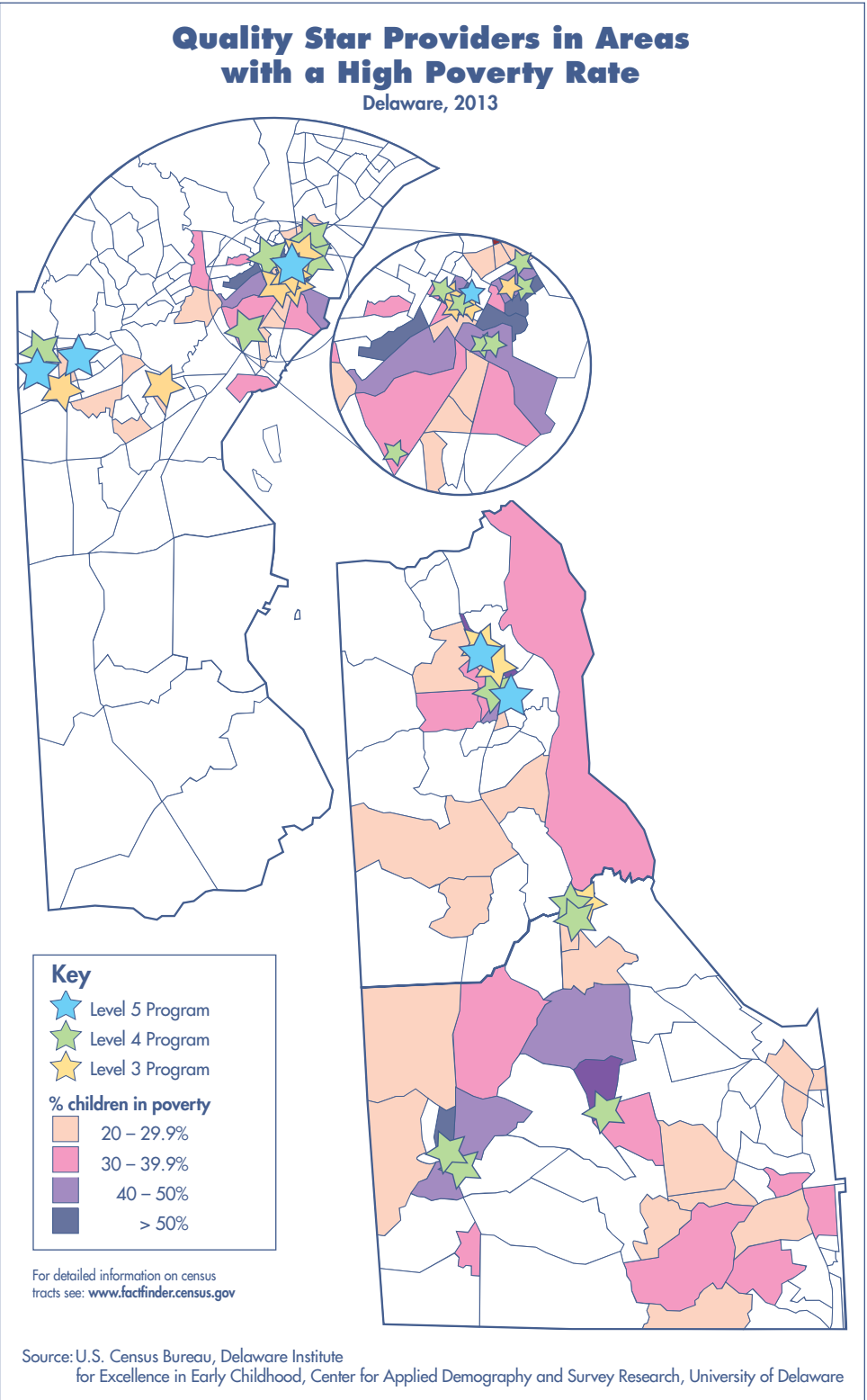
Source: <http://www.childrensdefense.org/library/state-of-americas-children/2014-soac.pdf>



Did You Know?

The cost of childcare can put a financial burden on many families. A 2012 study found that having an infant in a full-time childcare center would cost the average married couple in Delaware 11% of their annual income, and for single mothers this number rises to 33%.

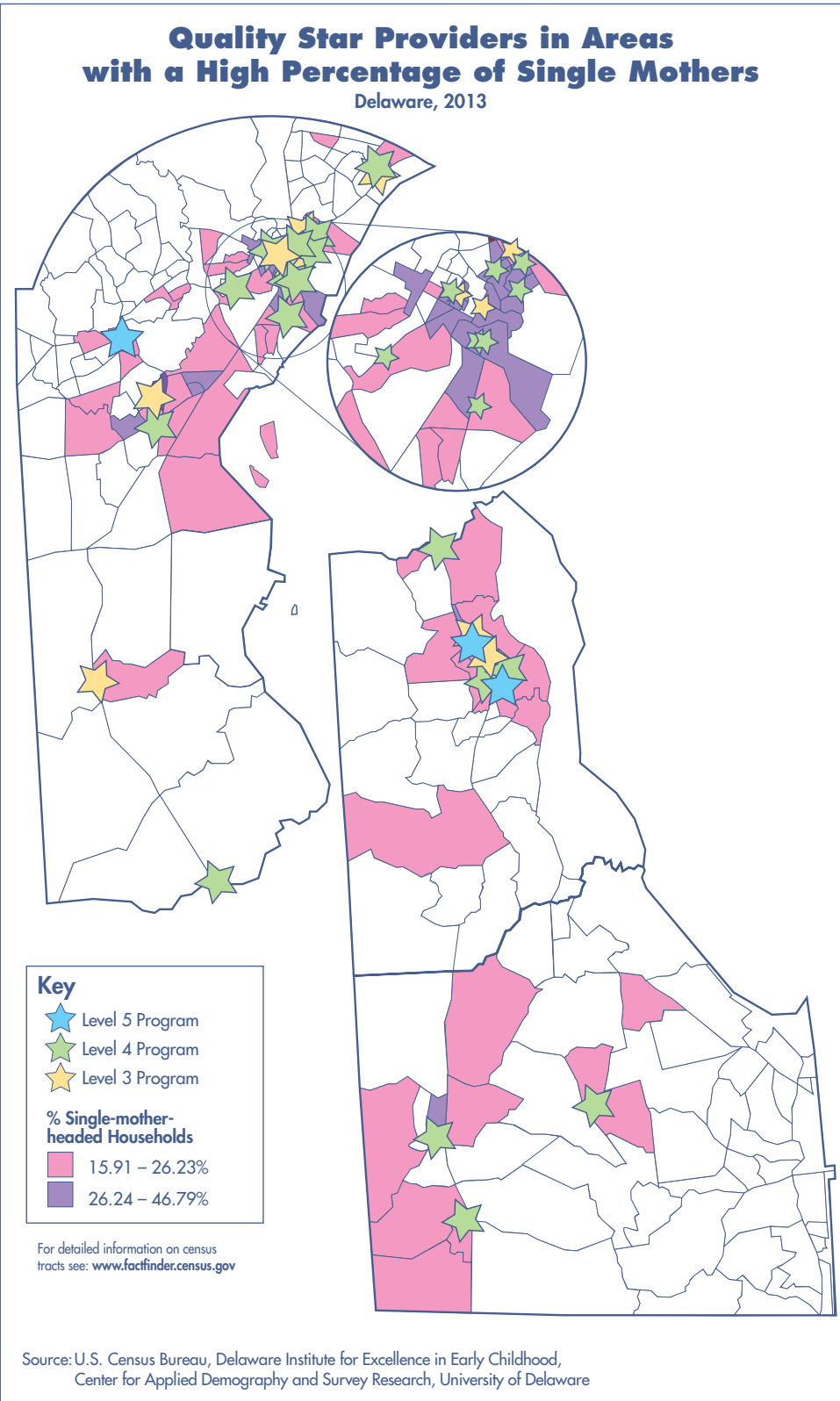
Source: [http://naccrapps.naccrra.org/map/publications/2012/delaware\\_sfs\\_2012\\_preliminary\\_3\\_20\\_12.pdf](http://naccrapps.naccrra.org/map/publications/2012/delaware_sfs_2012_preliminary_3_20_12.pdf)



Delaware Stars for Early Success – Delaware Stars for Early Success is a product of the University of Delaware's Delaware Institute for Excellence in Early Education.



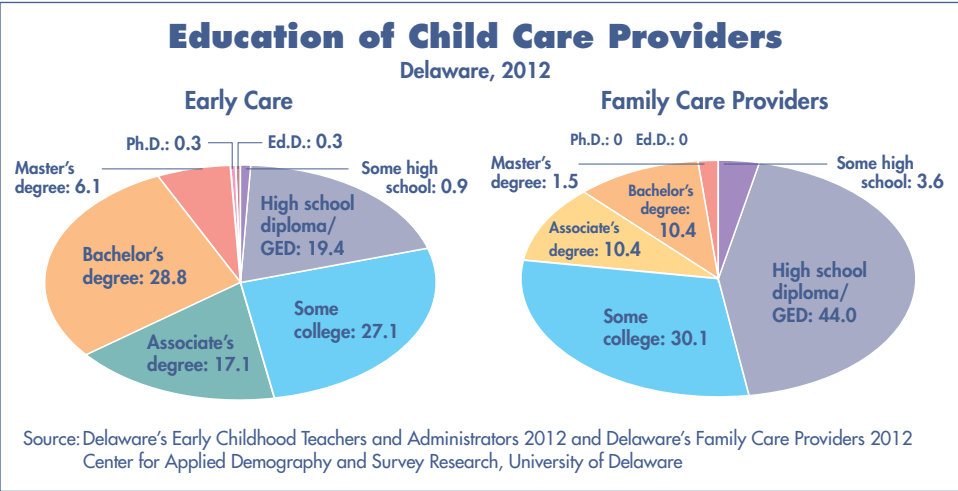
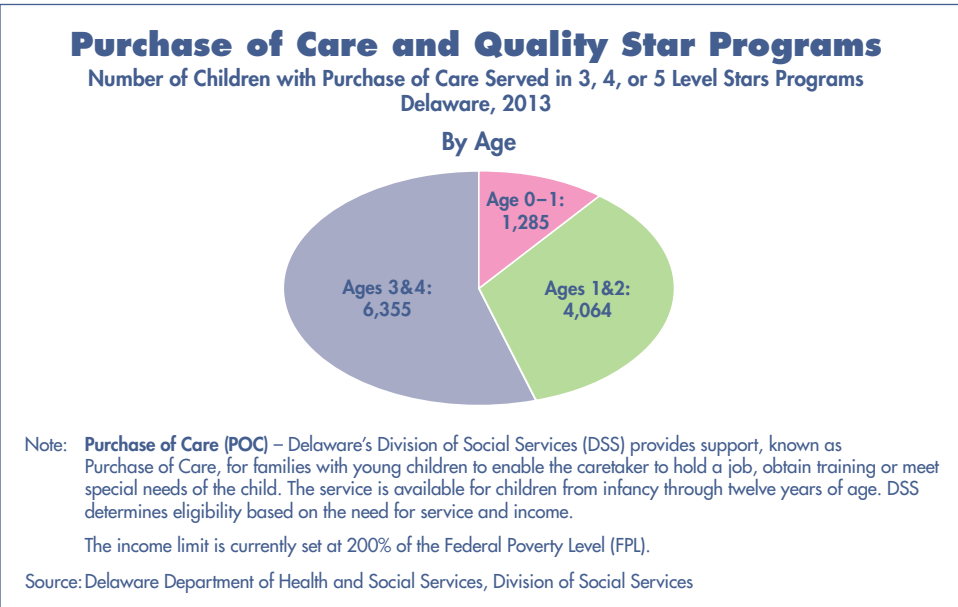




**Did You Know?**

Economic status has a direct effect on whether a child receives child care at a center-based program. Low-income and poor children are more likely to be cared for a relative at home than their peers from higher-income families.

Source: [http://www.childtrends.org/?indicators=child-care#\\_edn7](http://www.childtrends.org/?indicators=child-care#_edn7)



**Did You Know?**

In Delaware, there are three options for child care: family child care, large family child care, and child care centers. The Office of Child Care Licensing offers online resources to parents to choose the appropriate type of child care for their child, and to find licensed care providers in the area. Visit <http://kids.delaware.gov/occl/parents.shtml> for more information.

Source: <http://kids.delaware.gov/occl/parents.shtml>

**Did You Know?**

The Child Care and Development Block Grant program is currently the primary federal grant program that funds child care quality initiatives and provides child care assistance to low-income families. Annually, about 1.45 million children receive assistance from this program in communities nationwide.

Source: [http://usa.childcareaware.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/StateFactSheets\\_intro.pdf](http://usa.childcareaware.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/StateFactSheets_intro.pdf)

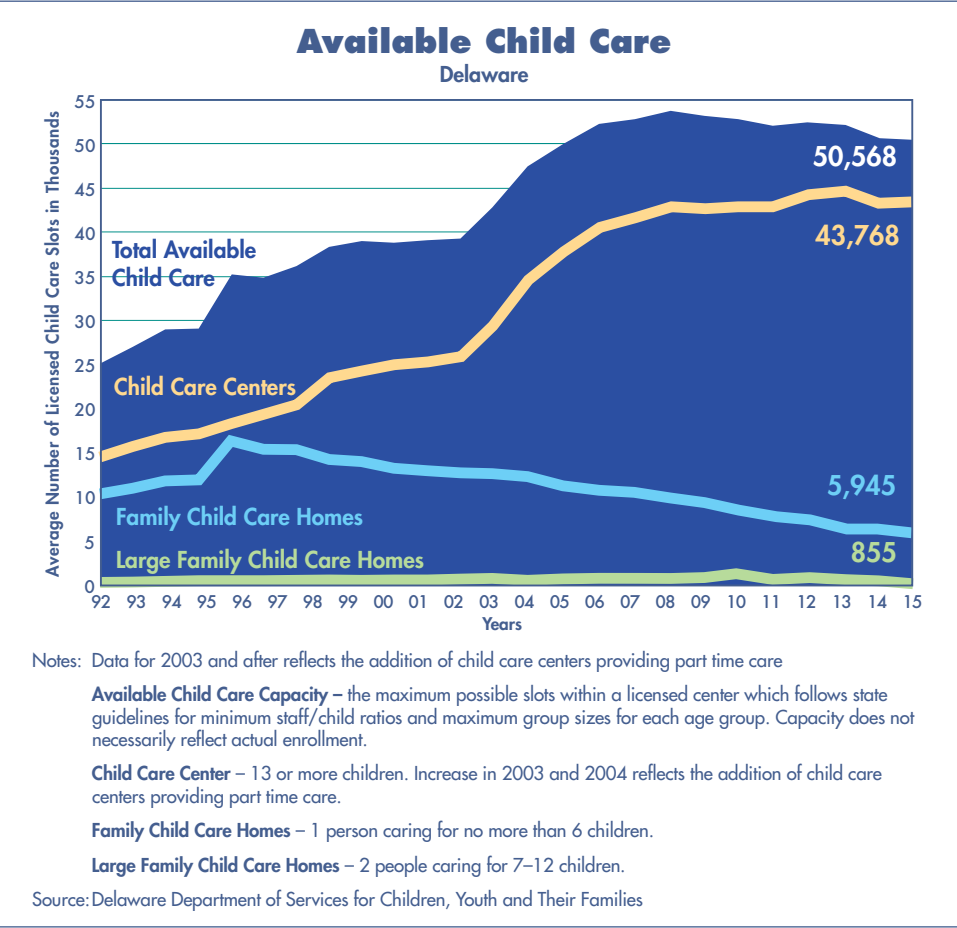
**PUT DATA INTO ACTION**

The Delaware Department of Education administers Delaware Stars for Early Success, a Quality Rating and Improvement System utilized to examine, improve and communicate the level of quality in Delaware’s early care and education system. The goal of the program is to invest in participating programs in order to increase access to high quality care for children across the state of Delaware.

Source: <http://www.delawarestars.udel.edu/>



When we create and replicate high quality programs for children and youth, we can solve problems in early childhood development and show significant long-term improvements for children. The first five years of a child's life are an important time for growth and development, and lay out the foundations for language, academic ability, habits and socio-emotional development. Research shows that access to high quality early care and education programs help young children grow up ready to succeed in school and life. However, there are large gaps in the quality of early care and childhood programs, and not all children receive the maximum benefits from their program. Participating in quality programs decreases the likelihood of issues such as behavioral problems, delinquency, crime, smoking, and drug use later in life. Furthermore, quality early care and childhood programs are shown to lead to positive outcomes such as an increase in employment, earning potential and self-sufficiency. Investing in a system of high quality early care and education programs will benefit both young children and society. Early investments reap dividends as child development translates into economic development later on.



Did You Know?

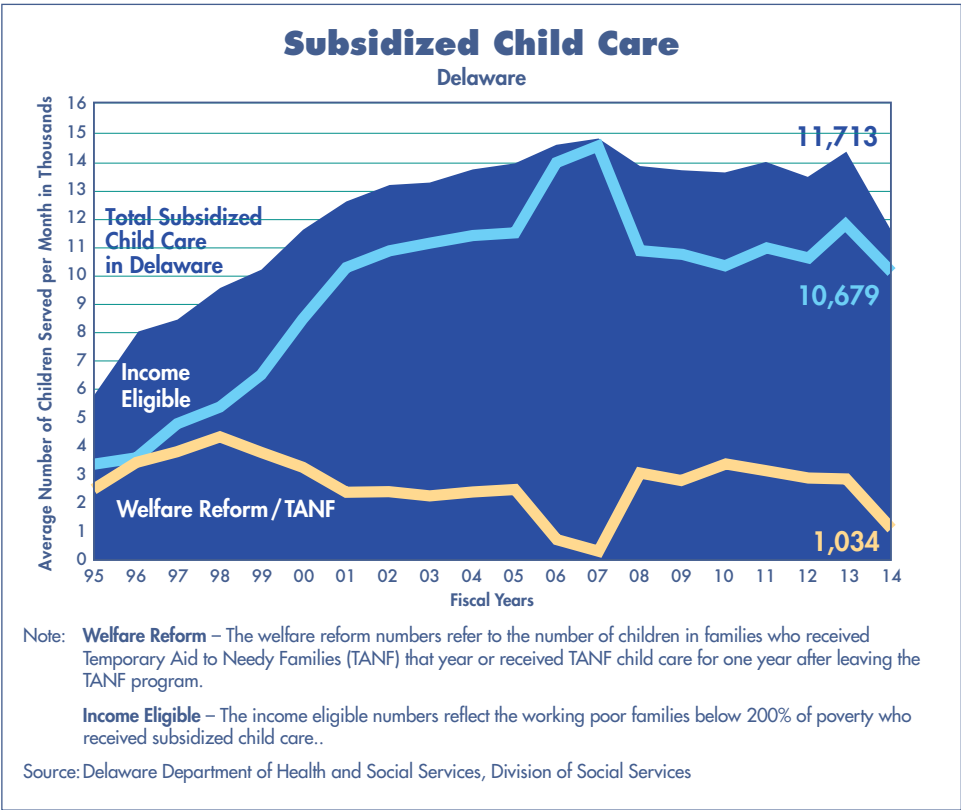
The number of children enrolled in preprimary programs across the United States, including kindergarten, preschool and nursery school programs, has increased in recent years. Between 1990 and 2013, the amount of children between the ages of three and five enrolled in these programs went from 59% to 65%.

Source: <https://nces.ed.gov/fastfacts/display.asp?id=516>

Did You Know?

Each week in the United States, nearly 11 million children younger than the age of five are cared for; on average, 36 hours a week by a child care provider.

Source: [http://usa.childcareaware.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/StateFactSheets\\_intro.pdf](http://usa.childcareaware.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/StateFactSheets_intro.pdf)



Child Care and School Age Programs			
Delaware and Counties, January 2015			
	Total Child Care	School Age Programs	Public Elementary Schools with School Age Child Care
Delaware	1,258	1,103	85
New Castle	755	662	53
Kent/Sussex	503	441	32

Accredited Programs			
Number of Accredited Programs by Accrediting Organization, Delaware and Counties, 2015			
	NAFCC National Association for Family Child Care Providers	NAEYC National Association for the Education of Young Children	NAA National After-School Alliance
Delaware	0	23	0
New Castle	0	21	0
Kent/Sussex	1	2	0

Source: Children and Families First

PUT DATA INTO ACTION

The Delaware Early Childhood Council exists to promote the development of a coordinated and comprehensive early childhood system spanning across children from ages birth to eight. Their goal is to provide the highest quality of childcare services and environment to children and families in the state.

Source: <http://decc.delaware.gov/>

For more information see

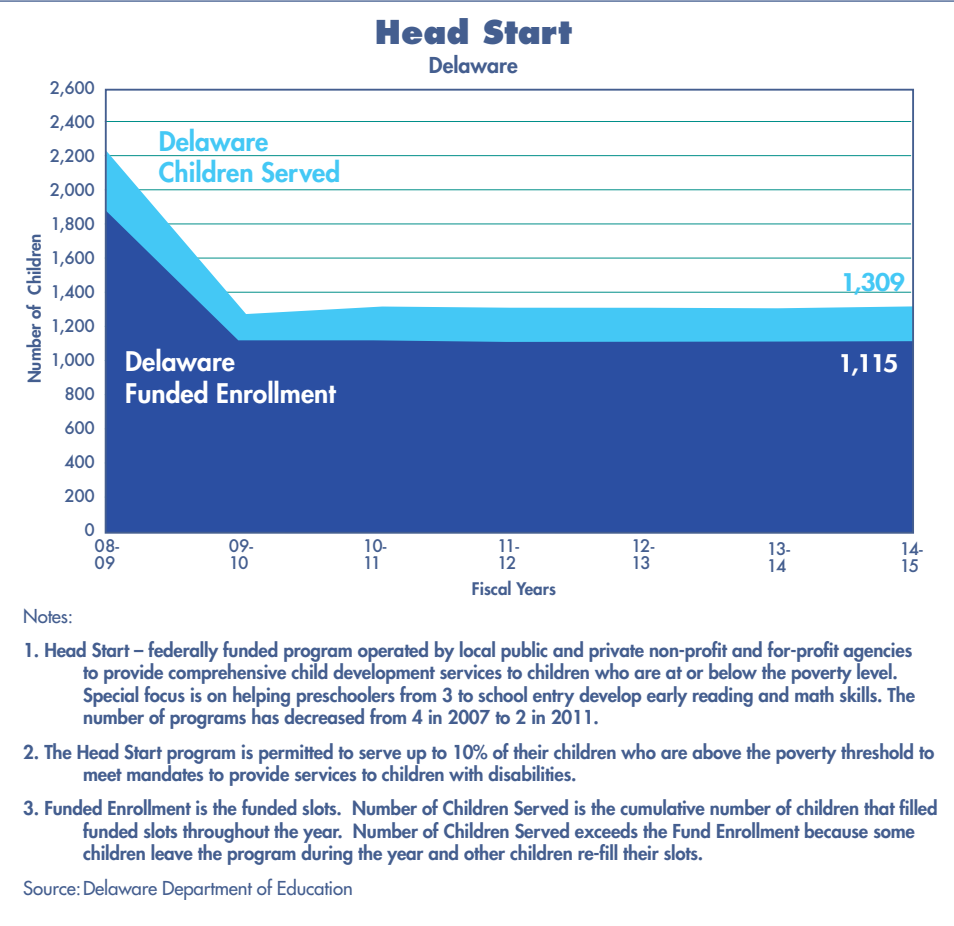
- [www.afterschoolalliance.org](http://www.afterschoolalliance.org)
- [www.afterschool.gov](http://www.afterschool.gov)
- [www.childcareaware.org](http://www.childcareaware.org)
- [www.familiesandwork.org](http://www.familiesandwork.org)
- [www.nncc.org/states/de.html](http://www.nncc.org/states/de.html)





The Head Start program provides comprehensive child development services to economically disadvantaged children and families, with a special focus on helping preschoolers develop the early reading and math skills they need to be successful in their future academic careers. The range of services offered are designed to be responsive to the developmental, ethnic, cultural, and linguistic experience for children and their families.

Head Start and partnering organizations promote school readiness by enhancing the social and cognitive development of children through the provision of educational, health, nutritional, social and other services. Head Start focuses on the child's overall development, and a hallmark of this program is its emphasis on engaging parents in the many activities that support their child development.



Did You Know?

Head Start serves children with a wide variety of disadvantages and needs. In 2014, Delaware Head Start served 47 homeless children, 157 children with disabilities and 338 children from families receiving family services.

Source: [https://www.nhsa.org/files/resources/delaware\\_fact\\_sheet.pdf](https://www.nhsa.org/files/resources/delaware_fact_sheet.pdf)

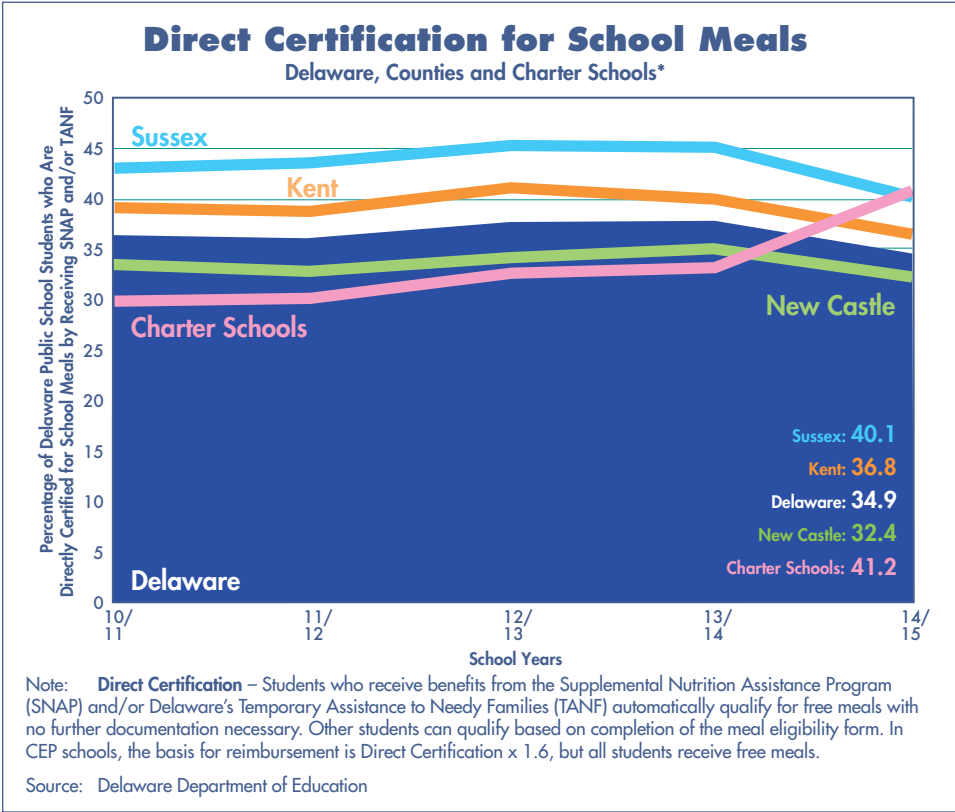
Did You Know?

Research on Head Start has shown that families participating in the program are more likely to invest time in doing literacy activities with their children, both during the time of enrollment and for years after the children have graduated from the program.

Source: [https://www.nhsa.org/files/resources/delaware\\_fact\\_sheet.pdf](https://www.nhsa.org/files/resources/delaware_fact_sheet.pdf)



A healthy diet is essential to the daily function for all people, especially the academic achievement of young people. For this reason, nutritious meals are now considered an integral part of a good education. When children are hungry, they cannot learn or grow at their highest potential. The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) is a federally assisted meal program that operates in public and nonprofit private schools and residential child care institutions to provide nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches to children each school day. In the 2014/15 school year, a new lunch option was made available to Delaware schools participating in the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs called the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP). The CEP was enacted as part of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act 2010 and provides universal meal service to students in school districts with at least 40 percentage of students who are directly certified for free meals from July 1 - April 1. Programs like this- that support child development by ensuring that all children are well nourished- are a critical component in raising healthy, strong and smart children.



**Did You Know?** Healthy breakfast and lunches allow students to perform better in school throughout the day. The USDA encourages the schools who are deemed eligible for CEP to consider applying to the program because there are a multitude of benefits regarding the new free lunch and breakfast program.

1. All students receive free and nutritious meals, with less stigma associated with the program.

2. There is no household application process, and therefore less worries for parents.
3. School staff and administration have less paperwork to deal with, which allows them to provide streamlined meal services to their students.

Source: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/cn/CEPfactsheet.pdf>

Did You Know?

Schools typically send home the the NSLP application for their free meal program at the beginning of every school year. However, eligible parents can apply at any time due to changes in circumstances. You can find out how to apply here:

Source: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/school-meals/applying-free-and-reduced-price-school-meals>

Did You Know?

Research shows there are many benefits for students who eat a healthy breakfast before school like improved math and reading scores, and improved speed and memory in cognitive tests. Also compared to students who do not eat breakfast or eat breakfast at home, students who are given breakfast at school are

1. Less likely to be overweight
2. Have better nutrition
3. Eat more fruits and drink more milk
4. Consume a wider variety of foods

Source: <http://frac.org/federal-foodnutrition-programs/school-breakfast-program/>

For more information see [www.feedingchildrenbetter.org](http://www.feedingchildrenbetter.org) [www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/lunch/](http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/lunch/)

**PUT DATA INTO ACTION**

In a study by Damon E. Jones, PhD that followed 700 children starting from kindergarten to age 25, the researchers found that students who scored the highest on social-emotional skills, such as sharing, listening, and helpful behaviors, had more positive outcomes later in life. Some of these outcomes were more likely to be an employed college graduate, have no drug or alcohol abuse problems, and have no police record.

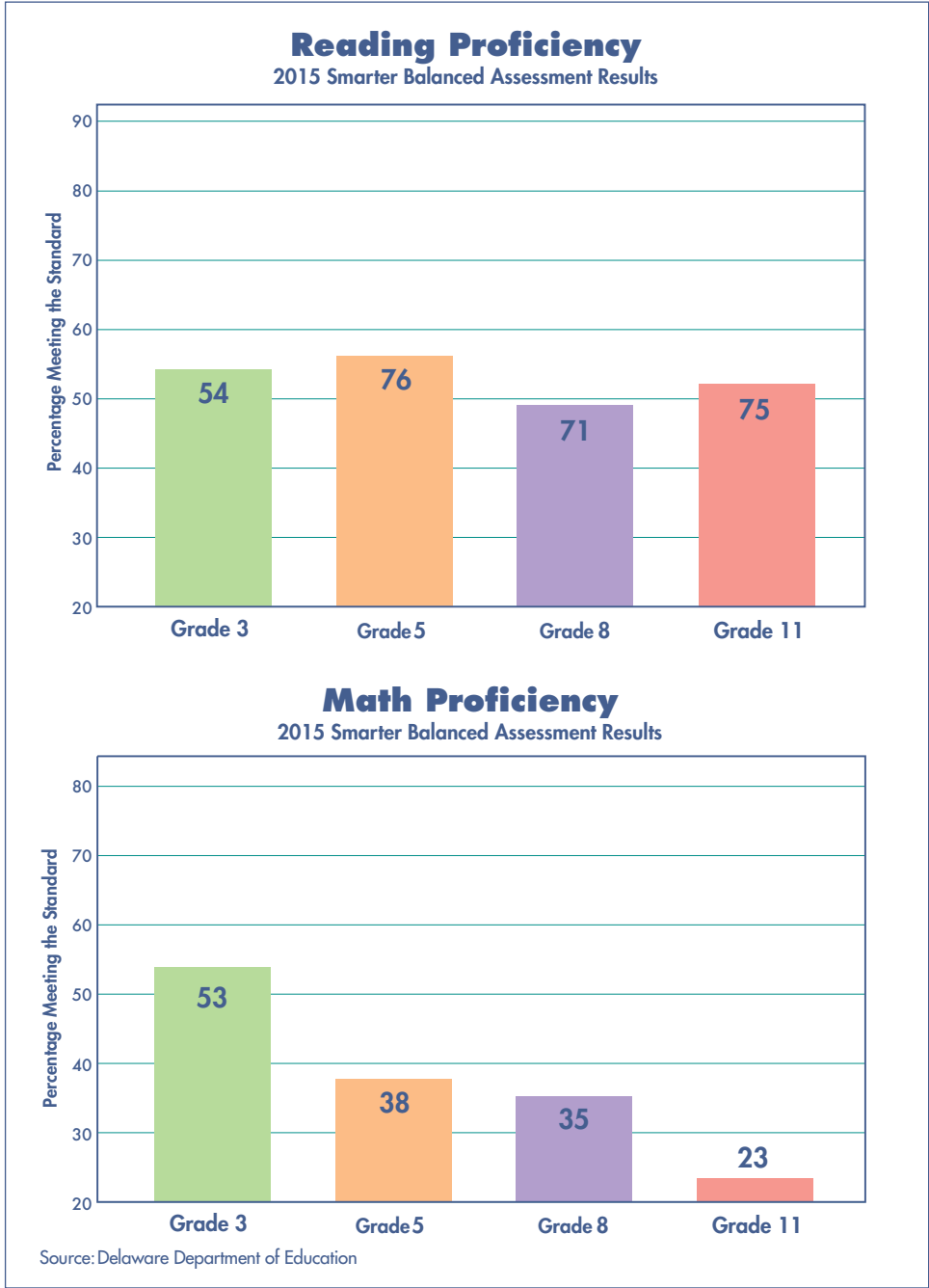
Source: <http://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/pdf/10.2105/AJPH.2015.302630>

For more information see [www.nhsa.org](http://www.nhsa.org)



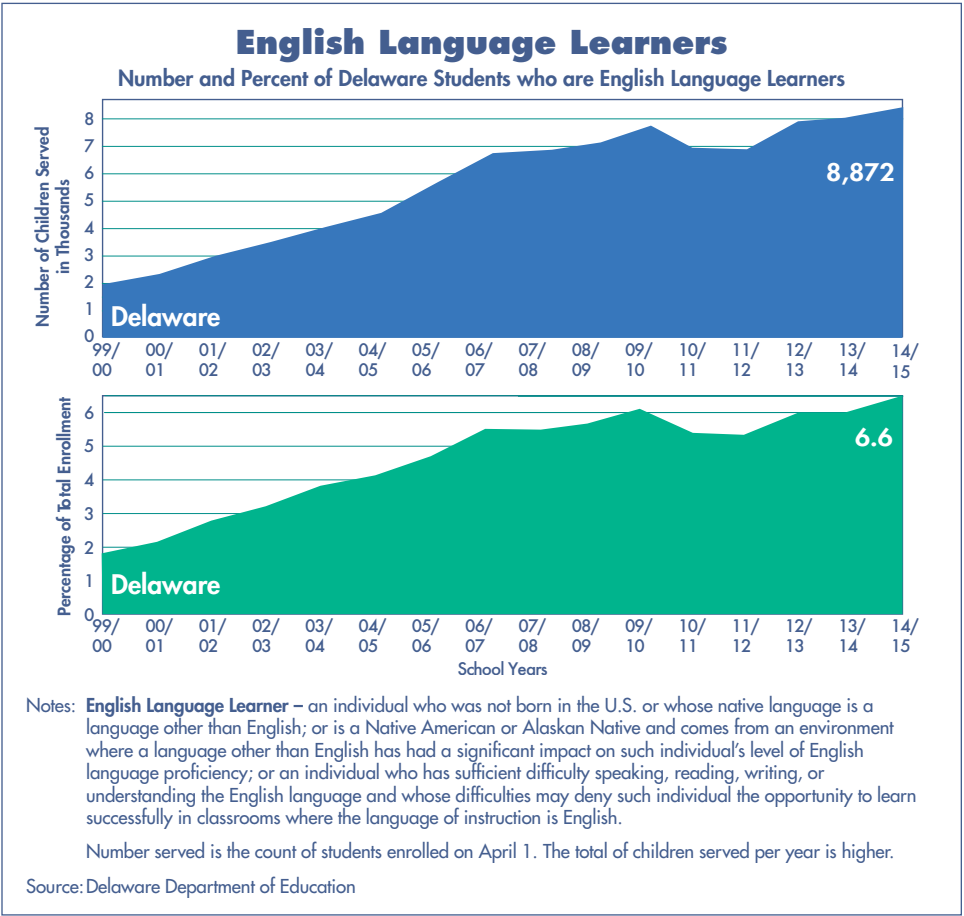
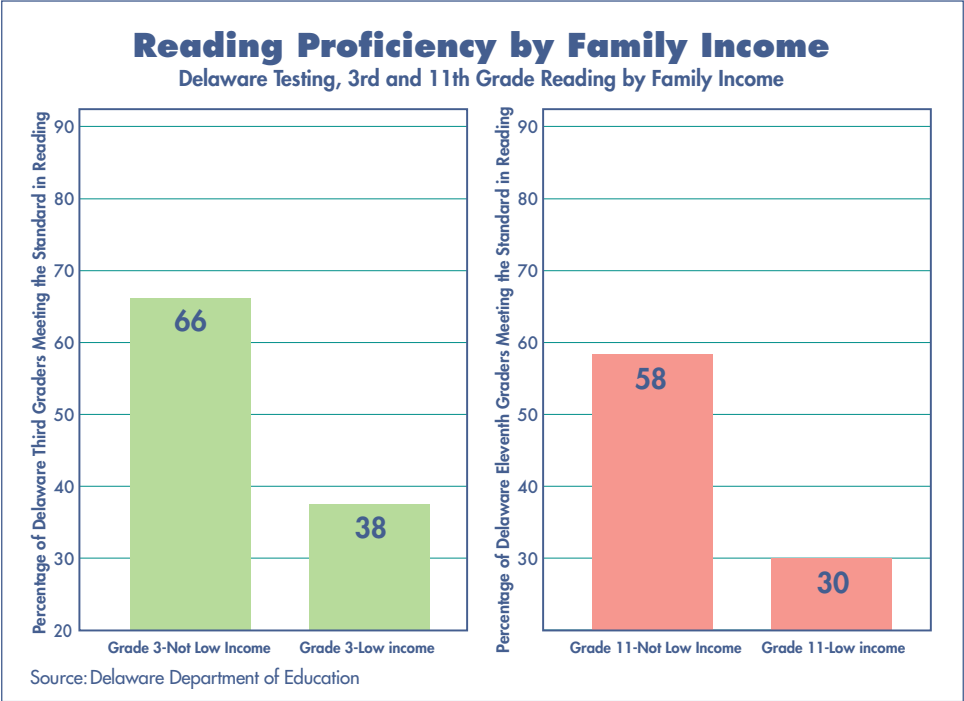


We need to be sure that future leaders have the skills required to tackle the problems of tomorrow. Future success in life is directly related to a person’s breadth of knowledge and ability to think, learn, and communicate. Education plays a primary role in equipping young people with the necessary skills, knowledge, and experiences for achievement. Students have to know how to use information the way cooks use ingredients. This involves selecting, evaluating and combining the ingredients in a hands-on, exploratory way. School testing programs, such as math and reading assessments, are measures of a student’s academic achievement. Just as we need many different gauges, windows and mirrors as drivers, education needs a dashboard approach to assessment to provide multiple ways of monitoring and improving.



In the 2014-15 school year, Delaware’s assessment program was renamed the Delaware System of Student Assessments (DeSSA). DeSSA assessments include Smarter English Language Arts/Literacy (ELA) and Mathematics assessments. The Smarter assessments are designed to measure the progress of Delaware students in ELA/Literacy and Mathematics standards in grades 3-8, and 11.

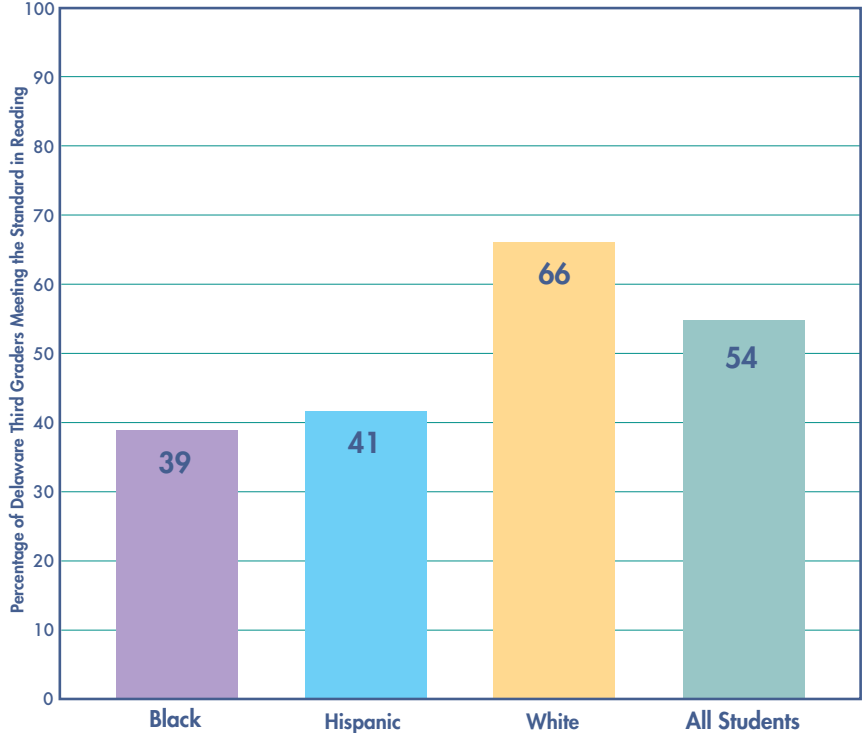
Because the performance measure has changed, the first year of data should be viewed as a baseline year.



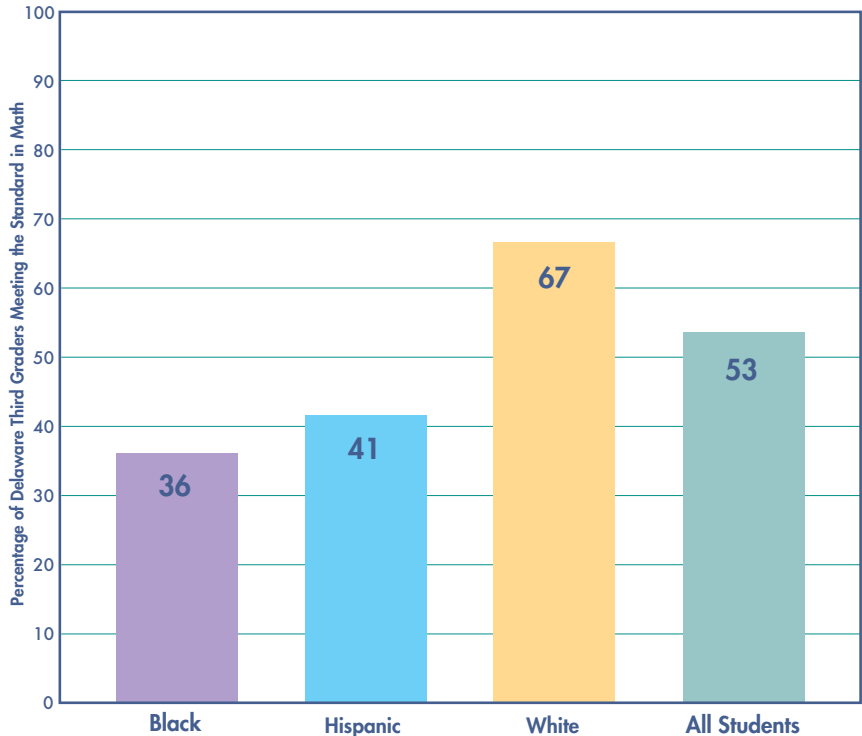




**Grade 3  
Reading Proficiency by Race/Ethnicity**  
2015 Smarter Balanced Assessment Results



**Grade 3  
Math Proficiency by Race/Ethnicity**  
2015 Smarter Balanced Assessment Results



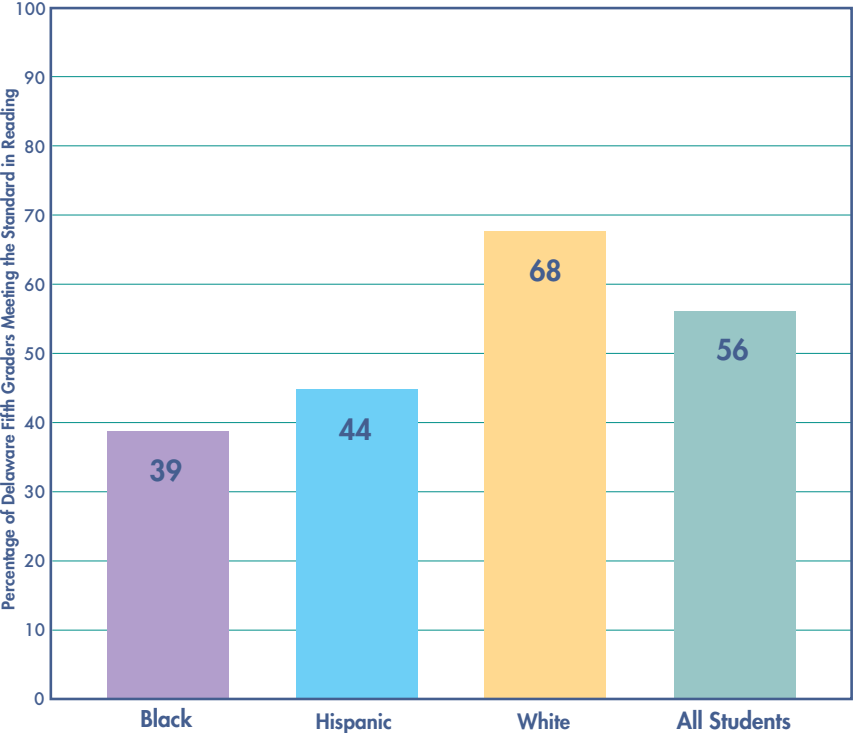
Notes: "All" includes Native American and Asian.  
Source: Delaware Department of Education

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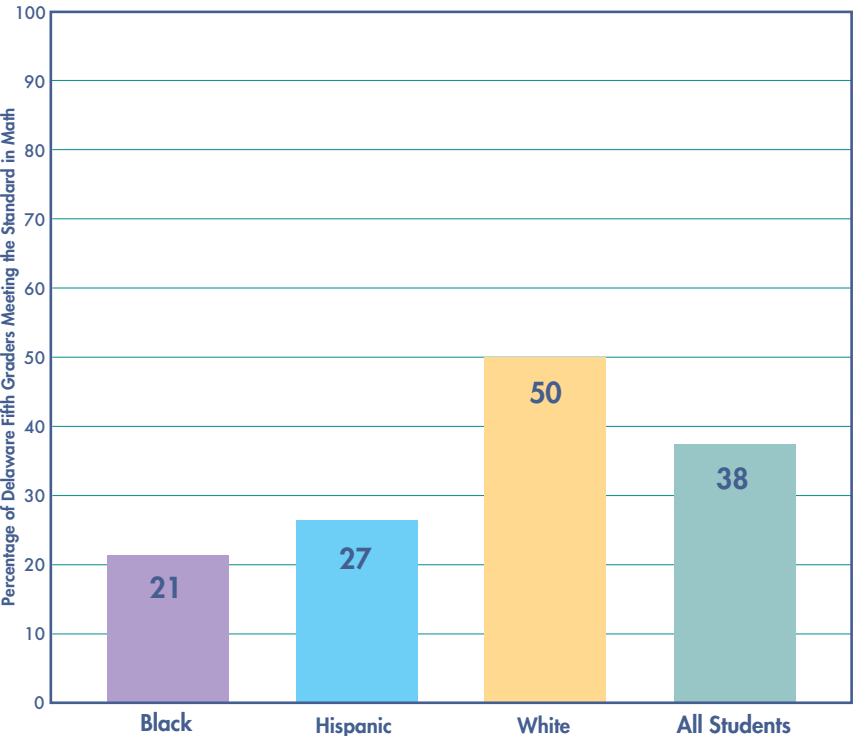
Because the performance measure has changed, the first year of data should be viewed as a baseline year.



**Grade 5  
Reading Proficiency by Race/Ethnicity**  
2015 Smarter Balanced Assessment Results



**Grade 5  
Math Proficiency by Race/Ethnicity**  
2015 Smarter Balanced Assessment Results



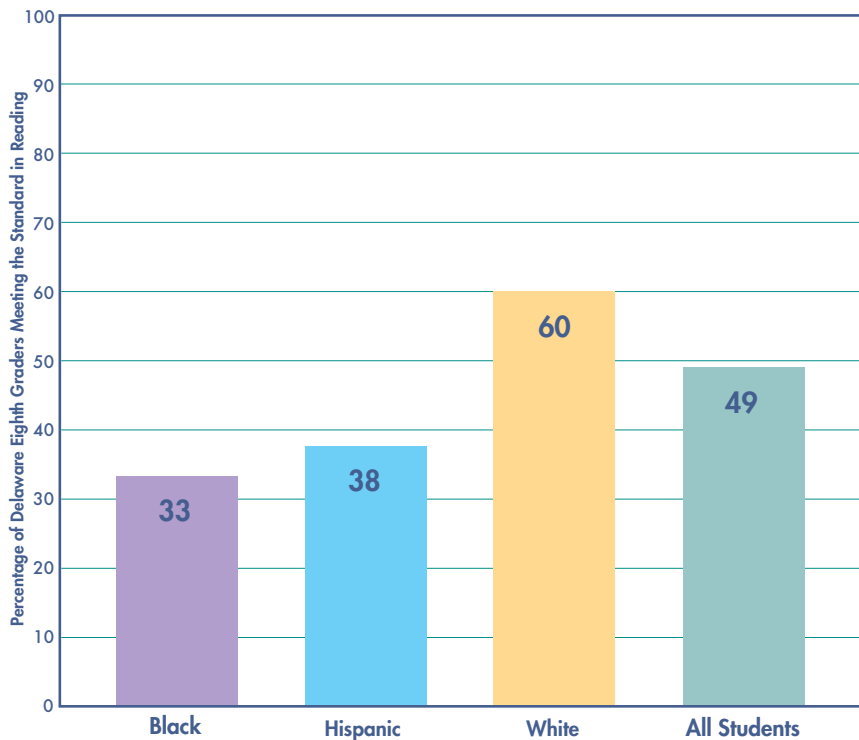
Notes: "All" includes Native American and Asian.  
Source: Delaware Department of Education

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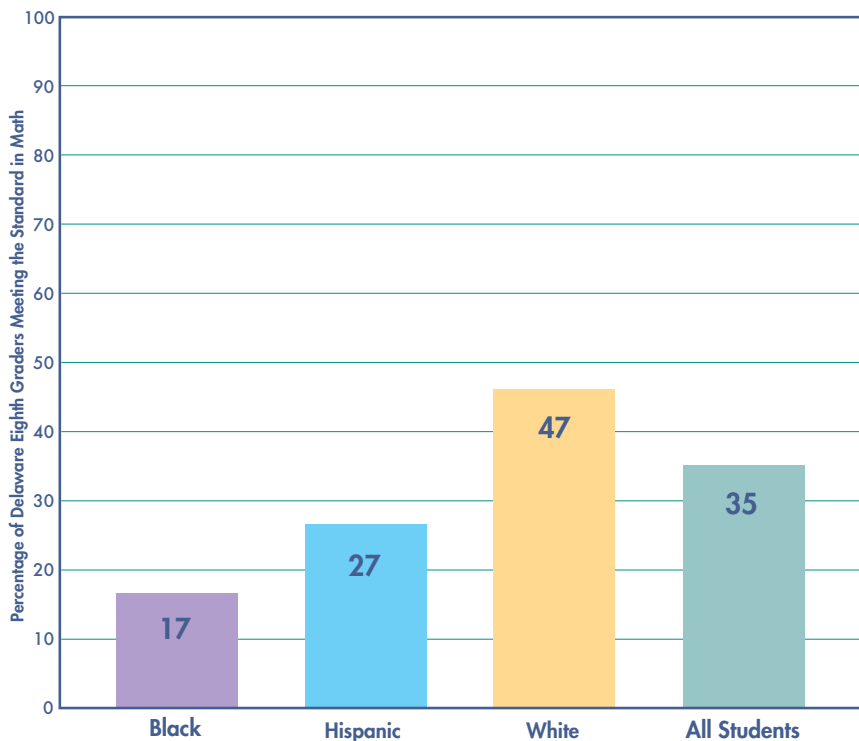
Because the performance measure has changed, the first year of data should be viewed as a baseline year.



**Grade 8  
Reading Proficiency by Race/Ethnicity**  
2015 Smarter Balanced Assessment Results



**Grade 8  
Math Proficiency by Race/Ethnicity**  
2015 Smarter Balanced Assessment Results



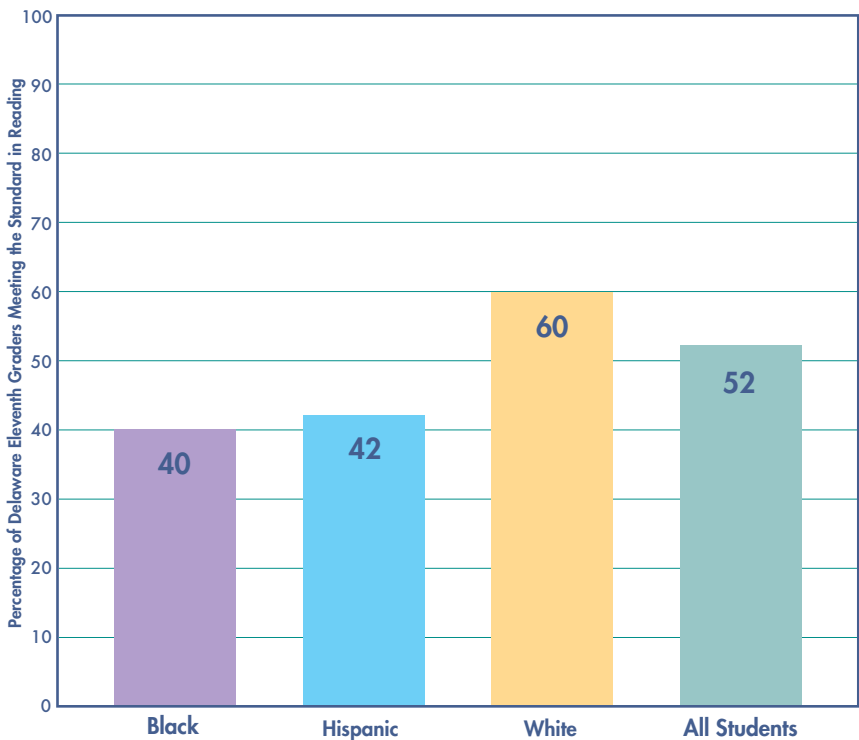
Notes: "All" includes Native American and Asian.  
Source: Delaware Department of Education

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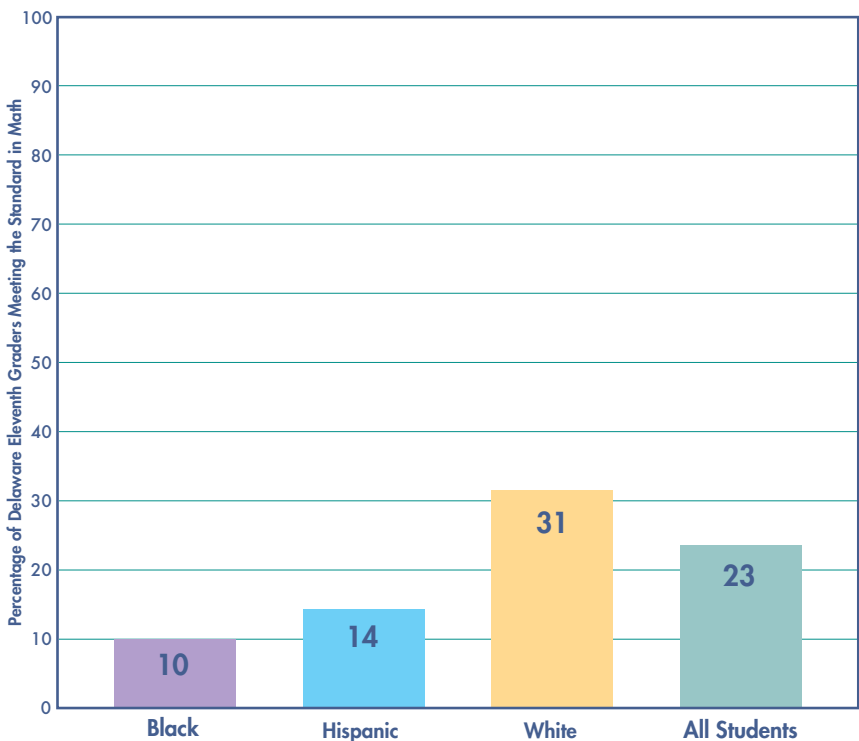
Because the performance measure has changed, the first year of data should be viewed as a baseline year.



**Grade 11  
Reading Proficiency by Race/Ethnicity**  
2015 Smarter Balanced Assessment Results



**Grade 11  
Math Proficiency by Race/Ethnicity**  
2015 Smarter Balanced Assessment Results



Notes: "All" includes Native American and Asian.  
Source: Delaware Department of Education

In the 2014-15 school year, Delaware's assessment program was renamed the Delaware System of Student Assessments (DeSSA). DeSSA assessments include Smarter English Language Arts/Literacy (ELA) and Mathematics assessments. The Smarter assessments are designed to measure the progress of Delaware students in ELA/Literacy and Mathematics standards in grades 3-8, and 11.

Because the performance measure has changed, the first year of data should be viewed as a baseline year.





Did You Know?

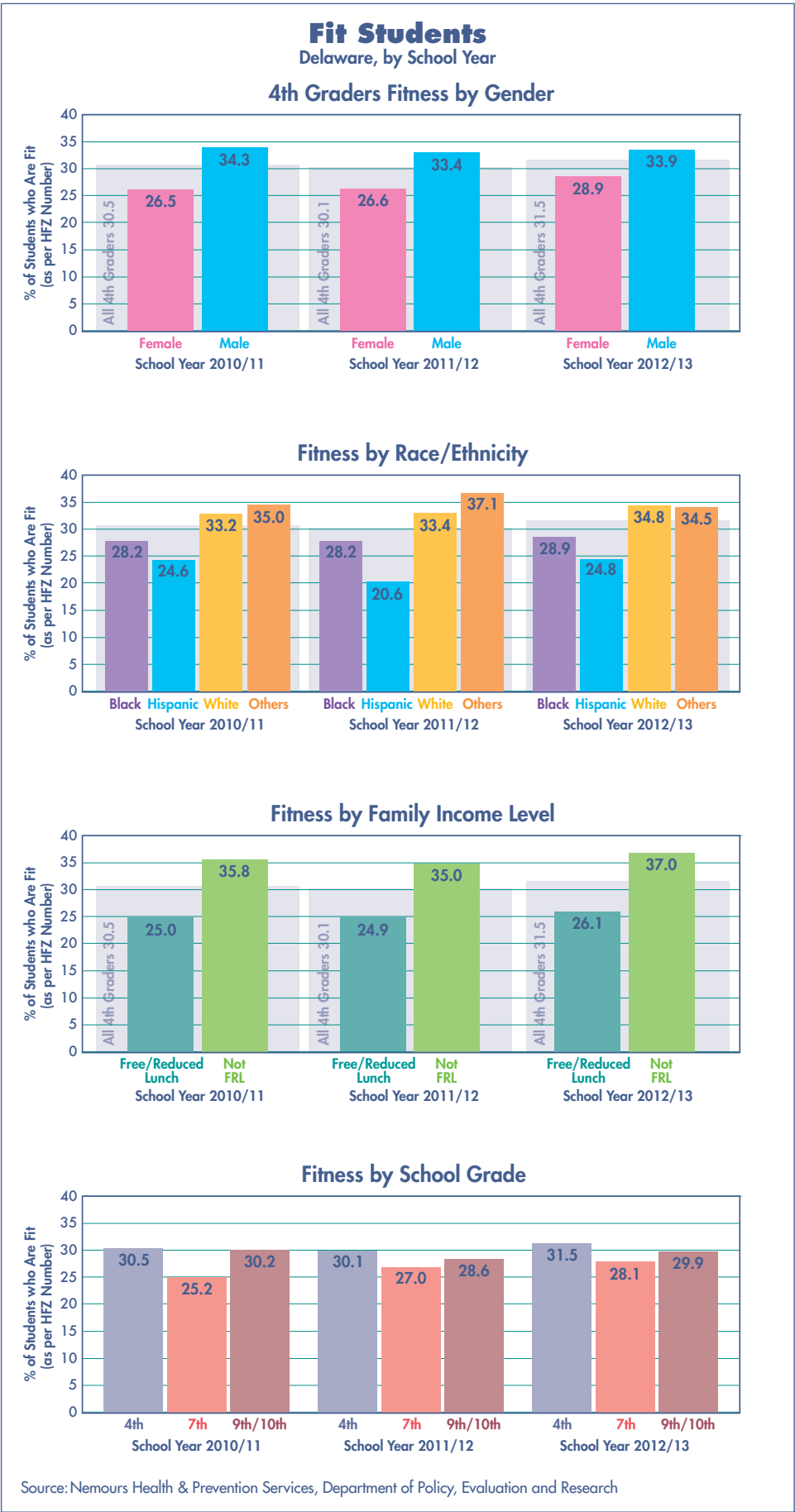
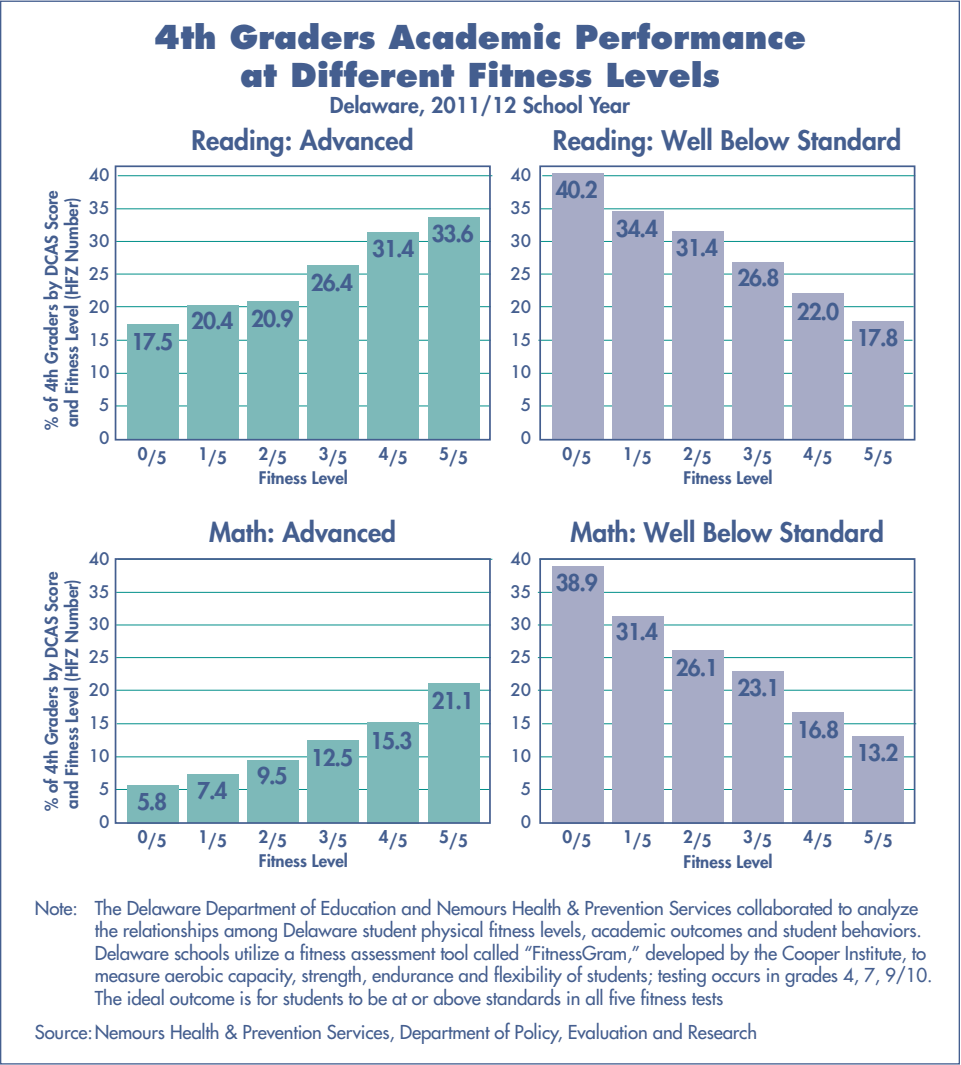
Regular exercise among children and youth has a variety of positive impacts on overall health, including:

- Maintaining healthy bones and muscles
- Reducing risk obesity and chronic diseases such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease
- Promoting psychological well-being by reducing negative feelings of anxiety and depression

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyschools/physicalactivity/facts.htm>

Where children live, play and go to school - or their food and fitness environment - has a large impact on whether they end up healthy or not. When children do not have access to a healthy environment, their health and quality of life are impaired. When we improve the food and fitness environment of a place, the health of the children who live there improves as well. Regular physical activity is a critical component of a child's overall health and well-being. Participating in regular activity helps improve overall health and fitness, and well as reduces risk for chronic disease. This can have immense implications for students, as newly implemented research has determined that there is a high correlation between physical fitness and academic success.

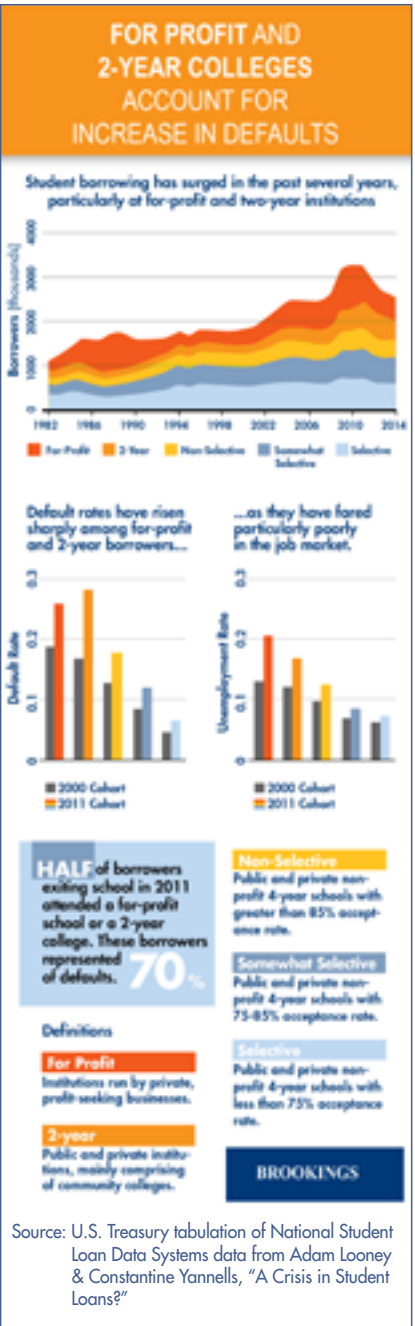
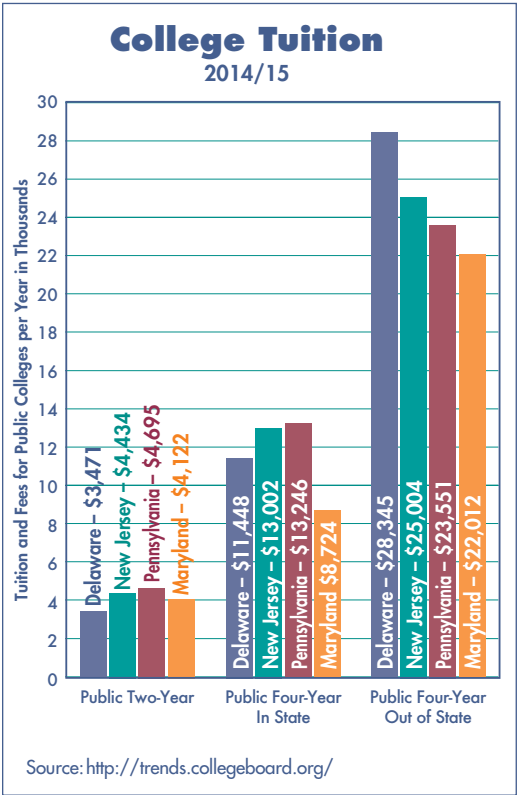
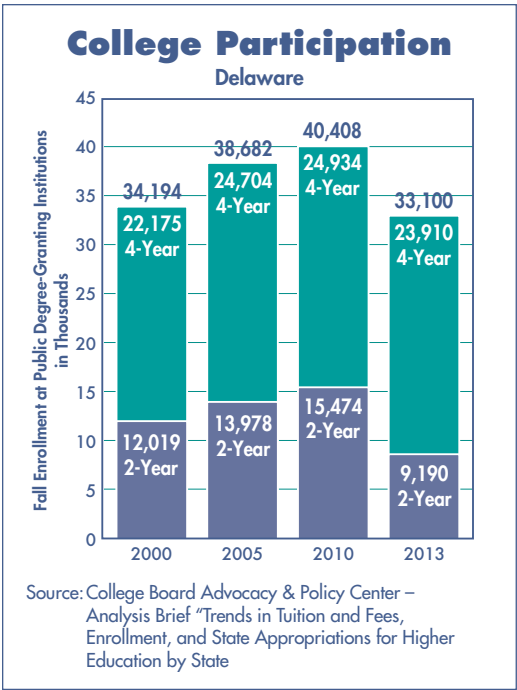
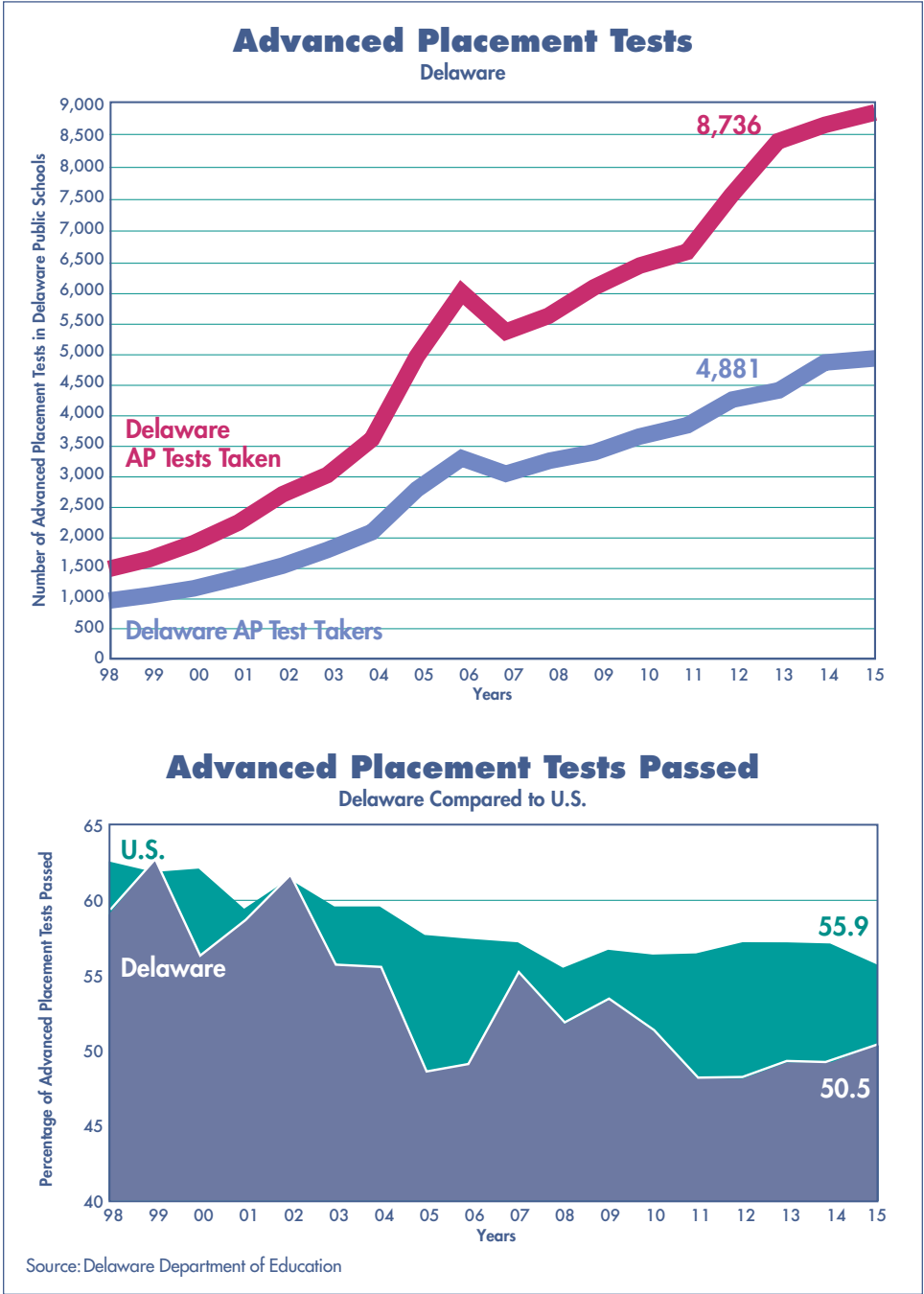
The Delaware Department of Education and Nemours Health & Prevention Services collaborated to analyze the relationships among Delaware student physical fitness levels, academic outcomes and student behaviors. Delaware schools utilize a fitness assessment tool called "FitnessGram," developed by the Cooper Institute, to measure aerobic capacity, strength, endurance and flexibility of students. Testing occurs in grades 4, 7, and 9/10, and the ideal outcome is for students to be at or above standards in all five fitness tests.





Learning is like pollination, with ideas. Learners need access to a lot of pollination points in order to engage their attention and grow their motivation. The Advanced Placement (AP) Program gives students across the country the opportunity to discover knowledge and explore new subjects that might otherwise remain uncharted in high school curriculums. Based on a cooperative educational effort between secondary schools and colleges and universities across the U.S., the AP Program enables students to earn credit or advanced standing at many of the nation's colleges and universities by taking college-level courses in a high-school setting.

To participate in the program, students are only required to possess a strong curiosity for the subject they plan to study and the willingness to work hard. The AP program allows students to explore subjects in greater depth and broaden their intellectual horizons, preparing students for the rigor of college courses and enabling them to show their commitment to academic excellence.



Did You Know?

Taking AP classes can have a favorable impact on a student's college admission decisions. 82% of selective colleges and universities reported that having AP experience has a positive impact on admissions, and 31% of colleges and universities consider a student's prior AP experience when making scholarship decisions.

Source: <https://professionals.collegeboard.com/profdownload/ap-exam-promo-flyer-2009.pdf>

Did You Know?

Student debt is a growing problem in the United States. According to the Institute for College Access and Success, Delaware's class of 2013 had an average debt of \$32,571 upon graduation, the second highest amount nationwide.

Source: <http://ticas.org/sites/default/files/legacy/fckfiles/pub/classof2013.pdf>

For more information see [www.collegeboard.org](http://www.collegeboard.org)

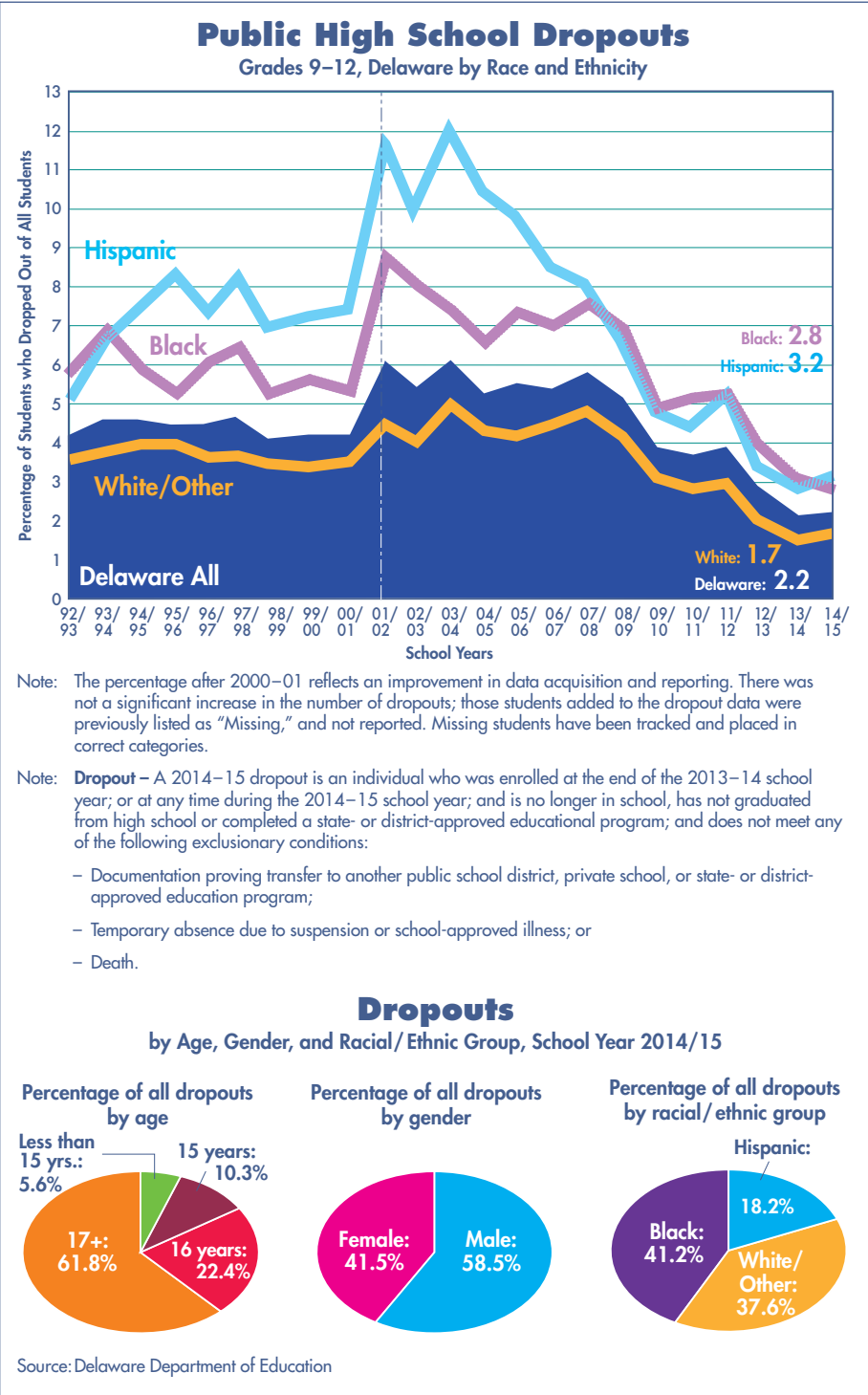
**PUT DATA INTO ACTION** In a recent study by the Harvard Strategic Data Project, the researchers found that about 18% of college-ready students in Delaware do not apply to any form of higher education. To combat this, Governor Jack Markell proclaimed November to be College Application Month (CAM). The Delaware Higher Education Office and the Institute for Public Administration at the University of Delaware are working together in providing volunteers and other assistance for the Public and Charter schools in Delaware to encourage their students to apply to higher education.

Source: <http://www.delawaregoestocollege.org/getting-zero>



# High School Dropouts

We need the talents and contributions of all learners to be available to our communities. A student's graduation from high school is a direct predictor of future success, and dropping out of school can have immense costs for both the student and the community at large. Young high school dropouts are significantly more likely to face adverse outcomes such as unemployment, living in poverty, receiving public assistance, spending time in prison and being unhealthy. Dropping out of high school is also a cyclical process that affects future generations, as high school dropouts are at a higher risk of becoming single parents with children who drop out of high school themselves. As workplaces become progressively dependent on technology, dropouts will have an increasingly difficult time competing in the labor force, compounding negative effects that are felt across entire communities. Which means we must find innovative solutions for keeping students engaged in education. The changes we need to make to our education system are like remodeling a valuable by outdated house - keeping what works and updating what doesn't - to make it more functional for today's needs.

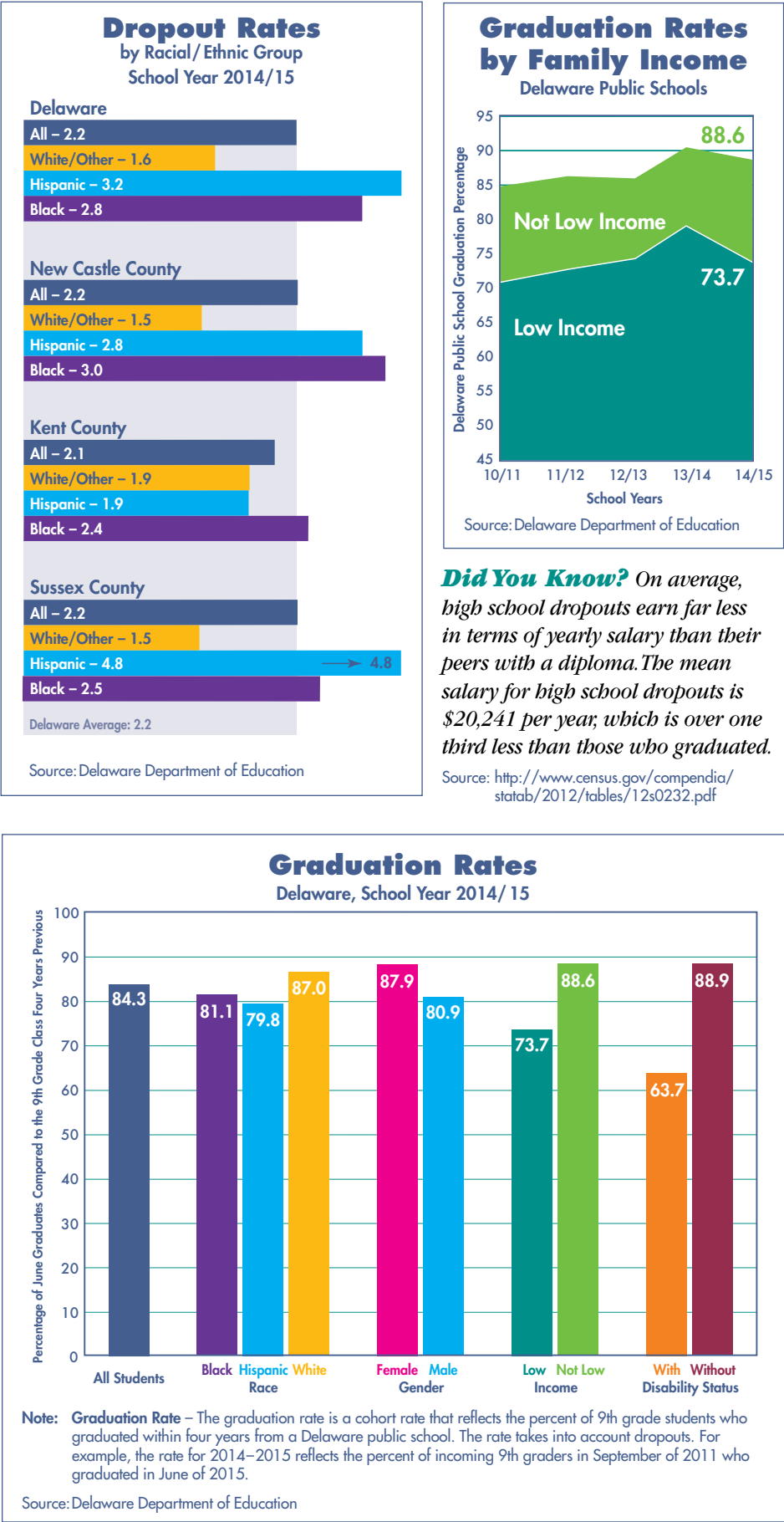


## Did You Know?

In the 2013 to 2014 school year, the state of Delaware had a 2.1% dropout rate for grades 9 through 12, which is the lowest dropout rate since data was first collected in 1984.

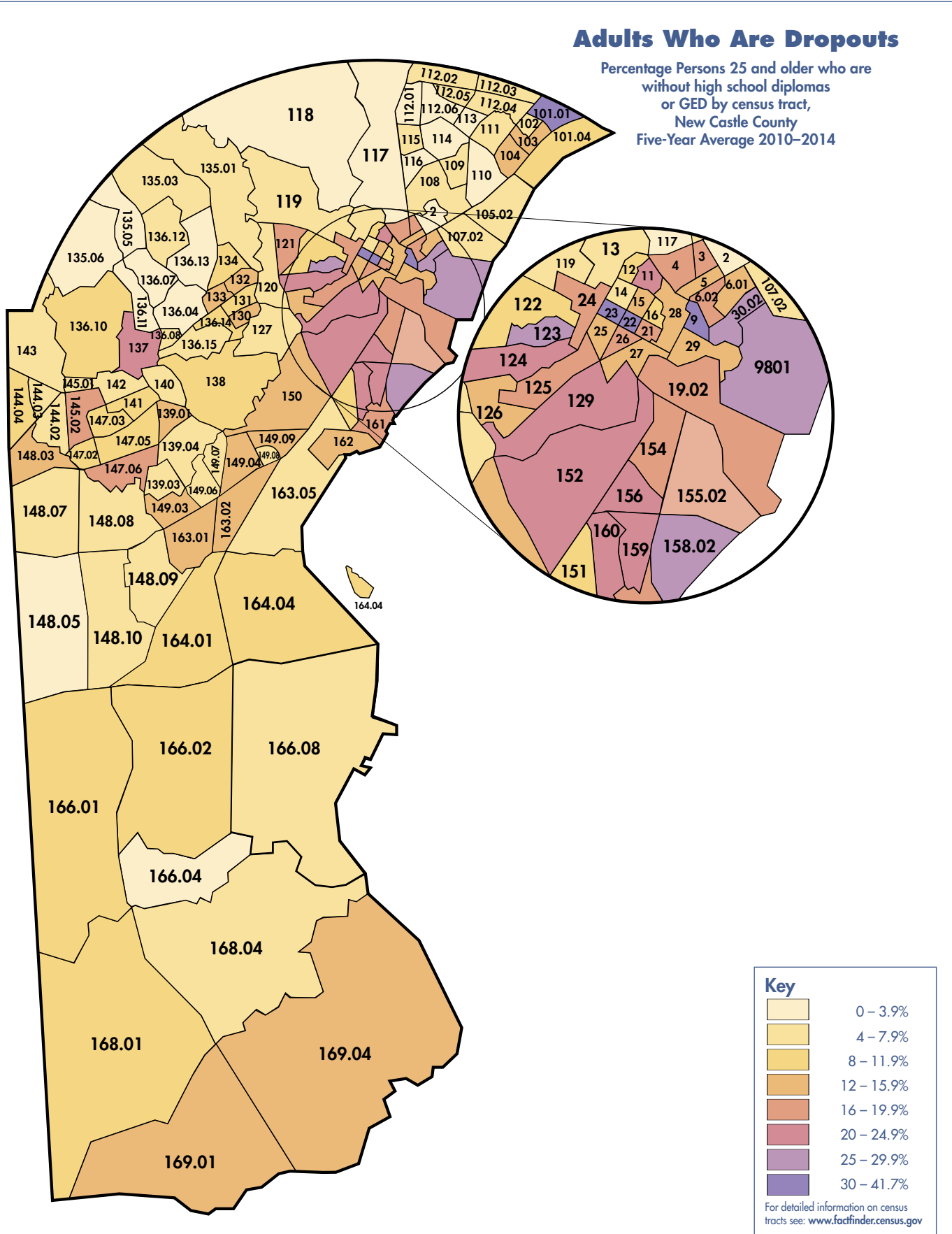
Source: <http://www.doe.k12.de.us/cms/lib09/DE01922744/Centricity/Domain/167/2013-2014%20Dropout%20Report.pdf>

# High School Dropouts

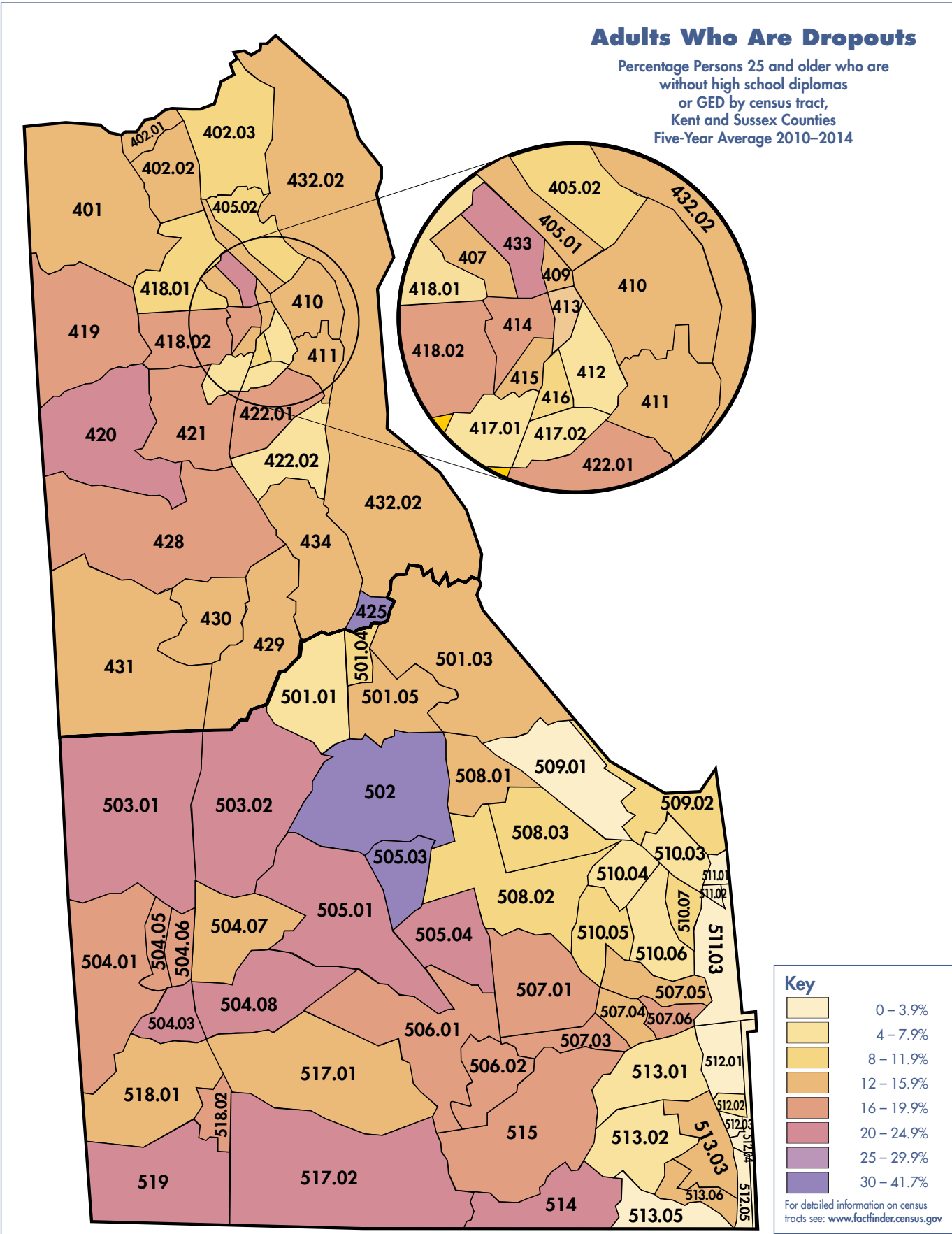


For more information see  
[www.dropoutprevention.org](http://www.dropoutprevention.org)  
[www.jobcorps.doleta.gov](http://www.jobcorps.doleta.gov)





Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey



# Expulsions and Suspensions

# Education

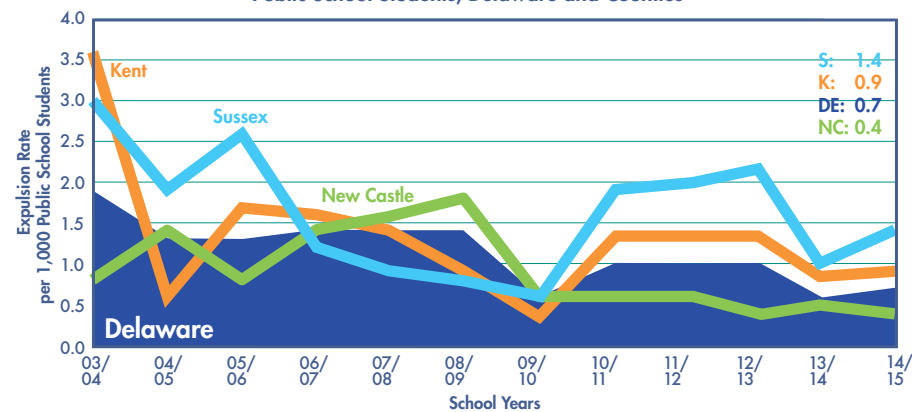


## Expulsions and Suspensions

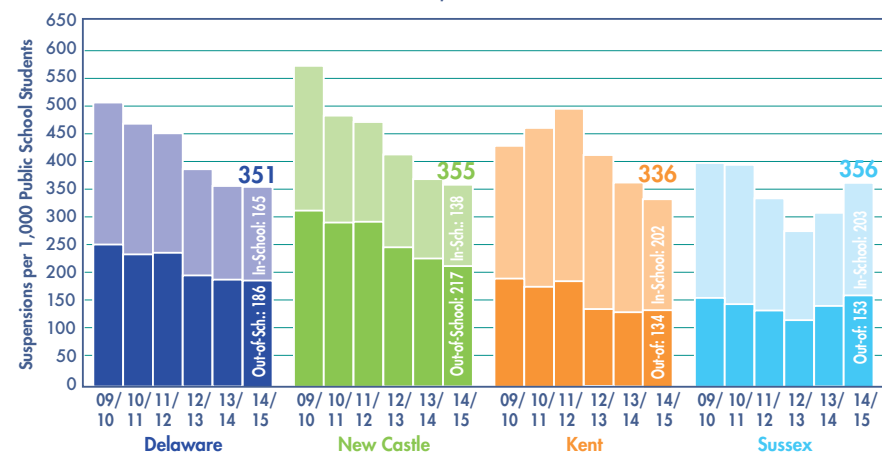
County	Delaware Public Schools, 2014/15 School Year Enrollment	Number of Expulsions	Number of Suspensions*		
			Out-of-School	In-School	Total
Delaware	134,932	94	25,057	22,257	47,314
New Castle	78008	31	16918	10731	27649
Kent	30527	27	4094	6169	10263
Sussex	26397	36	4045	5357	9402

\*Suspensions are total number of suspensions, not students suspended. A student may have multiple suspensions.  
Note: Most frequent infractions resulting in Suspensions were Defiance of School Authority, Fighting, General Disruption. Most frequent infractions resulting in Expulsion were Drug Use or Possession, Assault/Battery.

## Expulsion Rates Public School Students, Delaware and Counties



## Suspension Rates Public School Students, Delaware and Counties



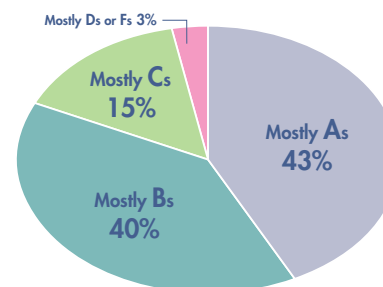
Note: The State of Delaware's Department of Education keeps track of out-of-school suspensions and expulsions in all regular, vocational/technical, and special public schools for each school year. The duration of out-of-school suspensions is influenced by district policy, district procedure, severity of the incident, frequency of a particular student's involvement in disciplinary actions, and the availability of disciplinary alternatives.

Source: Delaware Department of Education

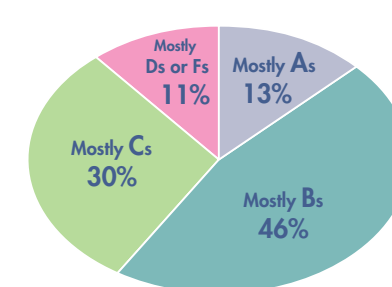
## Parental Monitoring and Grades

How often do your parents know where you are when you're not in school?  
What grades do you usually make?  
Delaware 8th Graders, 2015

Parents know most of the time



Parents never know

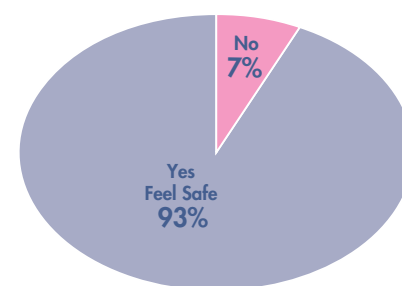


Source: Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware

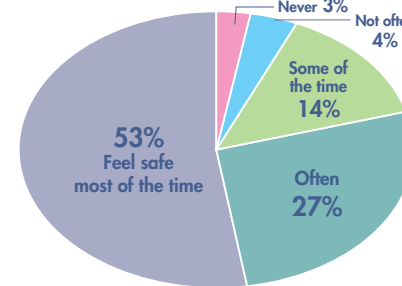
## School Safety

I feel safe in my school.  
Delaware, 2015

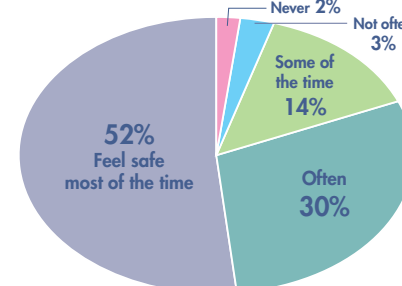
5th Graders



8th Graders



11th Graders



Source: Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware

## Extracurricular Activities

Percentage of children ages 6 to 17 who participated in organized activities outside of school, such as sports teams or lessons, clubs or organizations  
Delaware, 2011



Source: National Survey of Children's Health

## School Engagement

Percentage of children ages 6 to 17 who are consistently engaged in school  
Delaware, 2011



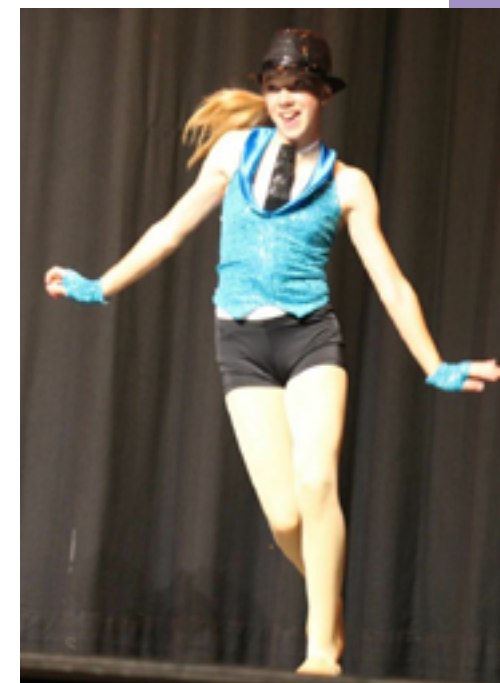
Source: National Survey of Children's Health

## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

In April 2015 Governor Jack Markell announced 15 schools throughout Delaware would be receiving grants from the Pathways to Prosperity Initiative to start programs that provide high school students training in key fields so they can excel in today's economy. Some of the fields that will be covered are biomedical science, computer science, culinary arts and hospitality management, and engineering. For more information on the program, and to see which school districts received the grants you can visit: <http://dedoe.schoolwires.net/Page/293>

Source: <http://news.delaware.gov/2015/04/22/governor-announces-grants-to-15-high-schools-to-support-delaware-students-in-key-fields/>

For more information see [www.dropoutprevention.org](http://www.dropoutprevention.org) [www.jobcorps.doleta.gov](http://www.jobcorps.doleta.gov)



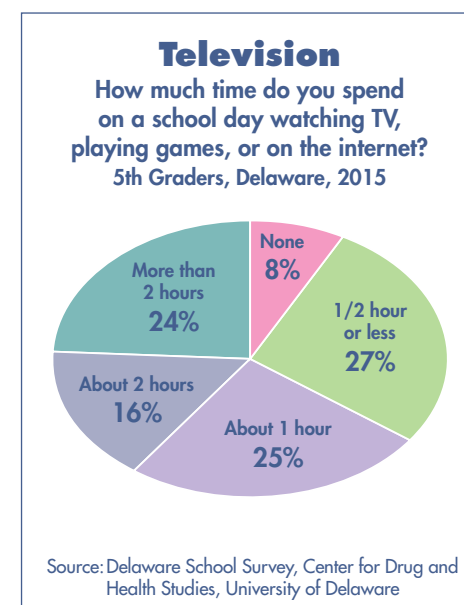
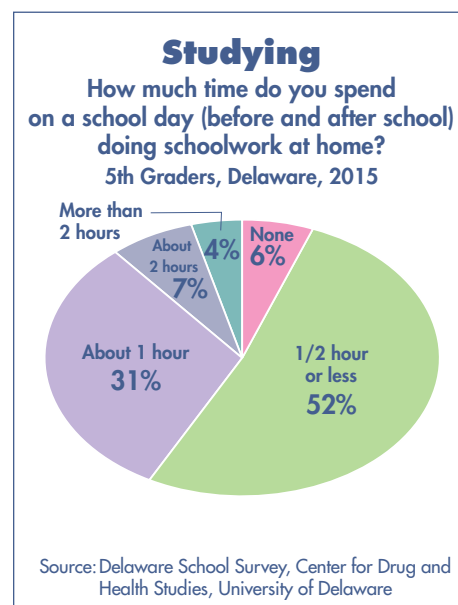
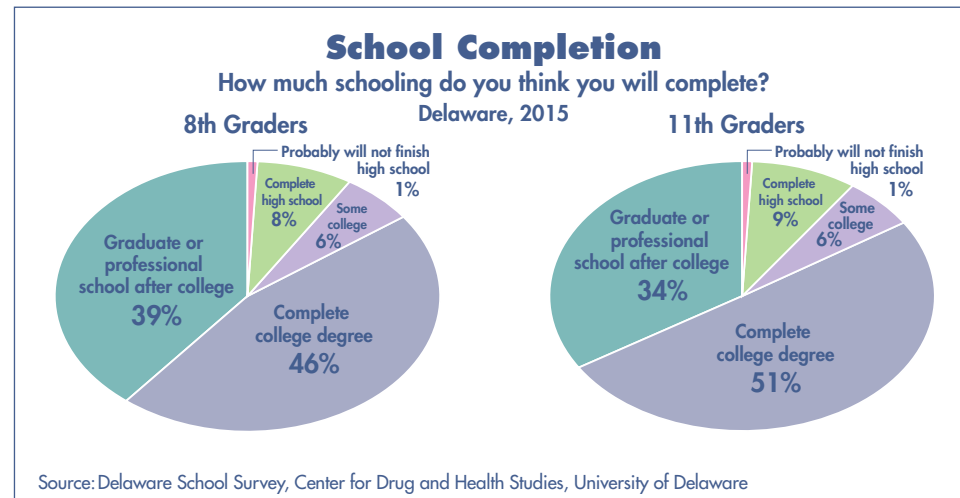
For more information see [www.udel.edu/delawaredata/](http://www.udel.edu/delawaredata/) [www.vision2015delaware.org](http://www.vision2015delaware.org)



# Education



Education is the foundation for children to build a better future and achieve in all areas of life. In order to achieve at higher levels educationally, children need consistent support from their parents. Positive support such as providing literacy materials, holding high expectations, emphasizing effort over ability and encouraging autonomy can help parents positively impact their children's performance. Parents can actively participate in their children's education in several ways such as communicating with the child's school, monitoring homework, and attending school activities and meetings. Active and effective support from both parents and the community as a whole can create positive and productive educational outcomes for children.



## Did You Know?

In a study by the Annie E. Casey Foundation researchers found that about 16% of students who are not at a third grade reading level by the end of their third grade year do not end up graduating from high school. This number is four times higher than those who were reading at grade level.

Source: <http://www.aecf.org/resources/double-jeopardy/>



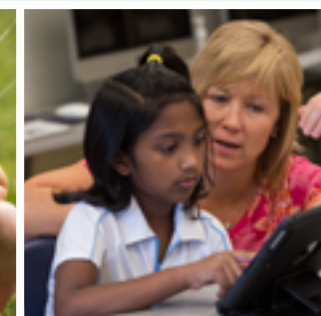
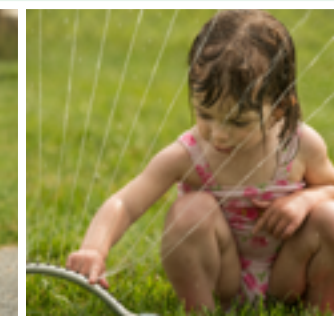
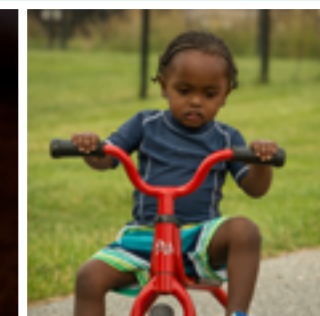
## ECONOMIC SECURITY

Delaware should be a place where a child's beginnings, however humble, do not limit life's path. Poverty is the single greatest threat to a child's well-being. Low-income children lack the future opportunities as upper- or middle-class children, due to worse health, educational, and economic outcomes. Fewer

children in poverty will mean increased positive outcomes and opportunities for everyone.

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is one of the nation's most effective anti-poverty programs for working families. Delaware can enrich its EITC policy by offering a refundable state Earned Income

Tax Credit. The EITC in Delaware is non-refundable, meaning it reduces the tax liability to families but does not provide a refund. The EITC serves many public policy goals, including reducing child poverty, increasing the incentive to work, stabilizing income, and spurring consumption.





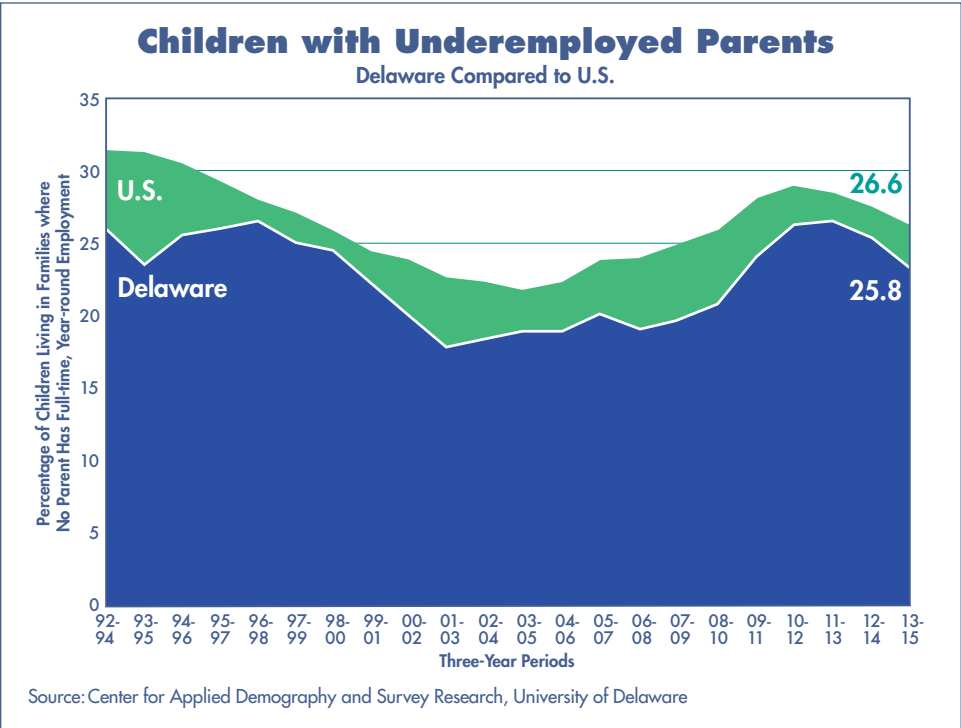
# No Parent with Full-time Employment



Unemployment is a pervasive issue in the United States, and parental unemployment has a direct effect on a child’s economic stability and overall well-being. Without full-time employment of at least one parent, a child’s basic needs can be extremely difficult to meet. Many families across the nation fall under the category of “working poor”, a term that denotes families with working parents who live in poverty because their wages are not enough to cover basic needs including food, housing, and stable child care. Secure employment improves family life by providing stability and reducing the stress level generated by unemployment. A higher income is associated with numerous positive outcomes for children including better health, academic achievement, and financial well-being later in life, all of which generate a brighter future for the children involved.

**Did You Know?**  
Parental unemployment can have long-term, detrimental effects on children. Research links permanent parental job loss to negative outcomes such as a greater risk of behavioral issues, lower achievement in school, a greater likelihood of children repeating a grade and decreased earning when children enter the workforce.

Source: <http://www.childtrends.org/?indicators=secure-parental-employment>



**Did You Know?**  
Delaware Works provides resources for adults looking to enter or re-enter the job market. The site gives users access to a career guide, information on education and financial assistance, tips on job hunting and advice for the next steps to take. For more information, visit <https://www.delawareworks.com/>

Source: <https://www.delawareworks.com/>

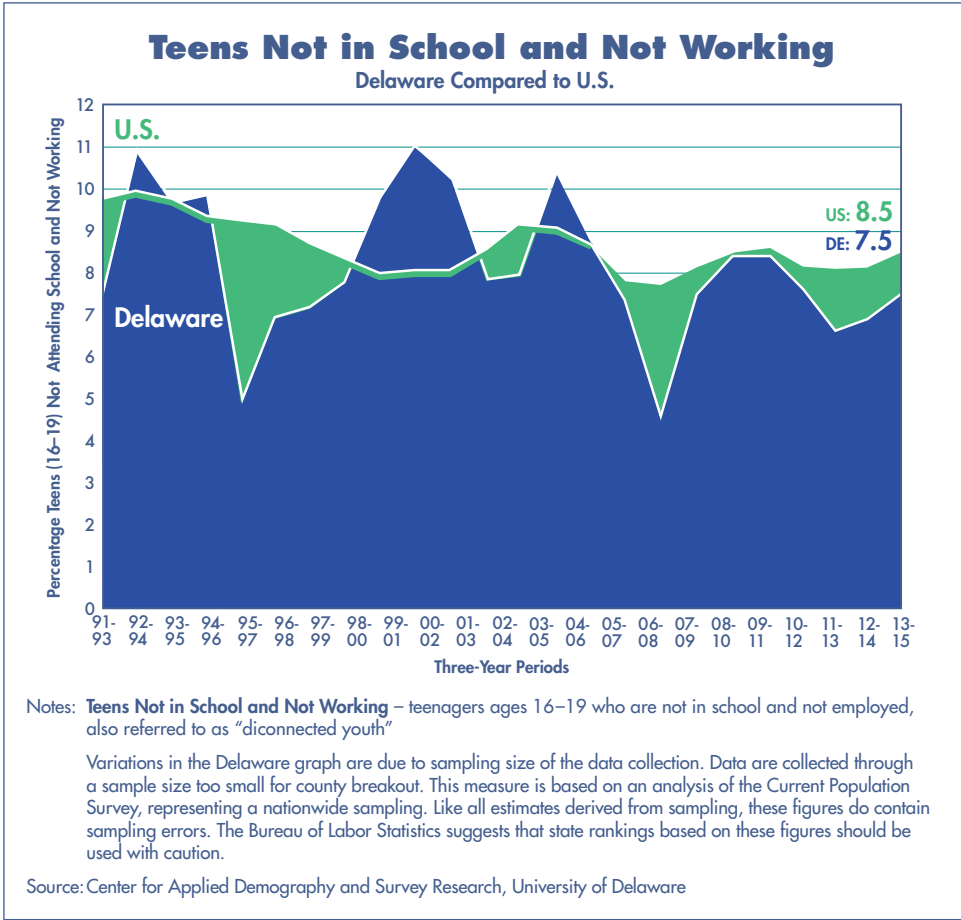
**Did You Know?**  
Low-income families are hit the hardest when it comes to parental unemployment. 20% of children in low-income families in Delaware do not have a parent that is employed, compared to just 2% of children in above low-income families.

Source: [http://www.nccp.org/profiles/DE\\_profile\\_6.html](http://www.nccp.org/profiles/DE_profile_6.html)

# Economic Inclusion of Young People

Today, with millions of jobs lost and experienced workers scrambling for every available position, America’s youth stand last in line for jobs. Teenagers, especially those who are neither in school or working, may face difficulties transitioning from youth to adult society. Such detachment puts youth at increased risk for having lower earnings and a less stable employment history than their peers who stayed in school or secured jobs.

Reconnecting youth to education and employment requires a multifaceted approach. Young people need multiple and flexible pathways to success that meet their varied needs – combining education, training and supportive services, and strong relationships with adults. In order to thrive during the transition to adulthood, young people need to develop self-management skills through positive work experiences and need a network of resources to tap into. By coordinating the initiatives of national policymakers with the resources of local communities, and by creating career pathways for youth by supporting public and private investment that produces new jobs, youth can be reconnected to the labor market and their needs of economic stability can be met. The economic inclusion of young people is beneficial to the youth themselves and society as a whole.



**Did You Know?**  
Because they generally possess less job experience and education than others in the labor market, young people are more likely to take on lower-paying jobs. In 2014, workers under the age of 25 made up just one fifth of the labor force, but accounted for nearly half of those who made the minimum wage or less.

Source: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/reports/cps/characteristics-of-minimum-wage-workers-2014.pdf>

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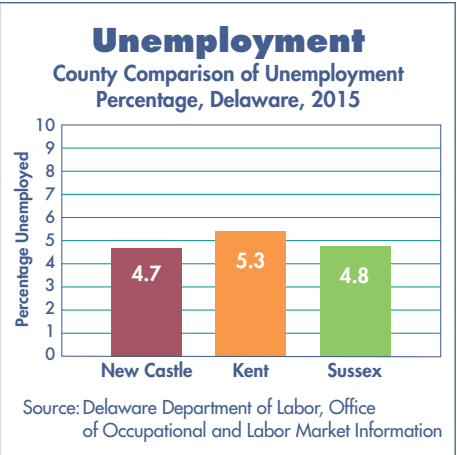
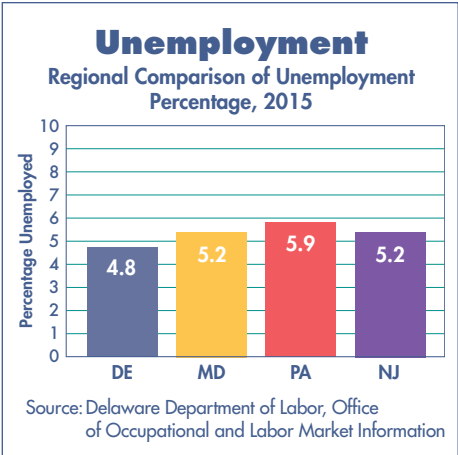
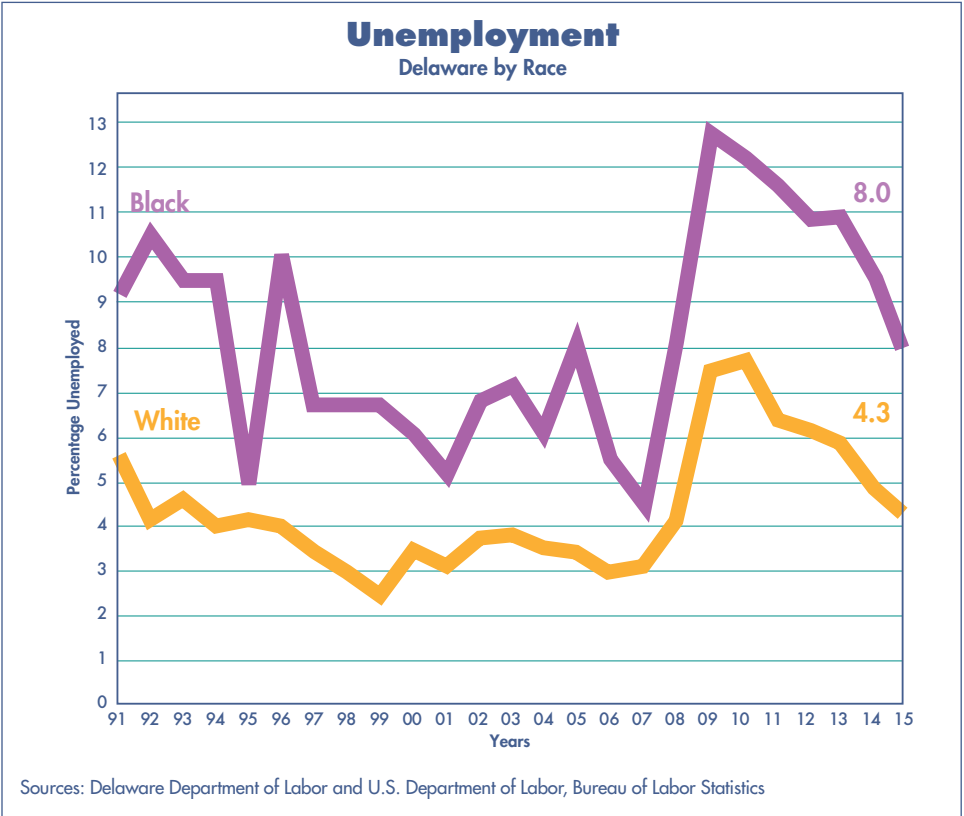
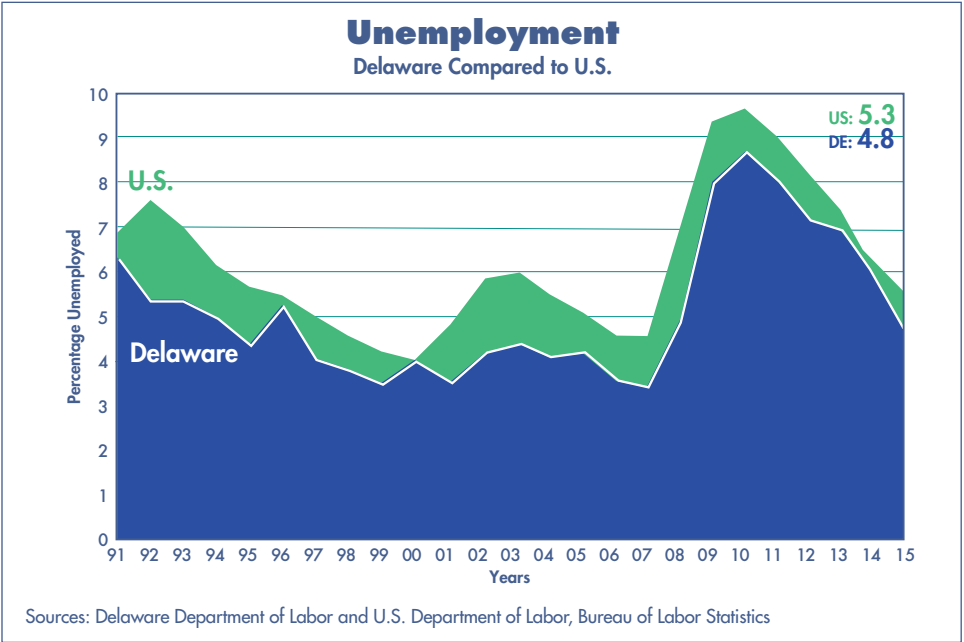
Source: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/reports/cps/characteristics-of-minimum-wage-workers-2014.pdf>



**Did You Know?** Long-term unemployment of six months or more can have major consequences for the unemployed and their families. Those who face long-term unemployment tend to earn less once they find employment, be in worse health and have children who have poorer academic performance than their peers who avoided unemployment.

Source: [http://www.urban.org/research/publication/consequences-long-term-unemployment/view/full\\_report](http://www.urban.org/research/publication/consequences-long-term-unemployment/view/full_report)

The foundation of our economy rests on the health and stability of our public systems and structures. Economic activity depends on transportation systems, energy and communications grids. It is supported by the courts, our postal system and educational institutions. When the investment is lacking and unemployment increases, children often face the direct effects. Secure employment of a caregiver can have positive impacts such as access to healthcare and financial stability, both of which improve a child’s overall wellbeing. The stability the full-time employment provides is crucial to providing adequate financial, physical and emotional support to children.



**PUT DATA INTO ACTION** The Delaware Department of Labor offers Delaware JobLink, a job bank that serves as a link between employers and job seekers in the state. As a service of the public workforce system, the site is completely free and offers information on resources, trainings and programs in addition to enabling job seekers to post their resumes and apply for jobs. To learn more, go to <https://joblink.delaware.gov/ada/r/>

Source: <https://joblink.delaware.gov/ada/r/>

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Source: [http://www.urban.org/research/publication/consequences-long-term-unemployment/view/full\\_report](http://www.urban.org/research/publication/consequences-long-term-unemployment/view/full_report)

**Did You Know?** Workers who are unemployed through no fault of their own and meet the state of Delaware’s requirements may be eligible to receive unemployment insurance. For more information, call the Unemployment Insurance Information Hotline:

New Castle County:  
302-761-6576

Kent and Sussex Counties:  
1-800-794-3032

Source: <http://www.benefits.gov/benefits/benefit-details/1693>

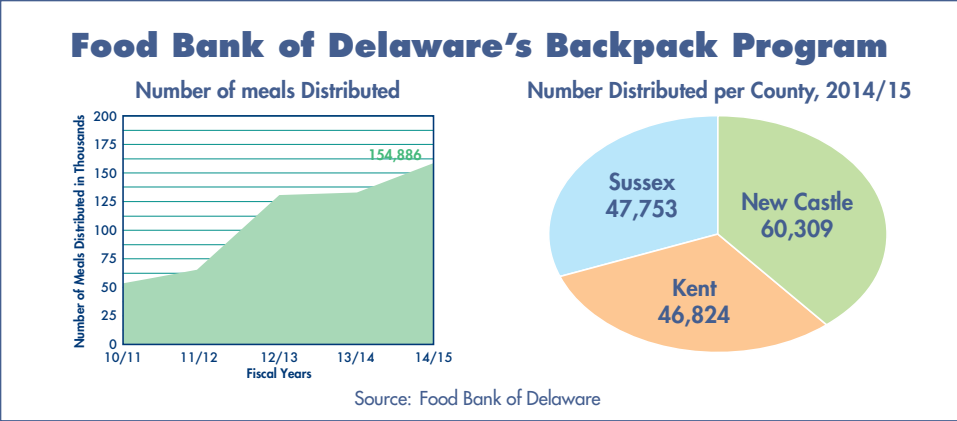
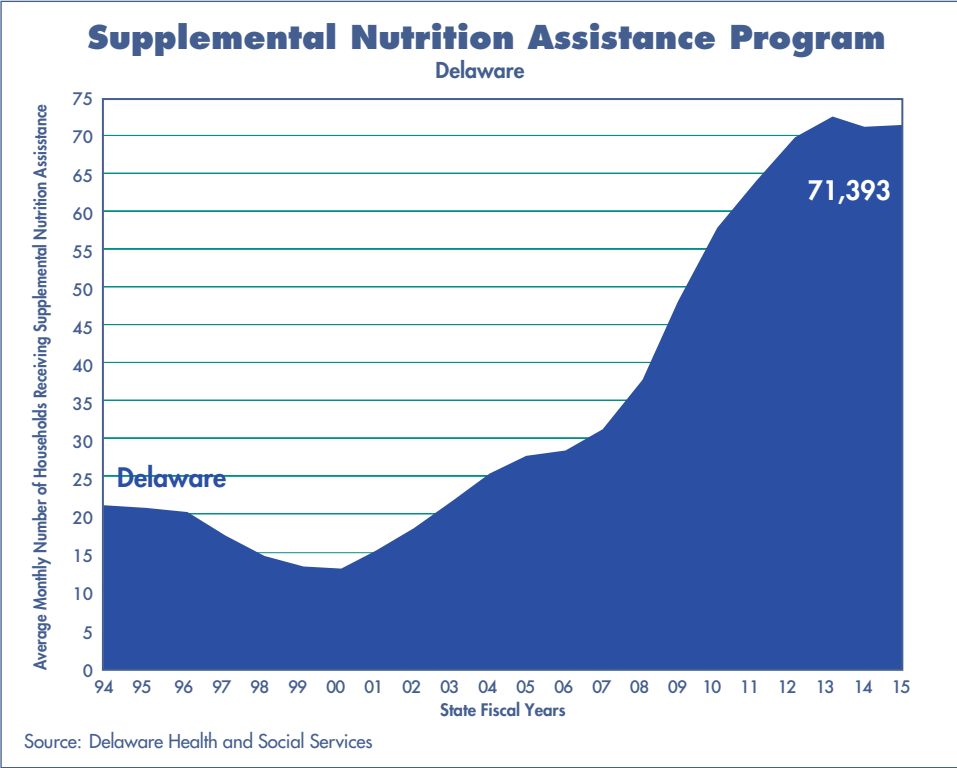
For more information see [www.delawareworks.com](http://www.delawareworks.com)



# Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)



The quality of life we all want in our community is directly connected to the public structures we build and maintain. Our parks, school, social services and infrastructure are what make our state a good place to live and work. The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is one such public service designed to ensure adequate nutrition, of particular importance to children. Undernourished children are at risk for illness, cognitive delays, and poor social skills, the effects of which will continue to influence their development later in life. According to an analysis released by the Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, nearly 50% of all US children and 90% of black children will be on food benefits at some point during childhood. SNAP provides food benefits and nutrition assistance to eligible low-income families, enabling children to receive the nutrition they need to flourish.

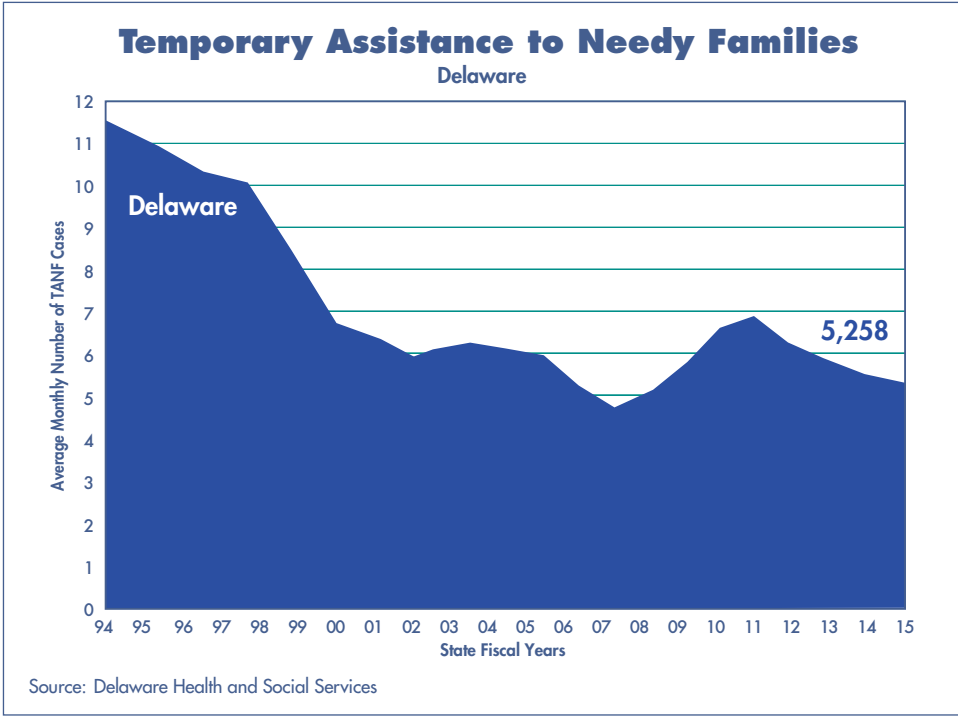


**Did You Know?** In 2014, SNAP assisted over 46 million low-income Americans, enabling them to afford a nutritionally adequate diet in an average month. Children make up a large portion of this number; as close to 70% of SNAP participants nationally are families with children.

Source: <http://www.cbpp.org/research/policy-basics-introduction-to-the-supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>

# Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) is a cash assistance program for families in Delaware jointly administered by the Delaware Division of Social Services (DSS), Department of Labor, Department of Transportation, and Economic Development Office. The program provides needy families and parents with the means needed to afford expenses, such as high energy bills and car repairs, maintain gainful employment, and receive basic assistance. TANF also makes sure that children in low-income families get the basic amenities, support, and services they need to develop.



**Did You Know?** After welfare reform, TANF has weakened as a safety net for needy families. Since 1996, TANF benefits have lost a fifth of their value in most states, leaving many families remaining below the poverty line.

Source: <http://www.cbpp.org/blog/a-state-by-state-look-at-tanf>

**Did You Know?** There is a maximum of 60 months that an individual can be on TANF, although they can reapply as an adult if previously on the program as a child. Parents who are in need of support by TANF can find the application below.

Source: <https://assist.dhss.delaware.gov/>

**PUT DATA INTO ACTION**

In order to qualify for TANF, you must have a minor child or be taking care of related minor children, and meet the financial eligibility guidelines. To view the complete guidelines and learn more about TANF, visit the state of Delaware's TANF website: <http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dss/tanf.html>

Source: <http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dss/tanf.html>



The tax system has a significant impact on financial security for all families in Delaware, both directly through its role in the distribution of society’s resources and indirectly through its effects on the incentives for economic decisions such as working, spending, and saving. Many families benefit directly or indirectly from different tax credits in Delaware. Poverty has profound impacts on a child’s development and tax credits are an effective anti-poverty measure with bipartisan support.

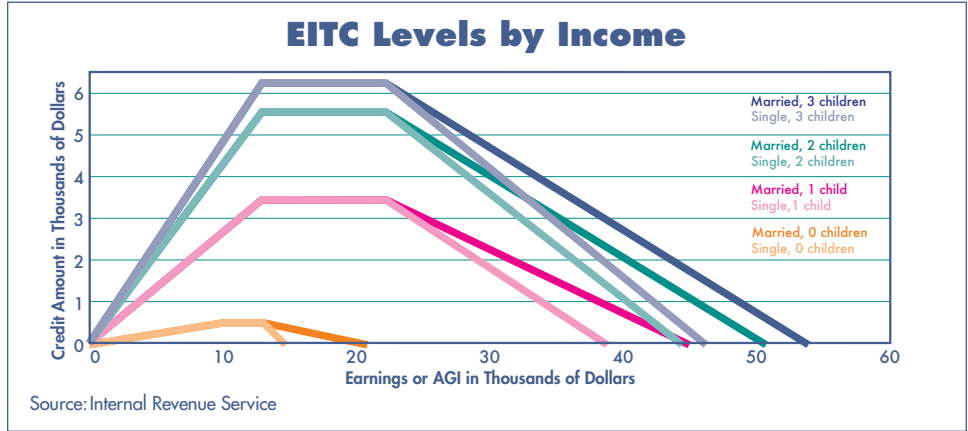
**Earned Income Tax Credit:** The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is the nation’s most effective anti-poverty program for working families. The federal Earned Income Tax Credit was introduced in 1975 and was designed to offset federal income taxes, social security payroll taxes, and supplemental earnings while rewarding work. The EITC serves many public policy goals including: reduce child poverty, cut taxes for low-income families, increase incentive to work, stabilize income, and spur consumption. The federal EITC reduces the amount of taxes owed and refunds the difference if the credit is larger than the amount owed. EITC is the nation’s most effective anti-poverty program for working families. Only 25 states, Delaware included, have state Earned Income Tax Credits. In Delaware the state EITC is non-refundable meaning it reduces the tax liability but does not provide a refund. Non-refundable EITC may offer substantial tax relief to families with state income tax liability, but it offers no benefit to working families that have income too low to owe any income taxes. Credits from the EITC program, are only available for those who apply for them. The IRS estimates that 20 to 25% of qualifying workers miss out on thousands of dollars every year.

Earned Income Tax Credits			
Income Limits and Maximum Credit Amounts, 2016			
# Qualifying Children	Single, Income must be less than	Married Filing Jointly, Income must be less than	Maximum Credit
0	\$14,880	\$20,430	\$ 506
1	\$39,296	\$44,846	\$3,373
2	\$44,648	\$50,198	\$5,572
3	\$47,955	\$53,505	\$6,269

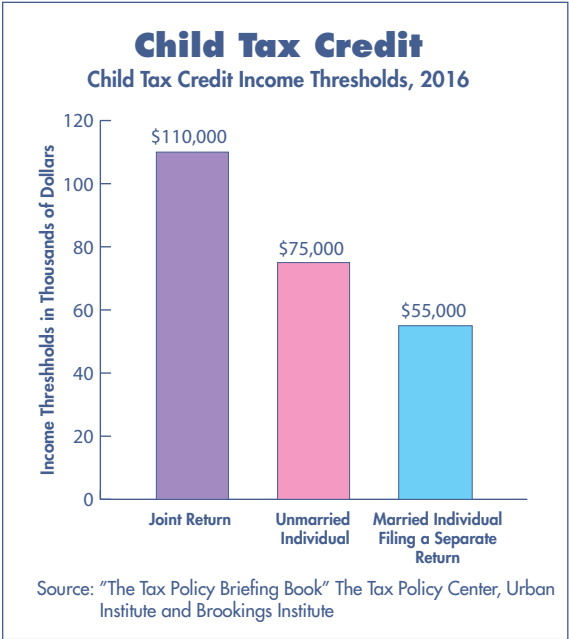
  

Federal EITC Claims	
Benefits in Delaware, 2016	
Number of federal EITC claims in Delaware:	74,000
Total federal EITC claimed by DE residents:	\$173 Million
Average federal EITC amount:	\$2,346

Source: Internal Revenue Service



**Child Tax Credit:** The Child Tax Credit is a powerful weapon against poverty. In 2010 it protected approximately 2.6 million people from poverty, including about 1.4 million children. In combination with the EITC, it lifts even larger numbers of families with children above poverty. Taxpayers with children under age 17 can get a tax credit of up to \$1,000 per child on their tax return. This tax credit reduces the amount owed in taxes, for example a family with three qualifying children can have their tax bill reduced by up to \$3,000. Biological children, stepchildren, adopted children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, siblings, step-siblings, half-siblings, and foster children placed in the home by a court that have lived with the tax payer for more than half of the year and are U.S. citizens or residents qualify. The child tax credit generally is non-refundable, meaning that it can reduce the tax bill zero, but any extra is not refunded to the tax payer. However under certain qualifications the tax payer may receive any extra back in a credit. The child tax credit is reduced or eliminated if the adjusted gross income is above certain thresholds. For each \$1,000 over the threshold the child tax credit is reduced by \$50, not by \$50 for each child claimed.



**Did You Know?** The only other states besides Delaware where the Earned Income Tax Credits (EITC) are non-refundable are Maine, Ohio, and Virginia. The Institute of Taxation and Economic Policy states, "Refundability is a vital component of state EITCs to ensure deserving families get the full benefit of the credit," in their 2015 Who Pays Report.

Source: <http://www.itep.org/pdf/whopaysreport.pdf>

**Did You Know?** The Delaware Earned Income Tax Credit was enacted in 2005, and was put into effect in the 2006 tax year. Although the credit is currently non-refundable, many legislators, advocates, and Governor Jack Markell, support making the EITC refundable.

Source: <http://www.taxcreditsforworkingfamilies.org/state/delaware/>

**Did You Know?** In 2013, the EITC lifted about 6.2 million people, including 3.2 million children, above the poverty line nationally.

Source: <http://www.cbpp.org/research/policy-basics-the-earned-income-tax-credit>

**Did You Know?** The Earned Income Tax Credit and the Child Tax Credit can have lasting impact on the well being of children in families who receive them. Research has shown that lifting the income of low-income families when a child is young improves immediate well-being and is associated with improved health, higher levels of schooling, and increased earnings in adulthood.

Source: <http://www.cbpp.org/research/policy-basics-the-child-tax-credit?fa=view&id=2989>

For more information see

- [www.taxpolicycenter.org/briefing-book/key-elements/poor/credits.cfm](http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/briefing-book/key-elements/poor/credits.cfm)
- [www.ncsl.org/issues-research/labor/earned-income-tax-credits-for-working-families.aspx](http://www.ncsl.org/issues-research/labor/earned-income-tax-credits-for-working-families.aspx)
- [www.taxpolicycenter.org/briefing-book/key-elements/family/ctc.cfm](http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/briefing-book/key-elements/family/ctc.cfm)
- [www.cbpp.org/files/policybasics-ctc.pdf](http://www.cbpp.org/files/policybasics-ctc.pdf)

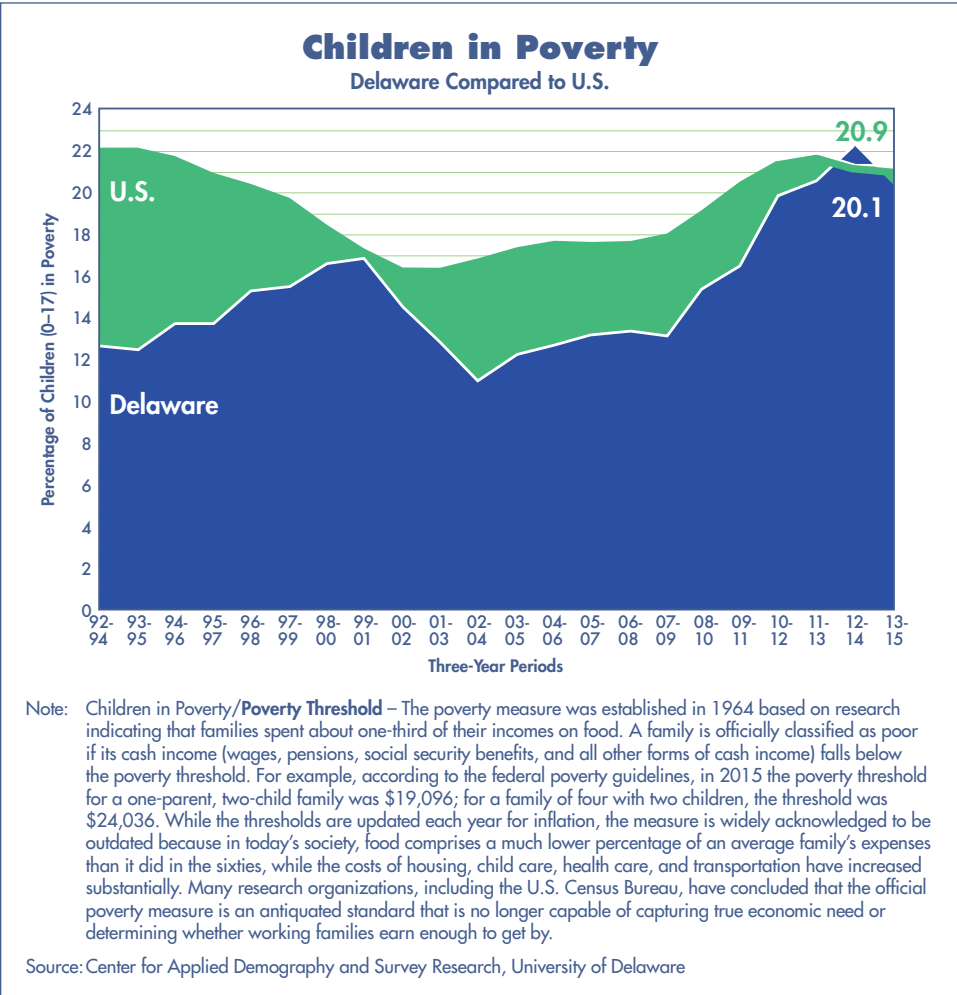


Children in Poverty



Delaware should be a place where a child’s beginnings, however humble, do not limit life’s paths. Poverty is the single greatest threat to children’s well-being. Nearly 15 million children in the United States, over 20% of all children, live in families below the federal poverty level.

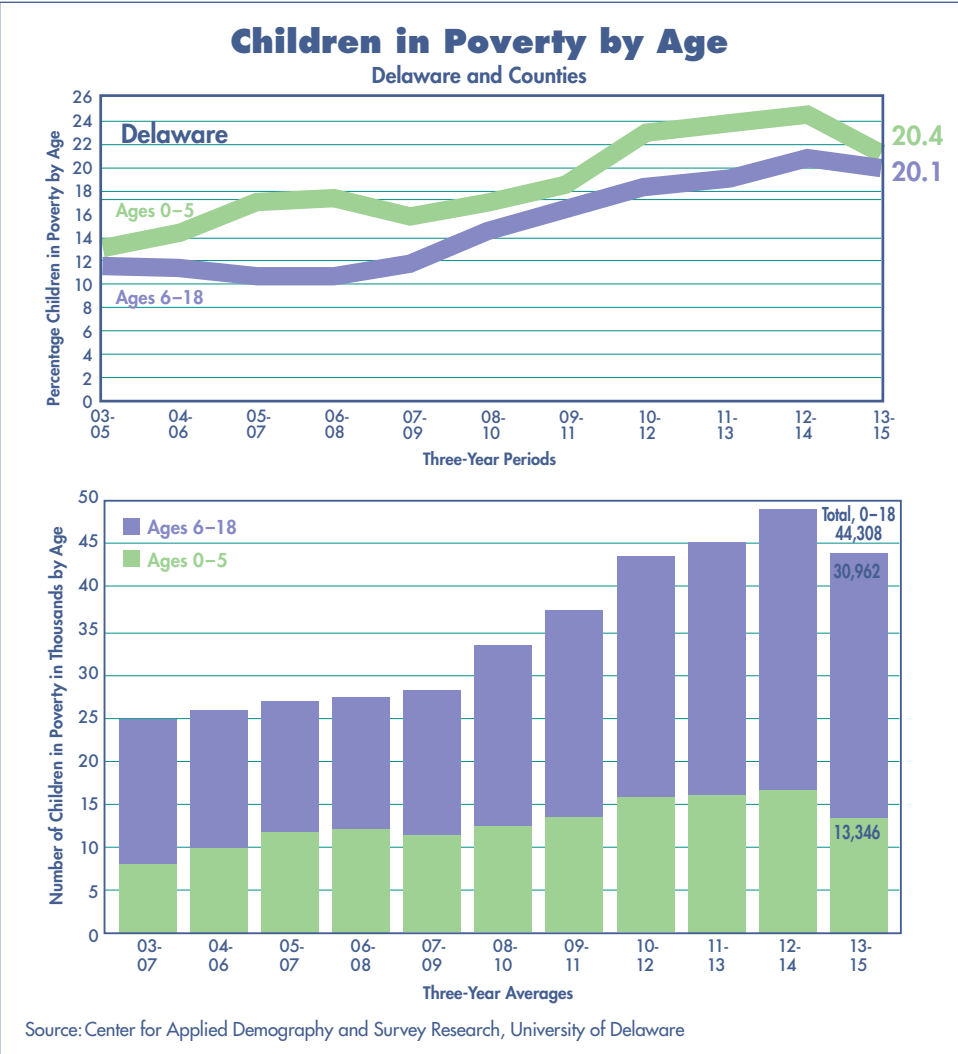
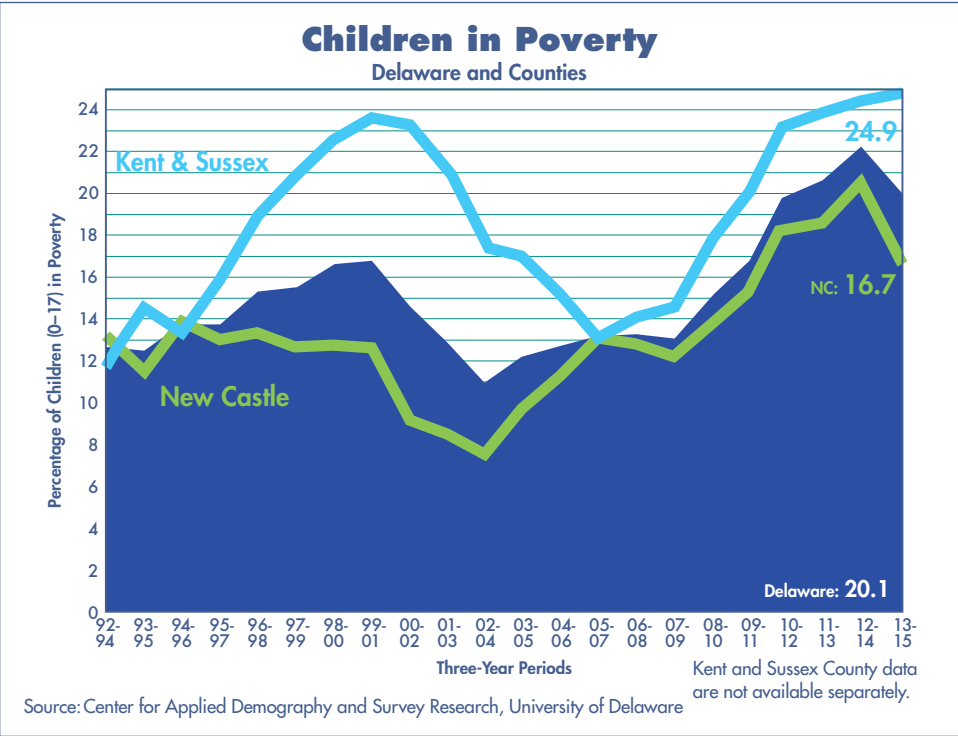
Low-income children suffer a disproportionate share of deprivation, hardship, and negative outcomes. The risks are greatest for children who experience poverty when they are younger and for those who live in deep and/or persistent poverty. Not only does this group of children have access to fewer material goods than upper or middle-class children, but they are also more likely to experience poor health and die during childhood, in addition to being more likely to end up poor as adults. In school, these children score lower on standardized test and are more likely to be retained in grade or to drop out. Low-income teens are more likely to have out-of-wedlock births and experience violent crime. Fewer children in poverty will mean increased positive outcomes such as more children entering school ready to learn, better child health, less strain on hospitals and public health systems, less stress on the juvenile justice system, and a decrease in child hunger and malnutrition.

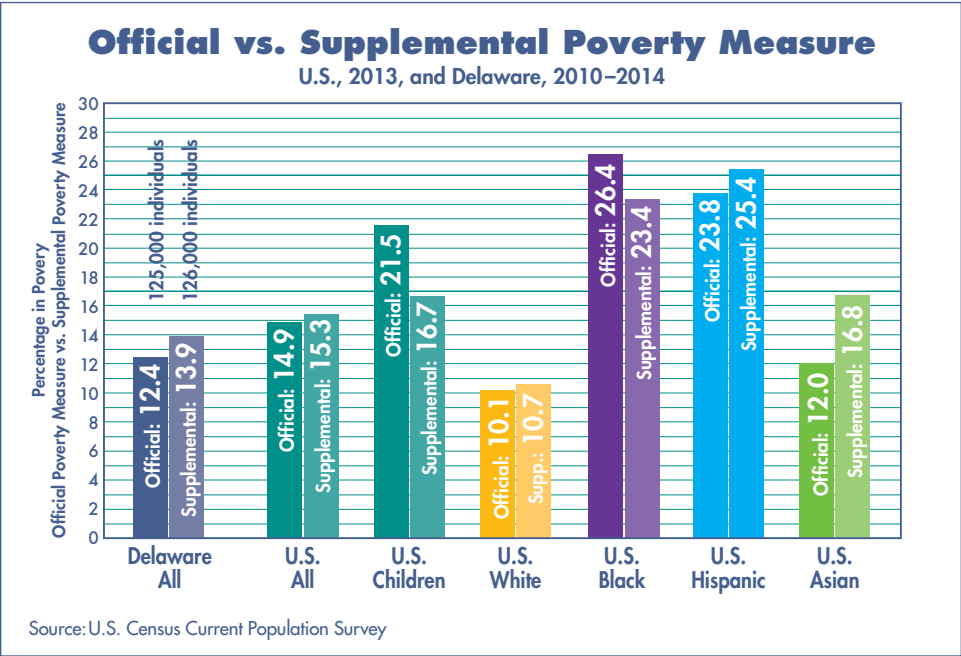
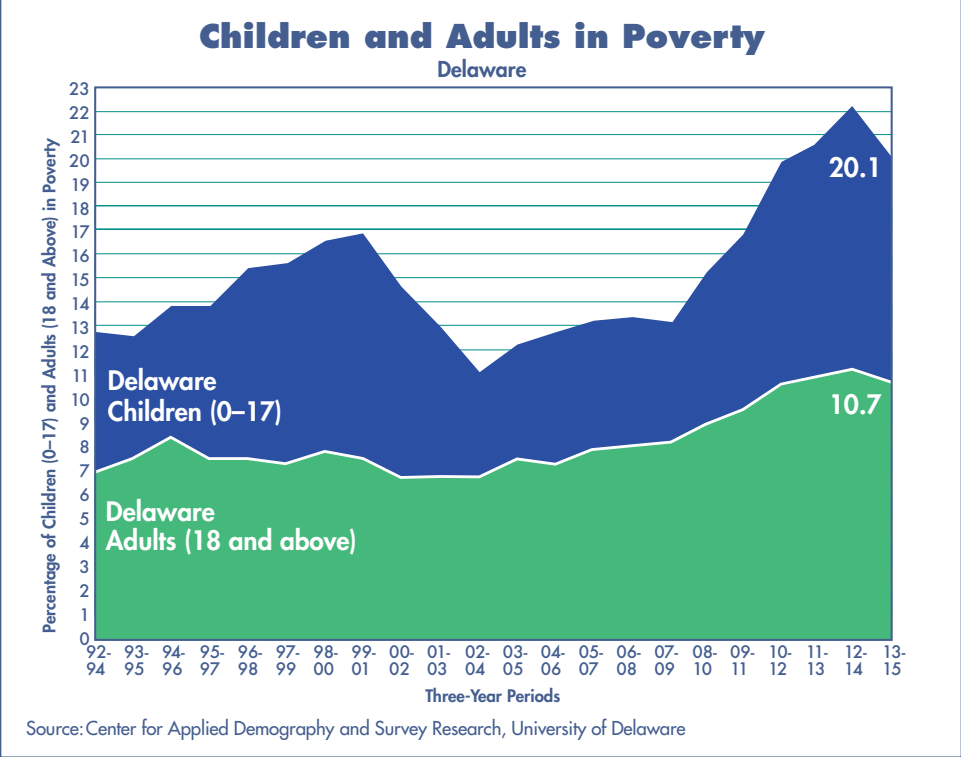


**Did You Know?** Poverty, especially in early childhood, has been consistently linked to poor educational outcomes such as lower achievement scores and higher high school dropout rates.

Source: <http://www.childrendefense.org/library/state-of-americas-children/2014-soac.pdf>

Children in Poverty



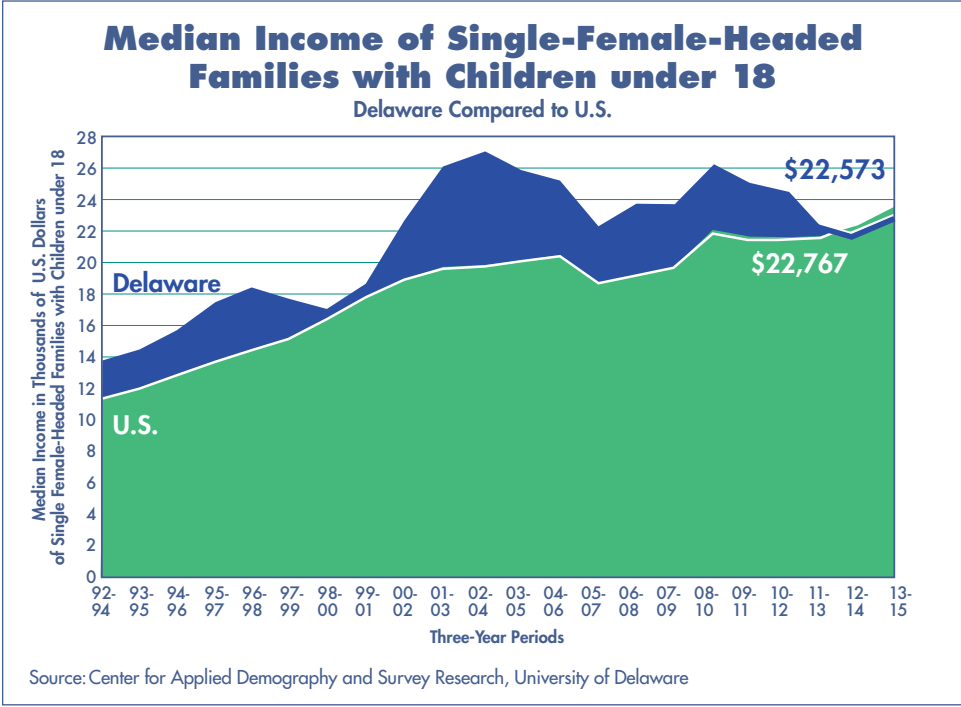
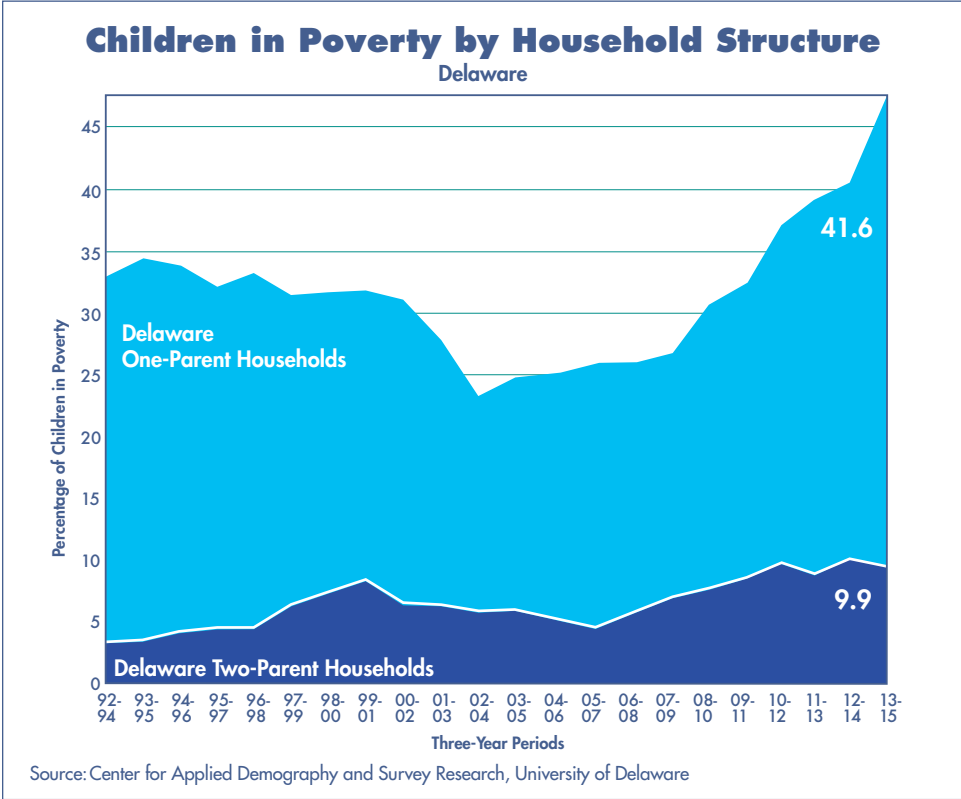


**Did You Know?** Over 16 million children across the United States, more one fifth of all children, live in families whose incomes fall below the federal poverty level.

Source: <http://www.nccp.org/topics/childpoverty.html>

**Did You Know?** Children in poverty have a higher risk of displaying emotional and behavioral problems such as disobedience, impulsive behavior and trouble getting along with their peers.

Source: <http://www.childrendefense.org/library/state-of-americas-children/2014-soac.pdf>



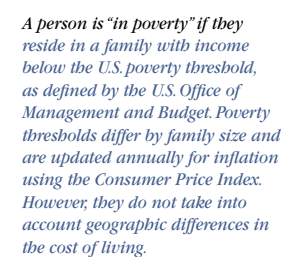
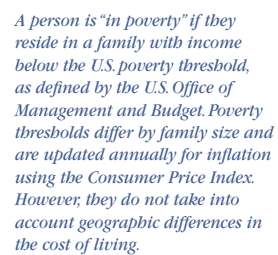
**Did You Know?** Children are disproportionately affected by poverty. Youth under the age of 18 account for 23% of the nation's population, but make up 33% of people living in poverty.

Source: [http://www.nccp.org/publications/pub\\_1098.html](http://www.nccp.org/publications/pub_1098.html)

**Did You Know?** Extreme poverty is a global epidemic. Over 30% of children in developing countries, equal to about 600 million, live on less than the equivalent of one dollar a day.

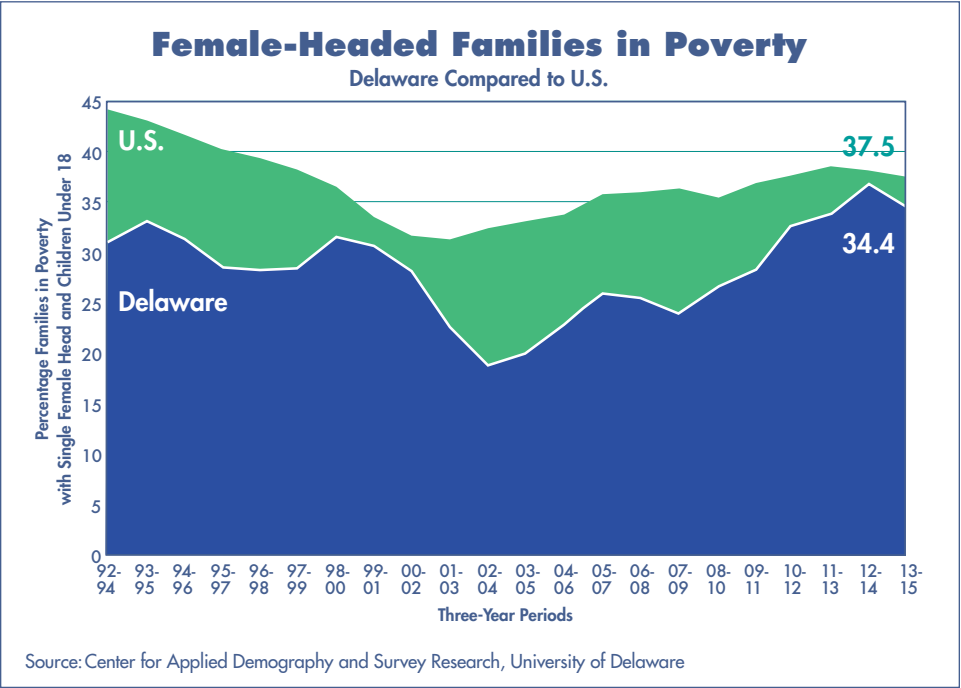
Source: <http://www.unicef.org/mdg/poverty.html>







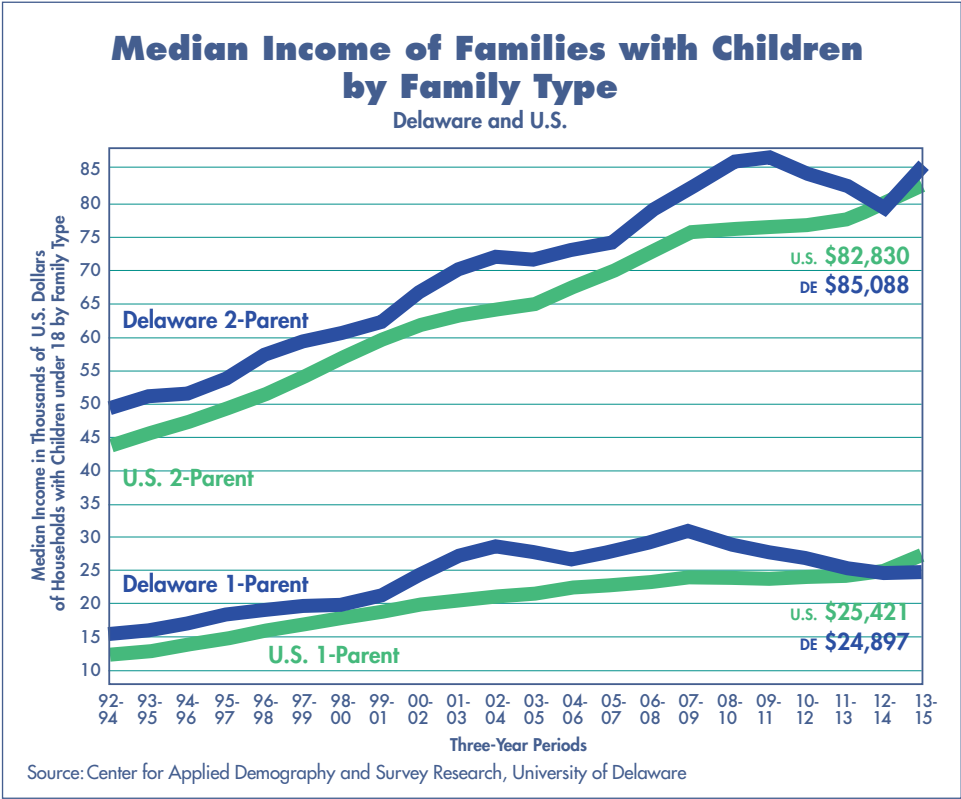




### Female-Headed Families with Children under 5 years old in Poverty

U.S.	Delaware	New Castle	Kent	Sussex
47%	33.6%	24.7%	42%	46.2%

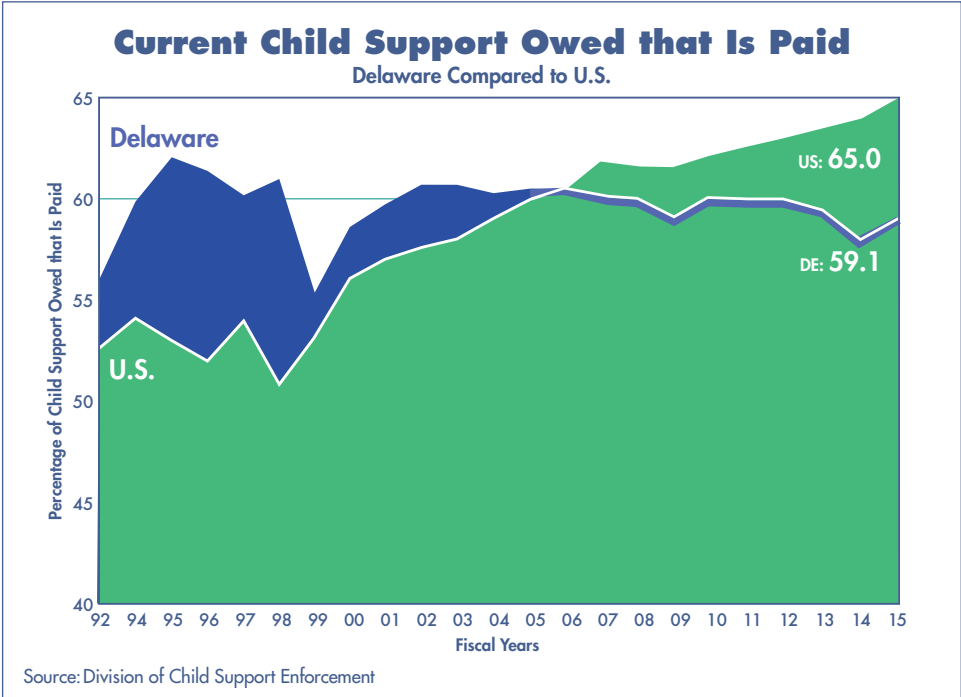
Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. 2010–2014 Averages. <http://factfinder.census.gov/>



For more information see  
[www.singlerose.com](http://www.singlerose.com)  
[www.makinglemonade.com](http://www.makinglemonade.com)  
[www.singlefather.org](http://www.singlefather.org)  
[www.urban.org/publications/101308.html](http://www.urban.org/publications/101308.html)  
[www.parentswithoutpartners.org](http://www.parentswithoutpartners.org)  
[www.promisingpractices.net](http://www.promisingpractices.net)  
[www.nationalpartnership.org](http://www.nationalpartnership.org)

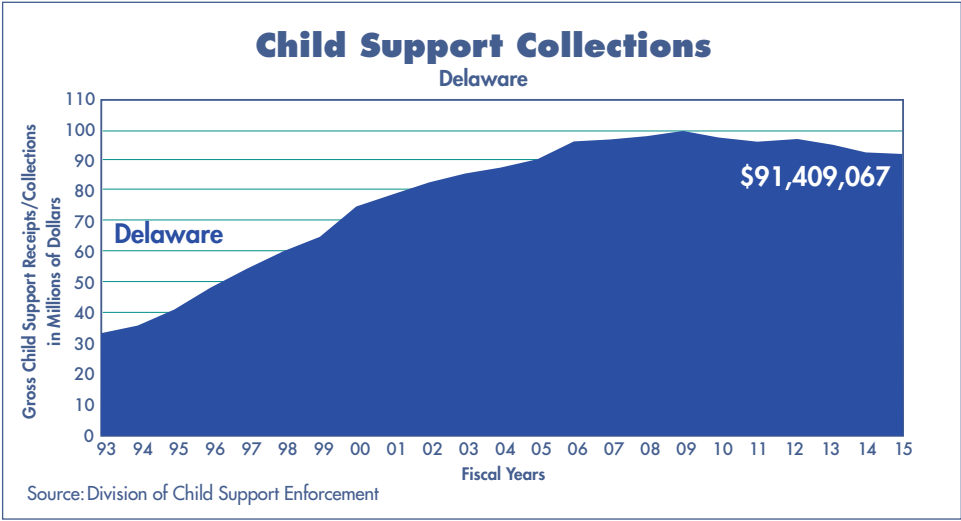


For many children, especially those living in poverty, child support is an important resource to ensuring financial security. Research has indicated that children are more likely to receive the necessary financial support from their nonresident parent when an order is in place. The Child Support Enforcement Program is a federal, state and local partnership aimed at promoting self-sufficiency and child well-being through financial stability. In Delaware, the Division of Child Support Enforcement works to ensure that both parents meet their financial and legal obligations to their children. The child support program assures that assistance in obtaining financial and medical support is available to children through locating nonresident parents, establishing paternity and support obligations, and enforcing those obligations. Child support programs are crucial to ensuring that all children receive adequate financial support from their parents.



**Did You Know?** The Family Court of the State of Delaware provides an online child support calculator to help determine the estimated amount of child support one may need to provide. However, the actual number could be significantly higher or lower due to the fact that the final decision is made by the Family Court based on the facts presented at the hearing. You can find the online calculator [here](http://courts.delaware.gov/SupportCalculator/)

Source: <http://courts.delaware.gov/SupportCalculator/>



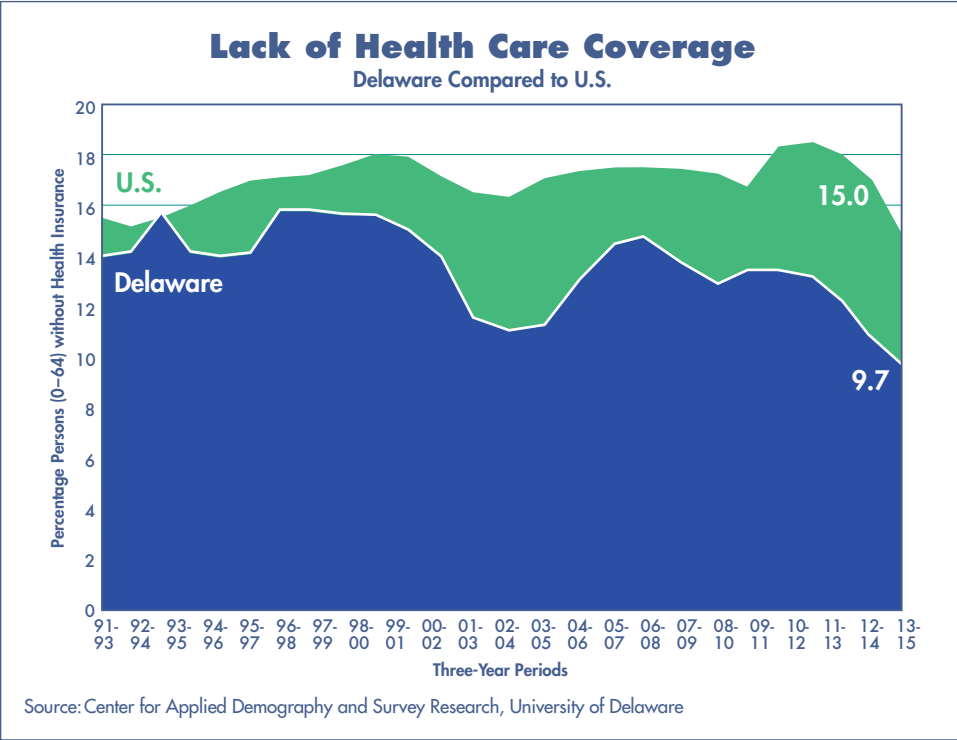
For more information see  
<http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dcse/>  
[www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cse/](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cse/)



# Health Care Coverage



Accessible, reliable health care is an important aspect of child and family well-being, but due to the limits of public health care and gaps in employer coverage, there are thousands of people living in Delaware without adequate health care coverage. Families without health care coverage suffer from limited access to care, quality of care, and decreased financial security. Families with inadequate health care coverage receive less preventative care, typically lack a consistent source of care, delay care, and/or have other unmet medical needs. Uninsured children with common childhood illnesses and injuries do not receive the same level of care as their insured peers, and are consequently at a higher risk for preventable hospitalizations and for missed diagnoses of serious health conditions than those with health care coverage.



### Health Insurance Marketplace Delaware 2016

Total number completed applications in Delaware	22,823
Total number of individuals determined eligible to enroll in a marketplace plan	28,569
Individuals eligible to enroll in a marketplace plan with financial assistance	22,266
Determined or assessed eligible for Medicaid/CHIP by the marketplace	3,721
Number of individuals who have selected a marketplace plan	26,370

Source: <https://aspe.hhs.gov/health-insurance-marketplaces-2016-open-enrollment-period-january-enrollment-report>

PUT DATA INTO ACTION

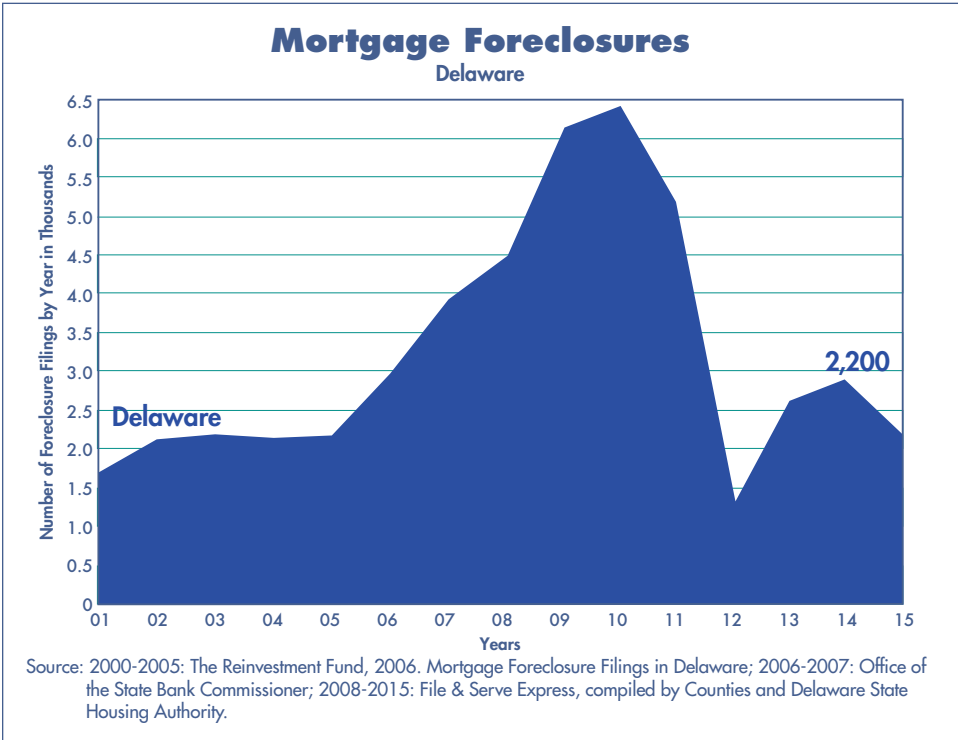
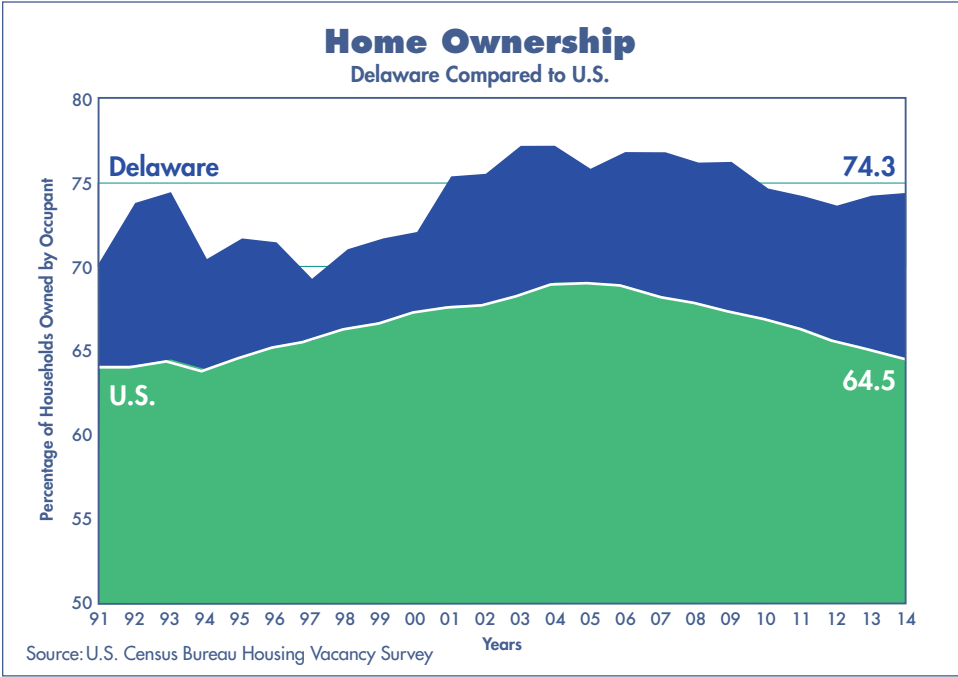
The Delaware Healthy Children Program provides low cost health insurance to children throughout the state. In order to be eligible the child must be under 19 years of age, and live under the 200% federal poverty level. You can find a full FAQ sheet and information on how to apply here:

Source: <http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dss/dhcp.html>

For more information see  
[www.cms.gov](http://www.cms.gov)  
[www.familiesusa.org](http://www.familiesusa.org)  
<http://dhcc.delaware.gov/>  
[www.delawareuninsured.org/](http://www.delawareuninsured.org/)

# Home Ownership

Home ownership can be a key component to the strengthening of families, children and communities. Homeowners tend to be more involved in their communities and make more investments in the physical quality of their home and neighborhood which, in turn, fosters a better environment for children. Home ownership is an important step towards building assets and financial stability for a family, and research indicates that homeowners are more likely to make other savvy investments such as saving for their child's education. Home ownership creates stronger and more secure families, which in turn creates better communities for every individual.



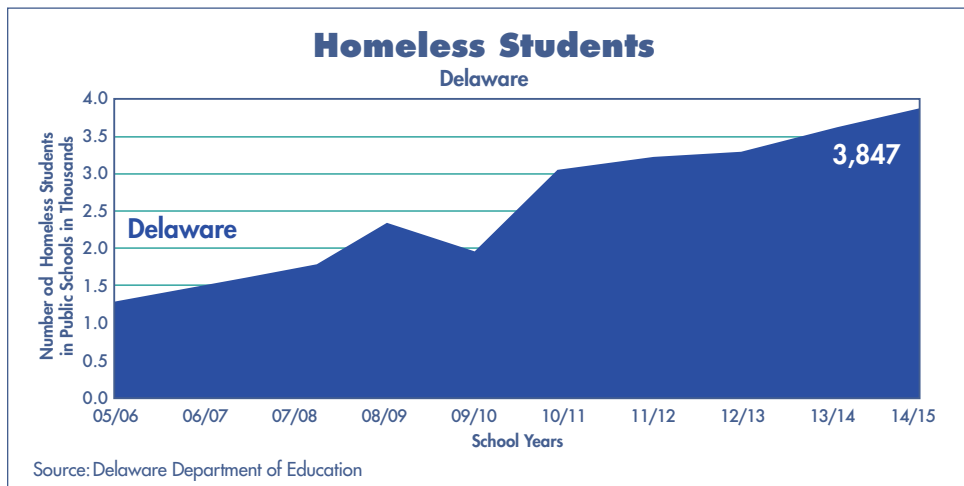
**Note on Foreclosures** – The Delaware Automatic Residential Mortgage Foreclosure Mediation Program (Mediation Program) was created by H.B. 58 in September 2011 and implemented in January 2012. Modeled after successful programs in other states, this program made mediation between parties to a foreclosure action a mandatory part of the foreclosure process for owner-occupied, residential properties. Mediation offers homeowners in default the opportunity to meet face-to-face with their lender and attempt to find an alternative resolution to foreclosure, such as loan modification, repayment, forbearance, or short sale. The Delaware Department of Justice oversees mediations and homeowners work with a housing counselor through the process. As lenders adjusted to the program, filings initially dropped in early 2012 but rose again through late 2012 and 2013. The program was recently extended to continue through 2018.



# Home Ownership



Cost of Housing, 2014			
Delaware median monthly housing costs:	Mortgaged owners	\$1,460	Renters \$1024
Delawareans spending >30% of income on housing:	Homeowners	31%	Renters 50%
Median housing value:	Delaware	\$230,500	U.S. \$181,200
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey – One year estimates: 2014			



**Did You Know?** Over two thirds of Delawareans are homeowners. Delaware's home ownership rate between 2009 and 2013 was 72.5%, compared to the national average of 64.9%.

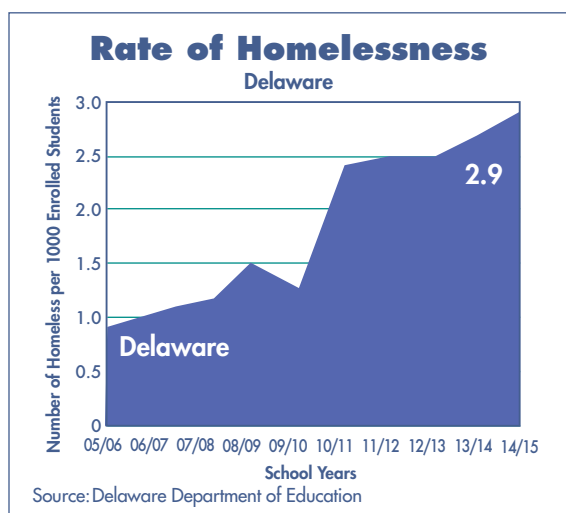
Source: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/10000.html>

**Did You Know?** The Delaware State Housing authority offers several homeownership programs, as well as information on how to get started when purchasing a home. For more information, go to <http://www.destatehousing.com/HomeOwnership/HomeOwnership.php>.

Source: <http://www.destatehousing.com/HomeOwnership/HomeOwnership.php>

**Did You Know?** Economic troubles had an impact on home ownership nationwide. Between 2005 and 2011, home ownership among households with children fell by 15% across the United States.

Source: <https://www.census.gov/prod/2013pubs/p20-570.pdf>



Delinquent Loans Percentages, Third quarters, 2010–2015				
<b>Foreclosures Inventory:</b>				
All Loans, U.S.	2010	2012	2014	2015
	4.3	4.1	2.4	1.9
All Loans, Delaware	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.2
Subprime Loans, U.S.	13.7	12.4	9.8	8.1
Subprime Loans, DE	14.2	11.7	11.0	11.8
<b>Seriously Delinquent* Loans:</b>				
All Loans, U.S.	2010	2012	2014	2015
	8.7	7.2	4.7	3.6
All Loans, Delaware	7.2	7.0	5.7	4.7
Subprime Loans, U.S.	27.7	21.7	15.2	12.7
Subprime Loans, DE	26.8	23.1	19.5	18.9

\* The number of loans considered seriously delinquent is the number of loans in foreclosure plus the number of loans 90 or more days past due but not yet in foreclosure.  
Source: Mortgage Bankers Association, National Delinquency Survey

**Note on Homeless Students** – According to the federal McKinney-Vento Act students are considered to be homeless if they are living with or without their parents in a shelter (e.g. temporary family shelter, domestic violence shelter, runaway shelter), transitional housing, hotel or motel, campground, cars, or on the street. Also included are those children and youth temporarily living with relatives or friends (with or without their parents) because they do not have fixed, regular, safe and adequate residence, and children in foster care.

For more information see  
[www.hud.gov/local/index.cfm?state=de](http://www.hud.gov/local/index.cfm?state=de)  
[www.housingforall.org](http://www.housingforall.org)  
[www.hud.gov/buying/](http://www.hud.gov/buying/)  
[www.mbaa.org/](http://www.mbaa.org/)



## FAMILY & COMMUNITY



Just as a good family responds and adapts to the issues facing its children, a good community adjusts to the issues facing the children living and growing in it. Sometimes a family's community doesn't do enough. According to a 2014 report by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, there is still a lot of room for public, private, and

nonprofit sectors to improve in creating the best community for raising Delaware's children.

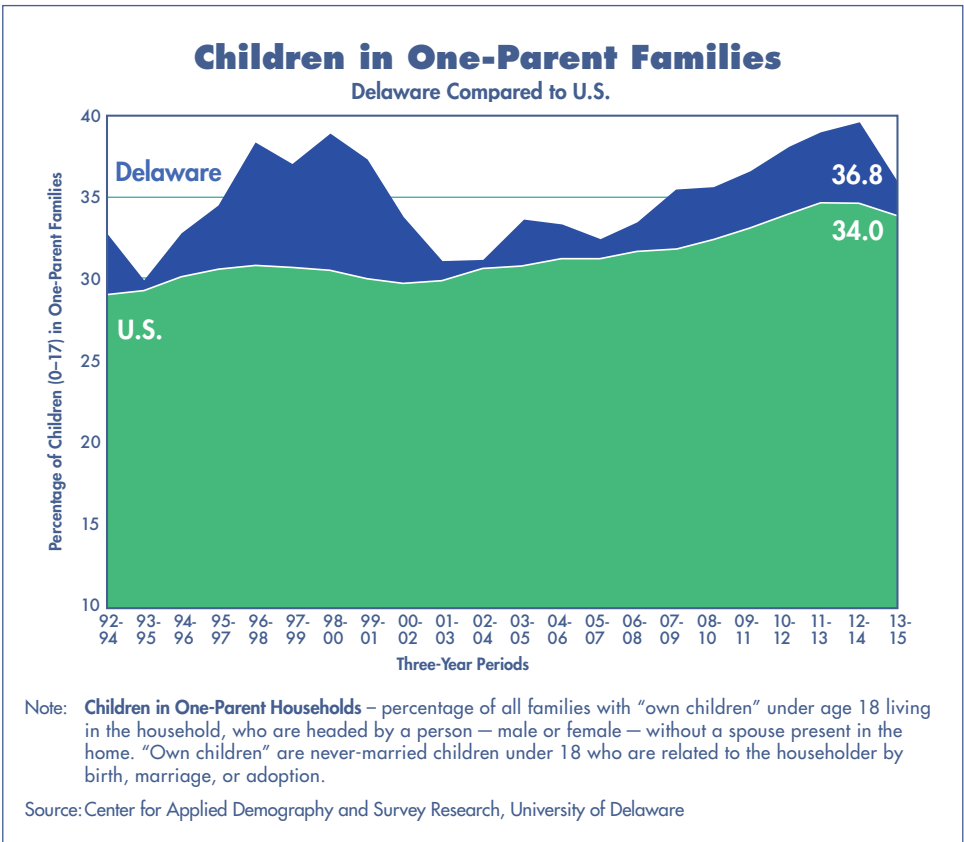
Communities can realign with the needs of the families of today by adopting a two-generation approach to community-building that equips parents and children with the income, tools and skills

they need to succeed, structures public systems to respond to the realities facing today's families, and uses existing child, adult and neighborhood programs and platforms to build practical pathways out of poverty for entire families.





The composition of families in America is constantly changing, and as a result, the type of primary caregiver in children’s lives varies widely. Families may be headed by biological parents, step-parents, foster parents or other relatives. The number of caregivers in a household also varies widely, and increasingly, single parents have become primary caregivers in many families. Single parenting comes with a variety of unique challenges, and research indicates that children growing up in single parent households face an increased risk for cognitive, financial, social and emotional concerns. Children in these households can face numerous obstacles, and support from parents, schools, and communities can be key to helping them thrive.

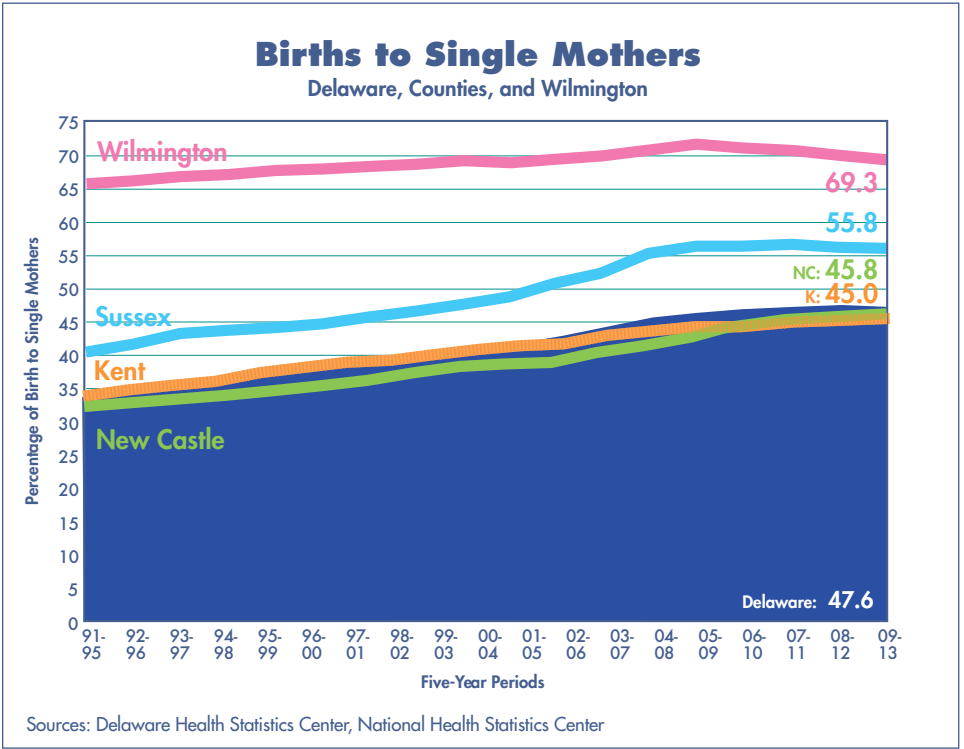
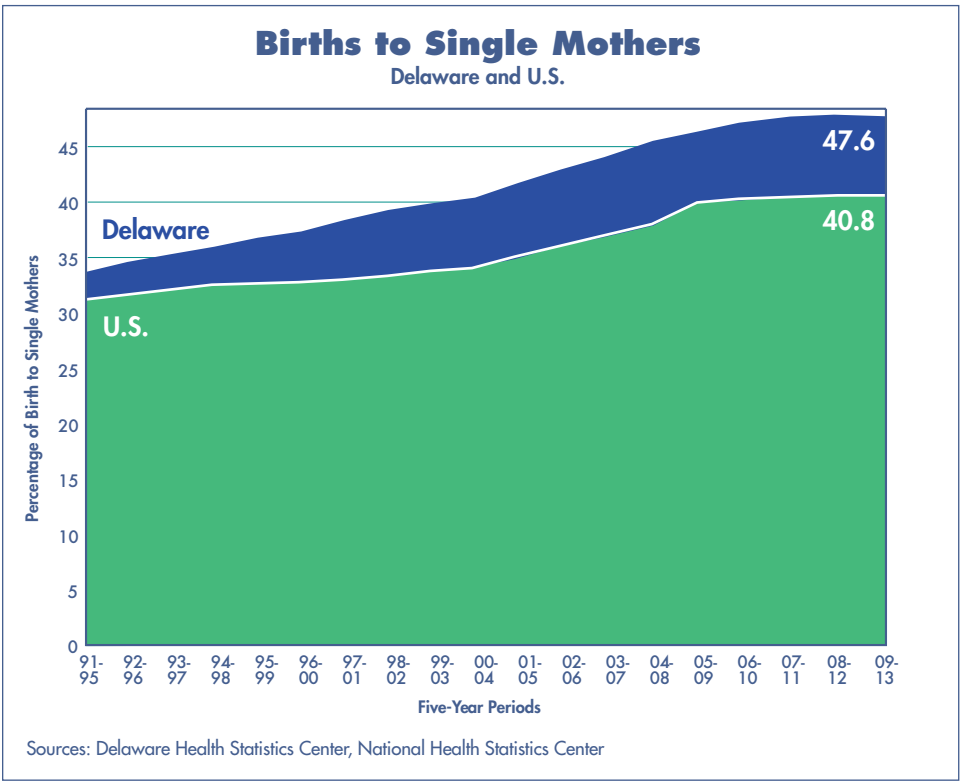


### Households by Type

Percentages, U.S., Delaware, and Counties, 2010–2014

	US	DE	NC	Kent	Sussex
Family households (Families)	66.2	67.2	65.9	70.1	68.4
With own children under 18 years	44.1	40.7	43.6	43.8	31.2
Married-Couple Family	73.1	72.1	71.3	71.6	74.3
With own children under 18 years	40.6	36.1	40.1	37.8	25.4
Male householder family, no wife present	7.2	7.3	7.4	6.7	7.5
With own children under 18 years	48.0	49.0	49.8	54.4	43.5
Female householder family, no husband present	19.7	20.7	21.3	21.7	18.2
With own children under 18 years	55.7	53.7	53.0	60.4	49.4
Non-family households	33.8	32.8	34.1	29.9	31.6
Householder living alone	27.6	26.6	27.5	24.3	25.8
65 years and over	10.0	10.5	9.7	9.5	13.0
Households with one or more people <18 years	32.6	31.4	32.6	34.9	25.6
Households with one or more people 60+	35.6	38.6	34.4	36.9	50.9
Average household size	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6
Average family size	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0

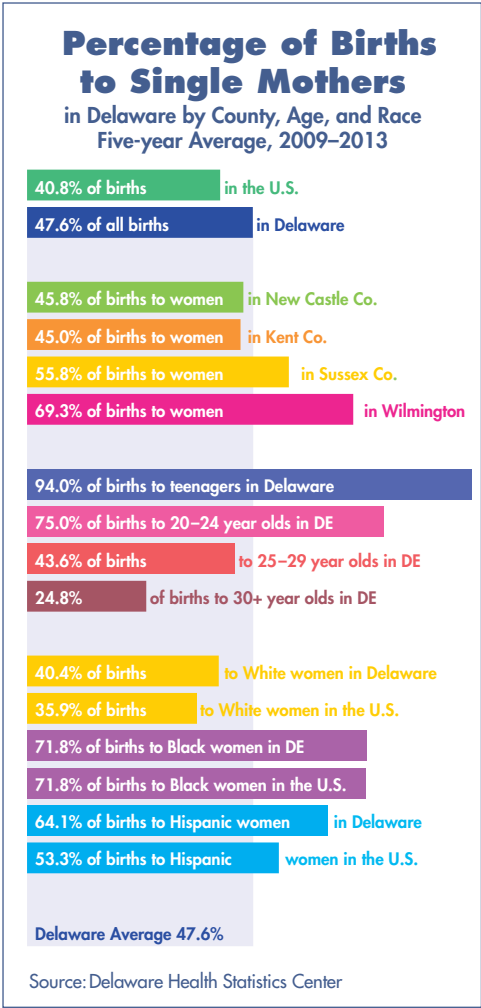
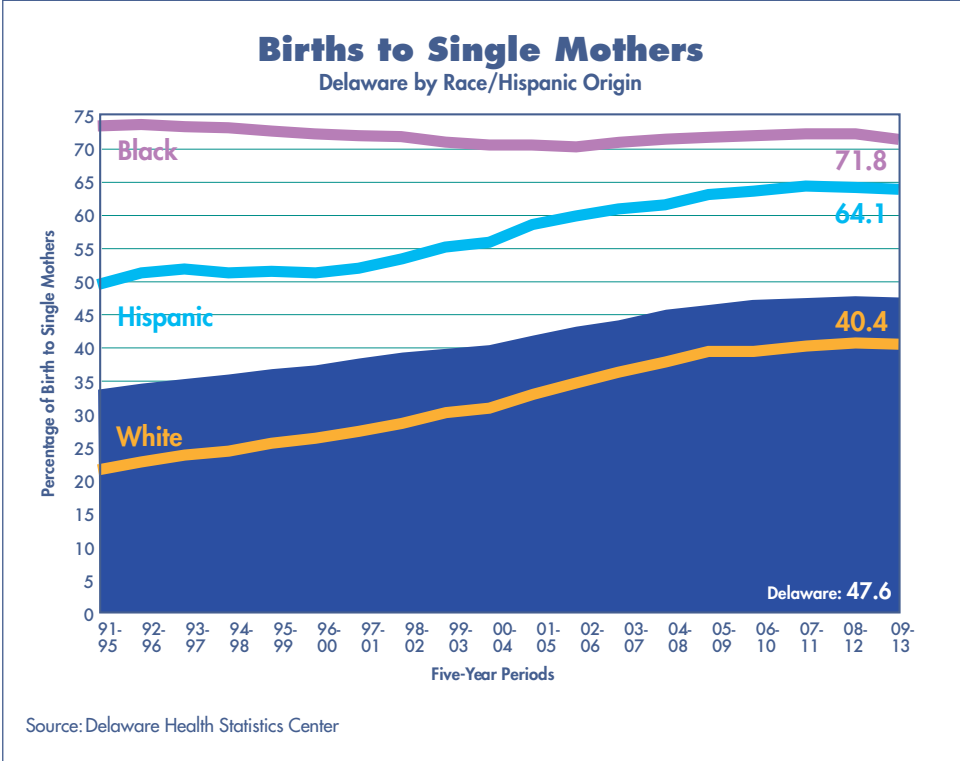
Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau



**Did You Know?** In 2012, approximately 21 million children, or roughly 28% of children nationwide, lived in a single parent household.

Source: <https://www.census.gov/prod/2013pubs/p20-570.pdf>





**Did You Know?** Children are much more likely to face poverty when living in a single-mother household. In 2013, 46% of children in single-mother families were considered poor, compared with 10% of children living in households where the parents were married.

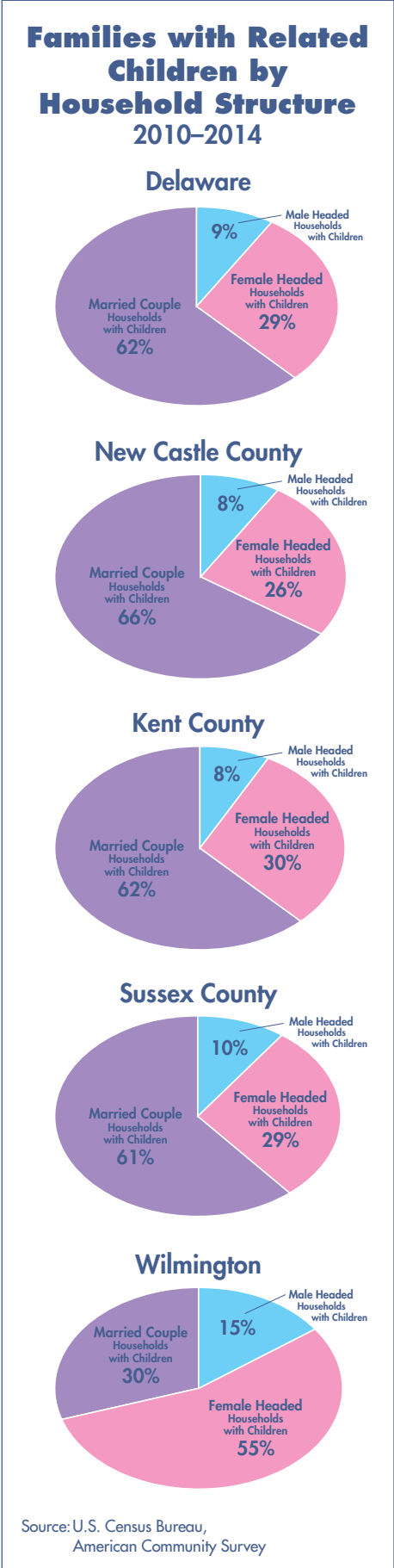
Source: <http://www.childtrends.org/?indicators=children-in-poverty>

**Did You Know?** Children who live in single parent households are more likely to face economic issues. 60% of children in low income families live with a single parent, compared to 22% of children in above low income families.

Source: [http://www.nccp.org/profiles/DE\\_profile\\_6.html](http://www.nccp.org/profiles/DE_profile_6.html)

**Did You Know?** In recent years, adoption by single people has become increasingly common. In 2011, close to one-third of children who were adopted from foster care were adopted by a single parent. Included in this number are 1,400 single men and more than 13,000 single women.

Source: [https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/single\\_parent.pdf](https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/single_parent.pdf)



**Did You Know?** Single parenthood can bring added stress to the already difficult task of raising children. Ways to help reduce stress in a single-parent family include taking time for family activities, keeping up a daily routine, maintaining constant discipline and finding good, reliable child care.

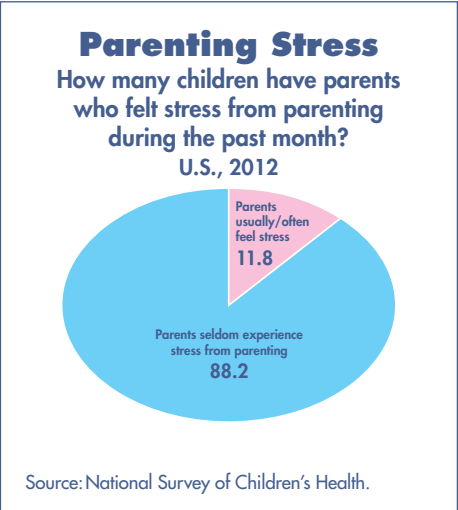
Source: <https://www.healthychildren.org/English/family-life/family-dynamics/types-of-families/Pages/Stresses-of-Single-Parenting.aspx>

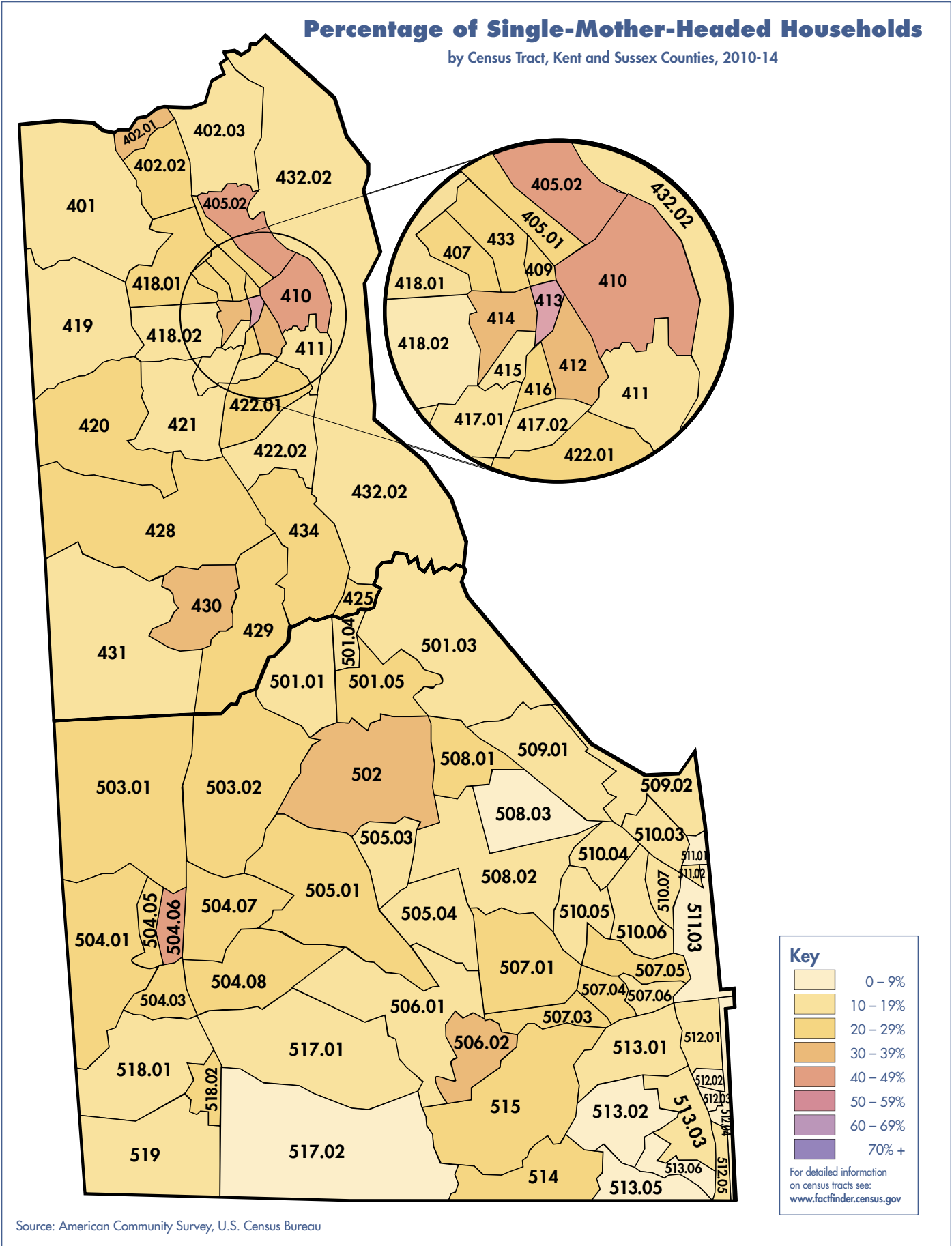
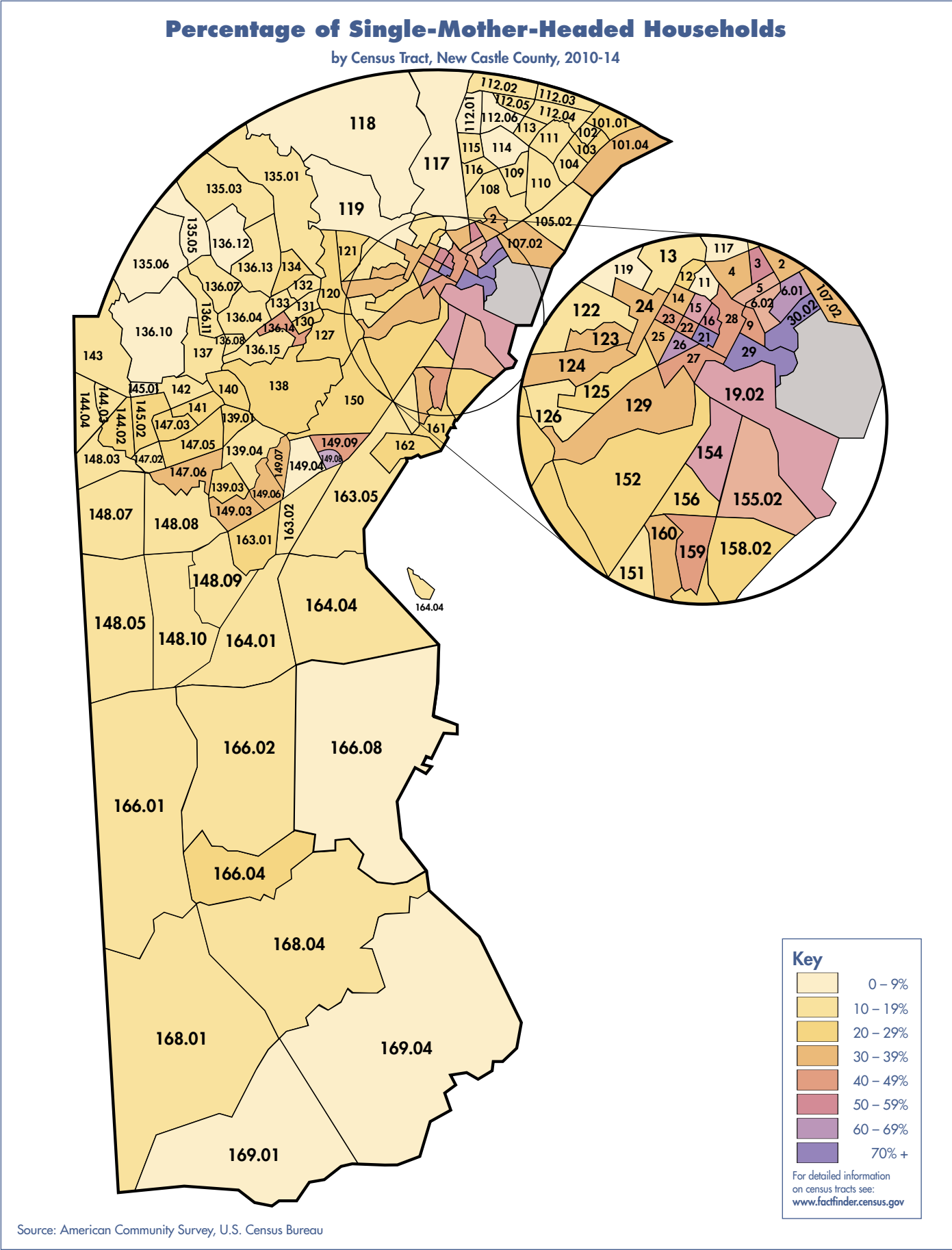
**Did You Know?** Recent statistics from the United States Census Bureau show the increase of births to single mothers have gone up about 22.2%. In 1980 the percentage was close to 18.4, and recently in 2008 it increased to 40.6%.

Source: <http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/2012/tables/12s1337.pdf>

**Did You Know?** The National Parent Helpline exists as a toll free service to aid parents by providing emotional support, and resources to deal with the issues that arise while being a parent. They operate Monday through Friday 10:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M. and will connect parents with a trained advocate who can help with whatever concerns one might have. The number for the hotline is 1-855- 4A PARENT or 1-855-427-2736.

Source: <http://www.nationalparenthelpline.org/>



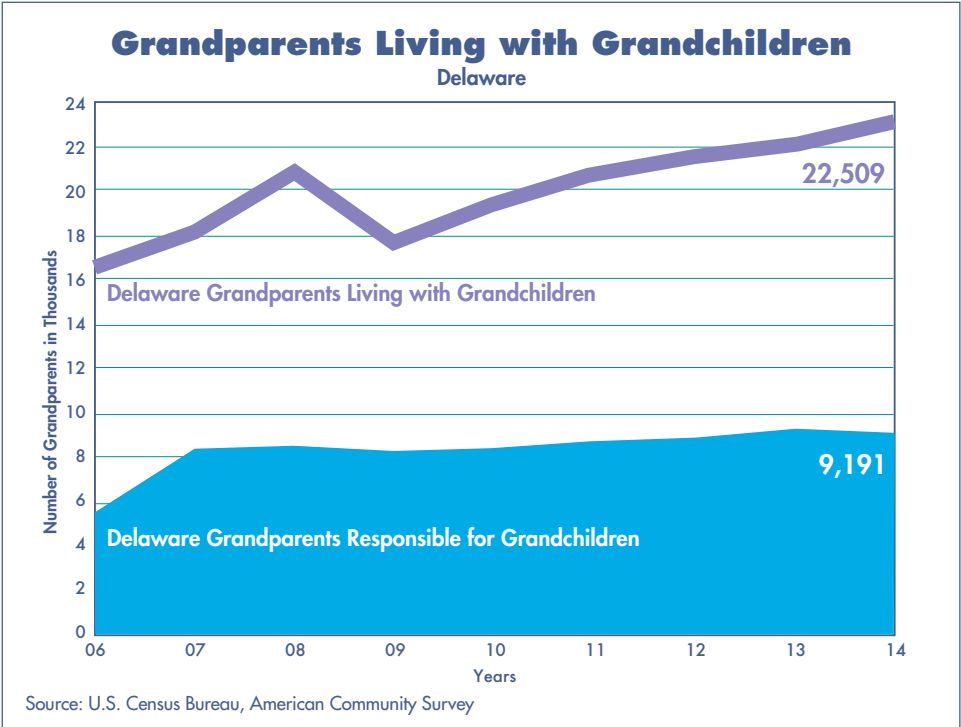




# Children Living with Grandparents



While the percentages of grandparents raising grandchildren remains low and steady, in the context of a growing youth population, they represent growing total numbers. As such, the phenomenon of children living with grandparents has received considerable attention in recent years. The relationship between grandparent and grandchild is often loving, but it can be challenging for grandparents to meet the needs of a child amidst their own potential health and stability concerns.



### Grandparents Living with Grandchildren

Delaware, Counties, and Wilmington, Five-year Estimate, 2010–2014

	Delaware	New Castle	Kent	Sussex	Wilmington
Grandparents living with grandchildren under 18 years	22,509	12,989	4,470	5,050	1,954
Grandparents responsible for their grandchildren	9,191	4,861	1,831	2,499	888

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

**PUT DATA INTO ACTION**

The American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), The Brookdale Foundation Group, Casey Family Programs, Child Welfare League of America, Children’s Defense Fund, and Generations United all work together to create state specific fact sheets called Grandfacts for grandparents who are raising children. These sheets include resources available, current laws, and statistics. You can find Delaware’s Grandfacts here:

Source: <http://www.aarp.org/content/dam/aarp/relationships/friends-family/grandfacts/grandfacts-delaware.pdf>

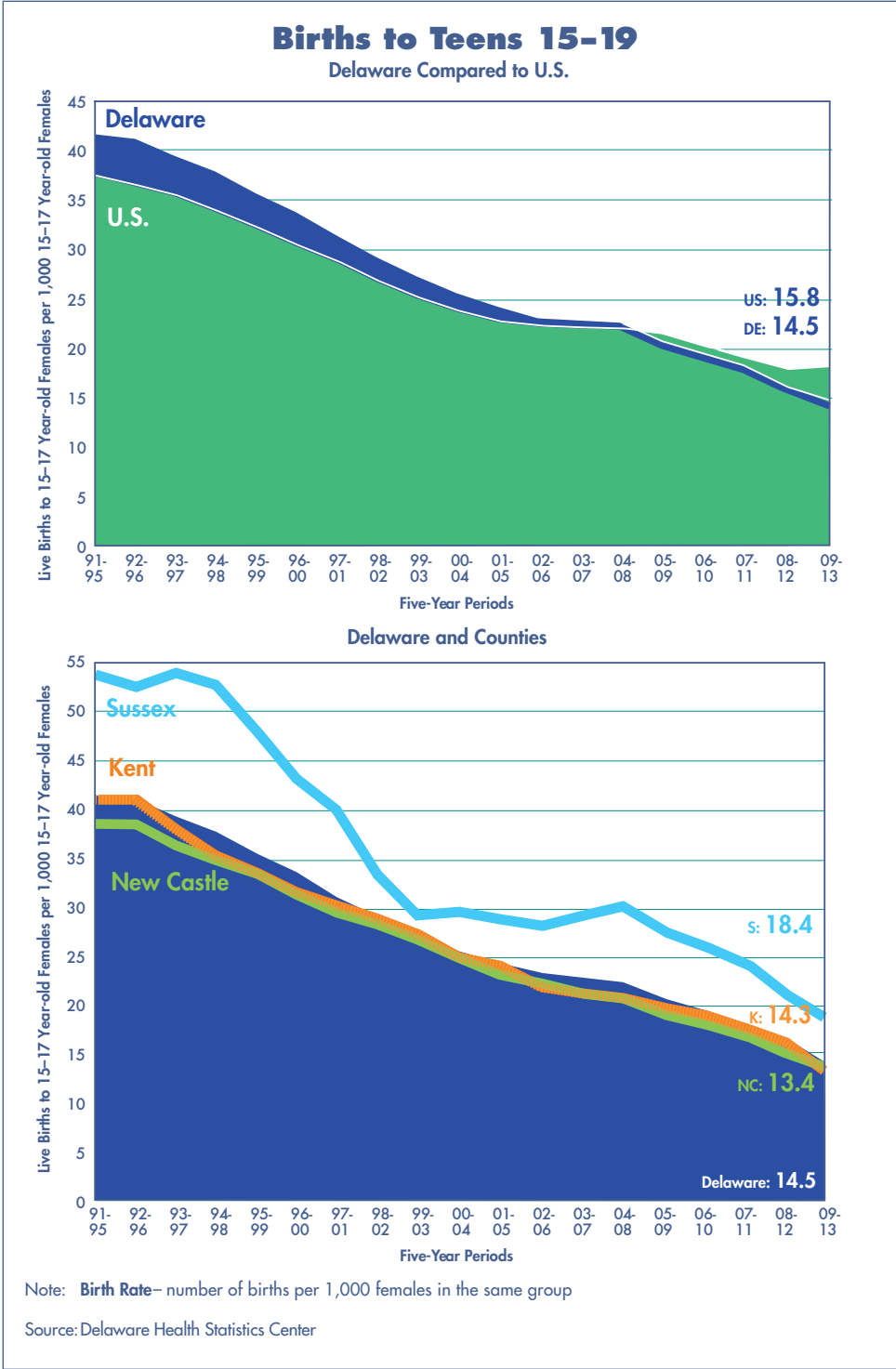
For more information see [www.rand.org/pubs/research\\_briefs/RB5030/index1.html](http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB5030/index1.html)  
[www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dsaapd/](http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dsaapd/)



# Births to Teens



The impact of teen pregnancy is widespread and far reaching across individuals and communities. Teen mothers experience limited opportunities compared to their peers who delay childbearing, and as a result they are more likely to drop out of school, live in poverty, and rely on public assistance. Children born to teenage mothers are also likely to face numerous negative outcomes: they are more likely to have a low birth weight, experience health and developmental delays, have higher rates of infant mortality, and be at an increased risk for abuse and neglect. Teenage parenthood has immense impacts on the community at large, including placing a financial burden on society due to lost tax revenue, and increasing the costs of public assistance and child health care. Teen pregnancy and teenage parenthood are substantial issues for individuals, families, and communities.



**Did You Know?**

Pregnancy and childbirth are major contributors to high school dropout rates among teen girls. Only about 50% of teenage mothers receive their high school diploma by age 22, versus approximately 90% of women who did not experience teenage parenthood.

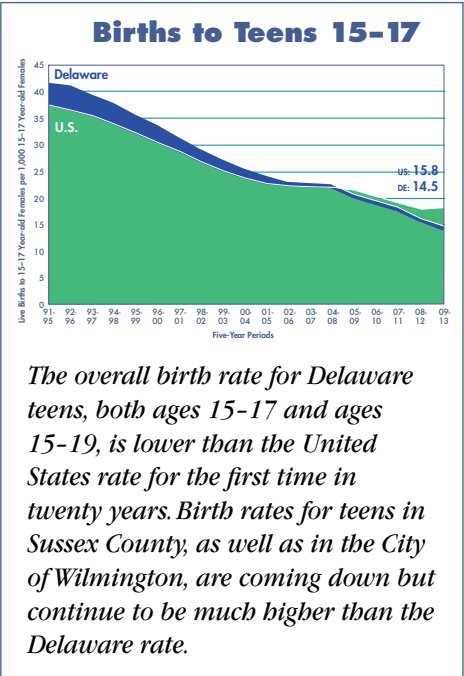
Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/teenpregnancy/about/index.htm>

**PUT DATA INTO ACTION**

Nationally, the month of May is celebrated as Teen Pregnancy Prevention Month, and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services hosts several events featuring subject experts and program leaders to raise awareness about teen pregnancy and prevention methods.

Source: <http://youth.gov/feature-article/teen-pregnancy-prevention-month>





Did You Know?

Of sexually active high school students in Delaware, over 11% reported using no birth control method at all the last time they had intercourse.

Source: <https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Results.aspx?UID=DE>

Did You Know?

Teenage pregnancy in Delaware has been on the decline in recent years. The birth rate of females ages 15 to 19 in Delaware decreased by over 50% between the years 1991 and 2013.

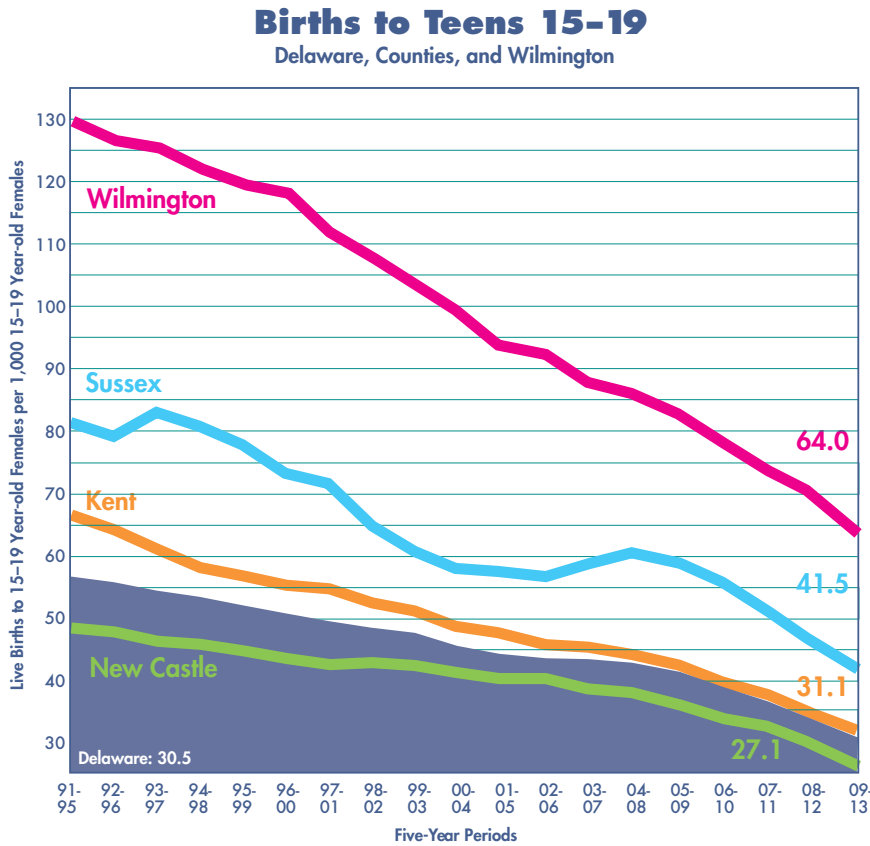
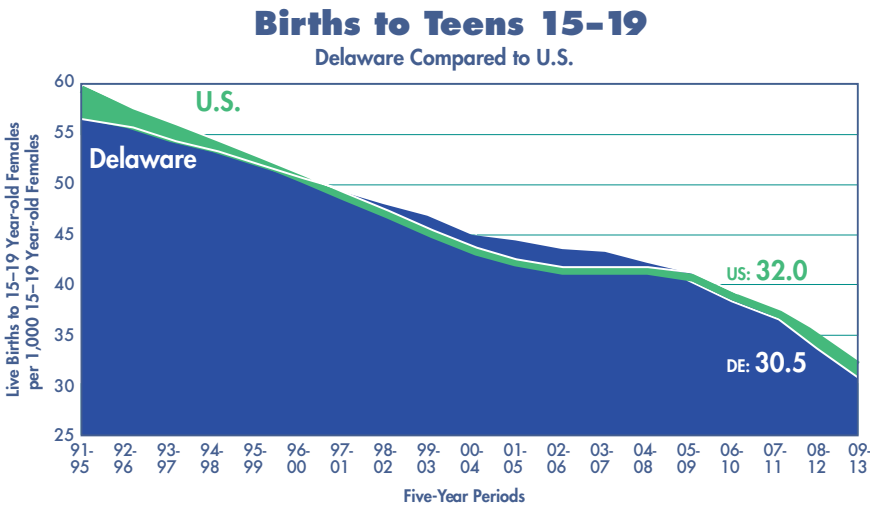
Source: <http://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/adolescent-health-topics/reproductive-health/teen-pregnancy/trends.html>



### Teen Births

Delaware Compared to U.S., 2009-2013

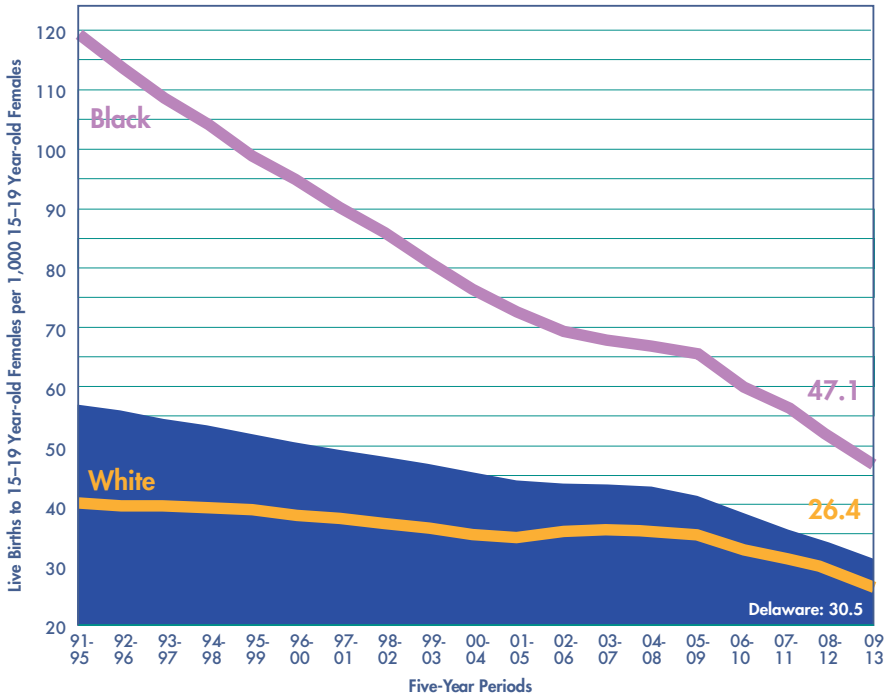
		Delaware	U.S.
Teen Birth Rate	Girls 15-17	14.5	15.8
	Girls 15-19	30.5	32.0
Non-marital Teen Births	Girls 15-19	94.0	88.2



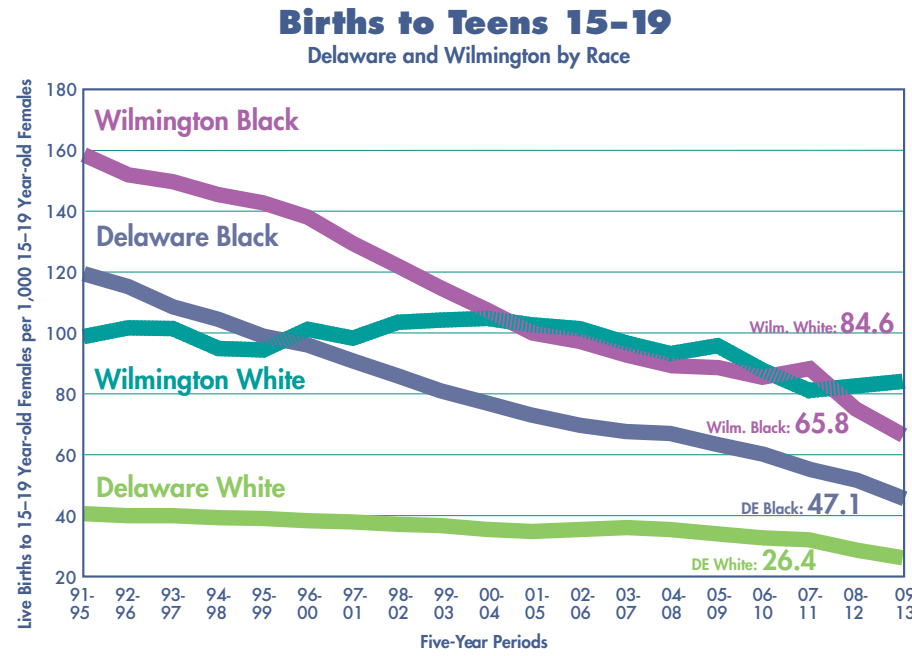
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

### Births to Teens 15-19

Delaware by Race



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Did You Know?

Southern states tend to have the highest teenage birth rates across the United States. In 2013, Arkansas had the highest rate of births in girls between the ages of 15 and 19, followed by New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Source: <http://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/adolescent-health-topics/reproductive-health/teen-pregnancy/trends.html>



PUT DATA INTO ACTION

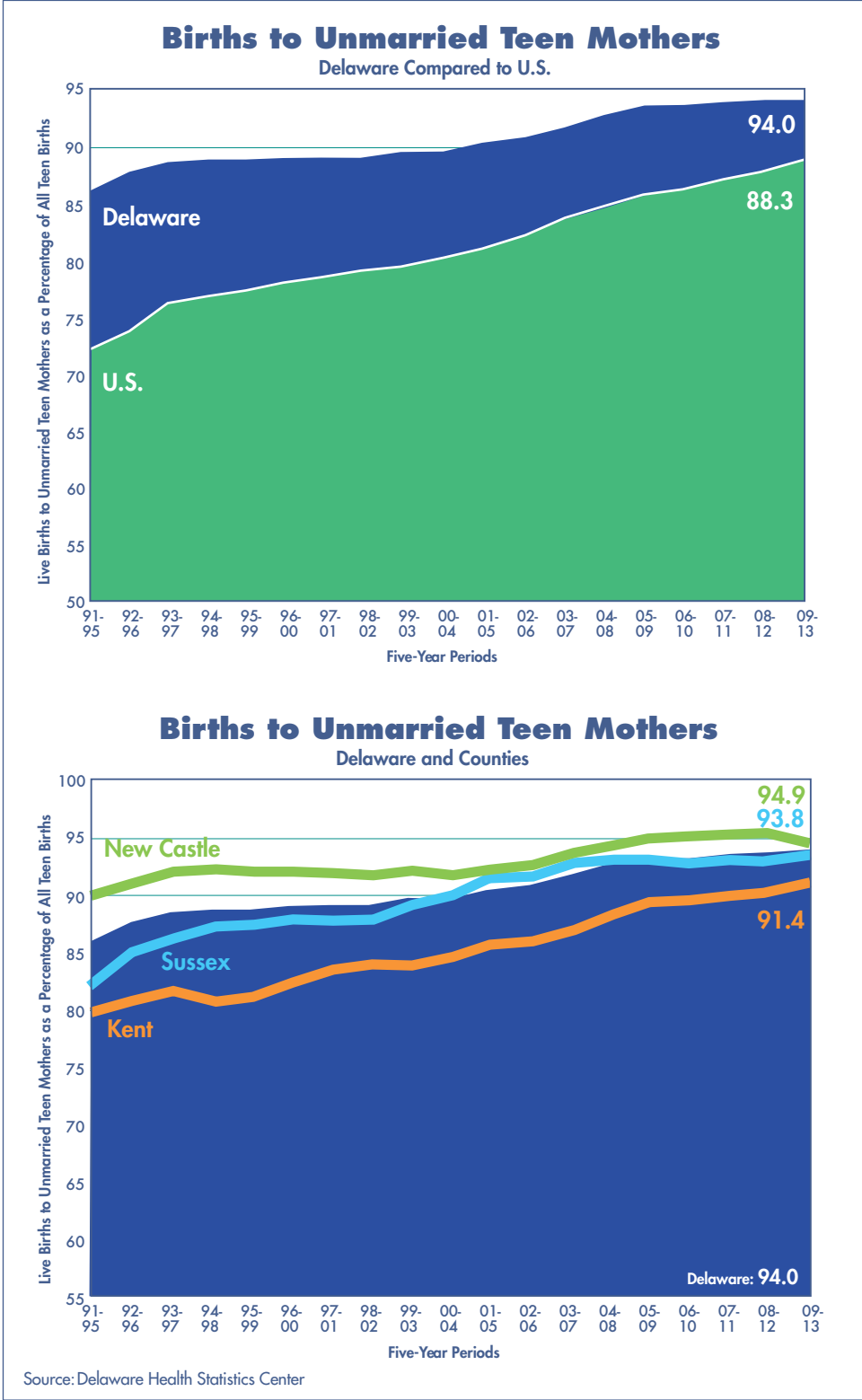
Delaware's Adolescence Pregnancy Prevention (APP) is designed to coordinate and implement adolescent pregnancy prevention initiatives across the state, offer educational workshops and technical support, oversee a Teen Pregnancy Prevention media campaign, link programs and resources, and identify needs and target high risk areas.

Source: <http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/chca/dphatpp01.html>

For more information see  
[www.teenpregnancy.org](http://www.teenpregnancy.org)  
[www.plannedparenthood.org](http://www.plannedparenthood.org)  
[www.guttmacher.org/sections/pregnancy.php](http://www.guttmacher.org/sections/pregnancy.php)



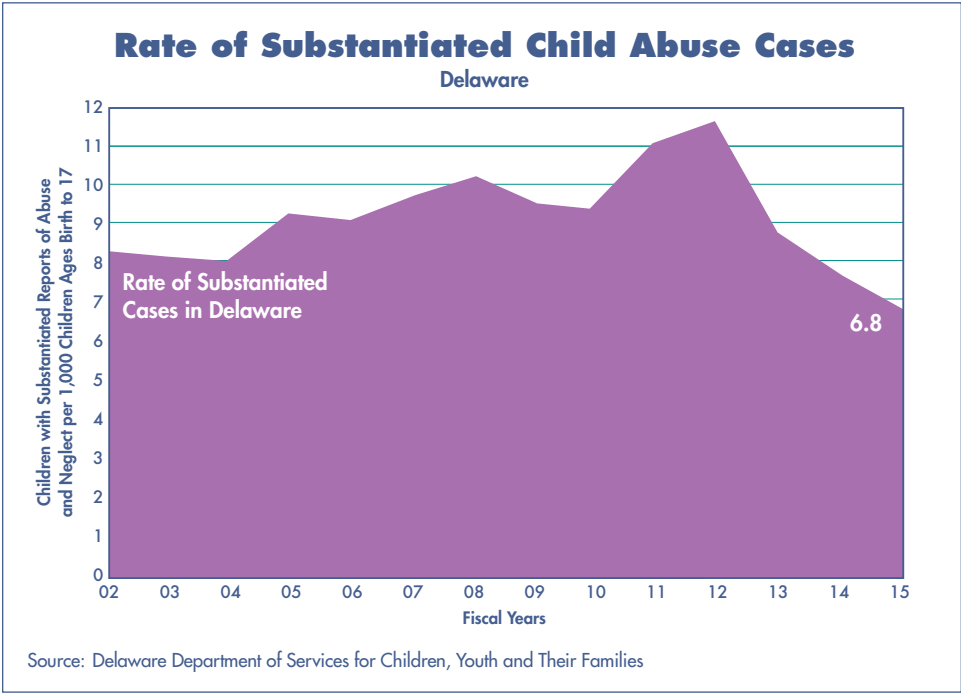
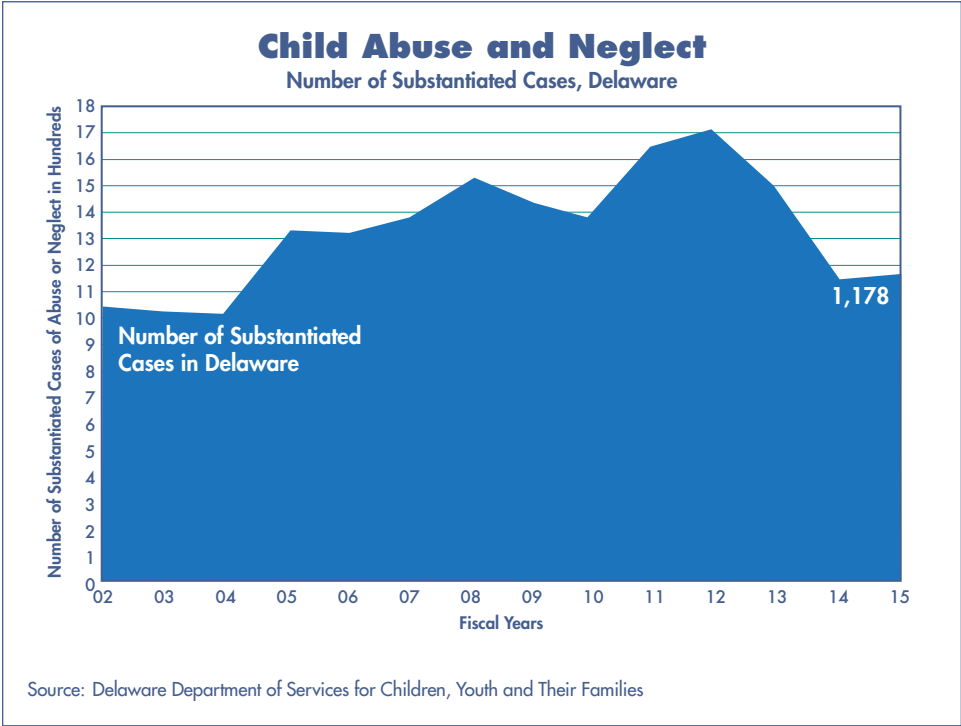


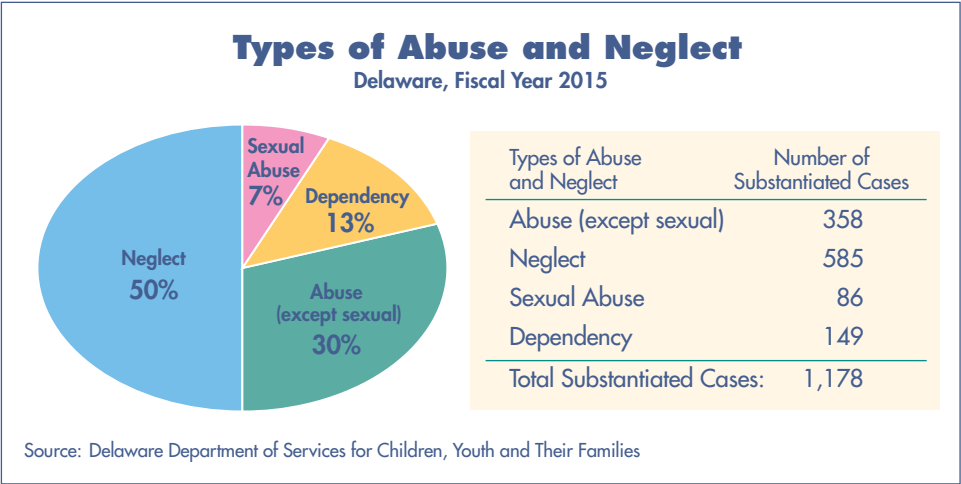


**Did You Know?** Children born to teen mothers are more likely to have poor educational outcomes, drop out of high school, have health issues, become incarcerated during adolescence, become a teen parent themselves and experience unemployment as a young adult.

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/teenpregnancy/about/index.htm>

Child abuse is the maltreatment or neglect of a child that results in any non-accidental harm or injury. Abuse comes in a number of forms of maltreatment including physical and emotional abuse or neglect, verbal abuse, and sexual abuse. The long-term impacts can last a lifetime, especially if left untreated. Abuse and neglect have far-reaching physical, social, and emotional effects within a community and can cause problems in youth including depression, impaired growth, learning difficulties, low school achievement, juvenile delinquency, substance abuse, and sometimes suicide. States set their own legal abuse definitions of child abuse and neglect within existing federal legal standards.





Did You Know?

Signs of child abuse are varied and can include unexplained injuries, behavioral changes, changes in sleeping, fear of going home, risk taking behaviors and changes in eating. To learn more about identifying and reporting suspected child abuse visit [http://kids.delaware.gov/fs/fs\\_iseethesigns.shtml](http://kids.delaware.gov/fs/fs_iseethesigns.shtml)

Source: [http://kids.delaware.gov/fs/fs\\_iseethesigns.shtml](http://kids.delaware.gov/fs/fs_iseethesigns.shtml)  
[http://kids.delaware.gov/pdfs/ists\\_SignsofChildAbuseMandatoryReporting.pdf](http://kids.delaware.gov/pdfs/ists_SignsofChildAbuseMandatoryReporting.pdf)

Did You Know?

Each year, there are more than three million cases of child abuse are reported nationwide, involving more than six million children.

Source: <https://www.childhelp.org/child-abuse-statistics/>

Did You Know?

For many victims of child abuse, home is not a safe place. Nationally, slightly under 80% of reported fatalities that resulted from child abuse and neglect were caused by at least one of the victim's parents.

Source: <http://www.nationalchildrensalliance.org/media-room/media-kit/national-statistics-child-abuse>

Did You Know?

On average, the United States loses between four and seven children to abuse and neglect per day. This is one of the worst records among institutionalized nations.

Source: <https://www.childhelp.org/child-abuse-statistics/>

Did You Know?

A new special license plate is now available to support Delaware's kids. Proceeds from the sale and renewal of this plate go to the Protecting Delaware's Children Fund. This plate can be purchased online or at any DMV location.

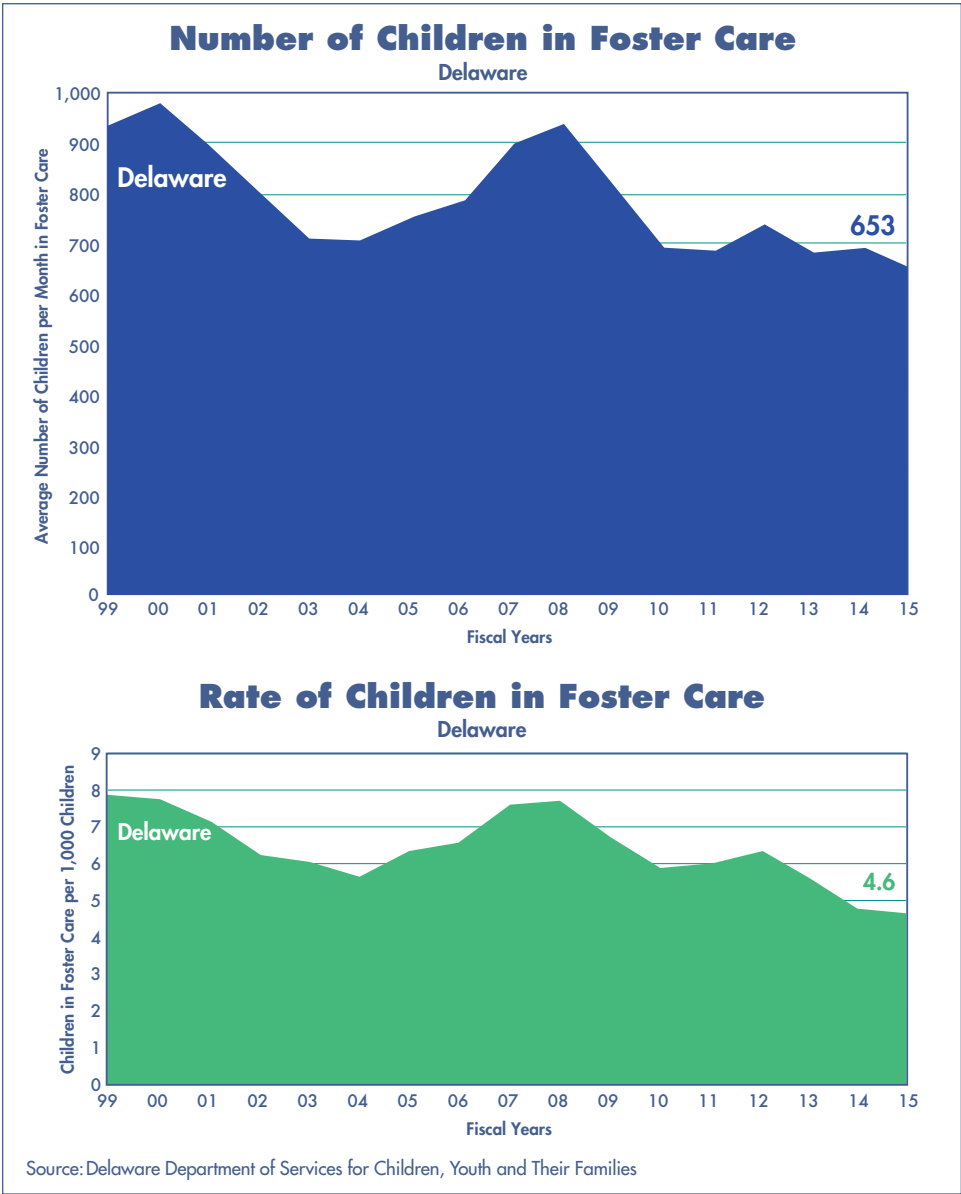
Source: <https://services.dmv.de.gov/public.ejs?command=SpecialPlate&bg=7>



For more information see [www.preventchildabuse.org](http://www.preventchildabuse.org)  
To report suspected abuse or neglect: 1-800-292-9582



The parent-child relationship is one of the most fundamental relationships in a child's life. In most families, the parent-child relationship develops as a result of regular, ongoing interactions and this continuous contact serves as a stabilizing force that promotes children's healthy development, fostering their sense of belonging, security and self-assurance. While this scenario is common for many children, the ongoing relationship is disrupted for children placed in foster care. Children in foster care are presented with considerable challenges. Abuse, neglect, and unsuitable home environments are issues faced by children across the United States every day. Foster care provides temporary residential care in another home for children who have been removed from their own home due to physical, emotional or sexual abuse or neglect. The ultimate goal of foster care is for most foster children to return to their parent(s) when the circumstances that led them to be removed from their home have been resolved. When a return to their parents or caretaker is not possible, a permanent home for the child is sought through adoption.



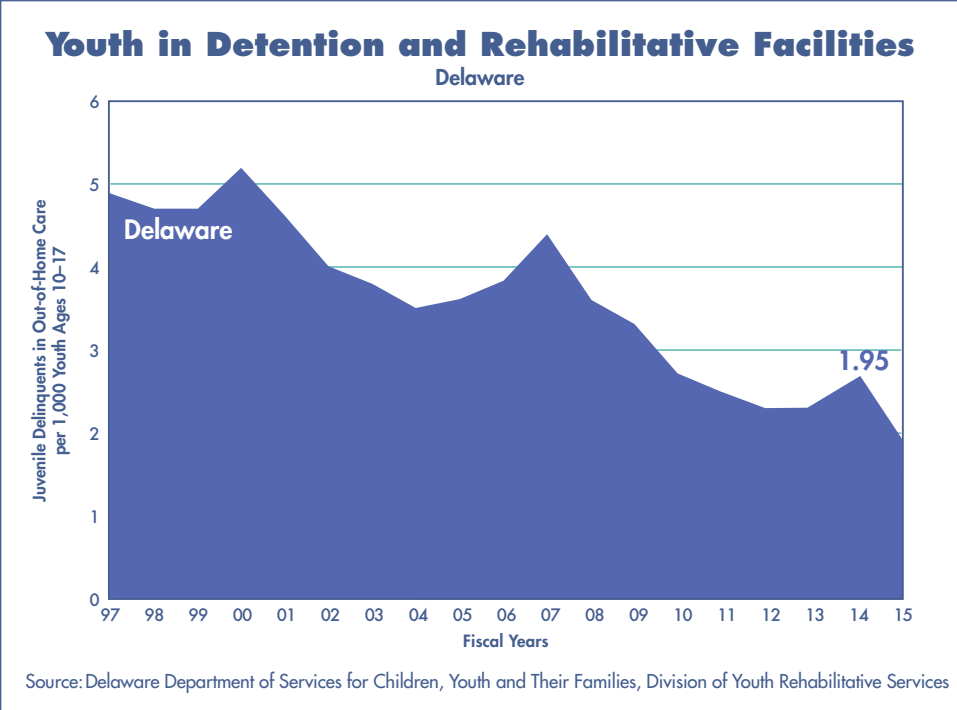


# Juvenile Delinquents



Communities across America are impacted by the negative effects of juvenile delinquency. Juvenile delinquency is a legal term that refers to any offense in violation of the state, federal, or local law by a person under the age of 18. There are a number of juvenile justice intervention programs designed to reduce delinquency, ease overcrowding in juvenile detention centers, and to reduce dependence on residential treatment programs by young people considered delinquent.

To address these issues, states establish divisions to provide services to youth who have been delinquent and ordered by the court system to receive special attention. In Delaware, the Division of Youth Rehabilitative Services provides secure detention in special care facilities, 24-hour custodial care, and treatment for incarcerated and adjudicated youth. The Division also provides, through secure care, appropriate education, treatment, counseling, recreation, vocational training, medical care, and family-focused case management for youth in secure residential facilities. All services are aimed at decreasing recidivism and increasing public safety in order to reduce juvenile delinquency and create more secure communities.



**Did You Know?** Gang activity can have numerous long and short-term negative effects on youth. Youth involved with gangs faced increased risk of unemployment, dropping out of school, teen parenthood, drug and alcohol abuse, and juvenile incarceration.

Source: <http://youth.gov/youth-topics/preventing-gang-involvement/adverse-effects>

**Did You Know?** There were 1,319,700 juvenile arrests made in 2012, with the most common type being for property crime like larceny/theft. This is an overall 37% decrease in juvenile arrests from the year 2003.

Source: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/crime/qa05101.asp?qaDate=2012>

**Did You Know?** Delaware's Division of Youth Rehabilitative Services provides services like detention, treatment, probation, and after care to juvenile delinquents throughout the state. To ensure they are providing the appropriate services they use the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT), which is an evidence-based risk, needs, and strengths assessment.

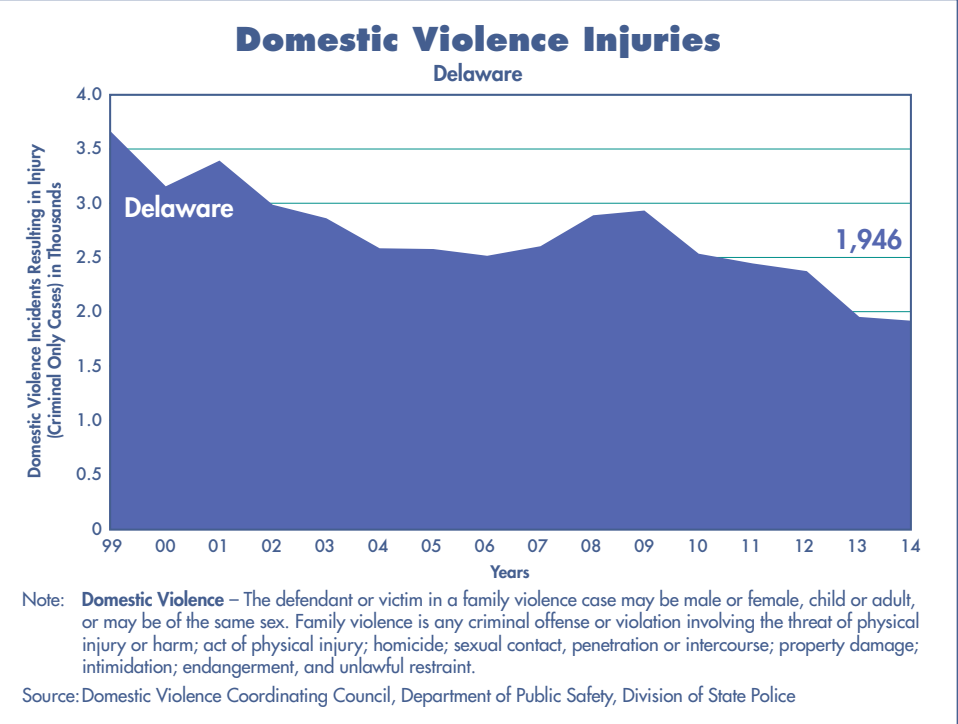
Source: [http://kids.delaware.gov/yrs/yrs\\_comsrvs.shtml](http://kids.delaware.gov/yrs/yrs_comsrvs.shtml)

For more information see  
[www.edjj.org](http://www.edjj.org)  
[http://kids.delaware.gov/yrs/yrs\\_MainPage/yrs.shtml](http://kids.delaware.gov/yrs/yrs_MainPage/yrs.shtml)

# Domestic Violence

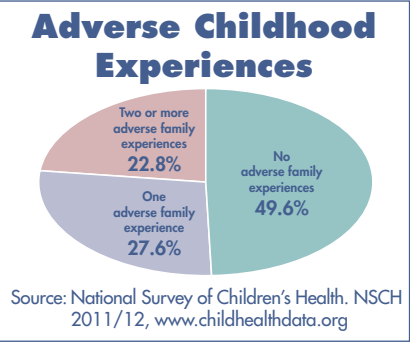


For many, the home is a sanctuary; a place of love, safety, security and shelter. Unfortunately for some, it can be a place of fear and violence. Witnessing or being the victim of domestic violence can have profound emotional, developmental, and physical consequences for children. The extreme to which the child experiences these consequences can be related to the frequency and severity of the violence, the time elapsed since the event, and the child's personality. According to the American Bar Association, many children, victims and witnesses of domestic violence exhibit signs of post traumatic stress disorder. Symptoms may be directed outward and can include inability to sleep through the nights, bed wetting, and temper tantrums, or they may be directed inward and shown by the child being shy or withdrawn. School age-children who experience domestic violence tend to have poor academic performance, are absent frequently, and have health problems. Domestic violence is a serious issue that can have a severe impact on many aspects of a child's development.



**Did You Know?** Domestic abuse can take many forms, including physical, psychological and sexual abuse. Other forms of domestic abuse can be isolation, economic abuse, spiritual abuse, using gender privileges, and cultural abuse.

Source: <http://dapdc.org/what.html>



**Domestic Incident Reports**  
Delaware, 2014

Criminal only:	13,795
Combined criminal/non-criminal:	22,663
Deaths as a result of domestic violence in 2013:	13 deaths

Source: Delaware State Bureau of Identification

**PUT DATA INTO ACTION** Domestic Violence Hotlines are available as a crisis service and to provide information for people experiencing domestic violence in Delaware. For domestic violence help, call:

New Castle County: (302) 762-6110

Kent and Sussex Counties: (302) 422-8058

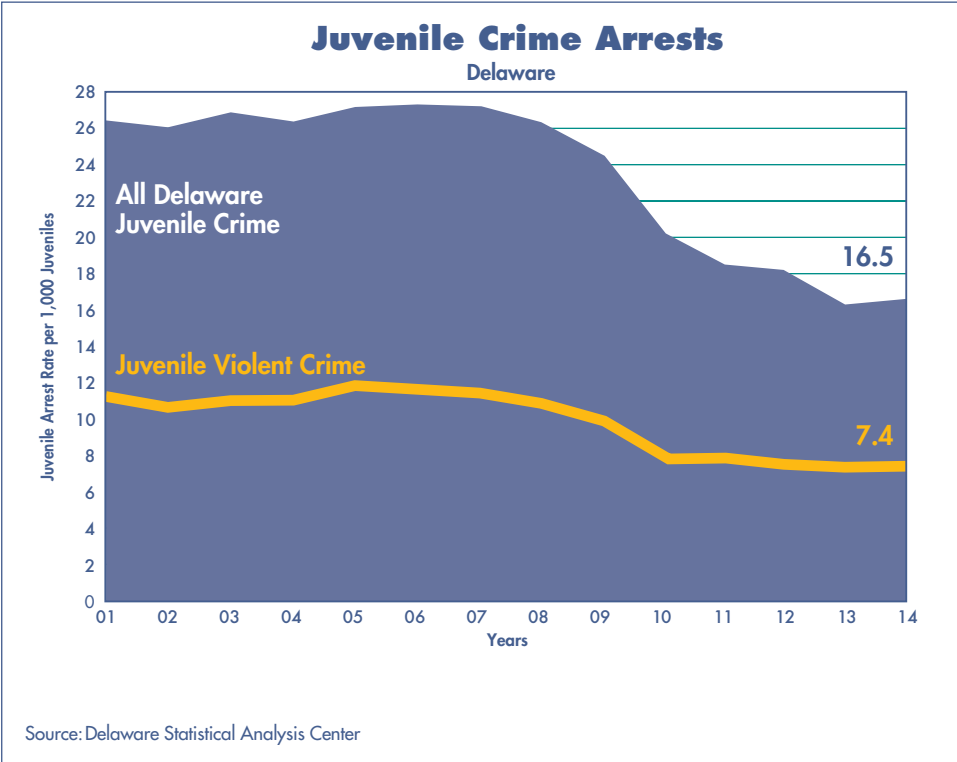
Source: [http://www.dcadv.org/local-programs#local\\_dv\\_hotlines](http://www.dcadv.org/local-programs#local_dv_hotlines)  
<https://www.childinc.com/domestic-violence-services.html>

For more information see  
[www.dvcc.delaware.gov](http://www.dvcc.delaware.gov)  
[www.stoptheviolence.org](http://www.stoptheviolence.org)

# Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests



Violent crime among youth is a serious issue that affects both individuals and communities. The level of youth violence in a society can be a good indicator of the ability of young people to control their behavior, and also of the ability of the socializing agents such as families, peers, schools, and religious institutions to supervise and influence behavior. Participation in criminal behavior may have immediate negative effects on physical, social, emotional and academic development, in addition to lasting impacts into the child's adult life. Violent crime is classified into four offenses, all of which use the threat of force: murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Poor and minority children face risks and disadvantages that make them especially susceptible to criminal behavior. Advocates argue that in order to address youth violence, society should focus on pulling families out of poverty, providing children with adequate health care, improving access to quality education for all children, preventing child abuse and neglect, protecting children from domestic and community violence, and giving children support and guidance as needed. Focusing on these issues may be a step forward in reducing violent crime among juveniles.



**Did You Know?** The National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention was established by President Obama in 2010 as a network of communities and federal agencies to work together and build the capacity of communities to prevent and reduce violence among youth.

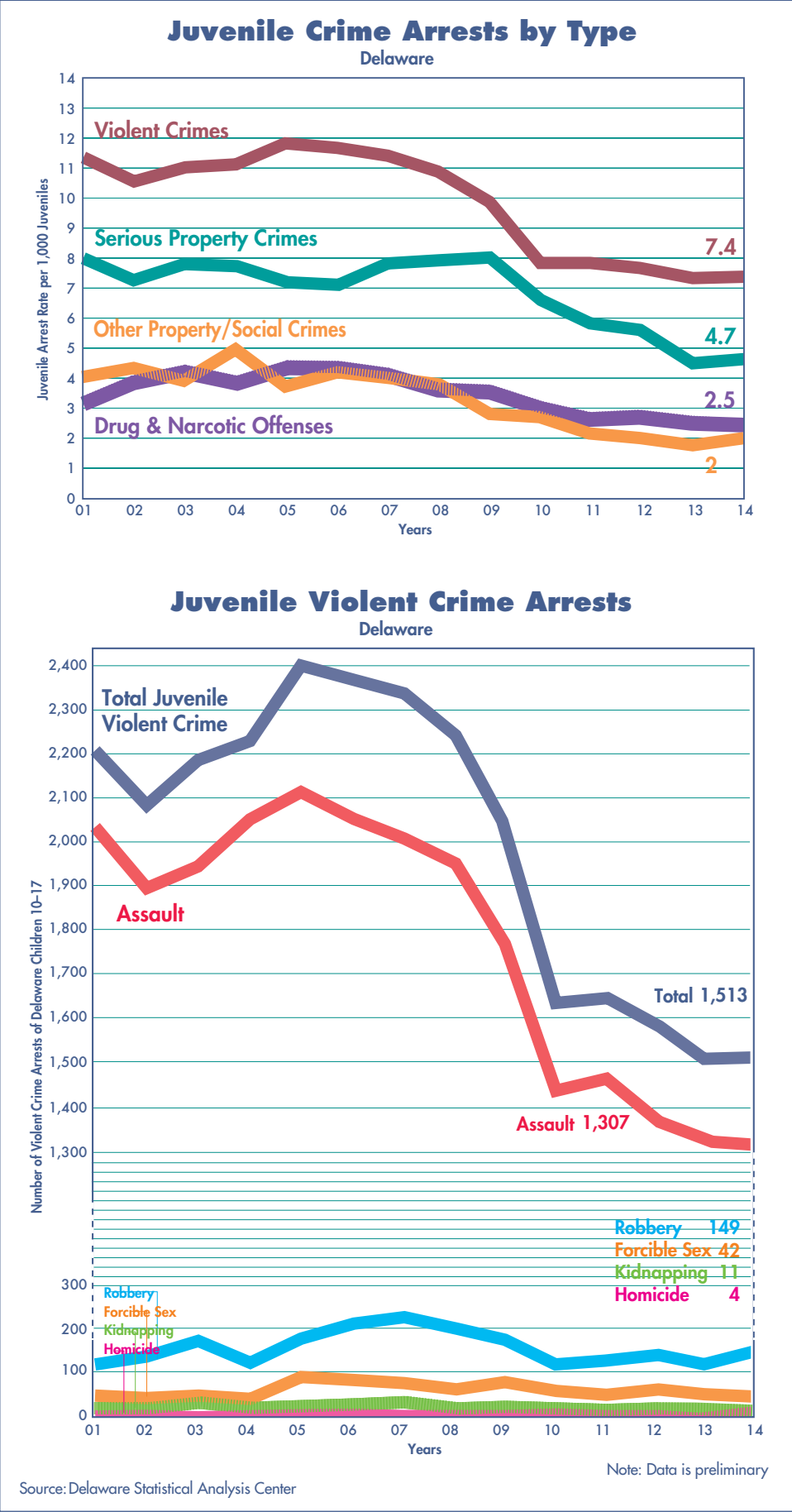
Source: <http://youth.gov/youth-topics/preventing-youth-violence/about-national-forum>

**Did You Know?** Arrests for juvenile crime in Delaware have shown a downward trend in recent years. Arrests across all categories went down significantly between 2009 and 2013, and the Delaware Statistical Analysis Center found that violent crime arrests for juveniles went down by over 25% within this time period.

Source: <http://cjc.delaware.gov/sac/pdf/Crime/Crime%20in%20Delaware%202009-2013%20Executive%20Brief.pdf>



# Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests



**Note** – Beginning in 2010, weapons violations are listed as other crimes; in the past they were listed as violent crimes. Rates have been recalculated for past years based on this category change. Due to this change, violent crime rates are slightly lower and other crime rates are slightly higher than shown in previous editions of the KIDS COUNT in Delaware Fact Book.

For more information see  
[www.pledge.org](http://www.pledge.org)  
[www.ncdijdp.org/cpsv](http://www.ncdijdp.org/cpsv)  
<http://findyouthinfo.gov/>  
[www.justicepolicy.org/](http://www.justicepolicy.org/)

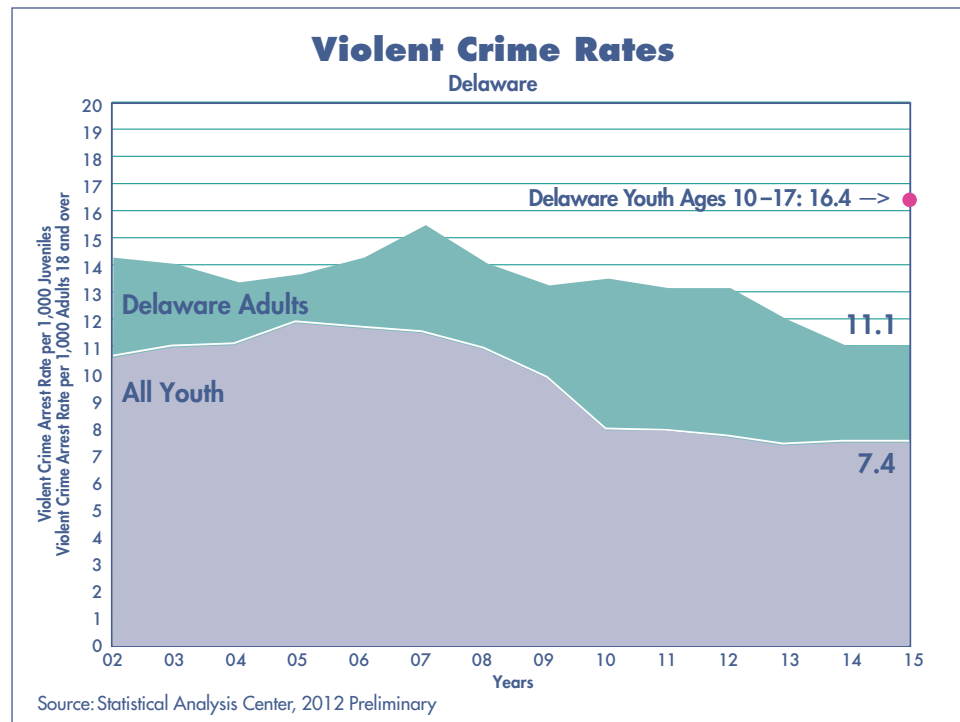






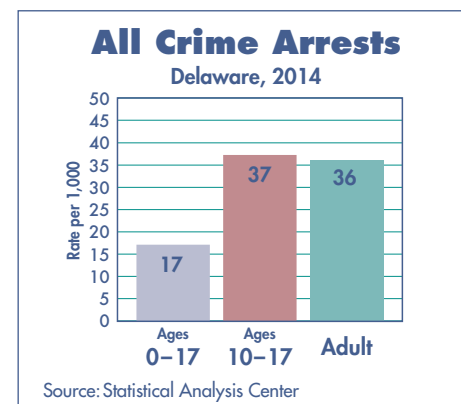
Adult crime impacts individuals, families, and entire communities. Families of inmates face challenges such as lack of financial support and social alienation related to the stigma of having a family member in prison.

Children in particular may experience extreme difficulties during a period of parental incarceration. The psychological and emotional implications for these youth include trauma, anxiety, guilt, shame, and fear. Additionally, their behavior may change to include sadness, withdrawal, low self-esteem, decline in school performance, truancy, use of drugs or alcohol, and aggression. In some instances, changes in behavior may progress to a level of delinquency which can potentially lead to a cycle of inter-generational incarceration. Adult crime and incarceration can have great costs to the children and families involved, as well as have consequences for society at large.



**Did You Know?** Having a parent in prison can severely impact a child's emotional well-being. The emotional trauma surrounding the arrest and imprisonment and the difficulty of a disrupted family life can be compounded by the social stigma of having an incarcerated parent, leading to adverse effects for the children.

Source: <http://youth.gov/youth-topics/children-of-incarcerated-parents>



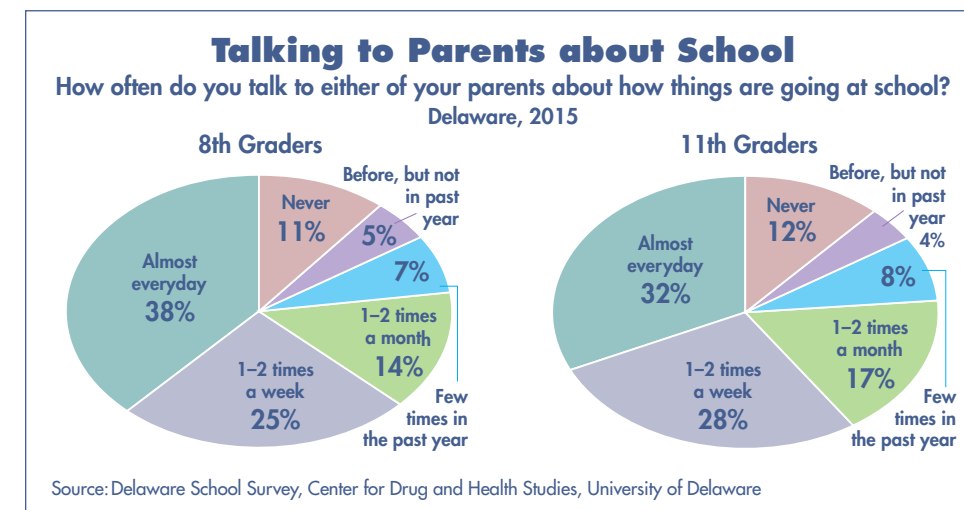
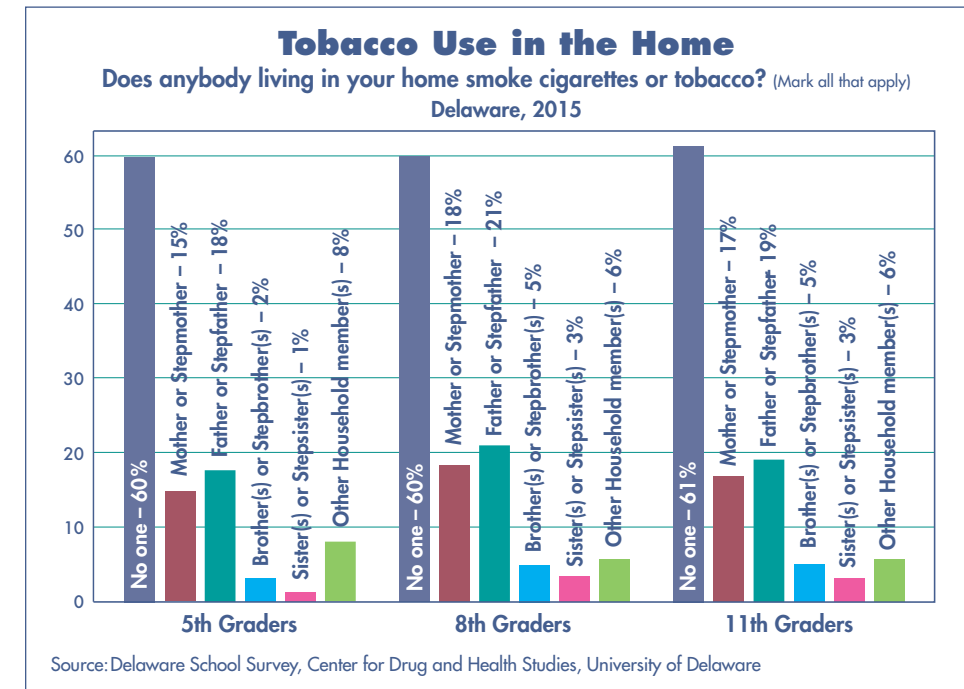
**Did You Know?** The United States has the highest incarceration rate in the world, with over 2.3 million Americans incarcerated in 2010, many of whom were parents. One report by the Bureau of Justice Statistics estimated that over half of the inmates at state prisons had at least one child under the age of 18.

Source: <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/pptmc.pdf>  
<http://www.irp.wisc.edu/publications/factsheets/pdfs/Factsheet7-Incarceration.pdf>

For more information see  
[www.millionmomsmarch.com](http://www.millionmomsmarch.com)  
[www.socialchangenow.org](http://www.socialchangenow.org)  
[www.bbbsde.org](http://www.bbbsde.org)



Children's long-term development and success can greatly depend on the support and care they receive at home from their family. A stable and family environment in which all family members care for and appreciate each other is the most beneficial to a child. In addition to meeting the basic needs of food, shelter, and clothing, an optimal family environment might include the following qualities: members with unconditional love for each other; parents spending time with their children; parents listening to their children; parents serving as good role models, understanding that children learn from what they see happening; and parents who value education. These values are key to creating an environment that is the most conducive to positive outcomes for the child.



**PUT DATA INTO ACTION** In 1999, 13 teens in Delaware took a Teens Against Tobacco Use (TATU) training program, and wanted to do more. They created Kick Butts Generation (KBG) to work on four main goals.

1. Prevent tobacco and nicotine use by youth
2. Elevate awareness and increase awareness in KBG
3. Monitor and Influence public policy issues regarding nicotine and tobacco products
4. Decrease tobacco and nicotine use by cessation through the Not On Tobacco program and the Quit Line

This organization has made considerable impacts throughout the state of Delaware regarding nicotine and tobacco use. You can find out more about them, their accomplishments, and their programs here:

Source: <http://ysmoke.org/who-we-are.cfm#vision>

# Family, Environment and Resources



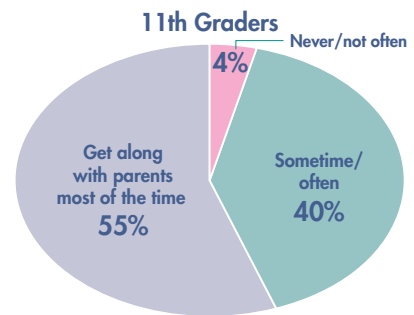
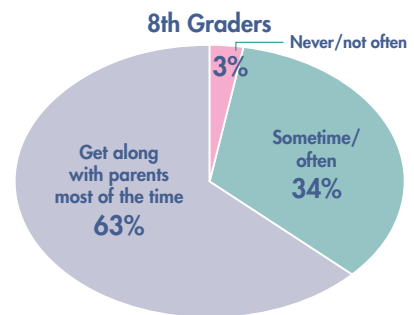
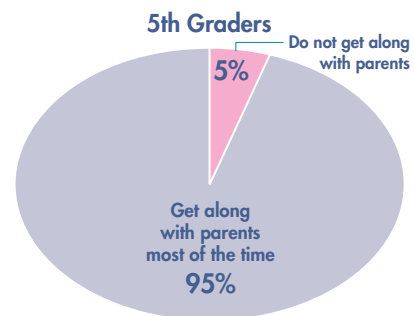
## Parental Involvement and Alcohol Use

Past Year, Delaware 11th Graders, 2015

- 7% Reported their parents asked parents hosting a party if alcohol would be served.
- 14% Reported parents asked parents hosting the party if they would be present at party.
- 15% Reported parents called other parents to check up on student.
- 45% Reported parents offered to pick them up if they needed a safe ride home.
- 56% Reported parents told them to call to let them know where they were.
- 35% of binge drinkers and 43% of heavy binge drinkers reported they had been to a party where parents bought alcohol for the kids, versus 10.1% of non-drinkers.

Source: Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware

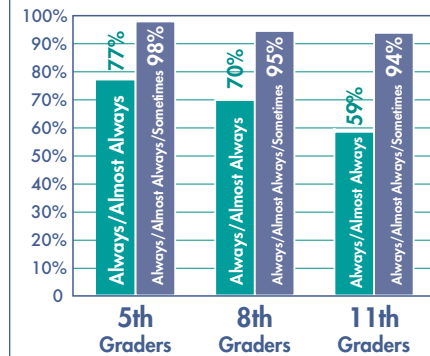
## Parents I get along well with my parents/guardians. Delaware, 2015



Source: Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware

## Parents Show They Are Proud of Me

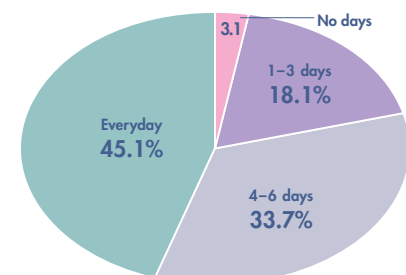
When I do a good job at home or school,  
my parents tell me about it.  
Delaware, 2015



Source: Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware

## Family Meals

Meals with all family together in past week



Source: National Survey of Children's Health. NSCH 2011/12, www.childhealthdata.org

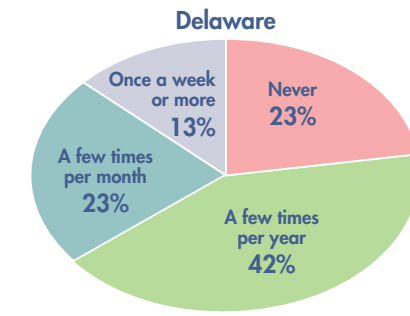
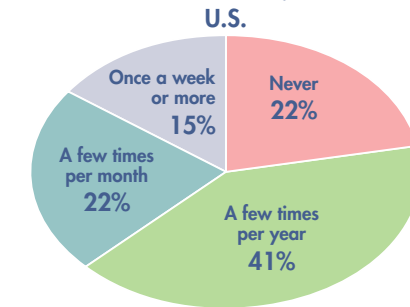
For more information see  
[www.udel.edu/cdas/](http://www.udel.edu/cdas/)  
[www.state.de.us/drugfree/dfd\\_data.html](http://www.state.de.us/drugfree/dfd_data.html)  
[www.udel.edu/delawaredata/](http://www.udel.edu/delawaredata/)

# Community, Environment & Resources

Delaware's nonprofit sector is a vibrant social and economic force within in the state. The sector employs thousands and allows for many families, adults, and children to receive important services. Delaware's nonprofit sector also provides many opportunities for volunteers to become involved and make a difference within their communities.

## Volunteerism

Frequency of participation in volunteer  
work or community service, age 12-17  
U.S. and Delaware, 2012



Source: The Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative,  
<http://www.childhealthdata.org>

**Did You Know?** Volunteering as a family is a great way to get children involved in their local community. The Department of Health and Social Services runs Volunteer Delaware, which promotes volunteer and community outreach opportunities for individuals and families. For more information, visit <http://www.volunteerdelaaware.org/>

Source: <http://www.volunteerdelaaware.org/>

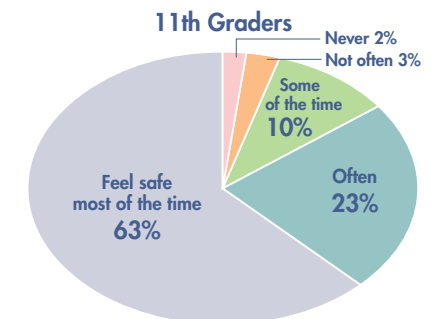
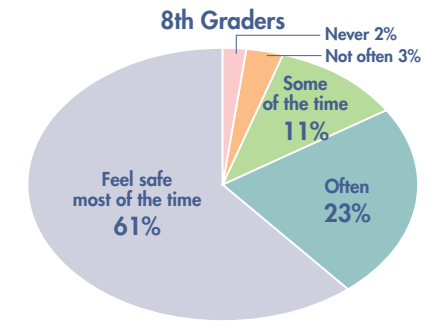
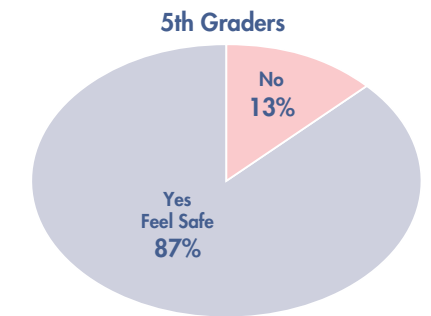
## Meeting Community Needs in Delaware

More than 3,400 people of all ages and backgrounds are helping to meet local needs, strengthen communities, and increase civic engagement through national service in Delaware. Serving at more than 350 locations throughout the state, these citizens tutor and mentor children, support veterans and military families, provide health services, restore the environment, respond to disasters, increase economic opportunity, and recruit and manage volunteers.

Source: <http://www.nationalservice.gov/impact-our-nation/state-profiles/de>

## Neighborhood Safety

I feel safe in my neighborhood.  
Delaware, 2015



Source: Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware



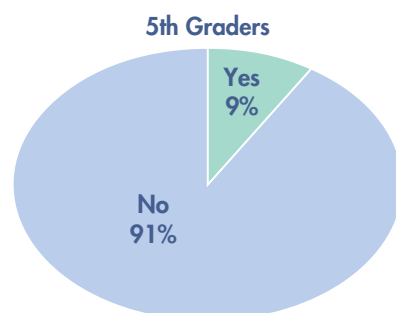


# Community, Environment & Resources



## Buying Cigarettes

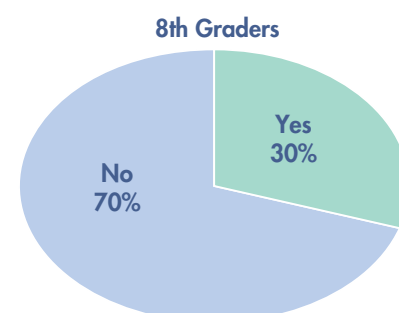
Do you know of places where students your age can buy cigarettes?  
Delaware, 2015



Source: Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware

## Buying Marijuana

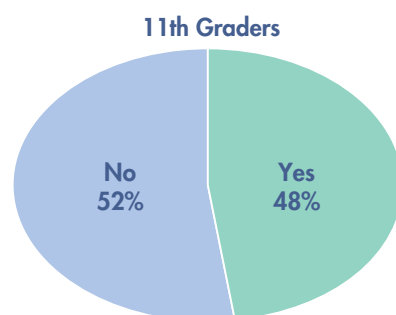
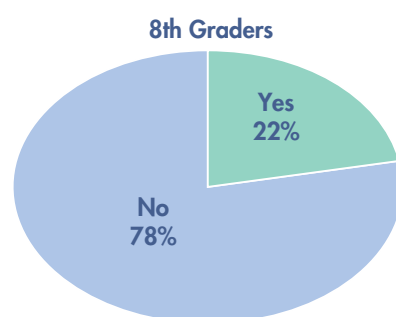
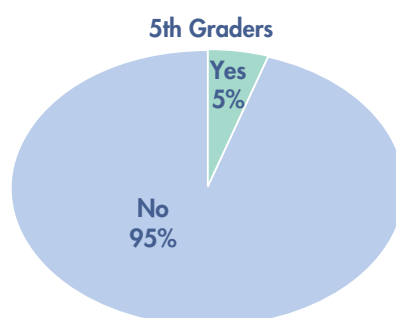
Do you know of places where students your age can buy marijuana?  
Delaware, 2015



Source: Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware

## Getting Alcohol

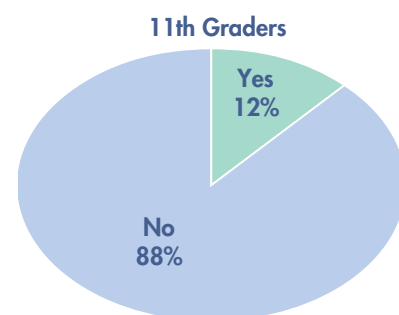
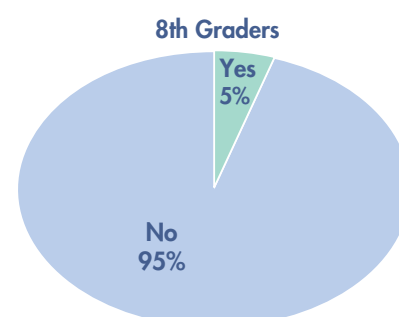
Do You Know Places Where Students Can Get Alcohol Without Paying For It?  
Delaware, 2015



Source: Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware

## Distributing Marijuana

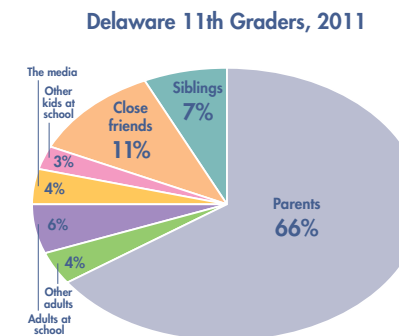
In the past year, have you sold or given marijuana?  
Delaware, 2015



Source: Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware

## Teens Not Drinking

Who/What had the most influence on your decision NOT to drink in the past year?  
Delaware 11th Graders, 2011



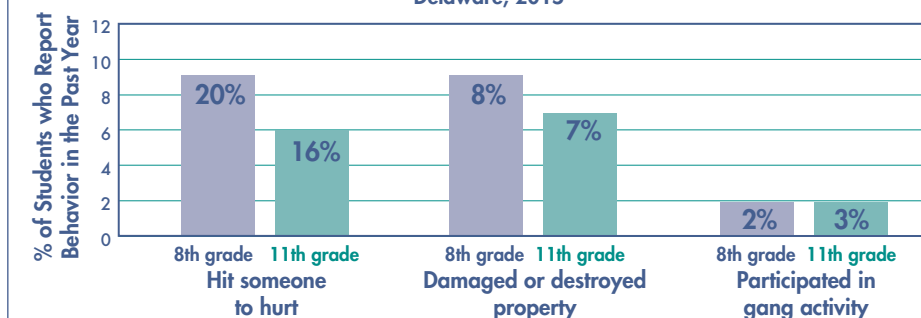
Source: CDC 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware

**Did You Know?** Each year, the tangible costs of underage drinking including medical care, damage to property, loss of work and criminal justice cost the state of Delaware over \$56 million. This number rises considerably when taking into account pain and suffering associated with alcohol abuse by youth, and in 2013 the total effects of underage drinking in Delaware cost the state over \$176 million.

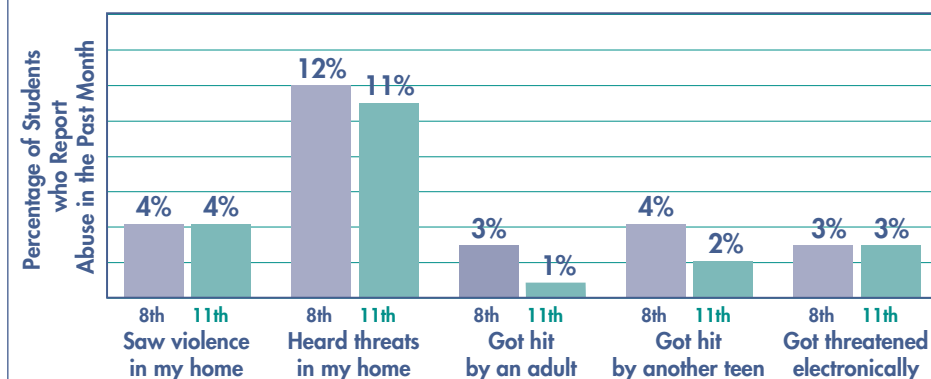
Source: <http://www.udel.edu/factsheets/DE.pdf>

## Teen Violence and Victimization

In the past year, which of the following things have you done?  
Delaware, 2015



In the past month, which of the following things happened to you, and who was involved?  
Delaware, 2015



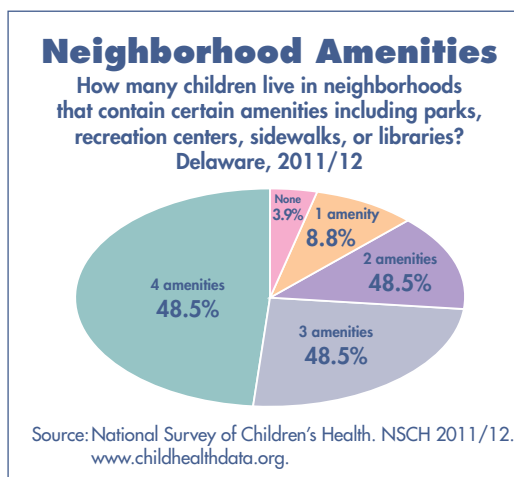
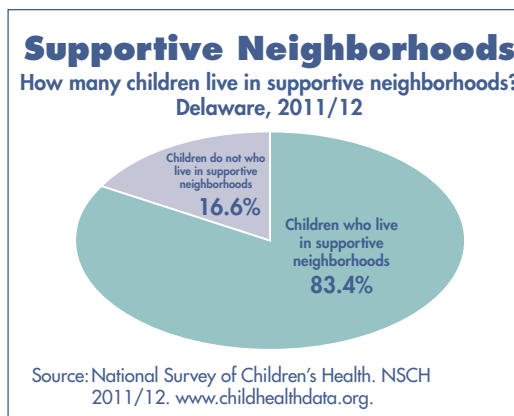
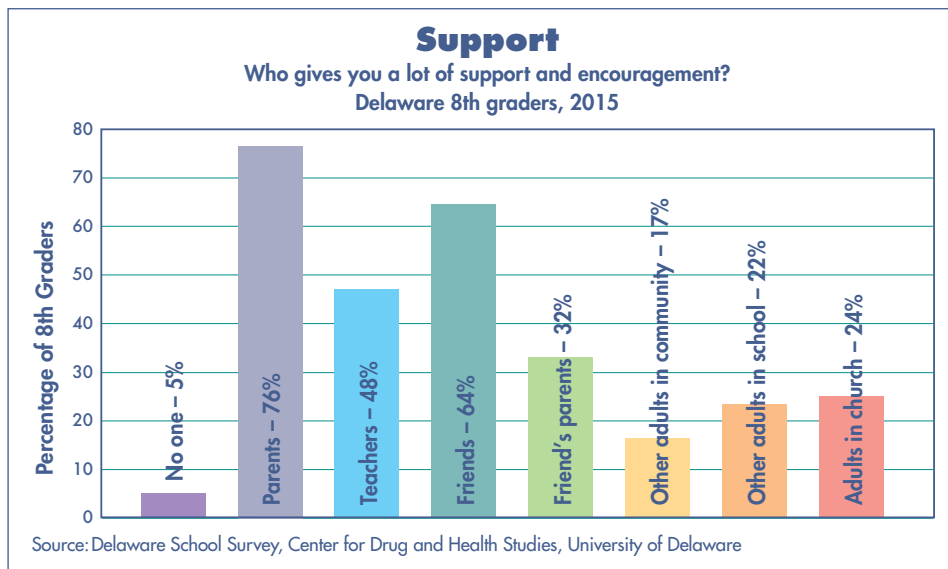
Source: Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware



For more information see  
[www.udel.edu/cdas/](http://www.udel.edu/cdas/)  
[www.udel.edu/delawaredata/](http://www.udel.edu/delawaredata/)  
[www.state.de.us/drugfree/dfd\\_data.html](http://www.state.de.us/drugfree/dfd_data.html)



# Community, Environment & Resources



**Did You Know?** Located in Downtown Wilmington, the Community Service Building is a unique opportunity for nonprofits in Delaware to work in an innovative, professional, and collaborative environment. Currently the building is fully occupied by 73 nonprofit tenants. The website has a full list of tenants, and more information about the building and its history.

Source: <http://www.csbcorp.org/index.html>

**PUT DATA INTO ACTION** Delaware offers a wide variety of programs for children aimed to provide support, teach valuable skills and achieve academic and social success. Programs such as Big Brothers Big Sisters, Boys & Girls Clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and the YMCA are all valuable resources for children and youth. Visit the City of Wilmington Community Organization Directory at <http://www.wilmingtonde.gov/docs/1519/Community-Organization-Directory.PDF> for a full list of services and contact information.

Source: <http://www.wilmingtonde.gov/docs/1519/Community-Organization-Directory.PDF>



Data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey and the Delaware Population Consortium provide a picture of the population of the state of Delaware, its counties and cities, and the nation. Demographic information supplies valuable information about the population and provides a clear snapshot of society at a given time.

Demographically speaking, we are much less of a child centered society now than we were 100 years ago. In the United States, children accounted for 40% of the population in 1900, but only 24% in 2010, with similar trends evident in Delaware. Delaware's kids are also the most racially diverse generation Delaware has seen. The data is clear: the

odds are stacked against many children of color, who along with their families, account for an increasingly growing proportion of Delaware's population. If the gap in opportunities between races persists while Delaware continues to diversify, the socioeconomic outcomes for everyone will worsen.



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Table 1:

Population of Children											
Population Estimates for Ages 0 to 21 by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Delaware, July 1, 2015											
Gender/ Age	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Other Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Total	Gender/ Age	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Other Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Total
Female						Male					
0	2971	1420	331	740	5462	0	2967	1415	331	760	5473
1	2940	1487	332	679	5438	1	2934	1475	333	697	5439
2	3129	1474	336	700	5639	2	3121	1463	337	720	5641
3	3129	1536	345	712	5722	3	3122	1523	346	731	5722
4	2628	1330	685	905	5548	4	2803	1385	618	976	5782
5	2714	1312	690	854	5570	5	2864	1414	610	1000	5888
6	2782	1426	676	961	5845	6	2879	1421	592	1035	5927
7	2807	1353	673	993	5826	7	2962	1408	606	981	5957
8	2947	1343	637	943	5870	8	3025	1371	610	1041	6047
9	2911	1335	631	950	5827	9	2953	1388	598	996	5935
10	2910	1394	658	882	5844	10	3110	1396	561	954	6021
11	2972	1314	571	914	5771	11	3031	1404	562	964	5961
12	2884	1364	578	775	5601	12	3099	1439	563	899	6000
13	3128	1470	583	750	5931	13	3298	1436	539	845	6118
14	3066	1497	581	790	5934	14	3291	1544	535	834	6204
15	3144	1486	536	725	5891	15	3286	1538	445	703	5972
16	3206	1479	501	648	5834	16	3348	1547	495	751	6141
17	3249	1473	498	621	5841	17	3254	1497	435	678	5864
18	3345	1471	482	601	5899	18	3449	1545	462	676	6132
19	3329	1479	421	583	5812	19	3346	1543	479	682	6050
20	3359	1583	464	643	6049	20	3479	1610	420	675	6184
21	3451	1609	408	614	6082	21	3525	1676	397	730	6328
Total	67001	31635	11617	16983	127236	Total	69146	32438	10874	18328	130786

Note: 1. Estimates for ages 0-21 for the Counties and the City of Wilmington are available at [http://stateplanning.delaware.gov/information/dpc\\_projections.shtml](http://stateplanning.delaware.gov/information/dpc_projections.shtml)  
Source: Delaware Population Consortium, Population Projection Series, Version 2015.0

Table 2:

Delaware Population											
Population Estimates by Sex and Race/Ethnicity for Delaware and Counties, 2015											
Area/Sex/Race	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-64	65+	Total	% 0-19	% 20-64	% 65+	% Total
Delaware	55,866	58,692	59,385	59,436	584,386	126,114	943,879	24.7	61.9	13.4	100.0
Male	28,057	29,754	30,304	30,159	272,035	67,007	457,316	12.5	28.8	7.1	48.5
White Non-Hispanic	14,947	14,683	15,829	16,683	172,611	54,116	288,869	6.6	18.3	5.7	30.6
Black Non-Hispanic	7,261	7,002	7,219	7,670	56,970	8,987	95,109	3.1	6.0	1.0	10.1
Other Non-Hispanic	1,965	3,016	2,760	2,316	15,492	2,154	27,703	1.1	1.6	0.2	2.9
Hispanic	3,884	5,053	4,496	3,490	26,962	1,750	45,635	1.8	2.9	0.2	4.8
Female	27,809	28,938	29,081	29,277	312,351	59,107	486,563	12.2	33.1	6.3	51.5
White Non-Hispanic	14,797	14,161	14,960	16,273	200,432	47,666	308,289	6.4	21.2	5.1	32.7
Black Non-Hispanic	7,247	6,769	7,039	7,388	69,288	8,266	105,997	3.0	7.3	0.9	11.2
Other Non-Hispanic	2,029	3,307	2,971	2,438	18,902	1,914	31,561	1.1	2.0	0.2	3.3
Hispanic	3,736	4,701	4,111	3,178	23,729	1,261	40,716	1.7	2.5	0.1	4.3
New Castle	32,969	34,116	34,819	35,288	354,210	64,377	555,779	14.5	37.5	6.8	58.9
Male	16,551	17,305	17,818	18,066	166,254	33,765	269,759	7.4	17.6	3.6	28.6
White Non-Hispanic	8,228	7,796	8,453	9,108	99,367	25,639	158,591	3.6	10.5	2.7	16.8
Black Non-Hispanic	4,732	4,543	4,747	5,164	38,036	5,573	62,795	2.0	4.0	0.6	6.7
Other Non-Hispanic	1,493	1,978	1,796	1,477	11,611	1,457	19,812	0.7	1.2	0.2	2.1
Hispanic	2,098	2,988	2,822	2,317	17,240	1,096	28,561	1.1	1.8	0.1	3.0
Female	16,418	16,811	17,001	17,222	187,956	30,612	286,020	7.1	19.9	3.2	30.3
White Non-Hispanic	8,118	7,625	7,983	8,810	112,972	23,526	169,034	3.4	12.0	2.5	17.9
Black Non-Hispanic	4,755	4,398	4,632	4,917	46,393	5,245	70,340	2.0	4.9	0.6	7.5
Other Non-Hispanic	1,531	2,139	1,858	1,492	13,433	1,118	21,571	0.7	1.4	0.1	2.3
Hispanic	2,014	2,649	2,528	2,003	15,158	723	25,075	1.0	1.6	0.1	2.7
Kent	11,475	12,476	13,093	13,144	105,545	18,292	174,025	5.3	11.2	1.9	18.4
Male	5,765	6,288	6,615	6,528	48,918	9,227	83,341	2.7	5.2	1.0	8.8
White Non-Hispanic	3,491	3,563	3,925	3,989	31,588	6,529	53,085	1.6	3.3	0.7	5.6
Black Non-Hispanic	1,479	1,472	1,523	1,556	11,621	2,064	19,715	0.6	1.2	0.2	2.1
Other Non-Hispanic	279	541	529	489	2,229	343	4,410	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5
Hispanic	516	712	638	494	3,480	291	6,131	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.6
Female	5,710	6,188	6,478	6,616	56,627	9,065	90,684	2.6	6.0	1.0	9.6
White Non-Hispanic	3,453	3,406	3,749	4,027	35,215	6,486	56,336	1.6	3.7	0.7	6.0
Black Non-Hispanic	1,457	1,416	1,496	1,531	14,499	1,824	22,223	0.6	1.5	0.2	2.4
Other Non-Hispanic	281	634	572	533	3,351	466	5,837	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6
Hispanic	519	732	661	525	3,562	289	6,288	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.7
Sussex	11,422	12,100	11,473	11,004	124,631	43,445	214,075	4.9	13.2	4.6	22.7
Male	5,741	6,161	5,871	5,565	56,863	24,015	104,216	2.5	6.0	2.5	11.0
White Non-Hispanic	3,228	3,324	3,451	3,586	41,656	21,948	77,193	1.4	4.4	2.3	8.2
Black Non-Hispanic	1,050	987	949	950	7,313	1,350	12,599	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.3
Other Non-Hispanic	193	497	435	350	1,652	354	3,481	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4
Hispanic	1,270	1,353	1,036	679	6,242	363	10,943	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.2
Female	5,681	5,939	5,602	5,439	67,768	19,430	109,859	2.4	7.2	2.1	11.6
White Non-Hispanic	3,226	3,130	3,228	3,436	52,245	17,654	82,919	1.4	5.5	1.9	8.8
Black Non-Hispanic	1,035	955	911	940	8,396	1,197	13,434	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.4
Other Non-Hispanic	217	534	541	413	2,118	330	4,153	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4
Hispanic	1,203	1,320	922	650	5,009	249	9,353	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.0

Percentages are calculated based on total state population  
Source: Delaware Population Consortium, Population Projection Series, Version 2015.0

Table 3:  
**Number of Children by Age in Census Tracts  
in New Castle County**

Number of Children and Total Population by Census Tract New Castle County, Five-year Average Estimates, 2010–2014									
Census Tract	Under 3 years	3 to 4 years	5 years	6 to 8 years	9 to 11 years	12 to 14 years	15 to 17 years	Total Under 18	Total Pop. inc. Adults
2	180	137	59	293	328	281	220	1,498	5,935
3	140	87	41	130	146	187	48	779	2,998
4	106	72	27	74	26	92	97	494	3,072
5	87	53	7	94	91	83	140	555	2,785
6.01	69	86	24	125	145	279	155	883	3,087
6.02	230	96	19	94	61	57	105	662	3,145
9	100	134	0	75	88	127	43	567	1,943
11	24	102	0	41	24	22	9	222	3,111
12	31	13	4	27	5	0	12	92	1,576
13	73	98	6	129	106	150	119	681	3,659
14	41	15	66	21	36	135	84	398	2,325
15	35	34	0	15	58	27	51	220	1,837
16	181	35	73	67	113	66	123	658	2,646
19.02	97	16	37	61	51	52	65	379	1,881
21	148	78	33	77	60	83	98	577	2,078
22	204	134	92	105	147	126	189	997	2,886
23	232	157	8	232	281	79	255	1,244	3,730
24	198	125	87	99	136	136	161	942	4,736
25	71	44	31	125	222	93	73	659	3,168
26	367	194	67	249	230	219	221	1,547	4,155
27	153	45	16	169	38	99	72	592	2,373
28	48	37	12	33	22	45	49	246	1,717
29	251	244	64	105	260	70	87	1,081	3,325
30.02	186	202	46	142	141	36	32	790	3,095
101.01	144	60	81	243	273	254	118	1,173	4,359
101.04	191	150	31	214	106	81	88	861	3,717
102	24	44	3	49	89	79	62	350	1,971
103	151	43	41	195	133	169	122	854	3,046
104	129	206	15	143	200	92	163	948	4,643
105.02	317	111	81	228	152	99	150	1,168	5,835
107.02	367	41	80	129	137	132	300	1,186	5,351
108	159	136	107	110	109	166	180	967	4,994
109	126	71	9	51	56	102	85	500	2,579

Source: American Community Survey

continued next page

Table 3, continued (page 2 of 4):

Number of Children and Total Population by Census Tract New Castle County, Five-year Average Estimates, 2010–2014									
Census Tract	Under 3 years	3 to 4 years	5 years	6 to 8 years	9 to 11 years	12 to 14 years	15 to 17 years	Total Under 18	Total Pop. inc. Adults
110	101	52	49	171	87	48	126	634	3,148
111	76	29	16	45	59	150	110	485	2,696
112.01	61	62	7	48	97	46	74	395	2,194
112.02	173	122	64	147	100	127	182	915	4,188
112.03	269	110	20	85	79	97	358	1,018	5,008
112.04	27	37	39	123	215	109	81	631	3,271
112.05	52	15	61	102	65	55	177	527	2,119
112.06	144	67	71	169	211	142	118	922	4,197
113	52	41	61	100	57	63	75	449	2,244
114	57	144	43	152	72	110	85	663	3,278
115	105	90	0	138	85	87	204	709	2,972
116	121	116	54	176	121	104	155	847	3,367
117	181	100	50	126	142	146	131	876	4,124
118	158	34	38	115	116	139	136	736	3,880
119	83	56	73	196	213	186	136	943	3,508
120	72	116	30	162	237	151	170	945	4,580
121	95	59	11	110	90	32	79	648	2,709
122	175	85	0	240	137	267	296	1,200	4,869
123	67	89	76	141	91	116	78	658	2,715
124	160	65	65	123	208	203	108	932	4,295
125	377	198	83	149	308	114	61	1,290	5,855
126	152	75	37	88	41	41	79	513	2,462
127	57	119	60	134	143	125	104	742	4,189
129	188	163	158	120	210	227	175	1,241	4,461
130	77	52	8	56	67	24	80	364	1,912
131	93	29	8	82	32	72	57	373	2,039
132	68	80	66	125	59	154	143	695	2,770
133	74	62	11	28	80	43	61	359	1,823
134	38	70	6	149	81	54	64	462	2,564
135.01	114	63	108	201	83	217	289	1,075	6,323
135.03	216	280	81	234	343	321	526	2,001	7,377
135.05	19	51	30	103	120	141	194	658	3,011
135.06	131	65	37	153	196	280	263	1,125	4,644
136.04	138	108	71	173	73	205	133	901	4,033
136.07	94	118	27	261	253	192	75	1,020	5,445

Source: American Community Survey

continued next page



Table 3, continued (page 3 of 4):

Number of Children and Total Population by Census Tract New Castle County, Five-year Average Estimates, 2010–2014									
Census Tract	Under 3 years	3 to 4 years	5 years	6 to 8 years	9 to 11 years	12 to 14 years	15 to 17 years	Total Under 18	Total Pop. inc. Adults
136.08	94	42	14	82	33	75	54	394	1,853
136.10	124	155	29	350	197	249	313	1,417	5,920
136.11	94	57	90	101	82	196	148	768	5,221
136.12	113	86	30	253	333	356	215	1,386	6,306
136.13	156	78	13	230	346	239	218	1,282	5,837
136.14,	127	56	8	64	234	155	159	803	3,247
136.15	144	82	58	58	78	124	154	698	3,782
137	91	173	48	215	172	51	49	799	3,881
138	106	153	81	168	130	95	70	803	4,909
139.01	179	76	32	69	156	83	85	680	3,158
139.03	75	153	72	129	90	232	332	1,083	4,884
139.04	321	211	142	229	271	188	396	1,758	8,116
140	213	80	52	150	182	169	133	979	5,547
141	351	90	79	230	46	188	231	1,215	4,711
142	89	60	23	71	90	62	35	430	1,978
143	44	68	35	90	194	158	145	742	6,501
144.02	136	34	37	143	58	45	11	464	3,462
144.03	68	64	44	96	165	130	121	735	6,467
144.04	151	89	19	68	124	121	97	669	3,840
145.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,005
145.02	0	6	5	24	27	8	23	113	5,768
147.02	113	44	17	53	85	87	140	539	1,975
147.03	144	140	21	86	119	102	177	789	4,779
147.05	171	54	87	175	192	175	174	1,028	4,935
147.06	100	46	42	161	220	171	157	897	3,102
148.03	32	33	53	125	227	71	126	667	3,907
148.05	395	245	146	601	540	458	388	2,773	10,219
148.07	256	152	153	269	419	362	358	1,969	8,502
148.08	184	178	65	112	412	353	189	1,493	6,237
148.09	520	231	123	301	341	294	158	1,976	8,112
148.10	257	99	87	260	75	274	398	1,450	7,214
149.03	363	153	120	539	370	360	423	2,328	7,405
149.04	281	58	68	187	246	85	230	1,155	4,865
149.06	252	173	128	219	195	192	163	1,322	5,054
149.07	212	112	145	327	367	282	217	1,662	5,186

Source: American Community Survey

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Table 3, continued (page 4 of 4):

Number of Children and Total Population by Census Tract New Castle County, Five-year Average Estimates, 2010–2014									
Census Tract	Under 3 years	3 to 4 years	5 years	6 to 8 years	9 to 11 years	12 to 14 years	15 to 17 years	Total Under 18	Total Pop. inc. Adults
149.08	168	101	0	148	50	86	39	592	2,295
149.09	235	395	163	439	295	212	188	1,927	6,570
150	243	139	104	203	93	154	130	1,066	5,412
151	95	20	76	59	108	190	143	691	3,482
152	231	265	80	281	246	284	130	1,550	6,194
154	101	51	41	181	174	163	112	823	2,775
155.02	130	132	64	173	64	99	166	828	2,848
156	43	44	6	140	109	90	169	601	2,568
158.02	96	63	15	108	81	151	171	685	2,393
159	107	110	86	75	174	107	213	872	3,610
160	115	177	40	91	184	41	167	815	3,193
161e	69	15	0	71	15	32	76	278	1,793
162	34	49	33	73	52	63	185	489	2,644
163.01	220	190	44	156	132	63	151	956	5,200
163.02	232	238	134	206	257	464	279	1,810	7,182
163.05	315	263	113	187	195	292	322	1,687	7,565
164.01	209	190	90	316	295	415	249	1,781	6,543
164.04	88	84	15	169	220	118	154	848	3,301
166.01	509	406	164	632	707	670	617	3,705	12,284
166.02	268	169	92	392	402	364	291	1,978	7,379
166.04	604	148	371	481	551	739	781	3,675	11,891
166.08	83	134	41	175	155	276	256	1,120	4,640
168.01	291	268	73	372	305	250	322	1,881	6,044
168.04	241	206	127	418	384	354	455	2,185	7,100
169.01	32	49	10	30	24	80	77	302	1,958
169.04	22	16	8	30	38	31	64	209	4,069

Source: American Community Survey

Table 4:  
**Number of Children by Age in Census Tracts  
in Kent County**

Number of Children and Total Population by Census Tract Sussex County, Five-year Average Estimates, 2010–2014									
Census Tract	Under 3 years	3 to 4 years	5 years	6 to 8 years	9 to 11 years	12 to 14 years	15 to 17 years	Total Under 18	Total Pop. inc. Adults
401	104	40	125	292	301	288	274	1,424	6,813
402.01	128	189	49	336	165	252	248	1,367	5,290
402.02	573	311	96	671	564	553	707	3,485	13,434
402.03	360	222	111	282	292	306	243	1,816	6,017
405.01	198	37	59	228	273	343	155	1,293	4,958
405.02	90	10	5	9	211	28	35	388	2,082
407	231	152	16	194	178	187	223	1,181	4,828
409	0	0	15	7	0	37	19	131	2,739
410	279	193	134	372	107	177	84	1,346	6,617
411	392	353	83	197	135	152	33	1,345	3,735
412	94	180	48	185	282	200	207	1,196	4,343
413	193	72	57	150	97	18	60	647	2,247
414	229	134	74	55	53	83	73	701	3,315
415	171	70	9	109	227	131	219	936	4,005
416	69	56	30	56	77	109	102	499	2,160
417.01	215	211	112	215	288	196	161	1,398	5,907
417.02	166	182	80	247	248	211	238	1,372	4,959
418.01	214	336	129	389	447	343	533	2,391	9,477
418.02	252	228	56	222	165	298	262	1,483	5,251
419	227	93	56	187	154	277	176	1,170	5,315
420	38	43	37	135	191	96	111	651	3,221
421	124	136	97	125	186	140	195	1,003	3,907
422.01	414	202	199	522	538	559	432	2,866	10,126
422.02	375	233	280	348	410	276	464	2,386	9,187
425	190	190	0	213	42	220	80	977	3,382
428	225	206	52	231	338	328	289	1,669	7,051
429	97	67	41	127	233	284	199	1,048	4,852
430	143	264	128	186	199	340	186	1,446	5,663
431	38	42	19	113	73	126	135	546	2,614
432.02	136	132	33	115	85	105	142	748	3,514
433	63	180	63	130	117	39	68	734	6,033
434	116	182	27	106	163	111	140	845	4,435

Source: American Community Survey

Table 5:  
**Number of Children by Age in Census Tracts  
in Sussex County**

Number of Children and Total Population by Census Tract Sussex County, Five-year Average Estimates, 2010–2014									
Census Tract	Under 3 years	3 to 4 years	5 years	6 to 8 years	9 to 11 years	12 to 14 years	15 to 17 years	Total Under 18	Total Pop. inc. Adults
501.01	51	48	10	55	116	181	238	699	3,491
501.03	161	74	66	120	115	126	99	761	4,392
501.04	232	131	44	160	92	191	105	955	4,219
501.05	289	182	122	217	482	164	435	1,891	6,452
502	254	158	70	175	201	212	261	1,331	4,195
503.01	331	206	111	299	328	349	170	1,794	7,751
503.02	214	89	90	171	202	287	337	1,390	5,026
504.01	146	49	26	236	124	178	182	941	3,672
504.03	149	116	45	147	147	116	139	859	3,344
504.05	91	5	44	121	127	192	150	730	3,632
504.06	209	235	137	232	215	74	203	1,306	4,675
504.07	86	91	38	193	215	286	185	1,094	4,874
504.08	150	137	33	95	176	118	125	834	4,417
505.01	134	40	12	137	77	137	117	654	3,591
505.03	258	382	102	129	344	287	115	1,617	5,791
505.04	295	128	89	165	265	207	106	1,255	5,787
506.01	184	172	36	176	183	115	234	1,100	4,966
506.02	161	116	105	263	236	282	148	1,311	6,132
507.01	116	127	9	135	109	105	68	669	4,078
507.03	86	35	16	79	36	87	40	379	2,236
507.04	96	101	19	90	126	212	100	744	3,983
507.05	253	337	0	183	109	35	71	988	4,970
507.06	4	11	6	23	8	49	32	133	1,404
508.01	133	72	52	82	104	102	90	635	3,279
508.02	135	120	72	118	104	121	258	928	4,831
508.03	175	118	49	128	143	225	110	948	6,898
509.01	69	26	31	39	58	16	85	324	2,118
509.02	44	8	8	132	99	116	92	499	4,643
510.03	105	88	61	83	178	93	220	828	4,902
510.04	81	13	71	104	100	102	126	597	4,111
510.05	62	69	23	150	88	133	132	657	4,515
510.06	49	21	11	108	22	59	44	314	2,684
510.07	68	39	18	70	83	67	121	466	4,830

Source: American Community Survey



Table 5, continued (page 2 of 2):

Number of Children and Total Population by Census Tract Sussex County, Five-year Average Estimates, 2010–2014									
Census Tract	Under 3 years	3 to 4 years	5 years	6 to 8 years	9 to 11 years	12 to 14 years	15 to 17 years	Total Under 18	Total Pop. inc. Adults
511.01	0	6	0	1	3	6	0	16	611
511.02	0	3	0	0	5	2	9	19	950
511.03	2	5	2	9	13	33	18	82	831
512.01	30	18	22	8	0	0	28	106	1,355
512.02	4	5	0	6	11	25	22	73	740
512.03	9	0	4	8	10	6	0	37	639
512.04	0	3	0	1	3	5	6	18	586
512.05	0	1	0	1	2	4	3	11	686
513.01	55	34	17	162	174	134	116	692	5,254
513.02	139	61	44	132	161	91	134	762	3,500
513.03	69	52	20	154	135	102	160	692	4,916
513.05	57	0	26	4	49	8	36	180	2,304
513.06	23	55	10	59	64	16	21	248	2,499
514	265	202	113	316	147	222	135	1,400	4,461
515	286	222	63	151	321	173	168	1,384	5,584
517.01	145	125	23	100	138	104	139	774	4,071
517.02	220	231	56	284	229	231	85	1,336	5,465
518.01	177	107	64	173	179	131	126	957	4,637
518.02	193	172	27	203	206	124	198	1,123	4,337
519	185	46	31	224	292	138	229	1,145	4,422

Table 6:

Population Who Are Children by Census Tract in New Castle County								
Percentage of Population Who Are Children by Census Tract New Castle County, Five-year Average Estimates, 2010–2014								
Census Tract	Under 3 years	3 to 4 years	5 years	6 to 8 years	9 to 11 years	12 to 14 years	15 to 17 years	Total Under 18
2	3.03%	2.31%	0.99%	4.94%	5.53%	4.73%	3.71%	25.24%
3	4.67%	2.90%	1.37%	4.34%	4.87%	6.24%	1.60%	25.98%
4	3.45%	2.34%	0.88%	2.41%	0.85%	2.99%	3.16%	16.08%
5	3.12%	1.90%	0.25%	3.38%	3.27%	2.98%	5.03%	19.93%
6.01	2.24%	2.79%	0.78%	4.05%	4.70%	9.04%	5.02%	28.60%
6.02	7.31%	3.05%	0.60%	2.99%	1.94%	1.81%	3.34%	21.05%
9	5.15%	6.90%	0.00%	3.86%	4.53%	6.54%	2.21%	29.18%
11	0.77%	3.28%	0.00%	1.32%	0.77%	0.71%	0.29%	7.14%
12	1.97%	0.82%	0.25%	1.71%	0.32%	0.00%	0.76%	5.84%
13	2.00%	2.68%	0.16%	3.53%	2.90%	4.10%	3.25%	18.61%
14	1.76%	0.65%	2.84%	0.90%	1.55%	5.81%	3.61%	17.12%
15	1.91%	1.85%	0.00%	0.82%	3.16%	1.47%	2.78%	11.98%
16	6.84%	1.32%	2.76%	2.53%	4.27%	2.49%	4.65%	24.87%
19.02	5.16%	0.85%	1.97%	3.24%	2.71%	2.76%	3.46%	20.15%
21	7.12%	3.75%	1.59%	3.71%	2.89%	3.99%	4.72%	27.77%
22	7.07%	4.64%	3.19%	3.64%	5.09%	4.37%	6.55%	34.55%
23	6.22%	4.21%	0.21%	6.22%	7.53%	2.12%	6.84%	33.35%
24	4.18%	2.64%	1.84%	2.09%	2.87%	2.87%	3.40%	19.89%
25	2.24%	1.39%	0.98%	3.95%	7.01%	2.94%	2.30%	20.80%
26	8.83%	4.67%	1.61%	5.99%	5.54%	5.27%	5.32%	37.23%
27	6.45%	1.90%	0.67%	7.12%	1.60%	4.17%	3.03%	24.95%
28	2.80%	2.15%	0.70%	1.92%	1.28%	2.62%	2.85%	14.33%
29	7.55%	7.34%	1.92%	3.16%	7.82%	2.11%	2.62%	32.51%
30.02	6.01%	6.53%	1.49%	4.59%	4.56%	1.16%	1.03%	25.53%
101.01	3.30%	1.38%	1.86%	5.57%	6.26%	5.83%	2.71%	26.91%
101.04	5.14%	4.04%	0.83%	5.76%	2.85%	2.18%	2.37%	23.16%
102	1.22%	2.23%	0.15%	2.49%	4.52%	4.01%	3.15%	17.76%
103	4.96%	1.41%	1.35%	6.40%	4.37%	5.55%	4.01%	28.04%
104	2.78%	4.44%	0.32%	3.08%	4.31%	1.98%	3.51%	20.42%
105.02	5.43%	1.90%	1.39%	3.91%	2.60%	1.70%	2.57%	20.02%
107.02	6.86%	0.77%	1.50%	2.41%	2.56%	2.47%	5.61%	22.16%
108	3.18%	2.72%	2.14%	2.20%	2.18%	3.32%	3.60%	19.36%
109	4.89%	2.75%	0.35%	1.98%	2.17%	3.96%	3.30%	19.39%

Table 6, continued (page 2 of 4):

Percentage of Population Who Are Children by Census Tract New Castle County, Five-year Average Estimates, 2010–2014								
Census Tract	Under 3 years	3 to 4 years	5 years	6 to 8 years	9 to 11 years	12 to 14 years	15 to 17 years	Total Under 18
110	3.21%	1.65%	1.56%	5.43%	2.76%	1.52%	4.00%	20.14%
111	2.82%	1.08%	0.59%	1.67%	2.19%	5.56%	4.08%	17.99%
112.01	2.78%	2.83%	0.32%	2.19%	4.42%	2.10%	3.37%	18.00%
112.02	4.13%	2.91%	1.53%	3.51%	2.39%	3.03%	4.35%	21.85%
112.03	5.37%	2.20%	0.40%	1.70%	1.58%	1.94%	7.15%	20.33%
112.04	0.83%	1.13%	1.19%	3.76%	6.57%	3.33%	2.48%	19.29%
112.05	2.45%	0.71%	2.88%	4.81%	3.07%	2.60%	8.35%	24.87%
112.06	3.43%	1.60%	1.69%	4.03%	5.03%	3.38%	2.81%	21.97%
113	2.32%	1.83%	2.72%	4.46%	2.54%	2.81%	3.34%	20.01%
114	1.74%	4.39%	1.31%	4.64%	2.20%	3.36%	2.59%	20.23%
115	3.53%	3.03%	0.00%	4.64%	2.86%	2.93%	6.86%	23.86%
116	3.59%	3.45%	1.60%	5.23%	3.59%	3.09%	4.60%	25.16%
117	4.39%	2.42%	1.21%	3.06%	3.44%	3.54%	3.18%	21.24%
118	4.07%	0.88%	0.98%	2.96%	2.99%	3.58%	3.51%	18.97%
119	2.37%	1.60%	2.08%	5.59%	6.07%	5.30%	3.88%	26.88%
120	1.57%	2.53%	0.66%	3.54%	5.17%	3.30%	3.71%	20.63%
121	3.51%	2.18%	0.41%	4.06%	3.32%	1.18%	2.92%	23.92%
122	3.59%	1.75%	0.00%	4.93%	2.81%	5.48%	6.08%	24.65%
123	2.47%	3.28%	2.80%	5.19%	3.35%	4.27%	2.87%	24.24%
124	3.73%	1.51%	1.51%	2.86%	4.84%	4.73%	2.51%	21.70%
125	6.44%	3.38%	1.42%	2.54%	5.26%	1.95%	1.04%	22.03%
126	6.17%	3.05%	1.50%	3.57%	1.67%	1.67%	3.21%	20.84%
127	1.36%	2.84%	1.43%	3.20%	3.41%	2.98%	2.48%	17.71%
129	4.21%	3.65%	3.54%	2.69%	4.71%	5.09%	3.92%	27.82%
130	4.03%	2.72%	0.42%	2.93%	3.50%	1.26%	4.18%	19.04%
131	4.56%	1.42%	0.39%	4.02%	1.57%	3.53%	2.80%	18.29%
132	2.45%	2.89%	2.38%	4.51%	2.13%	5.56%	5.16%	25.09%
133	4.06%	3.40%	0.60%	1.54%	4.39%	2.36%	3.35%	19.69%
134	1.48%	2.73%	0.23%	5.81%	3.16%	2.11%	2.50%	18.02%
135.01	1.80%	1.00%	1.71%	3.18%	1.31%	3.43%	4.57%	17.00%
135.03	2.93%	3.80%	1.10%	3.17%	4.65%	4.35%	7.13%	27.12%
135.05	0.63%	1.69%	1.00%	3.42%	3.99%	4.68%	6.44%	21.85%
135.06	2.82%	1.40%	0.80%	3.29%	4.22%	6.03%	5.66%	24.22%
136.04	3.42%	2.68%	1.76%	4.29%	1.81%	5.08%	3.30%	22.34%
136.07	1.73%	2.17%	0.50%	4.79%	4.65%	3.53%	1.38%	18.73%
136.08	5.07%	2.27%	0.76%	4.43%	1.78%	4.05%	2.91%	21.26%

Source: American Community Survey

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Table 6, continued (page 3 of 4):

Percentage of Population Who Are Children by Census Tract New Castle County, Five-year Average Estimates, 2010–2014								
Census Tract	Under 3 years	3 to 4 years	5 years	6 to 8 years	9 to 11 years	12 to 14 years	15 to 17 years	Total Under 18
136.10	2.09%	2.62%	0.49%	5.91%	3.33%	4.21%	5.29%	23.94%
136.11	1.80%	1.09%	1.72%	1.93%	1.57%	3.75%	2.83%	14.71%
136.12	1.79%	1.36%	0.48%	4.01%	5.28%	5.65%	3.41%	21.98%
136.13	2.67%	1.34%	0.22%	3.94%	5.93%	4.09%	3.73%	21.96%
136.14	3.91%	1.72%	0.25%	1.97%	7.21%	4.77%	4.90%	24.73%
136.15	3.81%	2.17%	1.53%	1.53%	2.06%	3.28%	4.07%	18.46%
137	2.34%	4.46%	1.24%	5.54%	4.43%	1.31%	1.26%	20.59%
138	2.16%	3.12%	1.65%	3.42%	2.65%	1.94%	1.43%	16.36%
139.01	5.67%	2.41%	1.01%	2.18%	4.94%	2.63%	2.69%	21.53%
139.03	1.54%	3.13%	1.47%	2.64%	1.84%	4.75%	6.80%	22.17%
139.04	3.96%	2.60%	1.75%	2.82%	3.34%	2.32%	4.88%	21.66%
140	3.84%	1.44%	0.94%	2.70%	3.28%	3.05%	2.40%	17.65%
141	7.45%	1.91%	1.68%	4.88%	0.98%	3.99%	4.90%	25.79%
142	4.50%	3.03%	1.16%	3.59%	4.55%	3.13%	1.77%	21.74%
143	0.68%	1.05%	0.54%	1.38%	2.98%	2.43%	2.23%	11.41%
144.02	3.93%	0.98%	1.07%	4.13%	1.68%	1.30%	0.32%	13.40%
144.03	1.05%	0.99%	0.68%	1.48%	2.55%	2.01%	1.87%	11.37%
144.04	3.93%	2.32%	0.49%	1.77%	3.23%	3.15%	2.53%	17.42%
145.01	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
145.02	0.00%	0.10%	0.09%	0.42%	0.47%	0.14%	0.40%	1.96%
147.02	5.72%	2.23%	0.86%	2.68%	4.30%	4.41%	7.09%	27.29%
147.03	3.01%	2.93%	0.44%	1.80%	2.49%	2.13%	3.70%	16.51%
147.05	3.47%	1.09%	1.76%	3.55%	3.89%	3.55%	3.53%	20.83%
147.06	3.22%	1.48%	1.35%	5.19%	7.09%	5.51%	5.06%	28.92%
148.03	0.82%	0.84%	1.36%	3.20%	5.81%	1.82%	3.22%	17.07%
148.05	3.87%	2.40%	1.43%	5.88%	5.28%	4.48%	3.80%	27.14%
148.07	3.01%	1.79%	1.80%	3.16%	4.93%	4.26%	4.21%	23.16%
148.08	2.95%	2.85%	1.04%	1.80%	6.61%	5.66%	3.03%	23.94%
148.09	6.41%	2.85%	1.52%	3.71%	4.20%	3.62%	1.95%	24.36%
148.10	3.56%	1.37%	1.21%	3.60%	1.04%	3.80%	5.52%	20.10%
149.03	4.90%	2.07%	1.62%	7.28%	5.00%	4.86%	5.71%	31.44%
149.04	5.78%	1.19%	1.40%	3.84%	5.06%	1.75%	4.73%	23.74%
149.06	4.99%	3.42%	2.53%	4.33%	3.86%	3.80%	3.23%	26.16%
149.07	4.09%	2.16%	2.80%	6.31%	7.08%	5.44%	4.18%	32.05%
149.08	7.32%	4.40%	0.00%	6.45%	2.18%	3.75%	1.70%	25.80%
149.09	3.58%	6.01%	2.48%	6.68%	4.49%	3.23%	2.86%	29.33%

Source: American Community Survey

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Table 6, continued (page 4 of 4):

Percentage of Population Who Are Children by Census Tract New Castle County, Five-year Average Estimates, 2010–2014								
Census Tract	Under 3 years	3 to 4 years	5 years	6 to 8 years	9 to 11 years	12 to 14 years	15 to 17 years	Total Under 18
150	4.49%	2.57%	1.92%	3.75%	1.72%	2.85%	2.40%	19.70%
151	2.73%	0.57%	2.18%	1.69%	3.10%	5.46%	4.11%	19.84%
152	3.73%	4.28%	1.29%	4.54%	3.97%	4.59%	2.10%	25.02%
154	3.64%	1.84%	1.48%	6.52%	6.27%	5.87%	4.04%	29.66%
155.02	4.56%	4.63%	2.25%	6.07%	2.25%	3.48%	5.83%	29.07%
156	1.67%	1.71%	0.23%	5.45%	4.24%	3.50%	6.58%	23.40%
158.02	4.01%	2.63%	0.63%	4.51%	3.38%	6.31%	7.15%	28.63%
159	2.96%	3.05%	2.38%	2.08%	4.82%	2.96%	5.90%	24.16%
160	3.60%	5.54%	1.25%	2.85%	5.76%	1.28%	5.23%	25.52%
161	3.85%	0.84%	0.00%	3.96%	0.84%	1.78%	4.24%	15.50%
162	1.29%	1.85%	1.25%	2.76%	1.97%	2.38%	7.00%	18.49%
163.01	4.23%	3.65%	0.85%	3.00%	2.54%	1.21%	2.90%	18.38%
163.02	3.23%	3.31%	1.87%	2.87%	3.58%	6.46%	3.88%	25.20%
163.05	4.16%	3.48%	1.49%	2.47%	2.58%	3.86%	4.26%	22.30%
164.01	3.19%	2.90%	1.38%	4.83%	4.51%	6.34%	3.81%	27.22%
164.04	2.67%	2.54%	0.45%	5.12%	6.66%	3.57%	4.67%	25.69%
166.01	4.14%	3.31%	1.34%	5.14%	5.76%	5.45%	5.02%	30.16%
166.02	3.63%	2.29%	1.25%	5.31%	5.45%	4.93%	3.94%	26.81%
166.04	5.08%	1.24%	3.12%	4.05%	4.63%	6.21%	6.57%	30.91%
166.08	1.79%	2.89%	0.88%	3.77%	3.34%	5.95%	5.52%	24.14%
168.01	4.81%	4.43%	1.21%	6.15%	5.05%	4.14%	5.33%	31.12%
168.04	3.39%	2.90%	1.79%	5.89%	5.41%	4.99%	6.41%	30.77%
169.01	1.63%	2.50%	0.51%	1.53%	1.23%	4.09%	3.93%	15.42%
169.04	0.54%	0.39%	0.20%	0.74%	0.93%	0.76%	1.57%	5.14%

Source: American Community Survey



Table 7:

Population Who Are Children by Census Tract in Kent County								
Percentage of Population Who Are Children by Census Tract Kent County, Five-year Average Estimates, 2010–2014								
Census Tract	Under 3 years	3 to 4 years	5 years	6 to 8 years	9 to 11 years	12 to 14 years	15 to 17 years	Total Under 18
401	1.53%	0.59%	1.83%	4.29%	4.42%	4.23%	4.02%	20.90%
402.01	2.42%	3.57%	0.93%	6.35%	3.12%	4.76%	4.69%	25.84%
402.02	4.27%	2.32%	0.71%	4.99%	4.20%	4.12%	5.26%	25.94%
402.03	5.98%	3.69%	1.84%	4.69%	4.85%	5.09%	4.04%	30.18%
405.01	3.99%	0.75%	1.19%	4.60%	5.51%	6.92%	3.13%	26.08%
405.02	4.32%	0.48%	0.24%	0.43%	10.13%	1.34%	1.68%	18.64%
407	4.78%	3.15%	0.33%	4.02%	3.69%	3.87%	4.62%	24.46%
409	0.00%	0.00%	0.55%	0.26%	0.00%	1.35%	0.69%	4.78%
410	4.22%	2.92%	2.03%	5.62%	1.62%	2.67%	1.27%	20.34%
411	10.50%	9.45%	2.22%	5.27%	3.61%	4.07%	0.88%	36.01%
412	2.16%	4.14%	1.11%	4.26%	6.49%	4.61%	4.77%	27.54%
413	8.59%	3.20%	2.54%	6.68%	4.32%	0.80%	2.67%	28.79%
414	6.91%	4.04%	2.23%	1.66%	1.60%	2.50%	2.20%	21.15%
415	4.27%	1.75%	0.22%	2.72%	5.67%	3.27%	5.47%	23.37%
416	3.19%	2.59%	1.39%	2.59%	3.56%	5.05%	4.72%	23.10%
417.01	3.64%	3.57%	1.90%	3.64%	4.88%	3.32%	2.73%	23.67%
417.02	3.35%	3.67%	1.61%	4.98%	5.00%	4.25%	4.80%	27.67%
418.01	2.26%	3.55%	1.36%	4.10%	4.72%	3.62%	5.62%	25.23%
418.02	4.80%	4.34%	1.07%	4.23%	3.14%	5.68%	4.99%	28.24%
419	4.27%	1.75%	1.05%	3.52%	2.90%	5.21%	3.31%	22.01%
420	1.18%	1.33%	1.15%	4.19%	5.93%	2.98%	3.45%	20.21%
421	3.17%	3.48%	2.48%	3.20%	4.76%	3.58%	4.99%	25.67%
422.01	4.09%	1.99%	1.97%	5.16%	5.31%	5.52%	4.27%	28.30%
422.02	4.08%	2.54%	3.05%	3.79%	4.46%	3.00%	5.05%	25.97%
425	5.62%	5.62%	0.00%	6.30%	1.24%	6.51%	2.37%	28.89%
428	3.19%	2.92%	0.74%	3.28%	4.79%	4.65%	4.10%	23.67%
429	2.00%	1.38%	0.85%	2.62%	4.80%	5.85%	4.10%	21.60%
430	2.53%	4.66%	2.26%	3.28%	3.51%	6.00%	3.28%	25.53%
431	1.45%	1.61%	0.73%	4.32%	2.79%	4.82%	5.16%	20.89%
432.02	3.87%	3.76%	0.94%	3.27%	2.42%	2.99%	4.04%	21.29%
433	1.04%	2.98%	1.04%	2.15%	1.94%	0.65%	1.13%	12.17%
434	2.62%	4.10%	0.61%	2.39%	3.68%	2.50%	3.16%	19.05%

Source: American Community Survey



Table 8:

Population Who Are Children  
by Census Tract in Sussex County

Percentage of Population Who Are Children by Census Tract  
Sussex County, Five-year Average Estimates, 2010–2014

Census Tract	Under 3 years	3 to 4 years	5 years	6 to 8 years	9 to 11 years	12 to 14 years	15 to 17 years	Total Under 18
501.01	1.46%	1.37%	0.29%	1.58%	3.32%	5.18%	6.82%	20.02%
501.03	3.67%	1.68%	1.50%	2.73%	2.62%	2.87%	2.25%	17.33%
501.04	5.50%	3.11%	1.04%	3.79%	2.18%	4.53%	2.49%	22.64%
501.05	4.48%	2.82%	1.89%	3.36%	7.47%	2.54%	6.74%	29.31%
502	6.05%	3.77%	1.67%	4.17%	4.79%	5.05%	6.22%	31.73%
503.01	4.27%	2.66%	1.43%	3.86%	4.23%	4.50%	2.19%	23.15%
503.02	4.26%	1.77%	1.79%	3.40%	4.02%	5.71%	6.71%	27.66%
504.01	3.98%	1.33%	0.71%	6.43%	3.38%	4.85%	4.96%	25.63%
504.03	4.46%	3.47%	1.35%	4.40%	4.40%	3.47%	4.16%	25.69%
504.05	2.51%	0.14%	1.21%	3.33%	3.50%	5.29%	4.13%	20.10%
504.06	4.47%	5.03%	2.93%	4.96%	4.60%	1.58%	4.34%	27.94%
504.07	1.76%	1.87%	0.78%	3.96%	4.41%	5.87%	3.80%	22.45%
504.08	3.40%	3.10%	0.75%	2.15%	3.98%	2.67%	2.83%	18.88%
505.01	3.73%	1.11%	0.33%	3.82%	2.14%	3.82%	3.26%	18.21%
505.03	4.46%	6.60%	1.76%	2.23%	5.94%	4.96%	1.99%	27.92%
505.04	5.10%	2.21%	1.54%	2.85%	4.58%	3.58%	1.83%	21.69%
506.01	3.71%	3.46%	0.72%	3.54%	3.69%	2.32%	4.71%	22.15%
506.02	2.63%	1.89%	1.71%	4.29%	3.85%	4.60%	2.41%	21.38%
507.01	2.84%	3.11%	0.22%	3.31%	2.67%	2.57%	1.67%	16.41%
507.03	3.85%	1.57%	0.72%	3.53%	1.61%	3.89%	1.79%	16.95%
507.04	2.41%	2.54%	0.48%	2.26%	3.16%	5.32%	2.51%	18.68%
507.05	5.09%	6.78%	0.00%	3.68%	2.19%	0.70%	1.43%	19.88%
507.06	0.28%	0.78%	0.43%	1.64%	0.57%	3.49%	2.28%	9.47%
508.01	4.06%	2.20%	1.59%	2.50%	3.17%	3.11%	2.74%	19.37%
508.02	2.79%	2.48%	1.49%	2.44%	2.15%	2.50%	5.34%	19.21%
508.03	2.54%	1.71%	0.71%	1.86%	2.07%	3.26%	1.59%	13.74%
509.01	3.26%	1.23%	1.46%	1.84%	2.74%	0.76%	4.01%	15.30%
509.02	0.95%	0.17%	0.17%	2.84%	2.13%	2.50%	1.98%	10.75%
510.03	2.14%	1.80%	1.24%	1.69%	3.63%	1.90%	4.49%	16.89%
510.04	1.97%	0.32%	1.73%	2.53%	2.43%	2.48%	3.06%	14.52%
510.05	1.37%	1.53%	0.51%	3.32%	1.95%	2.95%	2.92%	14.55%
510.06	1.83%	0.78%	0.41%	4.02%	0.82%	2.20%	1.64%	11.70%
510.07	1.41%	0.81%	0.37%	1.45%	1.72%	1.39%	2.51%	9.65%

Source: American Community Survey

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Table 8, continued (page 2 of 2):

Percentage of Population Who Are Children by Census Tract  
Sussex County, Five-year Average Estimates, 2010–2014

Census Tract	Under 3 years	3 to 4 years	5 years	6 to 8 years	9 to 11 years	12 to 14 years	15 to 17 years	Total Under 18
511.01	0.00%	0.98%	0.00%	0.16%	0.49%	0.98%	0.00%	2.62%
511.02	0.00%	0.32%	0.00%	0.00%	0.53%	0.21%	0.95%	2.00%
511.03	0.24%	0.60%	0.24%	1.08%	1.56%	3.97%	2.17%	9.87%
512.01	2.21%	1.33%	1.62%	0.59%	0.00%	0.00%	2.07%	7.82%
512.02	0.54%	0.68%	0.00%	0.81%	1.49%	3.38%	2.97%	9.86%
512.03	1.41%	0.00%	0.63%	1.25%	1.56%	0.94%	0.00%	5.79%
512.04	0.00%	0.51%	0.00%	0.17%	0.51%	0.85%	1.02%	3.07%
512.05	0.00%	0.15%	0.00%	0.15%	0.29%	0.58%	0.44%	1.60%
513.01	1.05%	0.65%	0.32%	3.08%	3.31%	2.55%	2.21%	13.17%
513.02	3.97%	1.74%	1.26%	3.77%	4.60%	2.60%	3.83%	21.77%
513.03	1.40%	1.06%	0.41%	3.13%	2.75%	2.07%	3.25%	14.08%
513.05	2.47%	0.00%	1.13%	0.17%	2.13%	0.35%	1.56%	7.81%
513.06	0.92%	2.20%	0.40%	2.36%	2.56%	0.64%	0.84%	9.92%
514	5.94%	4.53%	2.53%	7.08%	3.30%	4.98%	3.03%	31.38%
515	5.12%	3.98%	1.13%	2.70%	5.75%	3.10%	3.01%	24.79%
517.01	3.56%	3.07%	0.56%	2.46%	3.39%	2.55%	3.41%	19.01%
517.02	4.03%	4.23%	1.02%	5.20%	4.19%	4.23%	1.56%	24.45%
518.0	3.82%	2.31%	1.38%	3.73%	3.86%	2.83%	2.72%	20.64%
518.02	4.45%	3.97%	0.62%	4.68%	4.75%	2.86%	4.57%	25.89%
519	4.18%	1.04%	0.70%	5.07%	6.60%	3.12%	5.18%	25.89%

Source: American Community Survey



Table 9:

Population of Delaware Cities											
Population Estimates by Sex and Race/Ethnicity Newark, Wilmington, and Dover, 2015											
Area/Sex/Race	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-64	65+	Total	% 0-19%	20-64 %	65+ %	Total
Newark*	972	1,049	1,016	6,662	21,556	3,256	34,511	1.0	2.3	0.3	3.7
Male	469	532	497	2,858	10,437	1,317	16,109	0.5	1.1	0.1	1.7
Female	504	517	519	3,804	11,119	1,940	18,402	0.6	1.2	0.2	1.9
Wilmington	5,608	5,155	4,656	4,387	45,597	7,419	72,822	2.1	4.8	0.8	7.7
Male	2,800	2,563	2,349	2,212	21,337	3,525	34,786	1.1	2.3	0.4	3.7
White Non-Hispanic	509	420	285	269	7,080	1,621	10,184	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.1
Black Non-Hispanic	1,522	1,447	1,419	1,439	10,474	1,512	17,813	0.6	1.1	0.2	1.9
Other Non-Hispanic	222	175	158	108	902	129	1,694	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Hispanic	547	521	487	396	2,881	263	5,095	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5
Female	2,808	2,592	2,307	2,175	24,260	3,894	38,036	1.0	2.6	0.4	4.0
White Non-Hispanic	511	400	318	271	7,067	1,772	10,339	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.1
Black Non-Hispanic	1,542	1,489	1,389	1,377	13,293	1,781	20,871	0.6	1.4	0.2	2.2
Other Non-Hispanic	222	197	134	137	1,131	134	1,955	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Hispanic	533	506	466	390	2,769	207	4,871	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5
Dover*	2,475	2,298	2,068	3,601	21,742	5,433	37,618	1.1	2.3	0.6	4.0
Male	1,279	1,119	1,056	1,718	10,231	2,064	17,467	0.5	1.1	0.2	1.9
Female	1,196	1,179	1,012	1,884	11,511	3,369	20,150	0.6	1.2	0.4	2.1

Percentages are calculated based on total state population (see Table 2)  
\* Race/Ethnicity estimates not available for Newark and Dover.  
Source: Delaware Population Consortium, Population Projection Series, Version 2015.0

Table 10:

Population by Race and Hispanic Origin									
Population Percentages by Race/Ethnicity, Counties Five -Year Averages, 2010–2014									
County	Total Population				Children				
	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	
New Castle	60	9	23	7	49	14	29	14	
Kent	64	6	23	6	56	10	28	12	
Sussex	75	9	12	4	59	18	17	13	

\*Note: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey:

Table 11:

Families with Children								
Number and Percentage of Families with Children by Marital Status of Parents Delaware and Counties, Five-year Estimates, 2010–2014								
Type of Family	Delaware		New Castle		Kent		Sussex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
One Parent	76,318	38%	44,164	36%	15,500	39%	16,654	41%
Male Head of Household	17,909	9%	10,140	8%	3,188	8%	4,581	11%
Female Head of Household	58,409	29%	34,024	28%	12,312	31%	12,073	30%
Married	126,061	62%	77,891	64%	24,591	61%	23,599	59%
Total	202,379	100.00%	122,055	100.00%	40,071	100.00%	40,253	100.00%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Table 12:

Children and Their Living Arrangements				
Number of Children by Age Groups in Households Delaware, Five-year Estimates, 2010–2014				
Living Arrangement	Total Under Age 18	Under 6 Years	6 to 11 Years	12 to 17 Years
Children Living in Households	205,051	67,257	68,692	69,307
Children in Families				
Children in Married Couple Families	128,631	42,191	43,606	42,834
Children in Female-Headed Families	57,865	17,822	19,384	20,657
Children in Male-Headed Families	16,995	6,849	5,065	5,082

\* Data for Children Living in Group Quarters is not available dis-aggregated by age.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Table 13:

Prenatal Care  
Percentage of Mothers Beginning Prenatal Care  
in the First Trimester of Pregnancy by Race/Hispanic Origin  
U.S., Delaware, Counties, and City of Wilmington; Five-year Averages

Area / Race- Hispanic Orig.	1994- 1998	1995- 1999	1996- 2000	1997- 2001	1998- 2002	1999- 2003	2000- 2004	2001- 2005	2002- 2006	2003- 2007	2004- 2008	2005- 2009	2006- 2010	2007- 2011	2008- 2012	2009- 2013
U.S.	79.7	80.2	80.5	80.8	81.1	80.6	77.6	72.7	66.7	57.4	50.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
White	82.2	82.5	82.7	83.0	83.2	82.5	79.3	74.1	67.8	58.6	51.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Black	68.5	69.6	70.4	70.7	71.5	71.7	68.9	64.8	59.8	49.5	41.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hispanic*	69.8	70.8	71.4	72.1	72.9	73.3	72.0	67.4	62.4	55.4	50.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delaware	82.9	83.0	83.1	83.9	84.9	85.1	85.4	84.7	82.3	79.4	77.2	75.3	74.0	73.8	74.0	74.4
White	86.5	86.4	86.5	87.1	87.8	87.9	87.9	86.7	84.3	81.7	79.3	77.4	76.0	75.6	75.3	75.6
Black	71.5	72.9	73.6	75.5	77.5	78.6	79.9	79.9	78.0	75.1	73.1	71.2	70.2	70.0	70.6	71.0
Hispanic*	67.8	68.7	69.4	70.8	72.2	72.6	72.1	69.8	65.9	61.4	57.6	55.2	53.9	54.2	55.1	56.9
New Castle	89.1	88.6	88.7	89.5	90.6	90.6	91.1	90.6	88.7	86.4	84.5	82.6	81.1	80.7	80.9	81.4
White	92.4	91.8	91.9	92.4	93.1	92.9	93.3	92.5	90.7	88.6	87.0	85.1	83.7	83.4	83.5	83.9
Black	78.7	79.3	79.4	81.1	83.5	84.2	85.2	85.3	83.6	80.8	79.0	77.0	75.8	75.5	76.1	76.8
Hispanic*	79.8	79.7	81.3	82.2	84.2	84.9	86.2	85.6	82.2	79.2	75.9	73.2	71.0	71.9	72.2	74.7
Wilmington	79.9	79.6	79.8	80.8	82.8	83.7	84.8	84.7	82.8	79.9	77.9	75.9	74.5	74.6	75.0	75.9
White	87.9	87.0	87.1	87.6	88.4	89.1	89.9	89.4	87.4	85.3	83.4	80.9	79.3	79.2	79.4	79.9
Black	75.3	75.6	75.8	77.0	79.7	80.6	81.7	81.8	80.1	76.8	74.9	73.2	72.1	72.2	72.8	73.7
Hispanic*	78.2	78.2	79.7	80.4	81.5	83.1	84.3	84.0	80.7	78.1	75.6	72.4	69.7	70.4	69.7	71.9
Kent	68.2	69.3	69.4	71.1	72.8	74.8	76.6	77.7	75.2	71.9	69.8	68.7	67.2	67.8	69.1	69.9
White	71.5	72.5	72.5	74.0	75.6	77.5	79.1	80.2	78.1	75.2	73.1	72.1	70.6	71.0	71.9	72.7
Black	57.8	59.7	60.6	63.3	65.4	67.8	70.3	71.3	68.4	64.5	62.3	61.0	59.8	60.9	62.8	63.9
Hispanic*	62.3	61.3	60.1	62.1	63.1	67.2	68.7	69.4	66.4	60.7	56.9	56.4	54.4	55.1	58.3	60.1
Sussex	74.5	75.7	76.1	76.7	76.4	75.9	74.4	71.7	68.0	64.5	61.7	59.8	59.2	58.9	58.0	57.9
White	80.2	80.8	80.9	81.6	81.6	81.1	78.6	74.8	71.2	67.9	64.1	62.1	61.4	60.5	58.7	58.7
Black	58.3	61.7	64.2	65.7	66.0	67.6	68.2	67.0	65.1	63.6	61.4	58.8	58.4	57.0	55.7	54.4
Hispanic*	44.2	47.1	45.7	47.2	47.6	46.7	42.7	37.6	32.7	27.3	24.6	23.2	24.8	25.6	27.2	27.9

Note: An indication of N/A means data was not available for that group or time period.  
\* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.  
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center, National Center for Health Statistics

Table 14:

Births by Birth Weight, Race/Hispanic Origin  
of Mother, and Prenatal Care

Number and Percentage of Live Births by Race/Hispanic Origin of Mother, Birth Weight in Grams  
and Trimester Prenatal Care Began (Percentages Calculated by Birth Weight Category)  
Delaware, 2009–2013 Averages

Race/Hisp. Origin* Birth Wt.. (g)	Total Number	Percent	First Trimester Number	Percent	Second Trimester Number	Percent	Third Trimester Number	Percent	No Care Number	Percent	Unknown Number	Percent
All Races	56,808	100.0	42,035	74.0	9,504	16.7	2,656	4.7	1,835	3.2	778	1.4
<2500	4,856	100.0	3,505	72.2	778	16.0	159	3.3	276	5.7	138	2.8
<1500	1,012	100.0	777	76.8	96	9.5	6	0.6	100	9.9	33	3.3
1500-2499	3,844	100.0	2,728	71.0	682	17.7	153	4.0	176	4.6	105	2.7
2500+	51,933	100.0	38,523	74.2	8,723	16.8	2,496	4.8	1,555	3.0	636	1.2
Unknown	19	100.0	7	36.8	3	15.8	1	5.3	4	21.1	4	21.1
White	38,113	100.0	28,686	75.3	6,165	16.2	1,804	4.7	1,026	2.7	432	1.1
<2500	2,614	100.0	1,918	73.4	410	15.7	88	3.4	137	5.2	61	2.3
<1500	464	100.0	366	78.9	42	9.1	2	0.4	42	9.1	12	2.6
1500-2499	2150	100.0	1552	72.2	368	17.1	86	4.0	95	4.4	49	2.3
2500+	35485	100.0	26761	75.4	5752	16.2	1716	4.8	887	2.5	369	1.0
Unknown	14	100.0	7	50.0	3	21.4	0	0.0	2	14.3	2	14.3
Black	15,526	100.0	10,958	70.6	2,902	18.7	760	4.9	620	4.0	286	1.8
<2500	1,998	100.0	1,404	70.3	333	16.7	65	3.3	123	6.2	73	3.7
<1500	511	100.0	381	74.6	52	10.2	4	0.8	53	10.4	21	4.1
1500-2499	1487	100.0	1023	68.8	281	18.9	61	4.1	70	4.7	52	3.5
2500+	13525	100.0	9554	70.6	2569	19.0	694	5.1	496	3.7	212	1.6
Unknown	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3
Other	3,169	100.0	2,391	75.4	437	13.8	92	2.9	189	6.0	60	1.9
<2500	244	100.0	183	75.0	35	14.3	6	2.5	16	6.6	4	1.6
<1500	37	100.0	30	81.1	2	5.4	0	0.0	5	13.5	0	0.0
1500-2499	207	100.0	153	73.9	33	15.9	6	2.9	11	5.3	4	1.9
2500+	2923	100.0	2208	75.5	402	13.8	86	2.9	172	5.9	55	1.9
Unknown	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0
Hispanic*	7,747	100.0	4,270	55.1	2,244	29.0	937	12.1	197	2.5	99	1.3
<2500	528	100.0	341	64.6	118	22.3	37	7.0	25	4.7	7	1.3
<1500	103	100.0	80	77.7	12	11.7	0	0.0	10	9.7	1	1.0
1500-2499	425	100.0	261	61.4	106	24.9	37	8.7	15	3.5	6	1.4
2500+	7206	100.0	3929	54.5	2126	29.5	900	12.5	171	2.4	80	1.1
Unknown	13	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	12	92.3

\* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.  
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center



Table 15:  
**Births by Birth Weight, Age of Mother, and Prenatal Care**

Number and Percentage of Live Births by Age of Mother, Birth Weight in Grams, and Trimester Prenatal Care Began (Percentages Calculated By Birth Weight Category), Delaware, 2009–2013 Averages												
Mother's Age/ Infant's Birth Wt. (g)	Total Number	Percent	First Trimester Number	Percent	Second Trimester Number	Percent	Third Trimester Number	Percent	No Care Number	Percent	Unknown Number	Percent
Total	55,671	100.0	41,416	74.4	9,156	16.4	2,542	4.6	1,619	2.9	938	1.7
<2500	4,755	100.0	3,417	71.9	767	16.1	153	3.2	254	5.3	164	3.4
<1500	986	100.0	744	75.5	98	9.9	3	0.3	89	9.0	52	5.3
1500-2499	3,769	100.0	2,673	70.9	669	17.8	150	4.0	165	4.4	112	3.0
2500+	50,885	100.0	37,993	74.7	8,387	16.5	2,388	4.7	1,361	2.7	756	1.5
Unknown	31	100.0	6	19.4	2	6.5	1	3.2	4	12.9	18	58.1
Less than 20 yrs.	4,475	100.0	2,757	61.6	1,151	25.7	291	6.5	181	4.0	95	2.1
<2500	439	100.0	263	59.9	112	25.5	17	3.9	34	7.7	13	3.0
<1500	97	100.0	59	60.8	19	19.6	0	0.0	11	11.3	8	8.2
1500-2499	342	100.0	204	59.6	93	27.2	17	5.0	23	6.7	5	1.5
2500+	4,035	100.0	2,494	61.8	1,039	25.7	273	6.8	147	3.6	82	2.0
Unknown	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0
20-24 Years	13,145	100.0	8,858	67.4	2,800	21.3	847	6.4	417	3.2	223	1.7
<2500	1,162	100.0	788	67.8	230	19.8	41	3.5	64	5.5	39	3.4
<1500	228	100.0	178	78.1	27	11.8	1	0.4	11	4.8	11	4.8
1500-2499	934	100.0	610	65.3	203	21.7	40	4.3	53	5.7	28	3.0
2500+	11,974	100.0	8,067	67.4	2,570	21.5	806	6.7	352	2.9	179	1.5
Unknown	9	100.0	3	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	5	55.6
25-29 Years	16,160	100.0	12,258	75.9	2,433	15.1	714	4.4	494	3.1	261	1.6
<2500	1,319	100.0	958	72.6	194	14.7	52	3.9	70	5.3	45	3.4
<1500	264	100.0	200	75.8	20	7.6	1	0.4	28	10.6	15	5.7
1500-2499	1,055	100.0	758	71.8	174	16.5	51	4.8	42	4.0	30	2.8
2500+	14,829	100.0	11,298	76.2	2,237	15.1	662	4.5	422	2.8	210	1.4
Unknown	12	100.0	2	16.7	2	16.7	0	0.0	2	16.7	6	50.0
30-34 Years	14,066	100.0	11,303	80.4	1,757	12.5	443	3.1	343	2.4	220	1.6
<2500	1,066	100.0	819	76.8	142	13.3	25	2.3	47	4.4	33	3.1
<1500	225	100.0	174	77.3	23	10.2	1	0.4	21	9.3	6	2.7
1500-2499	841	100.0	645	76.7	119	14.1	24	2.9	26	3.1	27	3.2
2500+	12,998	100.0	10,484	80.7	1,615	12.4	418	3.2	296	2.3	185	1.4
Unknown	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
35+ Years	7,825	100.0	6,240	79.7	1,015	13.0	247	3.2	184	2.4	139	1.8
<2500	769	100.0	589	76.6	89	11.6	18	2.3	39	5.1	34	4.4
<1500	172	100.0	133	77.3	9	5.2	0	0.0	18	10.5	12	7.0
1500-2499	597	100.0	456	76.4	80	13.4	18	3.0	21	3.5	22	3.7
2500+	7,049	100.0	5,650	80.2	926	13.1	229	3.2	144	2.0	100	1.4
Unknown	7	100.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	5	71.4

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 16:  
**Births by Birth Weight, Marital Status, and Prenatal Care**

Number and Percentage of Live Births by Marital Status of Mother, Birth Weight in Grams, and Trimester Prenatal Care Began (Percentages Calculated by Birth Weight Category) Delaware, 2009–2013 Averages												
Mother's Marital Status/ Infant's Birth Wt. (g)	Total Number	Percent	First Trimester Number	Percent	Second Trimester Number	Percent	Third Trimester Number	Percent	No Care Number	Percent	Unknown Number	Percent
Married	29,145	100.0	23,758	81.5	3,411	11.7	859	2.9	687	2.4	430	1.5
<2500	2,014	100.0	1,570	78.0	249	12.4	51	2.5	74	3.7	70	3.5
<1500	388	100.0	315	81.2	23	5.9	1	0.3	32	8.2	17	4.4
1500-2499	1,626	100.0	1,255	77.2	226	13.9	50	3.1	42	2.6	53	3.3
2500+	27,113	100.0	22,184	81.8	3,161	11.7	808	3.0	611	2.3	349	1.3
Unknown	18	100.0	4	22.2	1	5.6	0	0.0	2	11.1	11	61.1
Single	26,526	100.0	17,658	66.6	5,745	21.7	1,683	6.3	932	3.5	508	1.9
<2500	2,741	100.0	1,847	67.4	518	18.9	102	3.7	180	6.6	94	3.4
<1500	598	100.0	429	71.7	75	12.5	2	0.3	57	9.5	35	5.9
1500-2499	2,143	100.0	1,418	66.2	443	20.7	100	4.7	123	5.7	59	2.8
2500+	23,772	100.0	15,809	66.5	5,226	22.0	1,580	6.6	750	3.2	407	1.7
Unknown	13	100.0	2	15.4	1	7.7	1	7.7	2	15.4	7	53.8

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 17

Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births																	
Percentage of All Births that Are Low Birth Weight Births (<2500 grams)																	
U.S., Delaware, Counties, and City of Wilmington; Five-year Averages																	
	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2009-2013
U.S.	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1
Delaware	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.5
New Castle	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.9
Wilmington	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.1	13.5	14.2	14.1	14.0	14.4	13.9	13.6	13.4	13.5	13.2	12.6	12.3	12.3
Kent	7.5	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.6	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.5
Sussex	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.3	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.6

Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics

Table 18:

Percentage of Very Low Birth Weight Births																	
Percentage of All Births that Are Very Low Birth Weight Births (< 1500 grams)																	
U.S., Delaware, Counties, and City of Wilmington; Five-year Averages																	
	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2009-2013
U.S.	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Delaware	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
New Castle	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wilmington	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.8
Kent	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Sussex	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4

Note: Very Low Birth Weight (<1500 grams) is a subdivision of Low Birth Weight (<2500 grams).  
Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics

Table 19:

Low Birth Weight Births by Age, Race/Hispanic Origin of Mother																
Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births by Age, Race/Hispanic Origin of Mother																
U.S., Delaware, Counties, and Wilmington; Five-year Averages																
Area/ Mother's Age	2004–2008				2006–2010				2008–2012				2009–2013			
	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*
U.S.	8.2	7.1	13.5	6.9	8.2	N/A	N/A	7.0	8.1	N/A	N/A	7.0	8.1	N/A	N/A	7.0
Less than 20	9.9	8.5	14.1	8.0	9.8	N/A	N/A	8.0	9.6	N/A	N/A	7.9	9.5	N/A	N/A	7.9
20-24	8.2	7.0	13.1	6.6	8.3	N/A	N/A	6.6	8.3	N/A	N/A	6.6	8.3	N/A	N/A	6.6
25-29	7.4	6.5	12.7	6.2	7.4	N/A	N/A	6.2	7.3	N/A	N/A	6.3	7.3	N/A	N/A	6.3
30+	8.2	7.4	14.2	7.4	8.3	N/A	N/A	7.4	8.2	N/A	N/A	7.5	8.2	N/A	N/A	7.5
Delaware	9.1	7.3	14.0	7.1	8.9	7.2	13.6	7.0	8.6	6.9	12.9	6.8	8.5	6.8	12.9	6.5
Less than 20	11.3	8.6	14.8	7.6	10.5	7.6	14.4	6.9	10.1	7.5	13.8	7.0	9.8	7.3	13.2	7.3
20-24	9.5	7.4	13.6	7.0	9.3	7.4	12.9	6.9	8.7	6.8	12.2	5.9	8.8	6.7	12.5	5.5
25-29	8.1	6.6	12.7	6.7	8.0	6.5	12.8	6.1	8.1	6.4	12.8	6.1	8.2	6.5	13.0	5.8
30+	9.0	7.5	15.1	7.5	8.9	7.5	14.7	8.0	8.5	7.1	13.2	8.4	8.4	7.0	13.0	7.9
New Castle	9.6	7.6	14.6	8.0	9.4	7.2	14.3	7.8	8.9	6.9	13.3	7.7	8.9	6.8	13.4	7.4
Less than 20	12.7	9.5	16.2	9.3	11.2	7.9	14.8	8.1	10.3	7.6	13.1	7.6	10.1	7.6	12.7	8.6
20-24	10.4	7.7	14.5	7.7	10.2	7.4	14.2	7.3	9.7	7.3	13.0	6.8	9.8	7.3	13.0	6.0
25-29	8.4	6.9	12.8	7.1	8.4	6.8	13.2	6.9	8.4	6.4	13.4	6.9	8.5	6.3	13.8	6.1
30+	9.2	7.6	15.4	8.4	9.1	7.4	15.0	9.1	8.5	6.8	13.6	9.2	8.4	6.8	13.6	9.3
Wilmington	13.4	7.9	16.8	9.8	13.2	8.1	16.3	9.9	12.3	8.2	14.8	10.2	12.3	8.3	15.1	9.2
Less than 20	14.5	9.4	15.7	11.4	14.3	11.0	15.0	11.1	12.1	9.1	12.7	9.7	13.2	10.6	14.0	9.8
20-24	13.6	7.9	16.1	9.0	13.5	8.3	15.6	8.0	13.6	9.8	15.1	9.7	14.1	10.8	15.3	8.9
25-29	13.2	7.6	17.2	9.3	13.7	8.2	17.6	10.4	11.9	6.7	15.5	8.3	11.4	5.6	15.3	6.6
30+	12.7	7.7	18.7	10.3	11.8	7.3	17.1	11.5	11.5	8.3	15.3	14.0	11.4	8.4	15.3	12.5
Kent	9.0	7.6	12.6	9.1	8.6	7.3	11.8	7.3	8.3	7.1	11.2	8.1	8.5	7.2	11.5	7.3
Less than 20	11.0	9.3	12.4	7.8	10.3	8.1	13.1	7.6	9.8	7.3	13.4	7.5	10.4	7.3	14.3	7.9
20-24	9.2	7.8	12.2	10.0	8.5	7.5	10.7	7.4	7.7	6.4	10.5	7.8	7.9	6.2	11.5	6.4
25-29	7.7	6.4	11.4	9.8	7.9	6.6	10.8	7.8	8.2	7.1	10.5	8.9	8.2	7.3	10.5	8.5
30+	9.4	8.2	14.9	8.0	9.0	7.7	13.8	6.4	8.7	7.7	11.7	7.8	8.8	8.0	11.1	6.8
Sussex	7.7	6.5	13.0	5.0	7.9	6.8	13.0	5.4	7.9	6.6	13.2	5.1	7.6	6.4	12.5	4.9
Less than 20	8.4	6.3	13.1	4.5	8.9	6.7	14.5	4.3	10.0	7.6	16.6	5.5	8.7	6.8	13.8	4.1
20-24	8.0	6.6	12.3	4.9	8.2	7.3	11.2	6.2	7.6	6.3	11.6	4.0	7.6	6.1	11.9	4.4
25-29	7.2	5.9	14.3	5.1	7.0	5.6	14.1	4.1	7.1	5.8	13.7	4.0	7.2	6.0	13.2	4.4
30+	7.6	6.9	12.8	5.5	8.2	7.7	13.6	6.5	8.3	7.5	13.0	7.2	7.7	6.8	12.0	6.0

\* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.  
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center



Table 20:

Very Low Birth Weight Births  
by Age, Race/Hispanic Origin of Mother

Percentage of Very Low Birth Weight Births by Age, Race/Hispanic Origin of Mother  
U.S., Delaware, Counties, and Wilmington; Five-year Averages

Area/ Mother's Age	2004–2008				2006–2010				2008–2012				2009–2013			
	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*
U.S.	1.5	1.2	3.1	1.2	1.5	N/A	N/A	1.2	1.4	N/A	N/A	1.2	1.4	N/A	N/A	1.2
Less than 20	1.8	1.5	2.9	1.3	1.8	N/A	N/A	1.3	1.7	N/A	N/A	1.3	1.7	N/A	N/A	1.3
20–24	1.4	1.1	2.7	1.0	1.4	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.4	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.4	N/A	N/A	1.0
25–29	1.3	1.1	2.9	1.0	1.3	N/A	N/A	1.1	1.3	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.3	N/A	N/A	1.0
30+	1.5	1.3	3.6	1.4	1.5	N/A	N/A	1.4	1.5	N/A	N/A	1.4	1.5	N/A	N/A	1.4
Delaware	1.8	1.3	3.5	1.1	1.8	1.2	3.4	1.1	1.8	1.2	3.3	1.3	1.8	1.2	3.3	1.3
Less than 20	2.4	1.7	3.5	1.2	2.4	1.4	3.7	0.9	2.3	1.5	3.3	1.5	2.2	1.4	3.2	1.5
20–24	1.9	1.3	3.1	0.8	1.7	1.3	2.7	0.8	1.8	1.2	2.8	0.9	1.7	1.1	2.9	0.9
25–29	1.6	1.1	3.4	1.0	1.6	1.2	3.3	1.0	1.7	1.1	3.3	1.1	1.6	1.1	3.1	1.1
30+	1.8	1.3	4.0	1.6	1.8	1.2	4.3	1.5	1.8	1.3	3.8	1.9	1.8	1.2	3.8	1.7
New Castle	2.0	1.4	3.7	1.3	2.0	1.3	3.8	1.3	2.0	1.3	3.6	1.6	2.0	1.2	3.6	1.6
Less than 20	2.7	1.9	3.7	1.5	2.5	1.2	3.8	1.3	2.4	1.7	3.2	2.2	2.3	1.4	3.2	2.1
20–24	2.2	1.5	3.3	1.0	2.1	1.4	3.1	0.9	2.1	1.2	3.2	0.8	2.0	1.1	3.2	0.9
25–29	1.7	1.2	3.5	1.1	1.9	1.4	3.8	1.3	2.1	1.3	4.1	1.7	2.0	1.2	3.8	1.6
30+	1.9	1.3	4.2	1.9	2.0	1.3	4.3	1.8	1.9	1.3	3.8	2.2	1.9	1.3	4.0	2.2
Wilmington	2.8	1.2	3.9	1.7	3.1	1.6	4.0	2.1	2.9	1.6	3.6	2.2	2.8	1.6	3.6	1.9
Less than 20	3.0	1.6	3.4	1.9	3.2	1.4	3.8	1.7	2.7	2.0	2.9	2.8	2.2	1.1	2.7	1.5
20–24	2.7	1.7	3.2	1.5	2.4	1.3	2.9	1.7	2.7	0.7	3.4	1.2	2.9	1.2	3.5	1.7
25–29	3.3	1.3	4.9	1.7	3.5	1.6	5.0	2.5	2.9	1.2	4.2	1.7	2.7	0.9	3.8	1.3
30+	2.4	0.7	4.5	1.8	3.3	1.8	5.1	2.8	3.1	2.3	4.0	3.9	3.1	2.3	4.1	3.3
Kent	1.7	1.2	3.2	1.5	1.5	1.1	2.5	1.1	1.5	1.2	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.1	2.3	1.5
Less than 20	2.6	1.6	3.7	2.1	2.0	1.1	3.1	0.0	1.6	0.7	2.8	0.0	1.8	0.6	3.3	0.0
20–24	1.8	1.3	3.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.1	2.1	1.7
25–29	1.4	1.0	2.7	1.4	1.2	0.9	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6
30+	1.7	1.2	3.5	1.9	1.7	1.1	3.6	1.4	1.7	1.1	3.5	2.6	1.7	1.1	3.3	1.8
Sussex	1.5	1.1	3.0	0.6	1.4	1.1	3.1	0.7	1.4	1.0	3.2	0.7	1.4	1.1	2.9	0.7
Less than 20	1.7	1.3	2.6	0.3	2.4	1.9	3.8	0.5	2.5	1.7	4.4	0.7	2.2	1.8	3.1	0.9
20–24	1.3	1.0	2.5	0.4	1.3	1.0	2.2	0.6	1.5	1.2	2.6	0.7	1.5	1.0	2.8	0.7
25–29	1.6	1.1	3.8	0.9	1.2	0.9	2.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	2.8	0.1	1.1	0.8	2.6	0.3
30+	1.4	1.0	3.5	0.9	1.5	1.0	4.9	1.0	1.6	1.2	4.1	1.3	1.5	1.2	3.4	1.0

Note: Very Low Birth Weight (<1500 grams) is a subdivision of Low Birth Weight (<2500 grams).  
\* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.  
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 21:

Infant Mortality Rates  
by Race/Hispanic Origin

Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Race/Hispanic Origin  
U.S., Delaware, Counties, and City of Wilmington; Five-year Averages

Area Race	1995- 1999	1996- 2000	1997- 2001	1998- 2002	1999- 2003	2000- 2004	2001- 2005	2002- 2006	2003- 2007	2004- 2008	2005- 2009	2006- 2010	2007- 2011	2008- 2012	2009- 2013
U.S.	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.1
White	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2
Black	14.6	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.0	14.0	13.8	13.6	13.3	13.1	12.7	12.4	11.9	11.6
Delaware	8.1	8.4	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.3	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.7
White	5.7	6.2	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.3	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.1
Black	15.8	15.9	17.1	16.7	16.7	16.1	17.1	16.1	15.7	15.3	15.6	14.2	13.8	14.4	13.4
Hispanic*	4.0	6.3	6.9	6.3	8.3	7.9	7.5	7.2	8.2	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.7	7.2	7.3
New Castle	7.9	8.5	9.1	9.2	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.0	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.3	8.8
White	4.9	5.6	6.2	6.4	6.8	7.3	7.1	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.4
Black	17.4	17.7	18.2	18.0	18.0	16.5	16.7	16.3	16.3	15.7	16.1	15.8	15.6	16.1	15.3
Wilmington	13.7	14.4	14.0	13.5	13.5	12.4	12.8	12.3	13.0	13.0	13.8	14.1	14.8	16.1	15.9
White	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.8	---
Black	18.0	18.7	18.0	17.9	17.6	15.9	17.0	16.3	17.3	16.3	18.0	18.0	19.1	19.3	20.3
Balance of New Castle Co.	6.7	7.2	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.5
White	4.8	5.4	6.1	6.4	6.8	7.3	7.2	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.1
Black	16.8	16.8	18.5	18.1	18.2	17.0	16.6	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.9	14.5	13.8	14.4	13.0
Kent	8.4	8.6	8.7	9.9	9.5	10.2	10.0	9.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.5	6.9	7.6	6.6
White	6.3	7.0	6.9	9.5	8.6	9.2	7.6	7.0	4.4	4.6	4.3	5.1	5.9	6.3	5.7
Black	15.7	14.3	15.2	12.7	13.4	13.9	17.0	14.9	13.6	13.2	14.0	10.2	9.4	11.5	9.2
Sussex	8.5	8.1	9.0	8.3	7.4	8.1	8.2	7.5	7.9	7.6	7.2	7.0	6.2	5.2	5.4
White	8.0	7.5	7.6	6.5	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.1	6.2	5.7	5.2	5.6	5.0	3.6	3.8
Black	9.9	10.4	14.4	15.9	15.4	16.9	19.0	16.9	15.7	16.0	15.6	12.6	11.2	11.1	10.7

The infant mortality rates is calculated as deaths per 1,000 live births.  
\* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.  
Note: Rates for Hispanics prior to the 1996–2000 period are based on fewer than 20 deaths during the period and does not meet the standard of reliability or precision as defined by the National Center for Health Statistics.  
\*\* Rates for Wilmington Whites after the 1991–1995 period are based on fewer than 20 deaths during the period and does not meet the standard of reliability or precision as defined by the National Center for Health Statistics.

Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics

Table 22:  
**Infant, Neonatal, and Postneonatal Mortality Rates**  
Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births,  
Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality Rates, U.S. and Delaware, Five-year Averages

Area/ Mother's Race	2004–2008			2006–2010			2008–2012			2009-2013		
	Infant	Neo- natal	Post- neonatal	Infant	Neo- natal	Post- neonatal	Infant	Neo- natal	Post- neonatal	Infant	Neo- natal	Post- neonatal
U.S.	6.7	4.4	2.3	6.5	4.3	2.2	6.2	4.1	2.1	6.1	4.1	2.0
White	5.6	3.7	1.9	5.5	3.6	1.9	5.3	3.5	1.8	5.2	3.5	1.7
Black	13.3	8.7	4.6	12.7	8.3	4.4	11.9	7.7	4.1	11.6	7.5	4.0
Delaware	8.4	5.9	2.5	8.0	5.6	2.4	8.1	5.8	2.3	7.7	5.6	2.1
White	6.2	4.3	1.9	5.8	3.8	2.0	5.5	3.5	2.0	5.1	3.2	1.9
Black	15.3	10.8	4.5	14.2	10.3	3.9	14.4	11.1	3.3	13.4	10.5	2.9

Neonatal – the period from birth to 27 days; Postneonatal – the period from 28 days to one year; Infant – the period from birth to one year;  
The infant mortality rates is calculated as deaths per 1,000 live births.  
Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics

Table 23:  
**Infant Deaths by Causes of Death  
and Race of Mother**

Cause of Death	All Races		White		Black		Other & Unknown	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Causes	447	100	218	100	212	100	17	100
Birth defects	68	15	43	20	20	9	5	30
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	260	58	101	46	149	70	10	59
Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birth weight (Included in figures above)	115	44	33	15	76	36	6	35
Symptom, Signs, and Ill-defined Conditions (Includes Sudden Infant Death Syndrome)	55	12	29	13	25	18	1	6
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	12	3	7	3	5	2	0	0
Unintentional Injuries	7	2	4	2	3	1	0	0
Diseases of the Respiratory System	10	2	8	2	2	1	0	0
Homicide	3	<1	3	1	0	0	0	0
All Other Causes	32	8	23	12	8	4	1	<1

Infant deaths are deaths that occur between live birth and one year of age.  
Percentages are based upon the total number of infant deaths in each race group. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.  
Live Birth Cohort – All persons born during a given period of time.  
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 24:  
**Infant Deaths  
by Detailed Cause of Death Category and Race**  
Number of Infant Deaths by Selected Leading Causes of Death by Race of Mother  
Live Birth Cohort, Delaware, 2008–2012

Categories	Specific causes of death within categories	White	Black	Other	Unknown	Total
Diarrhea and gastroenteritis of infectious A22:A55origin		3	3	0	0	6
Septicemia		3	0	0	0	3
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior		1	0	0	0	1
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism		1	1	0	0	2
Meningitis		1	0	0	0	1
Diseases of the circulatory system		10	1	1	0	12
Influenza and pneumonia		3	1	0	0	4
Gastritis, duodenitis, and noninfective enteritis and colitis		1	1	0	0	2
Renal failure and other disorders of kidney		0	2	0	0	2
Newborn affected by maternal hypertensive disorders		0	1	0	0	1
Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy		15	25	1	1	42
Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes		10	11	1	0	22
Newborn affected by other complications of labor and delivery		4	0	0	0	4
Newborn affected by noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk		1	0	0	0	1
Slow fetal growth and fetal malnutrition		0	2	0	0	2
Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified		33	76	3	3	115
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia		3	3	0	1	7
Respiratory distress of newborn		7	7	0	0	14
Congenital pneumonia		0	1	0	0	1
Interstitial emphysema and related conditions originating in the perinatal period		2	1	0	0	3
Pulmonary hemorrhage originating in the perinatal period		1	1	0	0	2
Atelectasis		1	4	0	0	5
Bacterial sepsis of newborn		5	3	0	0	8
Neonatal hemorrhage		3	0	0	0	3
Hemolytic disease of newborn due to isoimmunization and other perinatal jaundice		2	0	0	0	2
Hematological disorders		0	2	0	0	2
Necrotizing enterocolitis of newborn		2	1	0	0	3
Hydrops fetalis not due to hemolytic disease		0	2	0	0	2
Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities		43	20	4	1	68
Sudden infant death syndrome		26	24	1	0	51
Accidents (unintentional injuries)		4	3	0	0	7
Assault (homicide)		3	0	0	0	3
Complications of medical and surgical care		0	1	0	0	1
All other causes		30	15	0	0	45
Total		218	212	11	6	447

Note: Infant deaths are deaths that occur between live birth and one year of age. Live Birth Cohort – All persons born during a given period of time.  
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center



Table 25:

Infant Mortality Rates by Risk Factor															
Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Selected Risk Factors and Race of Mother															
Live Birth Cohorts, Delaware, Five-year Averages															
Risk Factor	2004–2008			2005–2009			2006–2010			2007–2011			2008-2012		
	All	White	Black	All	White	Black	All	White	Black	All	White	Black	All	White	Black
Birth Weight in grams															
<1500	282.2	276.9	289.5	279.3	262.0	298.9	260.3	241.2	283.9	264.7	233.3	295.1	267.6	222.0	309.2
1500–2499	13.8	13.0	15.0	15.2	13.9	17.5	15.8	17.5	13.7	16.3	18.2	14.7	15.3	16.3	13.4
2500+	1.9	1.7	2.7	1.9	1.7	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.5
Age of Mother															
<20	11.1	8.8	14.7	11.8	8.6	16.5	11.5	7.8	16.1	10.2	6.6	14.5	9.6	6.8	13.2
20-24	9.4	7.1	14.1	8.9	6.5	13.9	8.2	6.1	12.4	8.9	6.5	13.6	8.8	6.5	12.7
25-29	8.1	6.2	14.3	7.9	5.8	14.6	8.1	6.6	13.2	7.5	6.0	12.4	7.5	5.2	14.4
30+	6.2	4.6	13.7	6.8	4.8	15.3	6.6	5.0	13.6	7.0	5.6	13.5	7.2	5.5	14.2
Marital Status of Mother															
Married	5.4	4.3	11.7	5.6	4.2	13.9	5.5	4.6	11.6	5.9	5.1	12.0	6.0	4.9	12.9
Single	11.3	8.7	15.1	11.2	8.4	15.2	10.6	8.0	14.3	10.1	7.4	13.9	9.9	6.9	13.9
Education of Mother															
<12 years	10.3	8.5	15.0	10.5	8.0	17.1	9.7	6.9	16.4	9.1	6.8	15.1	7.5	5.4	13.2
H.S. diploma	9.9	7.0	15.5	9.7	7.1	14.3	10.4	8.5	13.6	10.8	8.5	14.6	11.2	8.0	16.3
1+ yrs college	5.5	4.2	11.0	5.9	4.1	13.1	5.6	4.3	11.2	5.8	4.6	10.8	6.2	4.9	11.0
Interval in Months Since Last Live Birth															
<18	10.3	6.9	16.9	11.5	---	20.6	9.9	---	15.9	8.3	---	12.9	8.4	---	13.4
18+	6.2	4.5	11.1	6.0	4.2	10.9	5.8	4.7	9.1	5.7	4.8	8.3	5.4	4.5	8.1

\*Defined as receiving no care or care in the third trimester.  
\* Rate based on numerator less than 20.  
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 26:

Infant Mortality Rates by Birth Interval																
Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Birth Interval																
Live Birth Cohorts, Delaware, Five-year Averages																
Birth Interval	Year of Birth															
	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
<18 months	12.3	10.7	9.7	8.4	9.2	8.9	11.5	12.1	13.8	13.4	13.5	10.3	11.5	9.9	8.3	8.4
18+ months	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.1	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.4

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 27:

Infant Mortality Rates by Gestation															
Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Gestation Weeks and Race of Mother															
Live Birth Cohorts, Delaware, Five-year Averages															
Gestation weeks	Year of Birth														
	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
37+ weeks															
All Races	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.6
White	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.7
Black	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.7	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8
<37 weeks															
All Races	45.6	45.9	48.2	53.0	54.3	52.8	52.6	53.5	48.3	46.3	46.2	47.3	43.6	44.3	45.5
White	35.4	33.6	35.7	41.8	45.5	45.1	46.5	45.2	39.2	36.5	35.4	34.9	33.0	32.3	30.9
Black	64.1	69.6	70.5	73.5	72.5	70.5	67.7	72.7	67.8	66.5	67.9	71.1	64.0	66.3	69.7
<32 weeks															
All Races	199.8	201.3	214.9	238.1	249.6	238.7	239.4	249.1	228.9	216.9	216.9	216.9	194.7	195.7	198.7
White	179.4	174.0	191.5	228.4	249.2	238.2	244.0	248.3	215.8	196.8	187.7	184.8	159.7	153.0	144.2
Black	222.2	235.6	238.7	250.4	255.4	246.3	239.8	259.4	248.4	244.9	253.6	258.8	237.0	240.9	250.4

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 28:

Infant Mortality Rates by Birth Weight

Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Birth Weight and Race of Mother  
Live Birth Cohorts, Delaware, Five-year Averages

Birth Weight	Year of Birth														
	1994- 998	1995- 1999	1996- 2000	1997- 2001	1998- 2002	1999- 2003	2000- 2004	2001- 2005	2002- 2006	2003- 2007	2004- 2008	2005- 2009	2006- 2010	2007- 2011	2008- 2012-
2500+															
All Races	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2
White	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.2
Black	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.5
<2500															
All Races	64.8	66.5	69.5	75.2	76.4	74.2	73.1	74.5	68.8	67.7	68.1	70.6	65.4	67.1	68.2
White	55.4	53.9	55.9	63.2	68.7	67.4	68.8	68.4	62.3	59.6	59.1	58.5	55.5	54.9	52.8
Black	78.8	86.0	88.2	93.7	90.5	88.3	83.0	88.0	80.4	81.7	83.4	89.5	81.6	85.9	89.1
<1500															
All Races	258.5	262.7	270.9	304.8	316.2	302.4	306.2	313.9	285.0	281.3	282.2	279.3	260.3	264.7	267.6
White	223.2	219.3	231.5	281.9	303.4	297.2	316.8	321.2	287.7	284.9	276.9	262.0	241.2	233.3	222.0
Black	296.8	315.8	312.1	329.8	335.5	317.0	301.5	315.7	287.4	284.1	289.5	298.9	283.9	295.1	309.2

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 29:

Infant Mortality Rates by Payment for Delivery

Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Source of Payment for Delivery and Race of Mother  
Live Birth Cohorts, Delaware, Five-year Averages

Payment for Delivery Race	Year of Birth															
	1993- 1997	1994- 1998	1995- 1999	1996- 2000	1997- 2001	1998- 2002	1999- 2003	2000- 2004	2001- 2005	2002- 2006	2003- 2007	2004- 2008	2005- 2009	2006- 2010	2007- 2011	2008- 2012
Medicaid																
All Races	10.0	10.3	10.9	9.9	10.6	10.1	9.5	9.8	10.2	9.5	10.3	10.1	9.9	9.5	9.3	8.8
White	7.9	8.8	9.1	7.7	8.6	8.3	7.1	7.5	7.7	7.0	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.0	6.3
Black	12.9	12.7	13.6	13.1	13.8	13.0	13.3	13.7	14.7	13.8	14.2	13.8	14.1	13.0	13.3	13.3
Private Insurance																
All Races	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.5	6.8	7.4	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.5	6.1	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.6
White	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.2	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.3	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.9
Black	11.6	12.8	13.7	14.8	15.6	16.5	17.1	16.9	17.0	16.4	15.2	14.8	16.4	14.8	13.7	14.6

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 30:

Infant Mortality Rates by Single or Multiple Birth

Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Single or Multiple Birth and Race of Mother  
Live Birth Cohorts, Delaware, Five-year Averages

Single vs. Multiple Race	Year of Birth															
	1993- 1997	1994- 1998	1995- 1999	1996- 2000	1997- 2001	1998- 2002	1999- 2003	2000- 2004	2001- 2005	2002- 2006	2003- 2007	2004- 2008	2005- 2009	2006- 2010	2007- 2011	2008- 2012
Single Birth																
All Races	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.4	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9
White	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.4	4.9	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.1
Black	12.1	11.5	12.2	12.9	13.4	13.4	13.8	13.5	13.6	12.8	12.6	12.0	12.7	11.8	11.6	11.7
Plural																
All Races	33.5	39.3	41.6	45.4	53.1	52.9	52.3	50.3	52.0	46.1	43.0	39.3	41.0	32.6	34.2	35.0
White	28.9	30.4	28.6	35.1	43.4	48.0	50.3	49.2	49.9	42.6	35.8	28.8	30.6	23.0	23.5	23.2
Black	---	68.7	84.6	73.0	80.7	68.5	60.8	54.1	64.6	59.1	63.5	67.7	69.5	54.4	55.5	60.4

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 31:

Infant Mortality Rates by Mothers’ Smoking

Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Smoking during Pregnancy and Race of Mother  
Live Birth Cohorts, Delaware, Five-year Averages

Smoking Status Race	Year of Birth															
	1993- 1997	1994- 1998	1995- 1999	1996- 2000	1997- 2001	1998- 2002	1999- 2003	2000- 2004	2001- 2005	2002- 2006	2003- 2007	2004- 2008	2005- 2009	2006- 2010	2007- 2011	2008- 2012
Mother Does Not Smoke																
All Races	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.6	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.4
White	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.4
Black	12.6	12.7	14.0	14.3	15.3	14.8	15.0	14.3	14.7	13.5	13.3	13.1	13.9	12.9	12.9	13.2
Mother Smokes																
All Races	9.2	10.6	10.6	11.3	13.4	15.1	14.1	14.8	15.1	13.1	13.6	13.0	12.1	10.7	10.8	10.0
White	7.4	9.4	9.3	9.8	12.2	14.2	12.7	13.3	13.0	9.9	10.5	10.5	8.9	8.2	8.9	7.6
Black	16.2	15.3	16.3	17.3	18.0	18.9	19.4	19.5	22.0	23.2	23.2	20.6	21.5	17.5	15.8	15.9

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center



Table 32:

Lead Poisoning																
Percentage of Children Under Age 6 with Blood Lead Levels at or Exceeding 10 mcg/dL, Delaware																
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number Tested	9,480	10,740	13,793	13,942	14,302	14,203	13,401	13,773	14,179	13,944	13,540	13,583	10,319	11,518	14,617	14,386
Number Identified	466	366	208	260	296	178	140	164	64	48	81	129	42	64	112	100
% Identified	4.9%	3.4%	1.5%	1.9%	2.1%	1.3%	1.0%	1.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%

Note: Prior to 2011, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention set the threshold for diagnosing lead poisoning in children under 6 years old to 10 micrograms of led per deciliter of blood. For the first time in twenty years the CDC has lowered the threshold to 5 micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood. Nationally, this is expected to add 200,000 children to those believed to have unsafe lead levels in their blood.  
Source: Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

Table 33:

Child Immunizations																		
Percentage of Children Age 19–35 Months Who Are Fully Immunized																		
U.S. and Delaware																		
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013* 2014
U.S.	78.0	78.0	80.6	79.9	77.6	78.6	76.5	80.7	83.5	83.1	83.2	77.4	76.1	69.9	74.9	77.6	71.9	77.7 74.6
Delaware	81.0	81.0	80.6	80.0	76.2	81.0	84.8	82.9	86.4	86.7	88.0	80.3	72.0	65.3	72.9	72.1	77.0	79.3 76.1

Note: The CDC designation of “fully immunized” has changed from (4:3:1) — four doses of diphtheria, tetanus and Pertussis vaccine (DTaP); three doses of polio vaccine; one or more dose of measles, mumps and rubella vaccine (MMR) — to (4:3:1:3:3:1) — four doses of diphtheria, tetanus and Pertussis vaccine (DTaP); three doses of polio vaccine; one or more doses of measles, mumps and rubella vaccine (MMR); three doses of Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine (Hib); three doses of hepatitis B vaccine; and one or more doses of Varicella or chickenpox vaccine. The change from 2006 to 2007 is due to the dosing change rather than from fewer vaccinations.  
\*2014 data margin of error: U.S. ±1.4; Delaware ±6.8  
Source: National Immunization Survey, 2014; Centers For Disease Control and Prevention

Table 34:

Persons without Health Insurance																		
Percentage of Persons (0–64) Not Covered by Health Insurance																		
U.S. and Delaware, Three-year Averages																		
	1995-1997	1996-1998	1997-1999	1998-2000	1999-2001	2000-2002	2001-2003	2002-2004	2003-2005	2004-2006	2005-2007	2006-2008	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2013-2015
U.S.	17.3	17.7	18.1	18.0	17.2	16.6	16.5	17.1	17.4	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.4	17.7	18.2	18.4	18.0	15
Delaware	15.8	15.7	15.7	15.0	13.9	11.7	11.2	11.4	13.2	14.4	14.8	13.8	13.0	13.5	13.2	12.3	10.9	9.7

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

Table 35:

Children without Health Insurance																		
Percentage of Children Not Covered by Health Insurance																		
U.S. and Delaware, Three-year Averages																		
	1995-1997	1996-1998	1997-1999	1998-2000	1999-2001	2000-2002	2001-2003	2002-2004	2003-2005	2004-2006	2005-2007	2006-2008	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2013-2015
U.S.	14.3	14.5	15.1	14.8	13.6	12.4	11.6	11.6	11.3	11.1	11.2	11.3	10.9	10.3	9.9	9.7	9.4	8.5 7.4
Delaware	12.4	13.7	14.9	12.8	10.5	7.5	8.5	9.0	9.8	10.7	11.7	10.5	9.4	8.5	8.0	7.1	7.5	6.9 6.7

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

Table 36:

Children without Health Insurance by Age											
Number and Percentage of Children Not Covered by Health Insurance, Ages 0–5 and 6–18											
Delaware, Three-year Averages											
	2003-2005	2004-2006	2005-2007	2006-2008	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013 2015
Ages 0–5	6,442	7,372	7,996	7,242	6,011	5,311	5,409	4,784	5,614	4,598	4,930
%	10.4	10.8	11.6	10.4	8.4	7.2	7.3	6.8	8.3	6.9	7.5
Ages 6–18	14,413	14,636	16,163	14,805	15,048	14,266	13,083	11,856	11,406	10,928	9,611
%	10.0	10.5	11.5	10.3	10.3	9.7	8.9	7.8	7.5	7.1	6.3

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

Table 37:

Medicaid Claims								
Number of Children, Delaware and Counties, Fiscal Years								
	2011		2012		2013		2014	
	#	% of all claims	#	% of all claims	#	% of all claims	#	% of all claims
Delaware	94,999	100.0	96,747	100.0	98,850	100.0	100,430	100.0
Well Visits	56,730	59.7	58,911	60.9	62,031	62.8	61,321	61.1
Emergency Room	26,622	28.0	28,387	29.3	29,987	30.3	28,896	28.8
New Castle County	53,408	56.2	54,756	56.6	55,765	56.4	57,000	56.8
Kent County	18,270	19.2	18,331	18.9	18,922	19.1	18,907	18.8
Sussex County	23,141	24.4	23,435	24.2	23,928	24.2	24,260	24.2

Note: Fiscal year is July 1 - June 30.

Source: Center for Community Research & Service, University of Delaware, 2015. Compiled with data provided by the Delaware Division of Medicaid & Medical Assistance through a partnership with of the University’s Colleges of Health Sciences and Arts & Sciences

Table 38:  
**Medicaid/CHIP Medical Claims by Age Group**

Number of Claims by Age Group, Delaware, Fiscal Years								
Age groups	#	2011 % of all claims	#	2012 % of all claims	#	2013 % of all claims	#	2014 % of all claims
Four and under	36,268	38%	36,551	38%	36,556	37%	35,639	35%
Five to Nine	26,154	28%	26,724	28%	27,807	28%	28,858	29%
Ten to Fifteen	25,068	26%	26,203	27%	27,127	27%	28,364	28%
Sixteen to Eighteen	7,509	8%	7,269	8%	7,364	7%	7,569	8%
Total	94,999	100%	96,747	100%	98,854	100%	100,430	100%

Note: Fiscal year is July 1 - June 30.  
Source: Center for Community Research & Service, University of Delaware, 2015. Compiled with data provided by the Delaware Division of Medicaid & Medical Assistance through a partnership with of the University's Colleges of Health Sciences and Arts & Sciences

Table 39:  
**Delaware Number of Medicaid/CHIP Children with Asthma Related ED Visits and Hospitalizations**

Fiscal Year	All Claims		Asthma - ED Visits		Ashma Hospitalizations	
	#	% of all children with claims	#	% of all children with claims	#	% of all children with claims
2010	90,383	100.0%	1,469	1.6%	391	0.4%
2011	94,999	100.0%	1,310	1.4%	302	0.3%
2012	96,747	100.0%	1,333	1.4%	322	0.3%
2013	98,850	100.0%	1,503	1.5%	374	0.4%
2014	100,430	100.0%	1,337	1.3%	368	0.4%

Note: Fiscal year is July 1 - June 30.  
Source: Center for Community Research & Service, University of Delaware, 2016. Compiled with data provided by the Delaware Division of Medicaid & Medical Assistance through a partnership with of the University's Colleges of Health Sciences and Arts & Sciences

Table 40:  
**Number of Children on Medicaid/CHIP with Psychotropic Drug Prescription Claims**

Fiscal Year	Number of Children with Any Psychotropic Rx	Number of Children with any type of Rx	% of all w/Rx
2009	9,236	58,938	15.67%
2010	10,132	63,190	16.03%
2011	10,901	68,280	15.97%
2012	12,122	72,205	16.79%
2013	12,303	73,585	16.72%

Note: Psychotropic drugs are prescribed for the treatment of behavioral and emotional issues. Among children on Medicaid, stimulants for the treatment of diagnoses such as ADHD represented the largest share of psychotropic drugs. Also included are prescriptions of anti-depressants, bi-polar, and anti-psychotic drugs.  
Source: Center for Community Research & Service, University of Delaware, 2016. Compiled with data provided by the Delaware Division of Medicaid & Medical Assistance through a partnership with of the University's Colleges of Health Sciences and Arts & Sciences.

Table 41:  
**Hospitalizations for Childhood Asthma**  
Inpatient Asthma Discharges and Readmissions for Children 0 –17 Years of Age,  
Discharge Rates per 1,000 Children 0–17 Years of Age,  
Readmission Rates per 100 Children 0–17 Years of Age Previously Admitted in the Same Year  
Delaware

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Children Discharged	585	590	715	624	580	770	601	352	414	432
Readmissions	65	85	129	103	100	114	96	48	50	54
Total Discharges	650	675	844	727	680	884	697	400	464	486
Discharge Rate/1,000	3.2	3.3	4.1	3.5	3.2	4.2	3.3	1.9	2.2	2.3
Readmission Rate/100	11.1	14.2	18.0	16.5	17.2	14.8	16.0	13.6	12.1	12.5

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 42:  
**Child Development Watch**  
Percentage of Children Aged 0–3 and Total Children Served in Early Invention System  
Delaware, Fiscal Years

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Percent of children 0–3 served	3.80	3.87	3.86	4.29	4.23	4.27	4.21	4.52	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.50	4.70	5.00	4.90	5.4
Number of children served	2,205	2,445	2,563	2,730	2,747	2,750	2,855	3,026	3,074	3,094	3,290	3,366	3,303	3,340	3,409	3,749

Source: Delaware Birth to Three Early Intervention System, Delaware Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS)



Table 43:

8th Graders Using Substances

Percentage of Participants in Delaware Survey of Public School 8th Graders Using Substances (Cigarettes, Alcohol, Marijuana) in the Past 30 Days by Gender, Delaware and Counties, 2015

Area/ Gender	Cigarettes	Alcohol	Marijuana
Delaware	2	10	7
Male	1	9	7
Female	2	11	7
New Castle	1	9	7
Male	1	7	7
Female	2	11	7
Kent	2	10	6
Male	2	9	8
Female	3	12	8
Sussex	3	12	8
Male	2	11	8
Female	4	12	8

Source: Delaware School Survey, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Health Studies

Table 44:

11th Graders Using Substances

Percentage of Participants in Delaware Survey of Public School 11th Graders Using Substances (Cigarettes, Alcohol, Marijuana) in the Past 30 Days by Gender, Delaware and Counties, 2015

Area/ Gender	Cigarettes	Alcohol	Marijuana
Delaware	7	30	24
Male	8	29	25
Female	6	31	23
New Castle	6	29	25
Male	8	29	26
Female	4	30	24
Kent	7	29	17
Male	7	26	16
Female	8	31	17
Sussex	10	35	30
Male	11	34	32
Female	10	35	28

Source: Delaware School Survey, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Health Studies

Table 45:

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Number of Cases of Chlamydia, Gonorrhea and Syphilis for 15–19 Year Olds Delaware and Counties

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Delaware															
Chlamydia	1,213	1,244	1,212	1,214	1,315	1,370	1,235	1,392	1,648	1,609	1,561	1,294	1,535	1,198	1270
Gonorrhea	594	517	335	288	283	431	320	289	271	314	220	179	292	229	194
Primary/Secondary Syphilis	0	2	3	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	3	6	1	3	2
New Castle															
Chlamydia	660	683	623	670	749	731	678	814	900	908	915	819	924	695	715
Gonorrhea	357	256	144	172	182	237	193	191	158	183	122	114	201	140	97
Primary/Secondary Syphilis	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	3	2
Kent															
Chlamydia	326	330	330	313	311	312	281	331	380	373	395	254	339	289	262
Gonorrhea	159	160	115	57	53	74	45	48	48	61	43	26	46	47	31
Primary/Secondary Syphilis	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0
Sussex															
Chlamydia	227	231	259	231	255	327	276	247	368	328	251	221	272	214	293
Gonorrhea	78	101	76	59	48	120	82	50	65	70	55	39	45	42	66
Primary/Secondary Syphilis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Source: HIV/STD/HCV Program, Delaware Division of Public Health

Table 46:

Sexually Transmitted Diseases by Age and Gender

Number of Cases of Chlamydia and Gonorrhea by Age, Delaware, 2015

		0–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–54	55–64	65 up
Chlamydia	Female	0	38	996	1,233	489	184	33	40	37	12	2
	Male	0	9	275	592	299	153	49	34	42	13	4
Gonorrhea	Female	1	6	134	212	149	68	87	18	15	4	1
	Male	0	1	60	193	152	102	66	39	35	32	6

Source: HIV/STD/HCV Program, Delaware Division of Public Health

Table 47: Sexually Transmitted Diseases by Race  
Number of Cases of Chlamydia and Gonorrhea for 15–19 Year Olds by Race/Hispanic Origin\*  
Delaware

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Delaware															
Chlamydia	1,213	1,244	1,212	1,214	1,315	1,370	1,235	1,392	1,648	1,609	1,561	1,294	1,535	1,198	1271
Gonorrhea	594	517	335	288	283	431	320	289	271	314	220	179	292	229	194
All except HIV/AIDS**	1,973	1,879	1,666	1,618	1,719	1,938	1,683	1,882	2,128	2,094	1,935	1,538	1902	1,492	1491
White															
Chlamydia	314	343	328	343	369	376	402	408	469	417	428	366	445	399	436
Gonorrhea	76	76	61	51	52	84	75	55	41	51	52	47	50	44	41
All except HIV/AIDS**	4434	452	442	435	467	516	545	547	614	548	550	439	516	469	486
Black															
Chlamydia	824	832	827	804	873	927	762	905	1,089	1,098	1,024	857	980	694	735
Gonorrhea	486	417	268	225	225	336	233	226	222	261	160	124	230	179	142
All except HIV/AIDS**	1,421	1,322	1,151	1,090	1,160	1,328	1,038	1,227	1,389	1,422	1,251	1,017	1,257	907	893
Hispanic*															
Chlamydia	56	59	78	47	86	90	80	101	106	103	121	98	100	98	95
Gonorrhea	27	17	9	6	15	16	12	4	7	13	12	11	7	11	5
All except HIV/AIDS**	87	83	57	99	106	115	101	121	129	134	142	109	113	111	101
American Indian															
Chlamydia	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gonorrhea	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All except HIV/AIDS**	2	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander															
Chlamydia	7	5	1	2	3	8	4	3	3	2	6	5	4	4	6
Gonorrhea	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
All except HIV/AIDS**	13	8	2	3	4	10	6	5	3	2	6	5	4	5	7
Other/Unknown															
Chlamydia	66	63	55	63	70	59	66	70	82	87	95	66	106	101	91
Gonorrhea	26	22	5	11	5	10	11	6	7	2	7	8	12	6	10
All except HIV/AIDS**	103	95	70	88	86	84	93	103	116	117	119	77	125	111	102

\* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Hispanic cases are duplicated in the table as they are also listed by race.  
\*\*This data represents all STDs reported (including gonorrhea, chlamydia, herpes, syphilis, herpes, genital warts, bacterial vaginosis, etc.) excluding HIV/AIDS.  
Source: HIV/STD/HCV Program, Delaware Division of Public Health

Table 48: Child Death Rates  
Death Rates per 100,000 Children 1–14 Years of Age  
U.S. and Delaware, Five-year Averages

	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2009-2013
U.S.	28.3	27.5	26.4	25.4	24.2	23.2	22.5	21.8	21.2	20.8	20.3	19.9	19.4	18.8	18.2	17.7	17.2	16.8
Delaware	22.1	22.2	21.1	21.6	22.1	22.5	22.9	21.5	23.1	21.0	19.5	16.3	16.4	14.2	12.8	13.7	15.5	16.1

Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics

Table 49: Causes of Deaths of Children by Age  
Leading Causes of Deaths of Children 1–19 Years Old by Age, Delaware, 2009-2013

Age 1-4	# of Deaths	Percent
Accidents	8	18.0
Malignant Neoplasms	4	8.5
Congenital malformations	7	14.9
Influenza and pneumonia	1	2.1
Assault (Homicide)	5	10.6
All other causes	22	46.8
Total	47	100.0
Age 5-14	# of Deaths	Percent
Accidents	30	35.0
Malignant Neoplasms	13	15.3
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	4	4.7
Assault (Homicide)	1	1.2
Congenital malformations	7	8.2
Septicemia	1	1.2
Diseases of the Heart	2	2.4
All other causes	27	34.1
Total	85	100.0
Age 15-19	# of Deaths	Percent
Accidents	55	33.5
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	33	20.1
Assault (Homicide)	36	22.0
Malignant Neoplasms	8	4.9
Diseases of the Heart	6	3.7
All other causes	26	15.8
Total	164	100.0

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center



Table 50:

Teen Death Rates																	
Teen Death Rates by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide per 100,000 Teens 15–19 Years of Age, U.S. and Delaware, Five-year Averages																	
	1993- 1997	1994- 1998	1995- 1999	1996- 2000	1997- 2001	1998- 2002	1999- 2003	2000- 2004	2001- 2005	2002- 2006	2003- 2007	2004- 2008	2005- 2009	2006- 2010	2007- 2011	2008- 2012	2009- 2013
U.S.	64.3	61.4	56.0	53.2	54.4	53.2	52.2	50.0	49.4	49.1	48.1	46.7	44.3	42.0	39.6	37.3	35.4
Delaware	50.6	51.7	50.0	51.6	54.4	53.1	55.7	59.1	55.1	55.9	54.4	49.9	47.1	46.3	42.3	41.6	41.7

Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics

Table 51:

Teen Deaths from Crashes														
Deaths of 15–19 Year Olds from Motor Vehicle Accidents by Year and Gender, Delaware														
Sex of decedent	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Male	20	8	10	12	14	10	9	9	5	5	6	3	4	7
Female	7	5	3	8	8	6	8	4	2	5	5	2	2	2
Total	27	13	13	20	22	16	17	13	7	10	11	5	6	9

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 52:

Teen Deaths from Suicides														
Deaths of 15–19 Year Olds from Suicide by Year and Gender, Delaware														
Sex of decedent	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Male	2	4	6	3	2	2	7	2	2	3	6	7	7	1
Female	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	4	3
Total	2	5	6	6	2	2	8	5	2	3	6	9	11	4

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 53:

Teen Hospitalizations from Self-Inflicted Injuries										
Number of Teen (15-19) Hospitalizations due to Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries (Resident discharges and all discharges including non-residents), Delaware										
Sex of decedent	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Resident Males	19	8	17	11	18	16	26	26	22	22
Resident Females	27	27	27	31	29	29	32	37	34	31
Total Resident Discharges	46	35	44	42	47	45	58	63	56	53
All Males	22	10	19	14	19	24	31	30	24	29
All Females	29	31	33	39	33	36	43	54	48	45
Total Discharges	51	41	52	53	52	60	74	84	72	74

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 54:

Crash Involvement Rate																	
Crash Involvement Rate per 1,000 Licensed Drivers by Age, Delaware, Fiscal Years																	
Age of Licensed Driver	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
16 years old	148.1	115.6	70.8	94.5	98.8	74.3	79.5	76.6	77.3	78.6	67.6	54.5	49.3	50.5	54.8	42.2	48.5
17 years old	141.1	130.2	131.0	136.9	138.0	131.6	118.3	124.4	132.4	121.4	111.1	93.9	90.7	87.6	93.3	80.5	89.0
18 years old	129.7	137.0	124.1	120.7	123.4	114.4	116.3	113.8	126.8	123.1	113.4	102.0	94.6	90.2	91.7	88.3	89.3
19 years old	89.9	108.6	100.9	98.2	102.8	98.7	91.1	93.7	105.6	99.1	94.7	89.2	77.6	82.4	77.6	77.1	85.3
All Ages	46.3	48.3	46.4	44.7	45.5	42.4	41.7	42.2	48.1	46.6	43.6	41.4	39.5	39.8	40.8	40.9	42.9

Source: Delaware State Police

Table 55:

Teen Crash Involvement by Hour																				
16-, 17-, 18-, and 19-year-old Drivers Licensed in Delaware Involved in Crashes by Hour Delaware, Fiscal Years, Graduated Licensing Enacted 07/01/99																				
Driver Age	Hour	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15
16 years old	2200–2259	46	45	48	23	15	15	10	13	16	7	15	17	10	7	12	11	14	10	3
	2300–2359	37	25	39	21	10	7	11	8	9	10	10	7	8	5	4	2	6	6	8
	0000–0059	12	17	15	15	10	6	10	2	4	6	1	4	6	7	9	4	7	3	7
	0100–0159	8	9	11	6	7	3	1	2	3	7	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	0
	0200–0259	1	5	2	3	1	3	1	4	2	3	1	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	0
17 years old	2200–2259	45	48	56	40	44	32	50	32	30	41	49	36	31	36	26	16	33	20	18
	2300–2359	33	30	27	29	25	24	34	29	32	27	24	24	14	22	17	14	13	12	11
	0000–0059	28	28	20	30	16	16	19	16	17	12	15	14	15	11	33	21	16	12	15
	0100–0159	11	14	8	14	9	7	16	11	4	13	10	12	10	4	11	9	8	10	5
	0200–0259	9	9	4	6	8	7	11	6	6	6	8	5	3	4	4	6	2	2	2
18 years old	2200–2259	50	39	61	56	37	46	46	42	28	46	51	31	28	26	43	27	25	34	23
	2300–2359	30	48	36	33	27	40	35	37	40	29	30	38	39	22	19	19	18	19	14
	0000–0059	26	20	24	34	29	30	19	24	13	14	28	17	28	26	39	24	19	12	19
	0100–0159	14	11	18	24	26	32	13	13	20	14	27	17	23	13	16	8	15	10	13
	0200–0259	11	18	14	13	18	14	18	14	11	11	10	13	17	4	6	8	7	4	12
19 years old	2200–2259	42	42	33	38	47	30	33	46	23	31	40	37	43	35	33	33	37	31	47
	2300–2359	31	28	21	34	35	31	33	26	28	25	34	27	32	29	30	33	20	21	24
	0000–0059	36	31	25	31	23	22	21	31	23	16	16	15	18	24	31	26	25	17	19
	0100–0159	20	15	15	18	25	28	14	20	13	23	15	20	21	17	16	18	15	14	21
	0200–0259	15	9	10	12	12	17	14	19	17	11	10	10	9	16	9	12	13	11	5

\* GDL – Graduated Driver’s License implemented July 1, 1999  
Source: Delaware State Police

Table 56:  
**Traffic Arrests of Teens Involved in Crashes**  
Number of Arrests for Teens Involved in Crashes by Violation, Delaware

Title 21 Violation Description	2002	2003	2004	2005*	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
2118 No insurance	44	33	30	269	393	498	452	309	335	369	326	338	349	332
4107 Disobey traffic control device	29	16	19	14	20	31	20	10	19	14	13	13	14	14
4122 Unsafe lane change	104	63	78	95	113	109	96	73	81	103	101	140	141	126
4123 Following too closely	302	277	262	276	316	300	280	230	219	260	273	230	232	280
4132 Unsafe left turn	138	124	110	115	128	127	126	196	76	98	87	63	64	85
4133 Entering roadway unsafely	62	58	47	58	43	59	52	43	42	17	19	13	13	14
4164a&b Stop sign violations	193	165	149	155	123	112	81	62	92	93	82	105	108	92
4168 Unsafe speed	197	199	198	181	215	225	160	109	115	107	116	86	90	86
4176a Careless driving	410	410	291	362	315	340	254	166	224	254	223	207	215	225
4176b Inattentive driving	761	684	677	745	761	731	566	362	483	495	499	442	451	469
4177 Driving under the influence	120	84	83	98	92	111	81	51	38	37	26	28	28	23
Other traffic arrests	412	451	335	802	1,088	1,473	1,631	838	645	728	639	644	655	617
Total Traffic Arrests	2,772	2,564	2,279	3,170	3,607	4,116	3,799	2,446	2,369	2,575	2,404	2,309	2360	2363

\* In 2005, the database changed to allow for more than one traffic arrest to be recorded. In previous years, only one traffic arrest was recorded for each driver—the most serious charge.  
Source: Delaware State Police

Table 57:  
**Drivers in Fatal Crashes**  
Drivers (Licensed in Delaware) Involved in Fatal Crashes by Age, Delaware, Fiscal Years

Age of Licensed Driver	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
16 years old	3	9	3	3	2	3	4	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
17 years old	6	5	3	4	6	3	9	3	7	2	4	6	4	4	0	3	1	2
18 years old	4	4	4	5	5	8	6	8	5	4	2	4	5	4	1	5	2	3
19 years old	3	5	7	4	2	4	3	6	7	4	3	3	5	7	5	2	5	4
All Ages	130	140	108	138	139	156	156	158	142	139	111	110	114	112	102	126	133	132

Source: Delaware State Police

Table 58:  
**Available Child Care**  
Number of Licensed Child Care Slots, Delaware

	2004	2005*	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Child Care Centers	34,945	37,878	40,440	41,101	42,819	42,732	43,204	43,158	44,090	44,681	43,643	43768
Family Child Care Homes	12,459	11,406	10,844	10,308	9,929	9,418	8,501	7,905	7,300	6,684	6,214	5945
Large Family Child Care Homes	692	777	819	891	942	987	1,023	938	974	940	898	855
Totals	48,096	50,061	52,103	52,300	53,690	53,137	52,728	52,001	52,364	52,305	50,755	50568

\* Beginning in 2005, counts include part-time day care.  
Note: Child Care Center – 13 or more children.  
Family Child Care Homes – 1 person caring for no more than 6 children  
Large Family Child Care Homes – 2 people caring for a group of 7–12 children  
Source: Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families

Table 59:  
**Licensed Child Care Facilities**  
Number of Facilities and Capacity, Delaware and Counties, January 2016

	Delaware	New Castle Co.	Kent Co.	Sussex Co.
Licensed Child Placing Agency	17	11	4	2
Licensed Day Care Center	453	291	82	80
Licensed Family Child Care	695	397	135	163
Licensed Large Family Child Care	71	42	10	19
Licensed Residential Child Care Facilities	23	12	7	4
Total	1,260	753	238	265

Source: The Delaware Institute for Excellence in Early Childhood



Table 60: **Child Care by Zip Code**  
Number of Licensed Child Care Sites and Slots, Delaware, 2015

County	Zip Code	Centers	Sum of Capacity	County	Zip Code	Centers	Sum of Capacity
New Castle	19701	63	2,962	Kent	19943	20	521
New Castle	19702	54	2,413	Kent	19946	8	194
New Castle	19703	18	902	Kent	19950	2	21
New Castle	19706	1	9	Kent	19952	10	401
New Castle	19707	16	1,671	Kent	19953	6	240
New Castle	19709	54	2,155	Kent	19962	11	177
New Castle	19711	42	2,799	Kent	19963	12	720
New Castle	19713	49	1,915	Kent	19977	25	1,327
New Castle	19716	1	102	Kent	19979	2	15
New Castle	19720	98	2,297	Sussex	19930	1	9
New Castle	19730	1	178	Sussex	19933	21	330
New Castle	19734	14	505	Sussex	19939	4	261
New Castle	19801	42	2,517	Sussex	19940	7	268
New Castle	19802	74	2,680	Sussex	19941	5	167
New Castle	19803	27	2,175	Sussex	19945	8	232
New Castle	19804	22	929	Sussex	19947	33	723
New Castle	19805	70	3,597	Sussex	19950	10	186
New Castle	19806	6	315	Sussex	19951	3	27
New Castle	19807	3	215	Sussex	19956	22	427
New Castle	19808	41	2,246	Sussex	19958	14	981
New Castle	19809	11	531	Sussex	19960	9	148
New Castle	19810	21	1,331	Sussex	19963	13	300
New Castle	19977	4	33	Sussex	19966	23	661
Kent	19901	44	1,951	Sussex	19968	10	321
Kent	19904	58	2,307	Sussex	19970	4	131
Kent	19931	1	10	Sussex	19971	9	554
Kent	19934	18	673	Sussex	19973	57	1,161
Kent	19938	11	150	Sussex	19975	7	348

Source: Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families

Table 61: **Delaware’s Stars for Early Success**  
Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS), Delaware and Counties, January 2015

Star Level:	Starting with Stars (Level 1)	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Not Participating
Delaware	44	147	67	163	144	687
New Castle County	30	86	44	121	89	372
Kent County	9	30	14	19	23	143
Sussex County	5	31	9	23	32	172

Source: The Delaware Institute for Excellence in Early Childhood

Table 62:

Child Care Costs												
Weekly Cost in Dollars to Families for Child Care by Child's Age												
Delaware, Wilmington, and Counties, 2015												
Age	Delaware			New Castle County			Wilmington			Kent County		
	Min.	Aver.	High	Min.	Aver.	High	Min.	Aver.	High	Min.	Aver.	High
0–12 months	90	167	245	115	178	266	116	163	249	105	140	186
12–23 months	85	139	194	101	167	260	101	151	246	101	135	175
2 years	71	177	283	96	160	283	96	144	242	88	128	174
3 years	71	140	261	95	154	261	95	138	218	96	124	162
4 years	70	137	261	92	151	261	92	135	218	81	120	159
5 / Kindergarten	46	113	206	53	127	275	53	116	190	65	110	150
School-age	45	107	197	51	117	197	52	111	175	60	99	140

Source: Children & Families First

Table 63:

Subsidized Child Care															
Number of Children in State Subsidized Child Care															
Projected Monthly Averages, Delaware, Fiscal Years															
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Delaware Totals	11,640	12,613	13,010	13,334	13,813	14,021	14,696	14,913	13,937	13,796	13,745	14,161	13,723	1,484	11,713
Welfare Reform*	3,200	2,351	2,135	2,213	2,361	2,449	703	317	3,048	2,914	3,352	3,352	2,828	2,571	1,034
Income Eligible**	8,440	10,262	10,875	11,121	11,452	11,572	14,061	14,635	10,967	10,842	10,393	11,092	10,856	11,913	10,679

\* The welfare reform numbers refer to the number of children in families who received Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) that year or received TANF child care for one year after leaving the TANF program.

\*\* The income eligible numbers reflect the working poor families below 200% of poverty. 90% of children with authorization to receive subsidized child care attend in a given month.

Source: Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Social Services

Table 64:

Purchase of Care					
Daily Market Rate Used to Determine Purchase of Care Reimbursement, Delaware, 2014					
		Infant	Toddler (age 1)	Preschool (2–5)	School Age (6+)
New Castle County	Licensed Family Care	33.00	32.00	31.06	30.00
	Center Care	49.50	43.40	40.00	38.30
Kent County	Licensed Family Care	26.00	26.00	25.00	24.00
	Center Care	35.00	31.25	30.25	30.00
Sussex County	Licensed Family Care	26.00	25.00	24.00	24.00
	Center Care	35.00	30.00	27.00	30.00

Effective July 1, 2011 Purchase of Care (POC) reimbursment has increased to 65% of market rate for all providers. Additionally, providers with high-quality ratings in the STARS quality rating system are eligible for a higher level of reimbursement (star level 3=80% of market rate, star level 4=90% of market rate, star level 5=100% of market rate)

Source: Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Social Services

Table 65:

School Age Programs								
Number of Before- or After-School Programs and Total Programs								
Delaware and Counties, 2015								
Type of care	Delaware		New Castle County		Kent County		Sussex County	
	School Age	Total	School Age	Total	School Age	Total	School Age	Total
Child Care Centers	280	464	181	297	54	87	45	80
Family Child Care	672	754	379	437	132	146	161	171
School Age Only*		157		105		31		21

\*Includes Family Child Care that are School Age only programs and Exempt Programs

Source: Children & Families First



Table 66:

Site-Based Public School Age Programs										
Number and Percent of School Age Child Care Located at Schools, Delaware and Counties, School Years										
School Year		Total	Delaware Site-based	%	Total	New Castle County Site-based	%	Total	Kent/ Sussex County Site-based	%
Elementary Schools	2004/05	90	76	84%	50	45	90%	40	32	80%
	2005/06	118	103	87%	78	76	97%	40	27	80%
	2006/07	84	68	81%	48	41	85%	36	27	75%
	2007/08	79	68	86%	54	49	91%	25	21	84%
	2008/09	111	97	87%	82	80	98%	29	17	57%
	2009/10	96	74	77%	55	48	87%	41	26	63%
	2010/11	102	77	75%	57	51	89%	45	26	58%
	2011/12	104	93	89%	58	56	97%	46	37	80%
	2012/13	97	97	100%	55	64	100%	42	33	79%
	2013/14	108	103	95%	62	60	97%	46	43	93%
	2014/15	110	85	77%	63	53	84%	47	32	68%
Middle Schools	2004/05	40	10	25%	23	4	17%	17	6	35%
	2005/06	10	4	40%	7	1	14%	3	3	100%
	2006/07	34	15	44%	20	10	50%	14	5	38%
	2007/08	30	9	30%	17	7	46%	13	2	15%
	2008/09	7	3	43%	3	2	67%	4	1	25%
	2009/10	38	6	16%	19	2	10%	19	4	21%
	2010/11	34	4	12%	18	1	5%	16	3	19%
	2011/12	33	2	6%	17	1	5%	16	1	6%
	2012/13	39	4	10%	19	3	16%	20	1	5%
	2013/14	32	6	19%	17	5	29%	15	1	7%
	2014/15	32	8	25%	17	7	41%	15	1	7%

Note: 100% of elementary and middle school charters have site-based programs.  
Source: Children & Families First

Table 67:

Head Start							
Four-year-old Children Served in Head Start/ Early Childhood Assistance Delaware, School Years							
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Head Start Funded Enrollment	1,886	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115
Number of Children Served	2,213	1,243	1,265	1,265	1,269	1,292	1,309

**Head Start** – federally funded program operated by local public and private non-profit and for-profit agencies to provide comprehensive child development services to children who are at or below the poverty level. Special focus is on helping preschoolers from 3 to school entry develop early reading and math skills. The number of programs decreased from 4 in 2007 to 2 in 2011. The Head Start program is permitted to serve up to 10% of their children who are above the poverty threshold to meet mandates to provide services to children with disabilities.  
Source: Delaware Department of Education

Table 68:

Direct Certification						
Number and Percentage of Students who Receive TANF or SNAP Benefits and therefore Qualify for School Meals through Direct Certification Delaware, Counties, and Charter Schools by School Years						
		2010/11 Number Percent	2011/12 NumberPercent	2012/13 NumberPercent	2013/14 Number Percent	2014/15 Number Percent
Delaware	Enrollment	129,395	130,610	131,514	133,369	134,932
	Direct Certification	46,924	46,918	49,593	50,468	47,193
	Percent Direct Cert.	36.3%	35.9%	37.7%	37.8%	35.0%
New Castle	Enrollment	67,768	67,799	68,002	68,336	78,008
	Direct Certification	22,597	22,182	23,484	24,010	25,338
	Percent Direct Cert.	33.3%	32.7%	34.5%	35.1%	32.5%
Kent	Enrollment	28,226	28,264	28,460	28,718	30,527
	Direct Certification	11,129	11,035	11,602	11,485	11,264
	Percent Direct Cert.	39.4%	39.0%	40.8%	40.0%	36.9%
Sussex	Enrollment	23,876	24,225	24,614	25,237	26,397
	Direct Certification	10,365	10,592	11,113	11,342	10,591
	Percent Direct Cert.	3.4%	43.7%	45.1%	44.9%	40.1%
Charter	Enrollment	9,525	10,322	10,438	11,078	12,521
	Direct Certification	2,833	3,109	3,394	3,631	3,655
	Percent Direct Cert.	29.7%	30.1%	32.5%	32.8%	29.2%

Source: Delaware Department of Education

Table 69:

Students in Special Programs

Number and Percentage of Students in Regular Education, in Special Education, Are English Language Learners, and Are Receiving Free and Reduced Lunches, School Year 2014/15

Grade Level	Regular Education		Special Education		Limited English Proficient		Direct Certification		Total Students Number
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Pre-K	4	0%	1685	100%	2	0%	414	25%	1689
K	9542	92%	825	8%	63	1%	4559	44%	10367
1	9909	91%	979	9%	1729	16%	4703	43%	10888
2	9494	90%	1060	10%	1534	15%	4465	42%	10554
3	9238	88%	1291	12%	1243	12%	4199	40%	10529
4	8855	86%	1423	14%	976	9%	4067	40%	10278
5	8835	86%	1469	14%	469	5%	3820	37%	10304
6	8840	85%	1576	15%	359	3%	3681	35%	10416
7	8630	85%	1555	15%	296	3%	3428	34%	10185
8	8459	84%	1613	16%	291	3%	3274	33%	10072
9	9919	84%	1839	16%	425	4%	3823	33%	11758
10	8809	86%	1416	14%	340	3%	2840	28%	10225
11	7823	87%	1118	13%	200	2%	2105	24%	8941
12	7507	86%	1219	14%	180	2%	1815	21%	8726
Total	115864	86%	19068	14%	8107	6%	47193	35%	134932

Source: Delaware Department of Education

Table 70:

English Language Learners

Number and Percentage of English Language Learners\* Delaware, School Years

	03/04	04/05	05/06	05/06	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	13/13	13/14	14/15
Number Served**	4,220	4,651	5,710	6,738	6,881	7,184	7,685	6,955	6,921	7,949	8,057	8872
Total Enrollment	117,723	119,882	121,555	122,563	124,578	125,430	126,801	129,395	130,610	131,514	133,369	134,932
% Total Enrollment	3.6%	3.9%	4.7%	5.5%	5.5%	5.7%	6.1%	5.4%	5.3%	6.0%	6.0%	6.6

\* English Language Learner – an individual who was not born in the U.S. or whose native language is a language other than English; or is a Native American or Alaskan Native and comes from an environment where a language other than English has had a significant impact on such individual's level of English language proficiency; or an individual who has sufficient difficulty speaking, reading, writing, or understanding the English language and whose difficulties may deny such individual the opportunity to learn successfully in classrooms where the language of instruction is English.

\*\* Number Served is the count of students enrolled on April 1. The total number of children served per year is higher.

Source: Delaware Department of Education

Table 71:

Delaware Student Testing Program (DSTP), Delaware Comprehensive Assessment System (DCAS) and Smarter Balanced

Percentage of Delaware Students Meeting the Standard in Reading and Math on DSTP 1998–2010, DCAS 2011–2014 and Smarter Balanced 2015 — by Race/Hispanic Origin\*

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Grade 3 Reading	68.6	76.8	75.1	79.3	79.3	82.5	84.6	84.1	81.5	81.8	81.5	77.3	62.8	75.5	70.5	70.3	54.0
Black	49.8	62.4	58.8	64.9	65.3	70.2	74.1	72.3	68.3	69.3	67.9	64.1	48.2	64.0	57.2	57.4	39.0
Hispanic	48.7	62.7	57.4	72.3	73.2	74.6	78.9	81.4	83.1	80.0	79.5	74.4	47.8	64.0	58.0	59.8	41.0
White	78.7	84.9	85.3	87.8	87.6	89.9	90.8	90.8	89.0	89.4	89.7	86.2	69.9	85.4	82.3	81.8	66.0
Grade 3 Math	63.5	72.7	73.4	72.0	73.6	77.9	79.2	78.6	77.9	77.9	78.9	78.5	67.1	76.8	72.9	71.9	53.0
Black	39.2	53.2	53.6	53.7	55.9	61.2	65.8	63.3	62.0	63.1	63.6	63.6	50.2	64.4	57.4	56.0	36.0
Hispanic	41.4	60.9	62.7	62.8	67.0	74.5	71.9	73.4	75.7	76.4	77.6	75.5	57.8	67.7	64.7	64.5	41.0
White	76.1	83.1	84.6	82.9	84.1	87.4	87.6	88.1	88.2	87.2	88.6	88.2	74.8	86.6	84.5	83.9	67.0
Grade 5 Reading	62.8	69.3	68.7	78.0	78.5	84.8	85.4	84.7	84.9	86.2	85.3	81.3	64.9	78.5	76.7	76.4	56.0
Black	40.1	48.1	48.4	46.4	64.3	72.7	75.3	74.6	73.7	75.7	74.3	69.5	51.4	67.5	65.0	65.7	39.0
Hispanic	46.2	54.6	49.7	61.5	68.6	84.2	79.8	82.0	81.8	83.5	84.3	81.4	53.0	69.0	67.9	65.1	44.0
White	73.8	79.9	79.9	86.7	87.0	91.5	91.4	90.6	91.1	92.4	92.0	88.2	71.2	87.0	85.9	85.6	68.0
Grade 5 Math	55.4	62.1	65.0	67.2	71.0	75.8	77.4	77.3	76.8	77.0	77.7	76.4	64.9	74.3	70.5	70.6	38.0
Black	31.0	36.6	41.9	46.3	51.6	58.5	62.4	62.5	62.2	62.6	63.4	62.3	50.5	59.2	54.8	55.5	21.0
Hispanic	36.5	54.1	50.7	52.6	61.9	73.1	72.3	75.9	72.6	74.0	78.9	74.4	53.6	68.5	63.1	61.1	27.0
White	67.1	74.2	77.3	79.5	82.6	85.9	86.2	85.9	85.1	85.5	86.4	85.2	71.8	84.1	81.7	81.6	50.0
Grade 8 Reading	62.2	67.4	68.0	71.5	69.8	71.4	79.1	84.1	82.4	81.3	81.5	78.6	61.2	73.7	72.6	71.3	49.0
Black	43.2	47.3	49.9	54.4	54.6	54.7	67.8	73.6	70.8	68.7	69.7	66.3	46.1	60.4	58.7	58.1	33.0
Hispanic	41.0	48.8	49.4	57.6	55.3	55.4	67.2	78.0	73.2	76.2	79.4	73.4	49.0	62.4	65.3	65.1	38.0
White	70.8	77.0	77.4	79.9	78.7	82.2	86.9	90.6	90.3	89.3	89.2	86.2	68.5	84.1	82.2	80.8	60.0
Grade 8 Math	35.8	41.2	40.2	48.1	47.2	50.8	53.3	62.8	61.7	65.6	66.3	68.8	61.7	74.1	71.3	68.5	35.0
Black	14.6	18.4	17.8	24.6	25.6	28.1	32.7	42.3	41.4	47.2	47.0	50.7	45.4	60.1	55.7	52.8	17.0
Hispanic	14.1	20.2	21.7	31.1	33.2	33.2	40.4	50.5	48.4	57.2	64.1	63.8	51.1	66.5	66.4	62.8	27.0
White	45.3	51.6	51.4	59.3	59.0	64.8	66.6	76.1	75.6	77.5	78.2	79.6	69.3	84.1	81.0	79.4	47.0
Grade 10 Reading	53.7	61.3	61.2	66.4	66.6	71.9	70.8	71.2	73.1	71.6	71.8	65.5	63.4	71.2	73.3	75.1	52.0
Black	31.8	39.8	39.8	45.4	46.3	51.9	51.9	54.0	56.9	55.7	54.3	49.7	48.2	56.1	60.5	62.7	40.0
Hispanic	34.8	42.0	37.0	47.6	43.9	55.3	55.0	54.1	60.6	57.2	62.9	54.9	53.2	61.6	64.4	65.3	42.0
White	63.2	70.8	70.6	76.2	76.5	79.9	80.1	80.1	82.4	80.4	81.7	74.8	70.5	81.4	82.2	84.3	60.0
Grade 10 Math	35.8	41.2	42.9	48.1	47.2	53.7	52.7	59.5	57.4	58.9	57.3	57.9	58.7	71.2	69.2	68.5	23.0
Black	14.6	18.4	19.6	24.6	25.6	27.9	29.7	36.2	36.6	37.9	35.1	37.4	40.1	54.9	54.0	51.5	10.0
Hispanic	14.1	20.2	23.7	31.1	33.2	34.5	40.2	44.6	44.0	48.3	49.5	48.7	50.7	66.9	61.0	60.3	14.0
White	45.3	51.6	54.0	59.3	59.0	63.7	63.0	70.7	68.8	69.3	69.2	69.1	66.7	80.6	79.3	79.6	31.0

\* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. All includes Native American and Asian. Please see note on DSTP and DCAS on next page.

Source: Delaware Department of Education

Note: Delaware’s “Smarter Balance” test was initiated in the 2014/15 school year.

Because the performance measure has changed, the first year of data should be viewed as a baseline year.



Table 72:

DSTP, DCAS and Smarter Balanced  
by Family Income

Percentage Meeting the Standard in Reading and Math on DSTP 1998–2010, on DCAS 2011–2014 and Smarter Balanced 2015  
Delaware by Race/Hispanic Origin\*

		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
3rd Graders																		
Reading	Low Income	51.2	62.8	59.2	65.9	68.0	73.5	76.4	73.9	71.7	71.9	71.8	67.8	52.0	67.2	61.3	59.6	37.5
	Not Low	78.6	84.6	82.9	87.5	87.2	88.0	89.7	91.3	88.3	89.2	89.5	86.3	77.8	87.5	85.3	85.9	66.0
Math	Low Income	43.7	56.9	55.7	57.3	61.6	66.9	69.6	66.4	66.0	66.8	68.4	68.4	57.4	69.2	64.2	61.0	36.7
	Not Low	74.9	81.6	80.8	81.3	82.6	84.7	85.6	87.8	86.4	86.4	87.5	87.9	80.8	87.9	86.9	87.7	64.7
5th Graders																		
Reading	Low Income	45.1	52.0	48.8	63.6	65.1	75.2	76.4	75.9	75.0	77.6	77.3	72.5	53.9	70.3	68.1	67.1	39.1
	Not Low	73.5	79.0	76.3	86.0	87.2	90.3	90.6	90.4	91.2	92.1	91.0	89.3	79.4	89.5	88.7	88.3	65.9
Math	Low Income	37.6	42.9	42.6	49.2	54.9	61.8	65.2	65.6	65.1	65.1	66.6	66.3	54.5	65.6	61.0	60.1	22.6
	Not Low	66.2	72.9	72.9	77.7	82.2	84.5	84.9	85.3	84.7	85.4	85.9	85.6	78.8	86.1	84.1	84.2	47.7
8th Graders																		
Reading	Low Income	41.6	46.9	47.1	54.2	53.8	54.5	65.3	73.7	70.7	69.4	71.6	66.8	48.4	63.4	61.6	60.6	17.8
	Not Low	71.6	75.6	74.6	79.6	79.0	79.7	85.7	89.6	88.5	88.0	87.9	87.1	75.0	86.0	86.2	83.9	43.6
Math	Low Income	15.7	20.3	19.6	27.2	27.4	30.4	33.8	45.4	44.6	49.2	51.5	54.1	48.6	64.1	61.2	56.8	17.8
	Not Low	45.0	49.5	49.4	58.0	59.0	61.4	63.8	73.4	71.9	75.5	76.5	80.0	76.0	86.0	84.0	82.3	43.6
10th Graders																		
Reading	Low Income	31.9	38.9	37.3	44.1	43.0	50.0	51.2	52.4	55.6	53.8	55.5	49.6	50.6	58.5	62.7	63.7	30.1
	Not Low	59.7	67.1	65.5	72.4	74.8	77.9	76.6	77.0	79.0	77.5	78.0	73.4	74.2	82.6	83.9	85.5	58.3
Math	Low Income	12.0	15.4	13.9	21.7	22.4	30.8	32.1	38.7	38.4	39.5	39.2	41.8	45.5	59.6	57.7	56.3	9.7
	Not Low	35.7	40.8	40.4	48.8	53.1	60.1	59.2	66.8	64.1	65.6	64.8	65.9	69.9	81.7	80.8	79.8	27.7

\* Writing was not assessed.  
\* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. All includes Native American and Asian

Note: In the 2010-11 school year Delaware began using a new assessment called the Delaware Comprehensive Assessment System (DCAS) that replaced the previous paper-and-pencil exam, the Delaware Student Testing Program (DSTP). In the 2014-15 school year, Delaware began using the Smarter Balanced Assessment to measure Reading and Math Proficiency. Therefore, the percent proficient on DCAS is not directly comparable to percent proficient on DSTP, which also not comparable to the results of the Smarter Balanced Assessments.

Source: Delaware Department of Education

Table 73:

Advanced Placement (AP) Tests

Advanced Placement (AP) Tests Taken by Delaware Public School (PS) Students  
and Percentage AP Tests Passed in U.S. and Delaware

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
AP Test Takers, DE (#)	1,346	1,533	1,802	2,092	2,769	3,284	3,023	3,246	3,371	3,630	3,718	4,252	4,593	4,833	4,881
AP Tests Taken, DE (#)	2,261	2,719	3,046	3,624	4,916	6,000	5,360	5,607	6,069	6,436	6,591	7,572	8,391	8,606	8,736
AP Tests Passed, DE (%)	58.8	61.8	55.9	55.6	48.7	49.1	55.1	51.8	53.5	51.3	48.0	48.0	48.9	49.1	50.5
AP Tests Passed, U.S. (%)	59.6	61.4	59.7	59.7	57.6	57.5	57.2	55.6	56.6	55.7	55.8	57.0	56.9	57.1	55.9

Sources: College Board, Delaware Department of Education

Table 74:

College Enrollment

Fall Enrollment at Two-Year and Four-Year Public Degree-Granting Institutions  
and Percentage Change, Delaware

	2000	2005	2009	2010	2013
Delaware Public Two-Year	12,019	13,978	15,681	15,474	9,190
Delaware Public Four-Year	22,175	24,704	24,747	24,934	23,910
Delaware Total	34,194	38,682	40,428	40,408	33,100

Source: College Board Advocacy and Policy Center – Analysis Brief, “Trends in Tuition and Fees, Enrollment, and State Appropriations for Higher Education by State, July 2012

Table 75:

College Costs

Public Two-Year and Four-Year In-State Tuition and Fees  
Delaware and Surrounding States

	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16
Delaware Public Two-Year	2,889	3,086	3,274	NA	3,471	3,568
New Jersey Public Two-Year	3,922	4,111	4,274	NA	4,434	4,596
Pennsylvania Public Two-Year	3,470	3,663	4,407	NA	4,695	4,927
Maryland Public Two-Year	3,567	3,700	3,988	NA	4,122	4,274
Delaware Public Four-Year	9,623	10,496	11,261	NA	11,448	11,676
New Jersey Public Four-Year	11,649	12,041	12,715	NA	13,002	13,303
Pennsylvania Public Four-Year	11,331	12,079	12,802	NA	13,246	13,395
Maryland Public Four-Year	7,737	7,993	8,475	NA	8,724	9,163

Source: College Board Advocacy and Policy Center – Analysis Brief, “Trends in Tuition and Fees, Enrollment, and State Appropriations for Higher Education by State, July 2012

Table 76:

Dropout Rate by Race/Ethnicity																					
Dropout Rate per 100 Public School Students by Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9–12																					
Delaware, School Years																					
Race/ Ethnicity	94/ 95	95/ 96	96/ 97	97/ 98	98/ 99	99/ 00	00/ 01	01/ 02	02/ 03	03/ 04	04/ 05	05/ 06	06/ 07	07/ 08	08/ 09	09/ 10	10/ 11	11/ 12	12/ 13	13/ 14	14/ 15
Black	5.8	5.3	6.1	6.4	5.2	5.6	5.3	8.7	8.0	7.3	6.6	7.3	7.1	7.5	6.9	4.9	5.1	5.2	4.0	3.0	2.8
Hispanic	7.5	8.3	7.3	8.2	6.9	7.2	7.4	11.7	9.8	12.0	10.5	9.8	8.4	8.0	6.6	4.8	4.4	5.2	3.4	2.8	3.2
White	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.5	4.0	4.9	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.1	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.7
All	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.2	6.1	5.4	6.1	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.1	3.9	3.7	3.9	2.9	2.1	2.2

Source: Delaware Department of Education

Table 77:

Dropout Rates														
Dropouts by Gender, Race/ Ethnicity, and Age														
Summary Statistics for Delaware Public School Students Grades 9–12, School Years														
Percentage per Year, Delaware														
	2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Annual %	% of All	Annual %	% of All	Annual %	% of All	Annual %	% of All	Annual %	% of All	Annual %	% of All	Annual %	% of All
	Dropouts		Dropouts		Dropouts		Dropouts		Dropouts		Dropouts		Dropouts	
Total	5.1	100.0	3.9	100.0	3.7	100.0	3.9	100.0	2.9	100.0	2.1	100.0	2.2	100.0
Gender														
Male	6.2	61.2	4.4	57.6	4.3	59.1	4.6	59.3	3.4	60.5	2.4	58.8	2.6	58.5
Female	4.1	38.8	3.3	42.4	3.1	40.9	3.2	40.7	2.3	39.5	1.8	41.2	1.8	41.5
Race/Ethnicity														
American Indian	5.4	0.4	9.6	0.9	4.4	0.5	3.9	0.4	3.2	0.5	1.9	0.4	4.0	0.7
African American	6.9	43.7	4.9	41.6	5.1	45.4	5.2	43.2	4.0	44.8	3.0	45.5	2.8	41.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.3	1.4	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.4	3.2	2.8	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.1	0.3	0.5
Hispanic	6.6	10.3	4.8	10.6	4.4	11.4	5.2	13.4	3.4	12.7	2.8	15.2	3.2	18.2
White	4.1	44.3	3.1	44.1	2.8	40.4	2.9	40.3	2.2	40.4	1.5	36.8	1.7	37.6
Age														
Less than 15	0.6	2.7	0.5	2.6	0.3	1.7	0.4	2.4	0.1	0.9	0.4	4.5	0.5	5.6
Age 15	0.7	3.9	1.4	9.1	1.2	8.0	1.8	11.0	1.2	9.9	0.6	7.2	0.9	10.3
Age 16	4.4	23.8	3.7	24.4	3.8	25.7	4.0	25.1	2.6	22.4	1.7	20.2	2.0	22.4
17+	11.5	69.6	8.5	63.9	8.0	64.5	8.1	61.5	6.5	66.7	5.0	68.1	5.6	61.8

Source: Delaware Department of Education

Table 78:

Enrollment and Dropouts by County									
Number of Dropouts and Student Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity, Public School Students Grades 9–12, Delaware and Counties, School Years									
School Year Area		Number of Enrolled Students, Grades 9–12				Number of Dropouts, Grades 9–12			
		Black	Hispanic	White/Other	All	Black	Hispanic	White/Other	All
2005/06	Delaware	11,098	2,390	22,804	36,292	809	235	950	1,994
	New Castle	7,376	1,680	12,503	21,559	543	172	473	1,188
	Kent	2,239	351	5,390	7,980	138	26	225	389
	Sussex	1,483	359	4,911	6,753	128	37	252	417
2006/07	Delaware	11,761	2,638	22,853	37,252	828	224	974	2,026
	New Castle	7,905	1,815	12,450	22,170	578	166	536	1,280
	Kent	2,384	383	5,463	8,230	133	28	238	399
	Sussex	1,472	440	4,940	6,852	117	30	200	347
2007/08	Delaware	12,179	2,885	22,880	37,944	913	232	1,062	2,207
	New Castle	8,004	1,981	12,316	22,301	623	175	586	1,384
	Kent	2,623	432	5,401	8,456	184	20	265	469
	Sussex	1,552	472	5,163	7,187	106	37	211	354
2008/09	Delaware	12,623	3,098	22,898	38,619	868	204	916	1,988
	New Castle	8,288	2,124	12,285	22,697	619	161	519	1,299
	Kent	2,720	437	5,434	8,591	154	25	216	395
	Sussex	1,615	537	5,179	7,331	95	18	181	294
2009/10	Delaware	12,825	3,386	22,880	39,091	630	161	722	1,513
	New Castle	8,364	2,285	12,208	22,857	389	111	352	852
	Kent	2,758	470	5,480	8,708	152	25	174	351
	Sussex	1,703	631	5,192	7,526	89	25	196	310
2010/11	Delaware	12,721	3,724	22,679	39,124	654	164	624	1,442
	New Castle	8,250	2,487	12,119	22,856	448	127	304	879
	Kent	2,801	525	5,460	8,786	135	18	186	339
	Sussex	1,670	712	5,100	7,482	71	19	134	224
2011/12	Delaware	12,610	3,919	22,371	38,900	659	204	664	1,527
	New Castle	8,167	2,609	11,997	22,773	449	163	368	980
	Kent	2,772	544	5,367	8,683	111	16	162	289
	Sussex	1,671	766	5,007	7,444	99	25	134	258
2012/13	Delaware	12,551	4,169	21,893	38,613	496	140	470	1,106
	New Castle	8,148	2,714	11,696	22,558	343	109	222	674
	Kent	2,833	582	5,238	8,653	96	15	142	253
	Sussex	1,570	873	4,959	7,402	57	16	106	179
2013/14	Delaware	12,503	4,487	21,959	38,949	372	124	321	817
	New Castle	8,107	2,875	11,782	22,764	257	83	175	515
	Kent	2,854	619	5,191	8,664	68	12	79	159
	Sussex	1,542	993	4,986	7,521	47	29	67	143
2014/15	Delaware	12773	4986	21891	39650	358	158	352	868
	New Castle	8304	3126	11579	23009	250	89	177	516
	Kent	2935	690	5245	8870	70	13	100	183
	Sussex	1534	1170	5067	7771	38	56	75	169

Source: Delaware Department of Education



Table 79:  
Dropout Rate and Percentage by Race/Ethnicity

Dropout Rate per 100 Students and Percentage of All Dropouts by Race Public School Students Grades 9–12, Delaware and Counties, School Years									
School Year	Area	Black	Annual Dropout Rate Hispanic	White/Other	All	Black	Percentage of All Dropouts Hispanic	White/Other	All
2005/06	Delaware	7.3	9.8	4.2	5.5	40.6	11.8	47.6	100.0
	New Castle	7.4	10.2	3.8	5.5	27.2	8.6	23.7	59.6
	Kent	6.2	7.4	4.2	4.9	6.9	1.3	11.3	19.5
	Sussex	8.6	10.3	5.1	6.2	6.4	1.9	12.6	20.9
2006/07	Delaware	7.0	8.5	4.3	5.4	40.9	11.1	48.1	100.0
	New Castle	7.3	9.1	4.3	5.8	28.5	8.2	26.5	63.2
	Kent	5.6	7.3	4.4	4.8	6.6	1.4	11.7	19.7
	Sussex	7.9	6.8	4.0	5.1	5.8	1.5	9.9	17.1
2007/08	Delaware	7.5	8.0	4.6	5.8	41.4	10.5	48.1	100.0
	New Castle	7.8	8.8	4.8	6.2	28.2	7.9	26.6	62.7
	Kent	7.0	4.6	4.9	5.5	8.3	0.9	12.0	21.3
	Sussex	6.8	7.8	4.1	4.9	4.8	1.7	9.6	16.0
2008/09	Delaware	6.9	6.6	4.0	5.1	43.7	10.3	46.1	100.0
	New Castle	7.5	7.6	4.2	5.7	31.1	8.1	26.1	65.3
	Kent	5.7	5.7	4.0	4.6	7.7	1.3	10.9	19.9
	Sussex	5.9	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.8	0.9	9.1	14.8
2009/10	Delaware	4.9	4.8	3.2	3.9	41.6	10.6	47.7	100.0
	New Castle	4.7	4.9	2.9	3.7	25.7	7.3	23.3	56.3
	Kent	5.5	5.3	3.2	4.0	10.0	1.7	11.5	23.2
	Sussex	5.2	4.0	3.8	4.1	5.9	1.7	13.0	20.5
2010/11	Delaware	5.1	4.4	2.8	3.7	45.4	11.4	43.3	100.0
	New Castle	5.4	5.1	2.5	3.8	31.1	8.8	21.1	61.0
	Kent	4.8	3.4	3.4	3.9	9.4	1.2	12.9	23.5
	Sussex	4.3	2.7	2.6	3.0	4.9	1.3	9.3	15.5
2011/12	Delaware	5.2	5.2	3.0	3.9	43.2	13.4	43.5	100.0
	New Castle	5.5	6.2	3.1	4.3	29.4	10.7	24.1	64.2
	Kent	4.0	2.9	3.0	3.3	7.3	1.0	10.6	18.9
	Sussex	5.9	3.3	2.7	3.5	6.5	1.6	8.8	16.9
2012/13	Delaware	4.0	3.4	2.1	2.9	44.8	12.7	42.5	100.0
	New Castle	4.2	4.0	1.9	3.0	31.0	9.9	20.1	60.9
	Kent	3.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	8.7	1.4	12.8	22.9
	Sussex	3.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	5.2	1.4	9.6	16.2
2013/14	Delaware	3.0	2.8	1.5	2.1	45.5	15.2	39.3	100.0
	New Castle	3.2	2.9	1.5	2.3	31.5	10.2	21.4	63.0
	Kent	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.8	8.3	1.5	9.7	19.5
	Sussex	3.0	2.9	1.3	1.9	5.8	3.5	8.2	17.5
2014/15	Delaware	2.8	3.2	1.6	2.2	41.2	18.2	40.6	100.0
	New Castle	3.0	2.8	1.5	2.2	28.8	10.3	20.4	59.4
	Kent	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.1	8.1	1.5	11.5	21.1
	Sussex	2.5	4.8	1.5	2.2	4.4	6.5	8.6	19.5

Source: Delaware Department of Education



Table 80:  
Enrollments and Dropouts  
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity  
Student Enrollment and Dropouts by Race/Ethnicity and Gender  
Public School Students Grades 9–12, Delaware and Counties, School Years

School Year	Gender	Number of Enrolled Students				Number of Dropouts			
		Black	Hispanic	White/Other	All	Black	Hispanic	White/Other	All
2003/04	Delaware	10,201	1,920	22,660	34,781	748	230	1,127	2,105
	Male	5,090	976	11,669	17,735	466	129	626	1,221
	Female	5,111	944	10,991	17,046	282	101	501	884
2004/05	Delaware	10,627	2,124	22,731	35,482	703	222	956	1,881
	Male	5,304	1,096	11,729	18,129	379	125	575	1,079
	Female	5,323	1,028	11,002	17,353	324	97	381	802
2005/06	Delaware	11,098	2,390	22,804	36,292	809	235	950	1,994
	Male	5,607	1,201	11,886	18,694	475	135	568	1,178
	Female	5,491	1,189	10,918	17,598	334	100	382	816
2006/07	Delaware	11,761	2,638	22,853	37,252	828	224	974	2,026
	Male	5,913	1,339	11,808	19,060	501	127	580	1,208
	Female	5,848	1,299	11,045	18,192	327	97	394	818
2007/08	Delaware	12,179	2,885	22,880	37,944	913	232	1,062	2,207
	Male	6,092	1,464	11,895	19,451	551	129	626	1,306
	Female	6,087	1,421	10,985	18,493	362	103	436	901
2008/09	Delaware	12,623	3,098	22,898	38,619	868	204	916	1,988
	Male	6,308	1,582	11,784	19,674	529	126	562	1,217
	Female	6,315	1,516	11,114	18,945	339	78	354	771
2009/10	Delaware	12,825	3,386	22,880	39,091	630	161	722	1,513
	Male	6,435	1,696	11,685	19,816	381	87	404	872
	Female	6,390	1,690	11,195	19,275	249	74	318	641
2010/11	Delaware	12,721	3,724	22,679	39,124	654	164	624	1,442
	Male	6,444	1,854	11,598	19,896	392	90	370	852
	Female	6,277	1,870	11,081	19,228	262	74	254	590
2011/12	Delaware	12,610	3,919	22,371	38,900	659	204	664	1,527
	Male	6,390	1,942	11,353	19,685	403	111	392	906
	Female	6,220	1,977	11,018	19,215	256	93	272	621
2012/13	Delaware	12,551	4,169	21,893	38,613	496	140	470	1,106
	Male	6,337	2,085	11,158	19,580	313	79	277	669
	Female	6,214	2,084	10,735	19,033	183	61	193	4371
2013/14	Delaware	12,503	4,487	21,959	38,949	372	124	321	817
	Male	6,287	2,248	11,226	19,761	207	79	194	480
	Female	6,216	2,239	10,733	19,188	165	45	127	337
2014/15	Delaware	12773	4986	21891	39650	358	158	352	868
	Male	6487	2498	11267	20252	200	105	203	508
	Female	6286	2488	10624	19398	158	53	149	360

Source: Delaware Department of Education



Table 81:

Dropout Rate and Percentage by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

Dropout Rate per 100 Students and Percentage of all Dropouts by Race and Gender  
Public School Students Grades 9–12, Delaware, School Years

School Year	Gender	Annual Dropout Rate				Percentage of All Dropouts			
		Black	Hispanic	White/Other	All	Black	Hispanic	White/Other	All
2004/05	Delaware	6.6	10.5	4.2	5.3	37.4	11.8	50.8	100.0
	Male	7.1	11.4	4.9	6.0	20.1	6.6	30.6	57.4
	Female	6.1	9.4	3.5	4.6	17.2	5.2	20.3	42.6
2005/06	Delaware	7.3	9.8	4.2	5.5	40.6	11.8	47.6	100.0
	Male	8.5	11.2	4.8	6.3	23.8	6.8	28.5	59.1
	Female	6.1	8.4	3.5	4.6	16.8	5.0	19.2	40.9
2006/07	Delaware	7.0	8.5	4.3	5.4	40.9	11.1	48.1	100.0
	Male	8.5	9.5	4.9	6.3	24.7	6.3	28.6	59.6
	Female	5.6	7.5	3.6	4.5	16.1	4.8	19.4	40.4
2007/08	Delaware	7.5	8.0	4.6	5.8	41.4	10.5	48.1	100.0
	Male	9.0	8.8	5.3	6.7	25.0	5.8	28.4	59.2
	Female	5.9	7.2	4.0	4.9	16.4	4.7	19.8	40.8
2008/09	Delaware	6.9	6.6	4.0	5.1	43.7	10.3	46.1	100.0
	Male	8.4	8.0	4.8	6.2	26.6	6.3	28.3	61.2
	Female	5.4	5.1	3.2	4.1	17.1	3.9	17.8	38.8
2009/10	Delaware	4.9	4.8	3.2	3.9	41.6	10.6	47.7	100.0
	Male	5.9	5.1	3.5	4.4	25.2	5.8	26.7	57.6
	Female	3.9	4.4	2.8	3.3	16.5	4.9	21.0	42.4
2010/11	Delaware	5.1	4.4	2.8	3.7	45.4	11.4	43.3	100.0
	Male	6.1	4.9	3.2	4.3	27.2	6.2	25.7	59.1
	Female	4.2	4.0	2.3	3.1	18.2	5.1	17.6	40.9
2011/12	Delaware	5.2	5.2	3.0	3.9	43.2	13.4	43.5	100.0
	Male	6.3	5.7	3.5	4.6	26.4	7.3	25.7	59.3
	Female	4.1	4.7	2.5	3.2	16.8	6.1	17.8	40.7
2012/13	Delaware	4.0	3.4	2.1	2.9	44.8	12.7	42.5	100.0
	Male	4.9	3.8	2.5	3.4	28.3	7.1	25.0	60.5
	Female	2.9	2.9	1.8	2.3	16.5	5.5	17.5	39.5
2013/14	Delaware	3.0	2.8	1.5	2.1	45.5	15.2	39.3	100.0
	Male	3.3	3.5	1.7	2.4	25.3	9.7	23.7	58.8
	Female	2.7	2.0	1.2	1.8	20.2	5.5	15.5	41.2
2014/15	Delaware	2.8	3.2	1.6	2.2	41.2	18.2	40.5	100.0
	Male	3.1	4.2	1.8	2.5	23.0	12.1	23.4	58.5
	Female	2.5	2.1	1.4	1.9	18.2	6.1	17.2	41.5

Source: Delaware Department of Education



Table 82:

Adults 25+ Who Are Dropouts by Census Tract

Percentage of Adults 25+ without GED or High School Diploma by Census Tract  
Delaware, 5-Year Estimates, 2010–2014

Census Tract	Est. 25+ Population	% Less than 9th Grade	% ≥9th Gr. No Diploma	% No Diploma No GED	Census Tract	Est. 25+ Population	% Less than 9th Grade	% ≥9th Gr. No Diploma	% No Diploma No GED
New Castle County					112.01	1,558	0.8%	2.8%	3.6%
2	4,099	1.4%	-	1.4%	112.02	2,992	2.6%	1.4%	4.0%
3	2,026	2.0%	15.6%	17.6%	112.03	3,780	1.0%	5.3%	6.3%
4	2,277	7.9%	11.5%	19.4%	112.04	2,483	1.0%	5.1%	6.1%
5	1,859	5.4%	7.3%	12.7%	112.05	1,420	2.4%	1.6%	4.0%
6.01	1,892	4.5%	9.4%	13.9%	112.06	3,025	0.7%	1.7%	2.4%
6.02	2,165	3.1%	14.8%	17.9%	113	1,665	0.7%	1.4%	2.1%
9	1,233	7.0%	27.8%	34.8%	114	2,479	1.5%	1.5%	3.0%
11	2,727	4.1%	18.7%	22.8%	115	2,069	3.5%	2.1%	5.6%
12	1,308	3.7%	5.9%	9.6%	116	2,450	1.0%	1.1%	2.1%
13	2,843	1.0%	5.1%	6.1%	117	3,113	0.8%	0.8%	1.6%
14	1,740	4.3%	0.7%	5.0%	118	2,937	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
15	1,509	6.3%	8.5%	14.8%	119	2,376	6.2%	1.1%	7.3%
16	1,669	2.6%	9.1%	11.7%	120	3,269	3.5%	3.1%	6.6%
19.02	1,387	4.0%	14.9%	18.9%	121	1,945	8.0%	10.9%	18.9%
21	1,248	12.6%	6.4%	19.0%	122	3,269	4.9%	4.6%	9.5%
22	1,570	19.4%	22.3%	41.7%	123	1,820	15.9%	9.5%	25.4%
23	2,031	19.4%	19.6%	39.0%	124	2,796	11.2%	10.0%	21.2%
24	3,397	7.5%	12.2%	19.7%	125	3,877	4.0%	12.6%	16.6%
25	2,307	6.9%	5.4%	12.3%	126	1,694	5.3%	6.9%	12.2%
26	2,073	9.5%	8.7%	18.2%	127	3,016	2.7%	3.0%	5.7%
27	1,507	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	129	2,827	9.9%	10.4%	20.3%
28	1,268	1.3%	13.3%	14.6%	130	1,319	1.1%	11.3%	12.4%
29	1,911	6.9%	6.5%	13.4%	131	1,489	3.5%	8.0%	11.5%
30.02	1,717	6.1%	22.3%	28.4%	132	1,796	4.5%	9.1%	13.6%
101.01	2,896	3.2%	35.9%	39.1%	133	1,399	2.4%	11.8%	14.2%
101.04	2,508	2.2%	8.6%	10.8%	134	1,857	2.0%	6.1%	8.1%
102	1,416	2.0%	10.2%	12.2%	135.01	4,866	1.1%	5.2%	6.3%
103	2,000	3.3%	10.9%	14.2%	135.03	4,863	3.1%	2.0%	5.1%
104	3,388	3.0%	10.3%	13.3%	135.05	2,154	0.0%	2.3%	2.3%
105.02	4,177	2.5%	3.2%	5.7%	135.06	3,280	0.7%	0.3%	1.0%
107.02	3,527	0.3%	5.2%	5.5%	136.04	2,870	0.7%	0.9%	1.6%
108	3,606	2.2%	3.5%	5.7%	136.07	4,126	1.0%	0.9%	1.9%
109	1,959	0.3%	4.4%	4.7%	136.08	1,325	3.8%	3.4%	7.2%
110	2,286	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	136.10	3,835	0.4%	8.6%	9.0%
111	2,044	2.3%	1.7%	4.0%	136.11	3,977	0.7%	2.0%	2.7%

Source: American Community Survey



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Table 82, continued (page 2 of 3):  
Percentage of Adults 25+ without GED or High School Diploma by Census Tract  
Delaware, 5-Year Estimates, 2010–2014

Census Tract	Est. 25+ Population	% Less than 9th Grade	% ≥9th Gr. No Diploma	% No Diploma No GED	Census Tract	Est. 25+ Population	% Less than 9th Grade	% ≥9th Gr. No Diploma	% No Diploma No GED
136.12	4,530	0.8%	3.2%	4.0%	154	1,753	5.0%	14.5%	19.5%
136.13	3,920	0.4%	2.7%	3.1%	155.02,	1,837	5.2%	13.0%	18.2%
136.14	2,076	9.1%	1.1%	10.2%	156	1,734	7.0%	17.6%	24.6%
136.15	2,795	2.9%	3.2%	6.1%	158.02	1,461	12.0%	16.1%	28.1%
137	2,735	12.7%	8.8%	21.5%	159	2,436	6.3%	14.6%	20.9%
138	3,829	1.6%	7.8%	9.4%	160	1,971	6.7%	14.4%	21.1%
139.01	2,060	8.1%	6.9%	15.0%	161	1,357	6.3%	10.6%	16.9%
139.03	3,174	2.2%	3.5%	5.7%	162	1,908	5.2%	9.2%	14.4%
139.04	5,566	1.8%	3.3%	5.1%	163.01	3,787	5.2%	7.4%	12.6%
140	3,795	2.8%	1.9%	4.7%	163.02	4,876	3.7%	10.9%	14.6%
141	2,945	4.3%	7.4%	11.7%	163.05	5,186	1.6%	3.7%	5.3%
142	1,414	0.7%	3.3%	4.0%	164.01	4,266	2.7%	7.4%	10.1%
143	2,991	0.9%	3.5%	4.4%	164.04	2,252	3.9%	4.5%	8.4%
144.02	2,020	5.3%	0.6%	5.9%	166.01	7,509	2.4%	9.1%	11.5%
144.03	2,682	1.9%	5.2%	7.1%	166.02	4,739	2.6%	5.5%	8.1%
144.04	2,807	1.5%	6.5%	8.0%	166.04	7,367	1.0%	2.4%	3.4%
145.01	537	6.1%	0.5%	6.6%	166.08	2,954	2.1%	5.6%	7.7%
145.02	566	6.2%	12.1%	18.3%	168.01	3,740	4.4%	4.2%	8.6%
147.02	1,306	1.5%	8.5%	10.0%	168.04	4,566	0.7%	6.5%	7.2%
147.03	3,700	3.8%	6.1%	9.9%	169.01	1,460	5.5%	7.5%	13.0%
147.05	3,521	3.3%	8.5%	11.8%	169.04	3,339	6.9%	7.5%	14.4%
147.06	1,791	5.6%	10.7%	16.3%	9801	0	-	25.9%	25.9%
148.03	2,922	3.2%	8.9%	12.1%	Kent County				
148.05	6,623	0.8%	2.5%	3.3%	401	4,758	7.6%	7.9%	15.5%
148.07	5,644	2.5%	2.4%	4.9%	402.01	3,500	1.9%	13.5%	15.4%
148.08	3,990	3.8%	3.3%	7.1%	402.02	9,249	3.5%	11.0%	14.5%
148.09	5,457	1.7%	5.0%	6.7%	402.03	3,800	3.4%	7.7%	11.1%
148.10	4,873	1.3%	5.1%	6.4%	405.01	3,160	2.0%	13.5%	15.5%
149.03	4,325	9.2%	3.8%	13.0%	405.02	1,602	1.1%	8.9%	10.0%
149.04	3,309	0.2%	12.9%	13.1%	407	3,366	1.4%	11.7%	13.1%
149.06	3,182	0.8%	3.2%	4.0%	409	1,508	7.0%	8.9%	15.9%
149.07	3,068	2.4%	3.9%	6.3%	410	4,476	1.1%	12.3%	13.4%
149.08	1,491	0.0%	7.8%	7.8%	411	1,655	1.4%	14.0%	15.4%
149.09	3,951	9.2%	5.8%	15.0%	412	2,848	4.8%	1.1%	5.9%
150	3,774	4.2%	8.6%	12.8%	413	1,290	2.2%	9.8%	12.0%
151	2,529	2.3%	7.3%	9.6%	414	2,083	5.6%	10.9%	16.5%
152	3,975	11.0%	9.2%	20.2%	415	2,607	3.8%	9.5%	13.3%

Source: American Community Survey

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Table 82, continued (page 3 of 3):  
Percentage of Adults 25+ without GED or High School Diploma by Census Tract  
Delaware, 5-Year Estimates, 2010–2014

Census Tract	Est. 25+ Population	% Less than 9th Grade	% ≥9th Gr. No Diploma	% No Diploma No GED	Census Tract	Est. 25+ Population	% Less than 9th Grade	% ≥9th Gr. No Diploma	% No Diploma No GED
416	1,532	3.9%	4.3%	8.2%	507.01	3,121	8.5%	7.9%	16.4%
17.01	4,017	1.9%	4.4%	6.3%	507.03	1,677	5.7%	13.2%	18.9%
417.02	3,254	1.4%	5.7%	7.1%	507.04	3,116	3.0%	11.3%	14.3%
418.01	6,285	6.7%	4.7%	11.4%	507.05	3,548	5.5%	8.5%	14.0%
418.02	3,126	8.5%	8.5%	17.0%	507.06	1,218	3.8%	12.8%	16.6%
419	3,707	7.6%	10.5%	18.1%	508.01	2,388	2.6%	11.4%	14.0%
420	2,249	10.3%	11.8%	22.1%	508.02	3,631	1.8%	9.1%	10.9%
421	2,539	2.9%	14.5%	17.4%	508.03	5,487	4.0%	4.6%	8.6%
422.01	6,142	1.4%	14.8%	16.2%	509.01	1,712	0.5%	2.7%	3.2%
422.02	5,824	1.2%	5.7%	6.9%	509.02	3,916	2.1%	8.4%	10.5%
425	2,127	22.5%	8.2%	30.7%	510.03	3,810	1.2%	5.3%	6.5%
428	4,809	2.6%	14.0%	16.6%	510.04	3,324	2.1%	4.4%	6.5%
429	3,423	4.8%	10.5%	15.3%	510.05	3,582	1.3%	7.1%	8.4%
430	3,567	4.7%	10.7%	15.4%	510.06	2,293	1.8%	4.7%	6.5%
431	1,831	3.1%	10.9%	14.0%	510.07	4,046	1.2%	9.5%	10.7%
432.02	2,472	1.9%	10.4%	12.3%	511.01	590	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%
433	2,567	5.2%	18.8%	24.0%	511.02	907	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%
434	3,245	6.9%	7.4%	14.3%	511.03	716	2.4%	0.6%	3.0%
SussexCounty					512.01	1,216	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%
501.01	2,480	6.3%	-	6.3%	512.02	662	4.2%	1.7%	5.9%
501.03	3,349	3.2%	9.1%	12.3%	512.03	581	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%
501.04	3,096	3.5%	6.6%	10.1%	512.04	557	0.0%	1.5%	1.5%
501.05	3,867	7.0%	7.9%	14.9%	512.05	652	0.6%	0.7%	1.3%
502	2,435	16.0%	14.4%	30.4%	513.01	4,292	2.3%	2.0%	4.3%
503.01	5,189	6.6%	16.1%	22.7%	513.02	2,623	5.6%	1.9%	7.5%
503.02	3,344	4.3%	17.0%	21.3%	513.03	3,923	1.1%	11.4%	12.5%
504.01	2,472	2.4%	15.1%	17.5%	513.05	2,001	0.4%	3.5%	3.9%
504.03	2,142	8.6%	13.2%	21.8%	513.06	2,149	4.0%	11.1%	15.1%
504.05	2,548	3.8%	14.8%	18.6%	514	2,694	14.3%	9.4%	23.7%
504.06	2,980	5.7%	11.9%	17.6%	515	3,728	8.3%	10.6%	18.9%
504.07	3,489	2.6%	11.3%	13.9%	517.01	2,759	3.4%	11.5%	14.9%
504.08	3,321	5.0%	15.4%	20.4%	517.02	3,822	4.4%	16.5%	20.9%
505.01	2,585	6.6%	16.0%	22.6%	518.01	3,174	3.2%	12.3%	15.5%
505.03	3,587	27.6%	8.7%	36.3%	518.02	2,812	8.4%	11.0%	19.4%
505.04	4,121	11.9%	9.1%	21.0%	519	2,946	7.0%	14.7%	21.7%
506.01	3,307	6.1%	12.9%	19.0%					
506.02	4,326	5.9%	10.3%	16.2%					

Source: American Community Survey



Table 83:  
**Adults 18–24 Who Are Dropouts by Census Tract**  
Number and Percentage of Adults 18–24 without GED or High School Diploma by Census Tract  
Delaware, 5-Year Estimates, 2010–2014

Census Tract	# 18–14 yr. olds	Percent Dropouts	Census Tract	# 18–14 yr. olds	Percent Dropouts	Census Tract	# 18–14 yr. olds	Percent Dropouts
New Castle County			112.01	241	0.0%	136.12	390	5.1%
2	338	13.6%	112.02	281	3.9%	136.13	635	12.0%
3	193	5.7%	112.03	210	9.0%	136.14	368	31.8%
4	301	25.6%	112.04	157	12.7%	136.15	289	0.0%
5	371	38.3%	112.05	172	5.8%	137	347	15.3%
6.01	312	39.1%	112.06	250	24.8%	138	277	18.8%
6.02	318	44.3%	113	130	15.4%	139.01	418	21.5%
9	143	9.1%	114	136	6.6%	139.03	627	10.7%
11	162	0.0%	115	194	42.3%	139.04	792	4.4%
12	176	0.0%	116	70	0.0%	140	773	16.2%
13	135	6.7%	117	135	9.6%	141	551	14.2%
14	187	30.5%	118	207	7.2%	142	134	3.7%
15	108	0.0%	119	189	44.4%	143	2,768	1.0%
16	319	30.1%	120	366	4.1%	144.02	978	1.2%
19.02	115	11.3%	121	116	30.2%	144.03	3,050	4.6%
21	253	21.3%	122	400	26.8%	144.04	364	12.9%
22	319	32.0%	123	237	26.2%	145.01	1,468	0.9%
23	455	54.1%	124	567	33.2%	145.02	5,089	0.4%
24	397	13.1%	125	688	18.6%	147.02	130	14.6%
25	202	11.9%	126	255	31.0%	147.03	290	34.8%
26	535	30.3%	127	431	20.9%	147.05	386	15.0%
27	274	28.1%	129	393	36.6%	147.06	414	31.2%
28	203	3.9%	130	229	5.2%	148.03	318	13.2%
29	333	16.5%	131	177	19.8%	148.05	823	0.0%
30.02	588	46.6%	132	279	12.9%	148.07	889	30.1%
101.01	290	0.0%	133	65	0.0%	148.08	754	16.3%
101.04	348	16.7%	134	245	25.3%	148.09	679	3.7%
102	205	23.4%	135.01	382	13.4%	148.10	891	9.0%
103	192	2.6%	135.03	513	16.0%	149.03	752	26.6%
104	307	4.2%	135.05	199	10.6%	149.04	401	38.2%
105.02	490	22.2%	135.06	239	30.1%	149.06	550	18.7%
107.02	638	20.4%	136.04	262	19.8%	149.07	456	14.5%
108	421	18.8%	136.07	299	5.7%	149.08	212	15.6%
109	120	10.0%	136.08	134	38.1%	149.09	692	25.1%
110	228	0.4%	136.10	668	10.3%	150	572	33.7%
111	167	10.2%	136.11	476	2.7%	151	262	10.3%

Source: American Community Survey

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Table 83, continued (page 2 of 2):  
Number and Percentage of Adults 18–24 without GED or High School Diploma by Census Tract  
Delaware, 5-Year Estimates, 2010–2014

Census Tract	# 18–14 yr. olds	Percent Dropouts	Census Tract	# 18–14 yr. olds	Percent Dropouts	Census Tract	# 18–14 yr. olds	Percent Dropouts
152	669	41.3%	416	129	6.2%	507.01	288	24.3%
154	199	18.6%	417.01	492	12.2%	507.03	180	9.4%
155.02	183	56.3%	417.02	333	21.9%	507.04	123	3.3%
156	233	30.0%	418.01	801	17.0%	507.05	434	16.4%
158.02	247	20.2%	18.02	642	37.9%	507.06	53	41.5%
159	302	18.9%	419	438	26.9%	508.01	256	16.4%
160	407	13.0%	420	321	28.0%	508.02	272	31.3%
161	158	25.3%	421	365	18.4%	508.03	463	22.0%
162	247	13.4%	422.01	1,118	15.2%	509.01	82	0.0%
163.01	457	19.3%	422.02	977	25.3%	509.02	228	18.0%
163.02	496	15.9%	425	278	3.6%	510.03	264	33.3%
163.05	692	6.2%	428	573	5.9%	510.04	190	15.8%
164.01	496	21.8%	429	381	17.3%	510.05	276	20.3%
164.04	201	29.9%	430	650	19.7%	510.06	77	2.6%
166.01	1,070	18.6%	431	237	11.4%	510.07	318	0.0%
166.02	662	3.0%	432.02	294	9.2%	511.01	5	0.0%
166.04	849	20.4%	433	2,732	2.1%	511.02	24	8.3%
166.08	566	3.0%	434	345	10.7%	511.03	33	0.0%
168.01	423	13.9%	Sussex County			512.01	33	0.0%
168.04	349	7.7%	501.01	312	14.4%	512.02	5	40.0%
169.01	196	17.9%	501.03	282	17.7%	512.03	21	23.8%
169.04	521	53.6%	501.04	168	0.0%	512.04	11	0.0%
Kent County			501.05	694	7.3%	512.05	23	0.0%
401	631	33.8%	502	429	43.1%	513.01	270	5.9%
402.01	423	23.6%	503.01	768	34.4%	513.02	115	16.5%
402.02	700	22.3%	503.02	292	18.8%	513.03	301	1.7%
402.03	401	20.7%	504.01	259	40.5%	513.05	123	30.1%
405.01	505	16.2%	504.03	343	19.8%	513.06	102	0.0%
405.02	92	0.0%	504.05	354	11.0%	514	367	41.1%
407	281	12.5%	504.06	389	48.8%	515	472	4.2%
40	1,100	0.3%	504.07	291	30.9%	517.01	538	12.1%
410	795	10.3%	504.08	262	9.2%	517.02	307	47.9%
411	735	3.1%	505.01	352	10.8%	518.01	506	14.4%
412	299	21.7%	505.03	587	36.3%	518.02	402	17.9%
413	310	6.8%	505.04	411	33.6%	519	331	10.6%
414	531	16.8%	506.01	559	25.9%			
415	462	23.8%	506.02	495	16.6%			

Source: American Community Survey





Table 84:

Graduation Rates													
Percentage of June Graduates Compared to the 9th Grade Class Four Years Previous According to the No Child Left Behind Definition, Public School Students in Delaware, School Years													
		03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15
All Students		82.8	82.2	81.4	81.2	83.7	85.3	86.7	87.5	80.0	79.9	84.41	84.3
Race	African American	75.5	75.8	76.8	75.3	77.3	81.4	80.9	82.3	74.6	75.7	80.1	81.1
	Hispanic	66.4	65.6	64.5	65.9	67.3	73.7	80.9	84.3	73.9	77.4	80.9	79.8
	White	86.6	86.3	84.2	84.9	87.8	88.5	90.0	90.3	83.6	82.5	87.3	87.0
Gender	Female	86.8	85.3	83.9	84.2	86.9	87.7	89.9	89.5	84.4	83.3	87.7	87.9
	Male	78.8	79.0	78.9	78.1	80.4	82.9	83.3	85.4	75.8	76.6	81.2	80.9
Income	Low-Income	70.1	71.2	69.5	69.7	73.0	76.8	79.2	81.3	72.7	73.7	77.8	73.7
	Not Low-Income	88.5	88.0	87.2	87.5	89.3	90.3	91.3	91.9	86.3	76.6	90.6	88.6
Disability Status	With Disabilities	70.7	69.2	65.4	65.6	71.5	71.0	75.4	75.8	56.9	59.6	64.1	63.7
	Without Disabilities	84.6	84.4	83.5	83.4	85.8	87.2	88.2	89.0	83.9	83.5	87.6	88.9

Note: Delaware began calculating the graduation rate using a new method in 2009/10 to comply with federal requirements. Rates for years 2008/09 and before are not comparable.

Source: Delaware Department of Education

Table 85:

Suspensions and Expulsions												
Number of Public School Students Enrolled, Expelled, Suspended, and Rate per 1,000 Students Delaware and Counties, School Years												
		04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15
Delaware												
Enrollment		118,999	120,890	122,240	124,010	125,430	126,801	129,395	130,610	131,514	133,369	134,932
Expulsions Rate		154 1.3	163 1.3	172 1.4	178 1.4	172 1.4	71 0.6	132 1.0	130 1.0	125 1.0	86 0.6	94 0.7
Out-of-School Suspensions Rate		33,307 279.9	33,798 279.6	37,235 304.6	37,443 301.9	38,953 310.6	32,147 253.5	29,743 229.9	30,182 231.1	26,034 198.0	24,886 186.6	25,057 185.7
In-School Suspensions Rate		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	32,005 255.2	32,101 253.2	30,201 233.4	28,880 221.1	24,923 189.5	21,833 163.7	22,257 164.9
Total Suspensions Rate						70,958 565.7	64,248 506.7	59,944 463.3	59,062 452.2	50,957 387.5	46,719 350.3	47,314 350.7
New Castle												
Enrollment		70,465	71,305	71,744	72,444	73,305	73,858	75,287	76,135	76,571	77,466	78,008
Expulsions Rate		98 1.4	59 0.8	99 1.4	117 1.6	129 1.8	47 0.6	46 0.6	43 0.6	32 0.4	36 0.5	31 0.4
Out-of-School Suspensions Rate		23,608 335.0	24,680 346.1	27,900 388.9	27,573 380.6	28,383 387.2	23,240 314.7	21,291 282.8	21,658 284.5	18,977 247.8	17,321 223.6	16,918 185.7
In-School Suspensions Rate		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17,854 243.6	19,056 258.0	15,356 204.0	14,487 190.3	12,698 165.8	10,780 139.2	10,731 137.6
Total Suspensions Rate						46,237 630.7	42,296 572.7	36,647 486.8	36,145 474.7	31,675 413.7	28,101 362.8	27,649 354.4
Kent												
Enrollment		26,483	27,367	28,023	28,499	28,873	29,278	29,903	29,915	29,989	30,254	30,527
Expulsions Rate		15 0.6	46 1.7	46 1.6	40 1.4	25 0.9	10 0.3	39 1.3	39 1.3	38 1.3	25 0.8	27 0.9
Out-of-School Suspensions Rate		5,004 189.0	4,791 175.1	5,117 182.6	5,438 190.8	6,237 216.0	5,155 176.1	4,944 165.3	5,324 178.0	4,097 136.6	3,945 130.4	4,094 134.1
In-School Suspensions Rate		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,747 268.3	7,426 253.6	8,878 296.9	9,468 316.5	8,248 275.0	6,863 226.8	6,169 202.1
Total Suspensions Rate						13,984 484.3	12,581 429.7	13,822 462.2	14,792 474.7	12,345 411.7	10,808 357.2	10,263 336.2
Sussex												
Enrollment		22,051	22,218	22,473	23,067	23,252	23,665	24,205	24,560	24,954	25,649	26,397
Expulsions Rate		41 1.9	58 2.6	27 1.2	21 0.9	18 0.8	14 0.6	47 1.9	48 2.0	55 2.2	25 1.0	36 1.4
Out-of-School Suspensions Rate		4,695 212.9	4,327 194.6	4,218 187.7	4,432 192.1	4,333 186.3	3,752 158.5	3,508 144.9	3,200 130.3	2,960 118.6	3,620 141.1	4,045 153.2
In-School Suspensions Rate		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,404 275.4	5,619 237.4	5,967 246.5	4,925 200.5	3,977 159.4	4,190 163.4	5,357 202.9
Total Suspensions Rate						10,737 461.8	9,371 396.0	9,475 391.4	8,125 330.8	6,937 278.0	7,810 304.5	9,402 356.2

Source: Delaware Department of Education

Table 86:  
**Teens Not in School and Not in the Labor Force**

Number of Teens (15–19 Yrs.) Not in School and Not in the Labor Force Delaware and Counties, Five-year Estimates 2010–2014								
Area	Total population 16–19 years	Total	Total Non-Hispanic White Population 16–19 years	Non- Hispanic White	Total Black Population 16–19 years	Black	Total Hispanic Origin Population 16–19 years	Hispanic Origin
Delaware	49,118	4.4%	27,876	3.9%	13,045	5.8%	5,470	3.3%
New Castle	31,628	4.3%	17,737	3.2%	8,182	7.0%	3,629	3.6%
Kent	9,276	2.3%	4,686	2.3%	3,426	2.2%	742	4.2%
Sussex	8,214	6.9%	5,453	7.5%	1,437	7.2%	1,099	2.0%

\* Persons of Hispanic Origin can be of any race.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Table 87:  
**Teens Not Graduated, Not Enrolled,  
and Not Working**

Percentage of 16–19 Year Olds Who Are Not Graduated, Not Enrolled, and Not Employed U.S. and Delaware, Three-year Averages																			
	1995- 1997	1996- 1998	1997- 1999	1998- 2000	1999- 2001	2000- 2002	2001- 2003	2002- 2004	2003- 2005	2004- 2006	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015
U.S.	9.0	8.6	8.3	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.5	9.2	9.0	8.6	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.5	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.5
Delaware	6.9	7.1	7.8	9.8	11.0	10.2	7.8	7.9	10.3	8.8	7.4	4.6	7.5	8.4	8.4	7.6	6.6	6.9	7.5

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

Table 88:  
**Unemployment**

Percentage of Labor Force Unemployed by Race and Gender, U.S. and Delaware																								
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
U.S.	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.8	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.5	8.9	8.1	7.4	6.2	5.3		
Male	6.2	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.8	5.9	6.3	5.6	5.1	4.6	4.7	6.1	10.3	10.5	9.4	8.2	7.6	6.3	5.4		
Female	6.2	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.7	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.0	4.5	5.4	8.1	8.6	8.5	7.9	7.1	6.1	5.2		
White	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.5	4.2	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.4	4.0	4.1	5.2	8.5	8.7	7.2	7.2	6.5	5.3	4.6		
Black	11.5	10.4	10.5	10.0	8.9	8.0	7.6	8.7	10.2	10.8	10.4	10.0	8.9	8.3	10.1	14.8	16.0	15.9	13.8	13.1	11.3	9.6		
Delaware	4.9	4.3	5.2	4.0	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.5	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.4	4.8	8.0	8.6	8.0	7.1	6.7	6.1	4.8		
Male*	4.5	4.6	5.8	4.4	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.7	4.4	4.2	3.9*	4.0	3.8	3.5	5.5	10.1	9.7	7.9	7.8	6.9	5.5	4.7		
Female*	5.3	4.1	4.5	3.6	3.9	2.9	4.0	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.0*	4.7	3.2	3.5	4.4	6.9	7.4	7.1	6.6	7.1	6.1	5.3		
White	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.3	2.9	2.6	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.0	3.2	4.1	7.5	7.7	6.4	6.2	5.9	4.8	4.3		
Black	9.5	4.9	10.1	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.0	5.1	6.8	7.2	6.1	8.1	5.6	4.5	8.1	12.7	12.0	11.6	10.8	10.9	9.5	8.0		

\* Data for the Delaware total and data for Delaware by gender and by race were taken from different data sources. The apparent discrepancy is due to differences in methodology.  
Source: Delaware Department of Labor and U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 89:  
**Children with No Parent Working Full-time**

Percentage of Children Living in Families Where No Parent Has Full-Time, Year-Round Employment U.S. and Delaware, Three-year Averages																				
	1994- 1996	1995- 1997	1996- 1998	1997- 1999	1998- 2000	1999- 2001	2000- 2002	2001- 2003	2002- 2004	2003- 2005	2004- 2006	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015
U.S.	30.5	29.2	28.1	27.1	25.9	24.5	23.9	22.7	22.3	21.9	22.4	23.8	23.9	24.9	25.9	27.9	28.9	28.5	27.5	26.6
Delaware	25.6	26.0	26.4	25.1	24.4	22.4	20.1	17.9	18.3	18.9	18.9	20.1	19.0	19.6	20.7	24.2	26.3	26.5	25.3	25.8

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware



Table 90:

Children in Poverty

Percentage of Children (0–17) in Poverty, U.S., Delaware, and Counties, Three-year Averages

	1994-1995-996	1995-1996-1997	1996-1997-1998	1997-1998-1999	1998-1999-2000	1999-2000-2001	2000-2001-2002	2001-2002-2003	2002-2003-2004	2003-2004-2005	2004-2005-2006	2005-2006-2007	2006-2007-2008	2007-2008-2009	2008-2009-2010	2009-2010-2011	2010-2011-2012	2011-2012-2013	2012-2013-2015
U.S.	21.8	21.0	20.4	19.8	18.6	17.3	16.4	16.4	16.9	17.4	17.7	17.6	17.7	18.1	19.2	20.6	21.5	21.9	20.9
Delaware	13.8	13.8	15.3	15.5	16.6	16.9	14.6	12.9	11.0	12.2	12.7	13.2	13.3	13.1	15.2	16.9	19.9	20.6	20.1
New Castle	13.9	13.0	13.3	12.7	12.8	12.6	9.2	8.5	7.6	9.7	11.3	13.2	12.8	12.2	13.8	15.2	18.1	18.5	16.7
Kent & Sussex	13.4	15.9	18.9	20.9	22.5	23.5	23.3	20.8	17.4	17.0	15.2	13.1	14.1	14.6	17.8	20.0	23.1	23.9	24.3

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

Table 91:

Adults in Poverty

Percentage of Adults (18+) in Poverty, U.S., Delaware, and Counties, Three-year Averages

	2000-2002	2001-2003	2002-2004	2003-2005	2004-2006	2005-2007	2006-2008	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015
U.S.	9.8	10.0	10.4	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.8	11.4	12.2	12.7	12.8	12.8	20.9
Delaware	6.7	6.	6.7	7.4	7.2	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.9	9.6	10.5	10.8	11.2	10.7

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

Table 92:

Poverty Thresholds

Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years Annual Income in Dollars, U.S., 2015

Size of Family Unit	None	One	Two	Related Children under 18 years old			Six	Seven	Eight +
	Three	Four	Five						
One person (unrelated individual)									
Under 65 years	12,331								
65 years and over	11,367								
Two people									
Householder under 65 years	15,871	16,337							
Householder 65 years and over	14,326	16,275							
Three people	18,540	19,078	19,096						
Four people	24,447	24,847	24,036	24,120					
Five people	29,482	29,911	28,995	28,286	27,853				
Six people	33,909	34,044	33,342	32,670	31,670	31,078			
Seven people	39,017	39,260	38,421	37,835	36,745	35,473	34,077		
Eight people	43,637	44,023	43,230	42,536	41,551	40,300	38,999	38,668	
Nine people or more	52,493	52,747	52,046	51,457	50,490	49,159	47,956	47,658	45,822

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 93:

Number of Children in Poverty by Age

Number of Children in Poverty, Ages 0–5 and 6–18 Delaware, Three-year Averages

	2003–2005	2004–2006	2005–2007	2006–2008	2007–2009	2008–2010	2009–2011	2010–2012	2011–2013	2012–2014	2013-2015
Ages 0–5	8,055	9,831	11,770	12,172	11,428	12,481	13,530	16,070	16,202	16,417	30,962
Ages 6–18	16,787	16,004	15,142	15,377	17,009	21,081	23,950	27,508	28,865	32,521	13,346

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

Table 94:

Percentage of Children in Poverty by Age

Percentage of Children in Poverty, Ages 0–5 and 6–18 Delaware, Three-year Averages

	2003–2005	2004–2006	2005–2007	2006–2008	2007–2009	2008–2010	2009–2011	2010–2012	2011–2013	2012–2014	2013-2015
Ages 0–5	13.0	14.4	17.1	17.4	15.9	17.0	18.5	23.0	23.8	24.7	20.4
Ages 6–18	11.6	11.4	10.8	10.8	11.7	14.4	16.1	18.2	18.9	21.1	20.1

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

Table 95:  
Number of Children and Population in Poverty  
by Census Tract

Number of Persons and Children (Ages 0–18) in Poverty by Census Tract Delaware, 5-Year Estimates, 2010–2014								
Census Tract	Population in Poverty	Children in Poverty	Census Tract	Population in Poverty	Children in Poverty	Census Tract	Population in Poverty	Children in Poverty
New Castle County			111	81	16	136.10	313	37
2	1,398	519	112.01	134	28	136.11	157	14
3	720	306	112.02	147	60	136.12	53	0
4	709	151	112.03	99	0	136.13	159	9
5	447	154	112.04	83	0	136.14	335	159
6.01	672	297	112.05	26	0	136.15	506	228
6.02	1,000	273	112.06	33	0	137	711	284
9	450	110	113	35	0	138	257	36
11	415	0	114	35	0	139.01	193	56
12	90	6	115	258	87	139.03	133	0
13	120	8	116	141	66	139.04	614	116
14	213	62	117	75	11	140	672	147
15	391	51	118	191	40	141	610	205
16	850	234	119	287	86	142	168	53
19.02	444	137	120	769	390	143	588	65
21	1,013	386	121	171	43	144.02	1,051	152
22	1,025	483	122	570	113	144.03	958	50
23	1,577	748	123	255	71	144.04	231	38
24	760	179	124	369	112	145.01	1,458	0
25	459	131	125	1,163	485	145.02	2,151	54
26	1,301	566	126	195	4	147.02	125	23
27	727	318	127	605	163	147.03	525	157
28	314	39	129	908	449	147.05	257	72
29	1,949	765	130	187	12	147.06	540	230
30.02	892	540	131	229	74	148.03	290	42
101.01	781	238	132	175	48	148.05	507	151
101.04	602	196	133	35	0	148.07	495	112
102	83	6	134	165	59	148.08	687	297
103	244	61	135.01	84	34	148.09	530	78
104	231	31	135.03	280	59	148.10	526	132
105.02	394	59	135.05	62	7	149.03	1,802	829
107.02	349	168	135.06	29	0	149.04	229	22
108	249	89	136.04	279	0	149.06	524	175
109	69	0	136.07	257	73	149.07	671	299
110	103	30	136.08	224	104	149.08	294	108

Source: American Community Survey

Table 95, continued (page 2 of 2):  
Number of Persons and Children (Ages 0–18) in Poverty by Census Tract  
Delaware, 5-Year Estimates, 2010–2014

Census Tract	Population in Poverty	Children in Poverty	Census Tract	Population in Poverty	Children in Poverty	Census Tract	Population in Poverty	Children in Poverty
149.09	855	395	414	783	261	506.02	1,119	502
150	710	171	415	784	369	507.01	687	197
151	326	76	416	156	65	507.03	341	117
152	1,009	454	417.01	489	244	507.04	274	36
154	548	178	417.02	366	149	507.05	532	81
155.02	853	404	418.01	1,040	257	507.06	97	5
156	446	128	418.02	770	383	508.01	387	71
158.02	298	108	419	799	293	508.02	117	9
159	186	30	420	348	72	508.03	506	45
160	390	111	421	622	253	509.01	210	52
161	132	18	422.01	1,183	511	509.02	283	22
162	491	206	422.02	1,082	607	510.03	507	79
163.01	531	49	425	646	190	510.04	464	95
163.02	200	20	428	1,041	362	510.05	373	61
163.05	654	219	429	469	49	510.06	253	44
164.01	354	150	430	792	247	510.07	540	146
164.04	345	106	431	317	115	511.01	76	6
166.01	678	339	432.02	529	203	511.02	51	0
166.02	206	89	433	502	134	511.03	52	2
166.04	525	136	434	506	119	512.01	81	5
166.08	105	52	Sussex County			512.02	13	0
168.01	272	86	501.01	363	142	512.03	52	0
168.04	219	0	501.03	295	75	512.04	24	0
169.01	133	42	501.04	490	202	512.05	13	0
169.04	99	7	501.05	1,023	469	513.01	557	222
Kent County			502	1,273	601	513.02	681	304
401	723	256	503.01	1,202	551	513.03	222	0
402.01	458	130	503.02	914	429	513.05	180	12
402.02	694	186	504.01	806	312	513.06	163	14
402.03	713	206	504.03	545	270	514	706	271
405.01	838	474	504.05	325	77	515	616	255
405.02	98	16	504.06	1,536	803	517.01	355	109
407	748	449	504.07	788	243	517.02	746	282
409	422	19	504.08	543	76	518.01	591	179
410	821	195	505.01	151	14	518.02	991	370
411	317	190	505.03	1352	557	519	560	208
412	878	311	505.04	781	390			
413	1,004	496	506.01	469	103			

Source: American Community Survey



Table 96:  
Percentage of Children and Population in Poverty  
by Census Tract

Population of Persons and Children (Ages 0–18) in Poverty by Census Tract Delaware, 5-Year Estimates, 2010–2014								
Census Tract	Population in Poverty	Children in Poverty	Census Tract	Population in Poverty	Children in Poverty	Census Tract	Population in Poverty	Children in Poverty
New Castle County			111	3.00%	3.30%	136.10	5.40%	2.60%
2	24.50%	40.80%	112.01	6.80%	7.20%	136.11	3.00%	1.80%
3	24.10%	39.90%	112.02	3.50%	6.60%	136.12	0.90%	0.00%
4	23.10%	30.60%	112.03	2.00%	0.00%	136.13	2.80%	0.70%
5	16.10%	27.70%	112.04	2.60%	0.00%	136.14	10.30%	20.00%
6.01	23.40%	33.70%	112.05	1.20%	0.00%	136.15	13.40%	33.50%
6.02	31.80%	41.20%	112.06	0.80%	0.00%	137	18.50%	37.40%
9	23.20%	19.40%	113	1.60%	0.00%	138	5.40%	4.50%
11	13.80%	0.00%	114	1.10%	0.00%	139.01	6.10%	8.20%
12	6.10%	6.50%	115	8.70%	12.40%	139.03	2.70%	0.00%
13	3.30%	1.20%	116	4.30%	7.80%	139.04	7.60%	6.70%
14	9.60%	15.60%	117	1.80%	1.30%	140	12.10%	15.00%
15	21.30%	23.20%	118	5.00%	5.40%	141	12.90%	16.90%
16	32.10%	35.60%	119	8.20%	9.20%	142	8.50%	12.30%
19.02	23.60%	36.10%	120	17.10%	41.60%	143	13.60%	9.30%
21	49.00%	68.20%	121	6.90%	9.30%	144.02	30.70%	32.80%
22	36.10%	50.70%	122	11.80%	9.50%	144.03	20.70%	7.40%
23	42.30%	60.10%	123	9.50%	11.10%	144.04	6.10%	6.40%
24	16.60%	19.00%	124	8.60%	12.30%	145.01	72.70%	-
25	14.50%	19.90%	125	19.90%	37.60%	145.02	71.90%	58.10%
26	32.20%	36.70%	126	8.00%	0.80%	147.02	6.30%	4.30%
27	30.60%	53.70%	127	14.50%	22.10%	147.03	11.10%	20.80%
28	18.30%	15.90%	129	20.40%	36.20%	147.05	5.30%	7.10%
29	58.80%	71.40%	130	9.80%	3.30%	147.06	17.40%	25.80%
30.02	51.70%	73.20%	131	11.20%	19.80%	148.03	7.40%	6.30%
101.01	17.90%	20.30%	132	6.30%	7.00%	148.05	5.00%	5.40%
101.04	16.40%	23.80%	133	1.90%	0.00%	148.07	5.80%	5.80%
102	4.20%	1.80%	134	6.60%	12.80%	148.08	11.00%	20.10%
103	8.00%	7.10%	135.01	1.40%	3.20%	148.09	6.80%	4.60%
104	5.00%	3.50%	135.03	3.80%	2.90%	148.10	7.30%	9.10%
105.02	6.90%	5.20%	135.05	2.10%	1.10%	149.03	24.30%	35.60%
107.02	6.50%	14.20%	135.06	0.60%	0.00%	149.04	4.70%	1.90%
108	5.20%	9.20%	136.04	7.40%	0.00%	149.06	10.40%	13.30%
109	2.70%	0.00%	136.07	4.80%	7.20%	149.07	12.90%	18.00%
110	3.30%	4.70%	136.08	12.10%	26.40%	149.08	12.80%	18.20%

Source: American Community Survey

Table 96, continued (page 2 of 2):  
Percentage of Persons and Children (Ages 0–18) in Poverty by Census Tract  
Delaware, 5-Year Estimates, 2010–2014

Census Tract	Population in Poverty	Children in Poverty	Census Tract	Population in Poverty	Children in Poverty	Census Tract	Population in Poverty	Children in Poverty
149.09	13.10%	20.50%	414	24.80%	37.90%	506.02	18.80%	39.40%
150	13.20%	16.60%	415	19.60%	39.40%	507.01	17.50%	32.00%
151	9.40%	11.00%	416	7.20%	13.00%	507.03	15.60%	35.50%
152	18.10%	29.90%	417.01	8.30%	17.60%	507.04	6.90%	4.90%
154	19.80%	21.80%	417.02	7.40%	10.90%	507.05	10.80%	8.70%
155.02	30.00%	48.80%	418.01	11.20%	11.50%	507.06	6.90%	3.80%
156	17.40%	21.30%	418.02	14.70%	25.80%	508.01	11.80%	11.20%
158.02	12.50%	15.80%	419	15.00%	25.00%	508.02	3.70%	1.00%
159	5.20%	3.40%	420	10.80%	11.10%	508.03	7.40%	5.00%
160	12.40%	14.00%	421	16.00%	25.60%	509.01	9.90%	16.00%
161	7.40%	6.50%	422.01	11.70%	17.90%	509.02	6.40%	4.40%
162	18.60%	42.70%	422.02	11.80%	25.60%	510.03	10.30%	9.50%
163.01	10.20%	5.10%	425	19.30%	20.30%	510.04	11.30%	15.90%
163.02	2.80%	1.10%	428	14.90%	22.70%	510.05	8.30%	9.40%
163.05	8.70%	13.10%	429	9.70%	4.70%	510.06	9.40%	14.00%
164.01	5.50%	8.50%	430	14.10%	17.60%	510.07	11.20%	31.30%
164.04	10.70%	12.50%	431	12.10%	21.10%	511.01	12.40%	37.50%
166.01	5.60%	9.20%	432.02	15.10%	27.10%	511.02	5.40%	0.00%
166.02	2.80%	4.50%	433	14.70%	20.30%	511.03	6.30%	2.40%
166.04	4.40%	3.70%	434	11.70%	14.30%	512.01	6.00%	4.70%
166.08	2.30%	4.70%	Sussex County			512.02	1.80%	0.00%
168.01	4.50%	4.70%	501.01	10.40%	20.30%	512.03	8.10%	0.00%
168.04	3.10%	0.00%	501.03	6.70%	9.90%	512.04	4.10%	0.00%
169.01	6.80%	13.90%	501.04	12.00%	21.20%	512.05	1.90%	0.00%
169.04	8.00%	3.50%	501.05	16.00%	25.90%	513.01	10.60%	32.10%
Kent County			502	30.80%	47.50%	513.02	19.70%	42.70%
401	10.70%	18.60%	503.01	15.60%	30.70%	513.03	4.50%	0.00%
402.01	8.70%	9.60%	503.02	18.20%	30.90%	513.05	7.80%	6.70%
402.02	5.30%	5.40%	504.01	21.90%	33.20%	513.06	6.50%	5.60%
402.03	11.90%	11.40%	504.03	16.40%	32.00%	514	15.90%	19.50%
405.01	16.90%	36.80%	504.05	8.90%	10.50%	515	11.10%	18.80%
405.02	4.70%	4.10%	504.06	35.10%	61.50%	517.01	8.70%	14.10%
07	15.90%	38.00%	504.07	16.50%	24.10%	517.02	13.70%	21.10%
409	24.70%	24.40%	504.08	12.30%	9.10%	518.01	12.70%	18.70%
410	12.50%	14.60%	505.01	4.20%	2.20%	518.02	23.00%	33.70%
411	9.40%	14.10%	505.03	24.10%	35.90%	519	13.10%	19.30%
412	20.30%	26.40%	505.04	17.80%	32.10%			
413	44.70%	76.70%	506.01	14.90%	18.30%			

Source: American Community Survey

Table 97:

Population in Poverty by Census Tract							
Percentage Population in Poverty by Census Tract Delaware, 2010–2014 Estimates							
Census Tract	%	Census Tract	%	Census Tract	%	Census Tract	%
New Castle County				Kent County			
2	24.5	115	8.7	144.04	6.1	401	10.7
3	24.1	116	4.3	145.01	72.7	402.01	8.7
4	23.1	117	1.8	145.02	71.9	402.02	5.3
5	16.1	118	5.0	147.02	6.3	402.03	11.9
6.01	23.4	119	8.2	147.03	11.1	405.01	16.9
6.02	31.8	120	17.1	147.05	5.3	405.02	4.7
9	23.2	121	6.9	147.06	17.4	407	15.9
11	13.8	122	11.8	148.03	7.4	409	24.7
12	6.1	123	9.5	148.05	5.0	410	12.5
13	3.3	124	8.6	148.07	5.8	411	9.4
14	9.6	125	19.9	148.08	11.0	412	20.3
15	21.3	126	8.0	148.09	6.8	413	44.7
16	32.1	127	14.5	148.1	7.3	414	24.8
19.02	23.6	129	20.4	149.03	24.3	415	19.6
21	49.0	130	9.8	149.04	4.7	416	7.2
22	36.1	131	11.2	146.06	10.4	417.01	8.3
23	42.3	132	6.3	149.07	12.9	417.02	7.4
24	16.6	133	1.9	149.08	12.8	418.01	11.2
25	14.5	134	6.6	149.09	13.1	418.02	14.7
26	32.2	135.01	1.4	150	13.2	419	15.0
27	30.6	135.03	3.8	151	9.4	420	10.8
28	18.3	135.05	2.1	152	18.1	421	16.0
29	58.8	135.06	0.6	154	19.8	422.01	11.7
30.02	51.7	136.04	7.4	155.02	30.0	422.02	11.8
101.01	17.9	136.07	4.8	156	17.4	425	19.3
101.04	16.4	136.08	12.1	158.02	12.5	428	14.9
102	4.2	136.1	5.4	159	5.2	429	9.7
103	8.0	136.11	3.0	160	12.4	430	14.1
104	5.0	136.12	0.9	161	7.4	431	12.1
105.02	6.9	136.13	2.8	162	18.6	432.02	15.1
107.02	6.5	136.14	10.3	163.01	10.2	433	14.7
108	5.2	136.15	13.4	163.02	2.8	434	11.7
109	2.7	137	18.5	163.05	8.7	Sussex County	
110	3.3	138	5.4	164.01	5.5	501.01	10.4
111	3.0	139.01	6.1	164.04	10.7	501.03	6.7
112.01	6.8	139.03	2.7	166.01	5.6	501.04	12.0
112.02	3.5	139.04	7.6	166.02	2.8	501.05	16.0
112.03	2.0	140	12.1	166.04	4.4	502	30.8
112.04	2.6	141	12.9	166.08	2.3	503.01	15.6
112.05	1.2	142	8.5	168.01	4.5	503.02	18.2
112.06	0.8	143	13.6	168.04	3.1	504.01	21.9
113	1.6	144.02	30.7	169.01	6.8	504.03	16.4
114	1.1	144.03	20.7	169.04	8.0	504.05	8.9
						519	15.0

Table 98:

Children in Poverty by Household Structure	
Percentage of Children (0–17) in Poverty by Household Structure, Delaware, Three-year Averages	
	1995-1997 1996-1998 1997-1999 1998-2000 1999-2001 2000-2002 2001-2003 2002-2004 2003-2005 2004-2006 2005-2007 2006-2008 2007-2009 2008-2010 2009-2011 2010-2012 2011-2013 2012-2015
One Parent	32.2 33.2 31.4 31.7 31.9 31.1 28.0 23.2 24.9 25.1 26.1 26.1 26.7 30.9 32.4 37.1 39.2 40.9 41.6
Two Parents	4.3 4.3 6.3 7.1 8.2 6.4 6.3 5.8 6.0 4.6 5.0 5.7 6.9 7.8 8.2 9.6 8.9 10.0 9.9

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

Table 99:

Income of Families with Children by Family Type	
Median Income in U.S. Dollars of Households with Children under 18 by Family Type U.S. and Delaware, Three-year Averages	
	2000-2002 2001-2003 2002-2004 2003-2005 2004-2006 2005-2007 2006-2008 2007-2009 2008-2010 2009-2011 2010-2012 2011-2013 2012-2014 2013-2015
U.S.	
1-Parent	19,689 20,602 20,780 21,512 22,365 23,521 24,187 24,616 24,616 23,974 24,011 24,277 25,137 25,421
2-Parent	62,211 63,844 64,747 65,578 67,428 70,000 72,900 75,100 75,800 75,900 76,033 77,667 79,971 82,930
Delaware	
1-Parent	24,004 27,346 28,681 27,715 26,369 27,493 29,547 30,259 28,599 27,212 26,334 25,201 24,834 24,897
2-Parent	66,667 70,000 71,612 70,748 72,904 74,959 79,266 82,776 85,393 85,950 83,950 82,058 79,724 85,088

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

Table 100:

Public Assistance by Household Structure		
Children living in households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash public assistance income, or Food Stamp/TANF benefits in the past 12 months, Delaware and U.S., Five-year estimates, 2010–2014		
	Delaware	U.S.
Total	30.4%	28.0%
Married Couple Family Household	16.9%	17.0%
Male householder, no wife present family household	37.6%	34.6%
Female householder, no husband present family household	57.0%	54.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau , American Community Survey



Table 101:

Poverty Rates for One-Parent Families

Number and Percentage in Poverty for One-Parent Female (FHH) and Male (MHH) Householder Families With Related Children Under 18 Years of Age Delaware and Counties, 2010 Census

Area	One-Parent FHH Families	FHH Families below poverty		One-Parent MHH Families	MHH Families below Poverty		Risk of Poverty Ratio (FHH vs. MHH)*
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
Delaware	31,316	9,509	30.3	8,311	1,744	20.9	1.4
New Castle	19,761	5,858	29.6	4,282	655	15.2	1.9
Kent	5,756	1,783	30.9	1,596	453	28.3	1.1
Sussex	5,799	1,868	32.2	2,433	636	26.1	1.2

\* Female-headed one-parent families are 2.1 times more likely to be in poverty than male-headed one-parent families .  
Source: 2010 Census, U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 102:

Poverty Rates for Female-Householder Families

Number and Percentage in Poverty for One-Parent Female-Householder (FHH) Families With Related Children Under 18 Years of Age, Delaware and Counties

Area	1990 Census			2000 Census			2010 Census		
	One-Parent FHH Families	FHH Families below poverty Number	Percent	One-Parent FHH Families	FHH Families below Poverty Number	Percent	One-Parent FHH Families	FHH Families below Poverty Number	Percent
Delaware	17,625	5,609	31.8	26,419	6,950	26.3	31,316	9,509	30.3
New Castle	11,625	3,202	27.5	16,777	3,991	23.8	19,761	5,858	29.6
Kent	3,193	1,257	39.4	4,832	1,461	30.2	5,756	1,783	30.9
Sussex	2,807	1,150	41.0	4,810	1,498	31.1	5,799	1,868	32.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 103:

Median Income of Female-Headed Families

Percentage Median Income of Families with Children Under 18 and Single Female Head U.S. and Delaware, Three-year Averages

	1999-2001	2000-2002	2001-2003	2002-2004	2003-2005	2004-2006	2005-2007	2006-2008	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015
U.S.	17,867	19,067	19,712	19,812	20,091	20,445	18,759	19,227	19,560	22,012	21,599	21,599	21,667	22,333	22,767
Delaware	18,675	22,633	26,047	27,022	25,797	25,383	22,242	23,737	23,735	26,202	25,132	24,500	22,300	21,940	22,573

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

Table 104:

Female-Headed Families in Poverty

Percentage Families in Poverty with Single Female Head and Children Under 18 U.S. and Delaware, Three-year Averages

	1994-1996	1995-1997	1996-1998	1997-1999	1998-2000	1999-2001	2000-2002	2001-2003	2002-2004	2003-2005	2004-2006	2005-2007	2006-2008	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2013
U.S.	41.7	40.2	39.3	38.3	36.4	33.5	31.8	31.2	32.3	33.1	33.9	35.7	35.9	36.3	35.4	36.7	37.8	38.5	37.5
Delaware	31.2	28.2	28.0	28.1	31.3	30.8	28.3	22.8	18.8	20.0	22.7	26.0	25.6	24.3	26.7	28.4	32.5	33.8	34.4

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

Table 105:

Child Support

Percentage of Current Child Support Owed that Is Paid, U.S. and Delaware, Fiscal Years

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
U.S.	53.0	52.0	54.0	50.8	53.1	56.1	57.0	57.6	58.0	59.0	59.9	60.4	61.2	61.9	61.8	62.0	62.4	63.0	N/A	64.0	65.0
Delaware	62.0	61.4	60.2	61.0	55.3	58.7	59.8	60.7	60.7	60.3	60.5	60.5	60.2	60.0	59.0	60.0	59.8	59.7	59.4	58.2	59.1

Note: U.S. data is not yet available for 2013.  
Note: This Federal performance measure is based on the ratio of Current Child Support Collected / Current Child Support Due.  
Source: Office of Child Support Enforcement – 157 Report: Child Support Enforcement Annual Report to Congress

Table 106:  
**Single-Parent Households by Census Tract**  
Number and Percentage of Single-Parent Householder Families with No Spouse Present (SHF)  
by Census Tract, Delaware, 5-Year Estimates, 2010–2014

Census Tract	Total # Families	Male SHF #	Female SHF #	Total SHF #	Male SHF %	Female SHF %	Total SHF %	Census Tract	Total # Families	Male SHF #	Female SHF #	Total SHF #	Male SHF %	Female SHF %	Total SHF %
New Castle County								111	719	20	105	125	15%	3%	17%
2	1,501	152	496	648	33%	10%	43%	112.01	490	16	18	34	4%	3%	7%
3	743	78	380	458	51%	10%	62%	112.02	1,194	61	149	210	12%	5%	18%
4	711	59	265	324	37%	8%	46%	112.03	1,253	106	150	256	12%	8%	20%
5	632	93	280	373	44%	15%	59%	112.04	830	23	90	113	11%	3%	14%
6.01	705	111	434	545	62%	16%	77%	112.05	595	28	66	94	11%	5%	16%
6.02	707	94	320	414	45%	13%	59%	112.06	1,233	19	113	132	9%	2%	11%
9	435	97	200	297	46%	22%	68%	113	632	12	63	75	10%	2%	12%
11	444	52	42	94	9%	12%	21%	114	957	36	25	61	3%	4%	6%
12	250	0	69	69	28%	0%	28%	115	837	27	136	163	16%	3%	19%
13	967	87	145	232	15%	9%	24%	116	930	64	118	182	13%	7%	20%
14	452	36	143	179	32%	8%	40%	117	1,283	27	41	68	3%	2%	5%
15	204	4	105	109	51%	2%	53%	118	1,066	57	98	155	9%	5%	15%
16	513	72	261	333	51%	14%	65%	119	986	47	35	82	4%	5%	8%
19.02	430	52	220	272	51%	12%	63%	120	1,162	79	301	380	26%	7%	33%
21	434	26	308	334	71%	6%	77%	121	754	67	217	284	29%	9%	38%
22	571	117	254	371	44%	20%	65%	122	1,212	104	216	320	18%	9%	26%
23	864	81	380	461	44%	9%	53%	123	548	72	164	236	30%	13%	43%
24	1,000	52	384	436	38%	5%	44%	124	1,027	78	362	440	35%	8%	43%
25	716	149	233	382	33%	21%	53%	125	1,326	131	323	454	24%	10%	34%
26	977	109	588	697	60%	11%	71%	126	613	71	94	165	15%	12%	27%
27	531	78	238	316	45%	15%	60%	127	915	66	230	296	25%	7%	32%
28	282	52	135	187	48%	18%	66%	129	1,039	80	394	474	38%	8%	46%
29	724	72	588	660	81%	10%	91%	130	468	21	108	129	23%	4%	28%
30.02	418	40	306	346	73%	10%	83%	131	544	44	96	140	18%	8%	26%
101.01	998	67	201	268	20%	7%	27%	132	729	82	141	223	19%	11%	31%
101.04	807	101	282	383	35%	13%	47%	133	546	6	65	71	12%	1%	13%
102	493	52	54	106	11%	11%	22%	134	658	17	159	176	24%	3%	27%
103	823	118	180	298	22%	14%	36%	135.01	1,729	59	175	234	10%	3%	14%
104	1,195	60	146	206	12%	5%	17%	135.03	2,156	255	205	460	10%	12%	21%
105.02	1,351	132	212	344	16%	10%	25%	135.05	960	31	28	59	3%	3%	6%
107.02	1,282	225	441	666	34%	18%	52%	135.06	1,426	47	62	109	4%	3%	8%
108	1,308	45	188	233	14%	3%	18%	136.04	1,099	100	199	299	18%	9%	27%
109	696	0	84	84	12%	0%	12%	136.07	1,260	59	200	259	16%	5%	21%
110	916	33	92	125	10%	4%	14%	136.08	525	24	79	103	15%	5%	20%

Source: American Community Survey

continued next page

Table 106, continued (page 2 of 3):  
Number and Percentage of Single-Parent Householder Families with No Spouse Present (SHF)  
by Census Tract, Delaware, 5-Year Estimates, 2010–2014

Census Tract	Total # Families	Male SHF #	Female SHF #	Total SHF #	Male SHF %	Female SHF %	Total SHF %	Census Tract	Total # Families	Male SHF #	Female SHF #	Total SHF #	Male SHF %	Female SHF %	Total SHF %
136.10	1,554	24	106	130	7%	2%	8%	151	881	63	99	162	11%	7%	18%
136.11	1,350	49	217	266	16%	4%	20%	152	1,383	134	340	474	25%	10%	34%
136.12	1,716	31	58	89	3%	2%	5%	154	717	91	358	449	50%	13%	63%
136.13	1,585	159	237	396	15%	10%	25%	155.02	617	132	270	402	44%	21%	65%
136.14	761	18	317	335	42%	2%	44%	156	604	74	177	251	29%	12%	42%
136.15	952	100	162	262	17%	11%	28%	158.02	558	65	145	210	26%	12%	38%
137	975	52	170	222	17%	5%	23%	159	898	44	359	403	40%	5%	45%
138	1,074	28	215	243	20%	3%	23%	160	741	33	265	298	36%	4%	40%
139.01	853	22	229	251	27%	3%	29%	161	469	46	98	144	21%	10%	31%
139.03	1,168	51	241	292	21%	4%	25%	162	608	82	142	224	23%	13%	37%
139.04	2,107	181	387	568	18%	9%	27%	163.01	1,510	161	346	507	23%	11%	34%
140	1,251	99	355	454	28%	8%	36%	163.02	1,809	108	253	361	14%	6%	20%
141	1,144	164	295	459	26%	14%	40%	163.05	1,941	290	267	557	14%	15%	29%
142	539	31	95	126	18%	6%	23%	164.01	1,557	89	230	319	15%	6%	20%
143	1,131	55	169	224	15%	5%	20%	164.04	835	71	146	217	17%	9%	26%
144.02	662	15	132	147	20%	2%	22%	166.01	3,190	254	515	769	16%	8%	24%
144.03	886	60	136	196	15%	7%	22%	166.021,96446	210	256	11%	2%	13%		
144.04	909	48	122	170	13%	5%	19%	166.04	3,068	191	722	913	24%	6%	30%
145.01	69	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	166.08	1,223	8	93	101	8%	1%	8%
145.02	114	7	28	35	25%	6%	31%	168.01	1,492	137	176	313	12%	9%	21%
147.02	463	40	86	126	19%	9%	27%	168.04	1,953	37	200	237	10%	2%	12%
147.03	1,116	99	218	317	20%	9%	28%	169.01	603	52	47	99	8%	9%	16%
147.05	1,292	64	328	392	25%	5%	30%	169.04	330	17	11	28	3%	5%	8%
147.06	681	32	262	294	38%	5%	43%	Kent County							
148.03	978	20	175	195	18%	2%	20%	401	1,929	225	355	580	18%	12%	30%
148.05	2,946	116	313	429	11%	4%	15%	402.01	1,383	94	438	532	32%	7%	38%
148.07	2,052	64	368	432	18%	3%	21%	402.02	3,551	90	711	801	20%	3%	23%
148.08	1,677	136	349	485	21%	8%	29%	402.03	1,467	164	226	390	15%	11%	27%
148.09	1,950	169	217	386	11%	9%	20%	405.01	1,227	92	319	411	26%	7%	33%
148.10	1,870	88	198	286	11%	5%	15%	405.02	589	8	257	265	44%	1%	45%
149.03	1,833	219	563	782	31%	12%	43%	407	1,202	54	339	393	28%	4%	33%
149.04	1,243	70	114	184	9%	6%	15%	409	374	12	107	119	29%	3%	32%
149.06	1,262	74	461	535	37%	6%	42%	410	1,422	96	575	671	40%	7%	47%
149.07	1,227	210	440	650	36%	17%	53%	411	1,005	0	119	119	12%	0%	12%
149.08	615	69	371	440	60%	11%	72%	412	1,071	53	359	412	34%	5%	38%
149.09	1,580	94	678	772	43%	6%	49%	413	489	52	279	331	57%	11%	68%
150	1,515	165	342	507	23%	11%	33%	414	592	93	186	279	31%	16%	47%

Source: American Community Survey

continued next page



Table 106, continued (page 3 of 3):  
Number and Percentage of Single-Parent Householder Families with No Spouse Present (SHF)  
by Census Tract, Delaware, 5-Year Estimates, 2010–2014

Census Tract	Total # Families	Male SHF #	Female SHF #	Total SHF #	Male SHF %	Female SHF %	Total SHF %	Census Tract	Total # Families	Male SHF #	Female SHF #	Total SHF #	Male SHF %	Female SHF %	Total SHF %
415	913	98	122	220	13%	11%	24%	506.02	1,482	156	521	677	35%	11%	46%
416	552	29	124	153	22%	5%	28%	507.01	1,014	61	203	264	20%	6%	26%
417.01	1,557	97	183	280	12%	6%	18%	507.03	607	63	119	182	20%	10%	30%
417.02	1,247	43	120	163	10%	3%	13%	507.04	1,053	62	236	298	22%	6%	28%
418.01	2,489	130	546	676	22%	5%	27%	507.05	1,316	54	365	419	28%	4%	32%
418.02	1,327	75	196	271	15%	6%	20%	507.06	418	40	47	87	11%	10%	21%
419	1,258	82	179	261	14%	7%	21%	508.01	806	88	177	265	22%	11%	33%
420	784	62	163	225	21%	8%	29%	508.02	1,280	42	213	255	17%	3%	20%
421	1,034	42	170	212	16%	4%	21%	508.03	1,980	67	98	165	5%	3%	8%
422.01	2,581	239	541	780	21%	9%	30%	509.01	661	0	128	128	19%	0%	19%
422.02	2,571	249	443	692	17%	10%	27%	509.02	1,270	18	169	187	13%	1%	15%
425	796	70	186	256	23%	9%	32%	510.03	1,271	125	151	276	12%	10%	22%
428	1,879	124	383	507	20%	7%	27%	510.04	1,058	75	168	243	16%	7%	23%
429	1,212	56	239	295	20%	5%	24%	510.05	1,338	66	130	196	10%	5%	15%
430	1,353	79	408	487	30%	6%	36%	510.06	824	25	118	143	14%	3%	17%
431	725	83	106	189	15%	11%	26%	510.07	1,259	143	121	264	10%	11%	21%
432.02	929	89	178	267	19%	10%	29%	511.01	190	20	13	33	7%	11%	17%
433	795	55	185	240	23%	7%	30%	511.02	280	32	33	65	12%	11%	23%
434	1,134	46	245	291	22%	4%	26%	511.03	241	11	10	21	4%	5%	9%
Sussex County								512.0	429	23	68	91	16%	5%	21%
501.01	932	69	133	202	14%	7%	22%	512.02	218	0	3	3	1%	0%	1%
501.03	1,214	23	124	147	10%	2%	12%	512.03	204	0	11	11	5%	0%	5%
501.04	1,081	33	198	231	18%	3%	21%	512.04	192	3	7	10	4%	2%	5%
501.05	1,471	225	332	557	23%	15%	38%	512.05	250	8	46	54	18%	3%	22%
502	910	127	299	426	33%	14%	47%	513.01	1,672	57	221	278	13%	3%	17%
503.01	1,891	106	455	561	24%	6%	30%	513.02	881	85	80	165	9%	10%	19%
503.02	1,352	59	338	397	25%	4%	29%	513.03	1,491	110	250	360	17%	7%	24%
504.01	1,062	40	258	298	24%	4%	28%	513.05	817	29	48	77	6%	4%	9%
504.03	899	125	215	340	24%	14%	38%	513.06	810	30	45	75	6%	4%	9%
504.05	899	60	197	257	22%	7%	29%	514	1,092	120	257	377	24%	11%	35%
504.06	1,036	36	410	446	40%	3%	43%	515	1,459	187	332	519	23%	13%	36%
504.07	1,309	127	348	475	27%	10%	36%	517.01	1,087	106	108	214	10%	10%	20%
504.08	1,233	155	303	458	25%	13%	37%	517.02	1,384	142	131	273	9%	10%	20%
505.01	961	109	228	337	24%	11%	35%	518.01	1,303	177	213	390	16%	14%	30%
505.03	942	112	175	287	19%	12%	30%	518.02	1,143	89	316	405	28%	8%	35%
505.04	1,240	63	209	272	17%	5%	22%	519	1,083	112	195	307	18%	10%	28%
506.01	1,277	97	198	295	16%	8%	23%								

Source: American Community Survey

Table 107:  
**Home Ownership**  
Percentage of Home Ownership, U.S. and Delaware

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
U.S.	64.0	64.7	65.4	65.7	66.3	66.8	67.4	67.8	67.9	68.3	69.0	68.9	68.8	68.1	67.8	67.4	66.9	66.1	65.4	65.1	64.5
Delaware	70.5	71.7	71.5	69.2	71.0	71.6	72.0	75.4	75.6	77.2	77.3	75.8	76.8	76.8	76.2	76.5	74.7	74.2	73.4	74.1	74.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Housing Vacancy Survey

Table 108:  
**Housing Foreclosures**  
Number of Foreclosure Filings by Year, Delaware

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Delaware	1,708	2,121	2,204	2,121	2,174	2,962	3,853	4,478	6,157	6,457	5,112	1,276	2,592	2,877	2200

Source: 2000-2005: The Reinvestment Fund, 2006. Mortgage Foreclosure Filings in Delaware; 2006-2007: Office of the State Bank Commissioner; 2008+: File & Serve Express, compiled by Counties and Delaware State Housing Authority.

Table 109:  
**Homeless Students**  
Number and Percentage of Public School Students Who Are Homeless  
Delaware, School Years

	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15
Number of Homeless Students	1,292	1,599	1,778	2,314	1,946	3,056	3,212	3,280	3,645	3,847
Number of Homeless Students per 100 Students Enrolled	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.9

Note: According to the federal McKinney-Vento Act students are considered to be homeless if they are living with or without their parents in a shelter (e.g. temporary family shelter, domestic violence shelter, runaway shelter), transitional housing, hotel or motel, campground, cars, or on the street. Also included are those children and youth temporarily living with relatives or friends (with or without their parents) because they do not have fixed, regular, safe and adequate residence, and children in foster care.  
Source: Delaware Department of Education

Table 110:

Children in One-Parent Households

Percentage of Children (0-17) in One-Parent Households, U.S. and Delaware, Three-year Averages

	1994-1996	1995-1997	1996-1998	1997-1999	1998-2000	1999-2001	2000-2002	2001-2003	2002-2004	2003-2005	2004-2006	2005-2007	2006-2008	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2013
U.S.	30.1	30.5	30.8	30.7	30.4	29.9	29.7	29.9	30.6	30.9	31.2	31.2	31.6	31.8	32.4	32.9	33.8	34.4	34.0
Delaware	32.7	34.4	38.3	37.0	38.9	37.5	33.7	31.0	31.1	33.6	33.1	32.5	33.4	35.4	35.6	36.6	37.9	39.1	36.8

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

Table 111:

Pre- and Young Teen Birth Rates (10–14 year olds)

Live Birth Rates (births per 1,000) for Females Ages 10–14 by Race  
U.S., Delaware, Counties, and City of Wilmington, Five-year Averages

Area/Race	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2009-2013
U.S.	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
White	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Black	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9
Delaware	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4
White	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Black	5.5	4.5	3.9	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.0
New Castle	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
White	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Black	5.5	4.4	3.9	3.1	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9
Wilmington	6.9	5.9	5.4	4.3	3.8	3.1	2.6	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.4	1.5
White	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.9	4.5	5.1	4.0	4.5	3.1
Black	9.4	7.8	7.0	5.4	4.7	3.7	3.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.1	1.2
Kent	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
White	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Black	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.1	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.3
Sussex	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5
White	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Black	7.9	5.6	4.5	4.4	3.7	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.2

Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics

Table 112:

Teen Birth Rates (15–17 year olds)

Live Birth Rates (births per 1,000) for Females Ages 15–17 by Race  
U.S., Delaware and Counties, Five-year Averages

Area/Race	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2009-2013
U.S.	33.8	32.1	30.3	28.4	26.7	25.1	23.8	22.7	22.2	22.0	21.8	21.5	20.8	19.1	17.9	15.8
Delaware	38.0	35.8	33.8	31.6	29.3	27.5	25.9	24.5	23.3	22.8	22.2	20.8	19.6	18.2	16.2	14.5
New Castle	34.9	33.3	31.8	29.6	28.4	27.0	25.1	23.3	22.4	21.4	20.5	19.1	18.1	17.4	14.9	13.4
Kent	35.4	33.4	31.8	30.3	28.7	27.5	25.0	24.2	21.6	21.1	20.6	19.8	18.8	16.7	16.0	14.3
Sussex	52.9	48.0	43.2	40.1	33.2	29.3	29.6	28.7	28.1	29.4	30.2	27.6	26.1	24.3	21.2	18.4

Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics

Table 113:

Teen Birth Rates (15–19 year olds)

Live Birth Rates (births per 1,000) for Females Ages 15–19 by Race  
U.S., Delaware, Counties, and City of Wilmington, Five-year Averages

Area/Race	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2009-2013
U.S.	54.4	52.6	50.8	49.0	47.2	45.3	43.6	42.2	41.5	41.5	41.4	41.0	40.1	37.1	34.7	32.0
White	47.9	46.7	45.4	44.0	42.7	41.2	39.8	38.6	38.1	38.0	37.9	37.5	36.6	34.5	32.3	29.8
Black	92.2	87.7	84.0	80.5	76.3	71.9	68.4	65.3	63.9	63.6	63.4	62.7	61.2	55.5	52.0	47.8
Delaware	53.2	52.0	50.7	49.6	48.4	47.3	45.7	44.8	44.1	43.3	42.6	41.1	39.1	36.6	33.7	30.5
White	38.8	38.4	37.7	37.2	36.6	36.5	35.7	35.6	35.9	35.5	35.3	34.5	32.8	31.0	29.4	26.4
Black	104.0	98.8	94.9	90.4	86.5	81.6	77.5	73.4	69.9	67.2	65.6	62.9	60.0	56.4	51.3	47.1
New Castle	45.8	44.9	44.1	42.7	43.0	42.4	41.3	40.2	40.0	38.3	37.2	35.9	34.3	32.3	29.9	27.1
White	30.9	30.4	29.9	29.6	30.9	31.5	31.4	31.5	32.2	31.1	30.1	29.3	27.6	26.0	24.4	22.0
Black	104.2	100.9	98.5	91.6	86.7	80.3	74.6	68.3	65.3	61.4	59.7	57.2	55.3	52.5	48.2	43.8
Wilmington	121.8	119.3	118.5	111.2	107.4	103.1	98.5	92.4	91.3	86.6	85.5	82.8	78.2	74.1	70.0	64.0
White	94.5	93.9	100.6	98.9	105.4	108.2	110.2	109.8	107.6	101.8	98.7	95.6	87.2	88.4	84.3	84.6
Black	145.4	141.4	138.2	129.0	122.0	115.3	108.2	99.9	97.9	92.6	92.0	89.2	85.0	79.7	74.5	65.8
Kent	58.0	56.7	55.2	54.7	52.4	51.6	48.7	47.7	45.2	44.9	43.6	42.1	39.6	37.4	34.4	31.1
White	50.8	50.5	50.6	49.8	46.2	44.5	40.3	38.2	35.8	36.3	35.2	34.5	32.4	31.3	28.2	24.9
Black	74.0	70.2	66.4	67.5	69.8	73.1	75.3	77.0	74.8	71.7	69.7	65.6	63.5	58.2	54.8	50.8
Sussex	80.7	77.8	73.8	72.0	64.8	60.7	58.0	57.3	56.4	58.5	60.0	58.6	55.5	51.1	46.0	41.5
White	62.3	61.4	58.4	55.7	48.5	45.8	45.1	45.3	46.9	48.0	51.3	50.3	49.2	46.1	45.3	40.6
Black	146.7	134.0	124.5	119.6	108.3	97.6	91.5	90.3	83.7	87.6	87.3	86.5	78.3	73.8	62.4	58.5

Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics



Table 114:

Births to Single Teens																
Percentage of Births to Females Under 20 Years of Age Who Are Single																
By Race/Hispanic Origin* of Mother																
U.S., Delaware, Counties, and City of Wilmington, Five-year Averages																
Area/Race Hisp. Org.	1994- 1998	1995- 1999	1996- 2000	1997- 2001	1998- 2002	1999- 2003	2000- 2004	2001- 2005	2002- 2006	2003- 2007	2004- 2008	2005- 2009	2006- 2010	2007- 2011	2008- 2012	2009- 2013
U.S.	77.0	77.6	78.3	78.9	79.3	79.8	80.5	81.4	82.5	83.6	84.7	85.6	86.4	87.2	87.9	88.3
White	69.7	70.7	71.8	72.6	73.3	74.1	75.1	76.3	77.7	79.1	80.4	81.5	82.6	83.7	84.5	85.1
Black	96.0	96.1	96.2	95.7	95.7	95.8	95.9	96.0	96.2	96.4	96.6	96.8	97.0	97.2	97.3	97.3
Hispanic	70.3	71.0	72.0	72.9	73.3	73.9	74.9	76.2	78.0	79.7	81.2	82.6	83.9	85.1	86.0	86.7
Delaware	89.3	89.3	89.5	89.6	89.6	90.0	90.1	90.8	91.4	92.1	92.8	93.2	93.3	93.7	93.9	94.0
White	81.7	81.9	82.5	83.1	83.3	84.3	84.8	86.1	87.3	88.2	89.3	90.1	90.3	90.8	91.2	91.4
Black	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.7	97.6	97.6	97.4	97.3	97.2	97.6	97.9	97.9	97.8	98.0	97.8	97.8
Hispanic	81.0	80.9	80.3	80.2	80.2	80.7	81.1	83.5	85.3	86.4	88.4	89.4	89.0	89.4	89.5	89.2
New Castle	92.6	92.5	92.5	92.4	92.0	92.3	92.0	92.4	93.0	93.5	94.3	94.9	95.1	95.3	95.4	94.9
White	86.6	86.6	86.6	86.8	86.5	87.1	86.6	87.5	88.5	89.3	90.4	91.5	92.1	92.6	93.1	92.5
Black	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.4	98.3	98.2	98.4	98.3	98.2	98.4	98.6	98.9	98.9	98.8	98.4	98.1
Hispanic	81.3	80.5	79.0	78.1	78.6	79.9	79.3	81.3	83.4	84.3	86.8	88.7	89.5	90.7	91.4	90.6
Wilmington	97.1	96.8	96.6	96.5	96.2	96.0	95.8	96.0	96.4	97.0	97.6	98.1	97.9	97.9	97.7	97.5
White	88.8	87.1	86.4	87.5	86.1	85.4	85.9	87.4	87.9	89.9	92.2	93.4	93.6	94.8	93.4	93.7
Black	99.0	99.0	99.0	98.7	98.9	99.0	98.9	98.9	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.0	98.8	98.9	98.9
Hispanic	86.0	84.6	83.2	82.9	81.9	81.8	82.2	84.5	86.0	88.1	91.5	93.6	94.4	95.1	93.8	93.2
Kent	81.1	81.6	82.6	83.8	84.1	84.0	84.8	85.8	86.1	87.3	88.6	89.0	89.1	90.0	90.3	91.4
White	70.8	71.4	73.4	75.5	76.0	76.7	78.1	79.8	81.1	82.8	84.2	84.9	85.0	85.4	85.8	87.3
Black	95.9	96.0	96.4	96.2	96.0	95.4	94.7	94.0	93.2	93.7	94.4	94.8	94.9	96.0	95.9	96.5
Hispanic	76.8	79.1	76.2	81.3	76.9	71.6	70.8	76.6	77.3	80.8	84.4	85.7	82.6	81.3	79.4	81.2
Sussex	87.8	87.9	88.1	87.9	88.1	89.3	90.1	91.6	92.0	92.8	93.0	93.0	92.6	93.3	93.2	93.8
White	80.1	80.7	81.7	81.9	82.5	84.9	86.4	88.4	89.4	90.3	90.9	91.1	90.7	91.3	91.4	91.9
Black	97.4	97.6	97.2	97.0	97.0	97.1	97.1	97.9	97.7	98.2	98.2	97.8	97.8	98.1	97.7	98.1
Hispanic	82.4	83.1	85.9	85.7	86.0	86.1	89.6	91.3	92.7	92.8	92.8	92.2	90.3	89.9	89.4	89.6

\* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race  
Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics

Table 115:

Births to Single Mothers by Age												
Percentage of Live Births to Single Mothers by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin												
U.S., Delaware, Counties, and Wilmington; Five-year Averages												
Area Age	All Races			White			Black			Hispanic*		
	04-08	08-12	09-13	04-08	08-12	09-13	04-08	08-12	09-13	04-08	08-12	09-13
U.S.	38.3	40.8	40.8	33.2	35.9	35.9	70.3	71.9	71.8	49.7	53.2	53.3
<20	84.7	87.9	88.3	80.4	84.5	85.1	96.6	97.3	97.3	81.2	86.0	86.7
20-24	57.9	62.9	63.8	51.6	56.6	57.5	83.6	86.6	87.1	59.5	65.0	65.8
25-29	30.8	34.1	34.6	26.0	29.2	29.7	63.0	66.1	66.7	42.5	46.9	47.4
30+	17.8	20.7	21.2	15.1	18.0	18.5	43.6	46.8	47.3	31.7	35.6	36.1
Delaware	45.4	47.7	47.6	37.3	40.5	40.4	71.5	72.1	71.8	62.3	64.6	64.1
<20	92.8	93.9	94.0	89.3	91.2	91.4	97.9	97.8	97.8	88.4	89.5	89.2
20-24	70.6	74.5	75.0	63.2	67.5	67.9	86.8	89.2	89.3	70.6	75.1	75.4
25-29	38.0	42.7	43.6	31.1	36.1	37.1	65.2	69.3	69.5	56.3	60.4	60.4
30+	19.8	24.0	24.8	15.4	19.8	20.5	41.4	44.1	45.0	42.6	47.5	47.7
Kent	43.6	45.1	45.0	34.4	35.7	35.7	68.2	69.4	68.9	54.4	54.8	54.8
<20	88.6	90.3	94.9	84.2	85.8	87.3	94.4	95.9	96.5	84.4	79.4	81.2
20-24	60.1	64.2	64.9	50.1	54.5	55.2	81.0	83.5	83.9	61.0	67.3	67.1
25-29	2.5	36.9	37.0	24.3	27.4	28.2	58.5	64.8	63.4	44.2	45.5	46.9
30+	19.6	22.9	23.8	15.3	18.0	18.5	36.9	41.0	42.5	35.8	37.2	35.5
New Castle	42.6	45.7	45.8	33.9	37.8	37.9	70.7	71.2	71.0	57.4	62.7	62.6
<20	94.3	95.4	94.9	90.4	93.1	92.5	98.9	98.4	98.1	86.8	91.4	90.6
20-24	74.2	78.5	79.1	67.4	72.4	72.9	88.6	90.6	90.7	67.7	75.2	77.5
25-29	37.3	42.6	43.7	29.9	36.1	37.4	66.5	69.1	69.6	49.8	56.8	57.1
30+	18.0	22.3	23.1	13.0	17.3	18.1	41.4	44.3	45.3	36.6	43.0	42.4
Wilmington	71.0	70.1	69.3	48.1	48.1	47.1	85.5	84.7	84.7	68.8	72.0	71.5
<20	97.6	97.7	97.5	92.2	93.4	93.7	99.3	98.9	98.9	91.5	93.8	93.2
20-24	88.3	90.5	90.8	75.6	80.0	80.5	93.6	94.8	88.3	74.2	82.2	83.1
25-29	63.5	67.9	69.7	44.7	50.4	52.2	78.1	81.5	82.7	61.0	64.5	67.3
30+	40.5	40.9	40.2	21.2	21.8	20.4	64.2	63.3	64.4	48.0	49.7	46.2
Balance of NC County	36.7	40.8	41.2	32.3	36.6	36.8	61.5	64.3	64.4	54.2	60.4	60.4
<20	92.6	94.4	93.8	90.1	93.0	92.3	98.4	98.0	97.3	85.0	90.6	89.8
20-24	69.7	75.1	76.0	66.3	71.4	72.0	84.6	88.1	88.3	65.6	73.2	75.9
25-29	32.6	38.0	39.1	28.3	34.6	35.8	60.4	63.1	63.5	46.9	54.9	54.5
30+	15.1	19.7	20.7	12.3	16.9	17.8	33.4	37.9	39.0	34.4	41.9	41.8
Sussex	55.3	56.1	55.8	48.7	50.8	50.4	79.3	80.2	79.6	73.6	70.7	69.7
<20	93.0	93.2	93.8	90.9	91.4	91.9	98.2	97.7	98.1	92.8	89.4	89.6
20-24	72.5	75.9	76.0	67.0	70.8	70.9	87.2	91.4	91.5	78.2	77.7	75.8
25-29	45.2	48.8	50.0	0.0	43.8	44.5	8.3	77.3	78.8	70.9	70.4	69.6
30+	28.0	31.7	32.2	24.7	29.4	30.1	49.0	48.5	47.7	57.7	57.4	58.9

\* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.  
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics

Table 116:  
**Births to Single Mothers by Race/Hispanic Origin**  
Percentage of Live Births to Single Mothers by Race/Hispanic Origin\*  
U.S., Delaware, Counties, and Wilmington; Five-year Averages

Area/Race- Hispanic Origin	1994- 1998	1995- 1999	1996- 2000	1997- 2001	1998- 2002	1999- 2003	2000- 2004	2001- 2005	2002- 2006	2003- 2007	2004- 2008	2005- 2009	2006- 2010	2007- 2011	2008- 2012	2009- 2013
U.S.	32.5	32.6	32.8	33.0	33.3	33.7	34.2	35.0	36.0	37.1	38.3	39.4	40.1	40.6	40.8	40.8
White	25.7	26.0	26.4	26.8	27.3	27.9	28.6	29.6	30.7	32.0	33.2	34.3	35.1	35.6	35.9	35.9
Black	70.1	69.8	69.5	68.8	68.6	68.5	68.4	68.6	69.0	69.6	70.3	71.0	71.5	71.8	71.9	71.8
Hispanic*	41.4	41.3	41.6	42.0	42.5	43.2	44.1	45.2	46.7	48.3	49.7	51.0	52.0	52.7	53.2	53.3
Delaware	35.7	36.5	37.1	38.0	38.9	39.8	40.5	41.8	42.9	44.1	45.4	46.4	47.0	47.6	47.7	47.6
White	24.4	25.4	26.2	27.2	28.5	30.0	31.1	32.9	34.5	35.7	37.3	38.6	39.2	40.1	40.5	40.4
Black	72.7	72.4	72.2	72.0	71.8	71.1	70.7	70.7	70.6	70.9	71.5	71.7	72.0	72.1	72.1	71.8
Hispanic*	50.9	51.1	50.8	51.6	52.9	55.0	56.3	58.5	59.6	61.1	62.3	63.5	63.8	64.8	64.6	64.1
New Castle	33.4	34.2	34.8	35.6	36.7	37.6	38.1	39.2	40.4	41.4	42.6	44.0	44.8	45.4	45.7	45.8
White	21.9	22.7	23.4	24.5	26.0	27.6	28.5	30.0	31.5	32.6	33.9	35.5	36.3	37.2	37.8	37.9
Black	71.9	71.8	71.6	71.1	70.8	70.2	69.6	69.4	69.6	70.1	70.7	71.0	71.3	71.4	71.2	71.0
Hispanic*	47.8	47.5	47.0	48.0	49.5	52.3	52.7	54.3	55.6	56.3	57.4	59.1	60.0	61.4	62.7	62.6
Wilmington	66.9	67.5	67.7	68.1	68.5	69.0	68.9	69.7	69.9	70.3	71.0	71.6	71.1	70.6	70.1	69.3
White	37.6	37.6	38.5	39.6	40.9	42.7	43.6	45.5	46.3	47.3	48.1	49.0	48.3	48.6	48.1	47.1
Black	84.0	84.5	84.6	84.8	85.0	85.3	84.9	85.4	85.3	85.3	85.5	85.7	85.4	84.9	84.7	84.7
Hispanic*	62.4	61.2	60.1	60.1	61.1	63.3	63.5	65.6	67.8	67.8	68.8	70.6	71.0	70.8	72.0	71.5
Kent	35.9	37.3	38.0	38.8	39.2	40.0	40.6	41.5	41.8	42.8	43.6	43.9	44.0	45.0	45.1	45.0
White	25.6	26.8	27.6	28.6	29.0	30.1	30.9	31.9	32.5	33.7	34.4	34.6	34.7	35.7	35.7	35.7
Black	69.7	70.1	70.5	70.1	70.3	69.6	69.2	68.6	68.3	67.8	68.2	68.5	68.2	68.3	69.4	68.9
Hispanic*	46.3	46.7	44.9	42.2	41.3	41.1	44.5	47.8	48.4	51.9	54.4	55.0	55.0	56.5	54.8	54.8
Sussex	43.8	44.1	44.7	45.7	46.6	47.6	48.8	51.0	52.4	53.9	55.3	56.1	56.2	56.6	56.1	55.8
White	32.5	33.6	34.7	35.4	36.7	37.9	39.7	42.7	45.0	46.5	48.7	50.0	50.0	50.7	50.8	50.4
Black	78.1	77.3	76.4	77.6	77.5	76.9	77.7	78.6	78.1	78.3	79.3	79.3	80.5	80.5	80.2	79.6
Hispanic*	59.3	60.5	61.4	63.1	64.7	65.6	67.7	70.3	71.3	73.1	73.6	73.9	72.8	72.8	70.7	69.7

\* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.  
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics

Table 117:  
**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Number of Reports, Number and Rate of Children in Accepted Cases, and  
Number and Rate of Children in Substantiated Cases of Child Abuse/Neglect,  
Delaware, Fiscal Years

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
All Reports	7,069	8,035	7,548	7,273	8,512	9,527	11,222	14,010	16,678	17,333	18,054	19,058
Accepted Cases	5,236	5,797	5,819	5,566	6,122	5,929	6,533	7,358	8,782	7,999	8,222	8,909
Children in Accepted Cases	9,581	10,256	10,294	11,237	11,849	11,251	12,154	13,031	13,217	12,037	11,449	12,022
Rate per 1,000 Children	47.5	50.6	50.5	55.0	57.6	55.1	58.9	62.9	64.3	58.4	55.7	58.5
Substantiated Cases	1,004	1,325	1,319	1,390	1,520	1,429	1,3861	1,651	1,718	1,503	1,147	1,178
Children in Substantiated Cases	1,636	1,876	1,846	2,017	2,109	1,958	1,938	2,303	2,414	1,812	1,555	1,446
Rate per 1,000 Children	8.1	9.3	9.1	9.9	10.2	9.6	9.4	11.1	11.7	8.8	7.6	6.8

Source: Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families

Table 118:  
**Foster Care**  
Children in Out-of-Home Care  
Delaware, Fiscal Years

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Average number of children per month	980	900	811	714	708	754	789	902	934	816	692	684	739	687	694	653
Total number in year	1,516	1,403	1,252	1,214	1,141	1,293	1,347	1,553	1,576	1,372	1,210	1,251	1,298	1,156	995	972
Rate per 1,000 children	7.8	7.2	6.3	6.1	5.7	6.4	6.6	7.6	7.7	6.7	5.9	6.0	6.3	5.6	4.8	4.6

Note: An indication of N/A means data was not available for that group or time period.  
Source: Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families

Table 119:  
**Juveniles in Rehabilitative Facilities**  
Number and Rate of Juvenile Delinquents in Out-of-Home Care per 1,000 Youth 10–17  
Delaware, Fiscal Years

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of youths	361	407	332	298	245	221	217	209	248	186
Rate per 1,000 youths	3.8	4.4	3.6	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.7	1.95

Source: Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families



Table 120:

SNAP Recipients by Zip Code

Number of Cases and Clients by Zip Code who Receive Food Assistance through Delaware’s Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), All through Early November, 2015

Zip Code	Cases	Children	Adults	Total	Clients/case	Zip Code	Cases	Children	Adults	Total	Clients/case
19701	2193	2095	2681	4,776	2.2	19934	983	777	1220	1,997	2.0
19702	4120	4583	4959	9,542	2.3	19936	77	83	99	182	2.4
19703	1769	1622	2130	3,752	2.1	19938	705	590	874	1,464	2.1
19706	395	248	452	700	1.8	19939	496	451	637	1,088	2.2
19707	210	163	261	424	2.0	19940	650	585	835	1,420	2.2
19708	3	2	4	6	2.0	19941	430	349	532	881	2.0
19709	1717	1744	2114	3,858	2.2	19942	1		1	1	1.0
19710	3	1	3	4	1.3	19943	1355	1091	1708	2,799	2.1
19711	2371	1786	2722	4,508	1.9	19944	14	2	15	17	1.2
19713	2953	2837	3445	6,282	2.1	19945	733	729	844	1,573	2.1
19714	18	14	21	35	1.9	19946	613	573	771	1,344	2.2
19720	7388	6740	8708	15,448	2.1	19947	2457	2705	2320	5,025	2.0
19730	28	16	33	49	1.8	19950	727	648	951	1,599	2.2
19731	18	19	20	39	2.2	19951	128	73	148	221	1.7
19732	1		1	1	1.0	19952	1340	1261	1720	2,981	2.2
19733	34	39	37	76	2.2	19953	429	343	565	908	2.1
19734	588	497	735	1,232	2.1	19954	218	144	271	415	1.9
19735	1	4	2	6	6.0	19955	48	55	64	119	2.5
19736	1		2	2	2.0	19956	2375	2247	2939	5,186	2.2
19761	1		2	2	2.0	19958	1444	843	1728	2,571	1.8
19801	5581	3977	6145	10,122	1.8	19960	995	996	1186	2,182	2.2
19802	6267	4940	7128	12,068	1.9	19961	3	2	3	5	1.7
19803	381	283	477	760	2.0	19962	1137	1032	1436	2,468	2.2
19804	1825	1636	2026	3,662	2.0	19963	2506	2248	2849	5,097	2.0
19805	7968	7639	8973	16,612	2.1	19964	148	153	189	342	2.3
19806	536	177	593	770	1.4	19966	3021	2489	3667	6,156	2.0
19807	47	41	54	95	2.0	19967	35	34	52	86	2.5
19808	2116	1893	2372	4,265	2.0	19968	898	661	1079	1,740	1.9
19809	1219	1182	1453	2,635	2.2	19969	8	5	9	14	1.8
19810	784	597	982	1,579	2.0	19970	364	255	426	681	1.9
19850	5	2	5	7	1.4	19971	764	507	886	1,393	1.8
19899	30	9	33	42	1.4	19973	3592	3315	4249	7,564	2.1
19901	5461	4568	6451	11,019	2.0	19975	591	527	684	1,211	2.0
19902	1	4	2	6	6.0	19977	2112	1845	2642	4,487	2.1
19903	34	12	33	45	1.3	19979	66	54	87	141	2.1
19904	4011	3402	4745	8,147	2.0	19980	23	19	26	45	2.0
19930	44	27	56	83	1.9						
19931	13	9	16	25	1.9						
19933	1421	1394	1635	3,029	2.1						
						Total	93,042	81,893	109,223	191,116	2.1

Source: Delaware Health and Social Service



Table 121:

Snapshot of SNAP Recipients by Zip Code

Number of Cases and Clients by Zip Code who Receive Food Assistance through Delaware’s Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Snapshot November 5, 2015

Zip Code	Cases	Children	Adults	Total	Clients/case	Zip Code	Cases	Children	Adults	Total	Clients/case
19701	1607	1592	1914	3,506	2.2	19938	514	452	612	1,064	2.1
19702	3161	3806	3727	7,533	2.4	19939	376	345	472	817	2.2
19703	1290	1227	1516	2,743	2.1	19940	491	482	616	1,098	2.2
19706	261	183	301	484	1.9	19941	317	277	381	658	2.1
19707	152	108	183	291	1.9	19942	1		1	1	1.0
19708	3	2	4	6	2.0	19943	1024	887	1258	2,145	2.1
19709	1259	1341	1483	2,824	2.2	19944	10	2	10	12	1.2
19711	1725	1441	1929	3,370	2.0	19945	553	604	601	1,205	2.2
19713	2285	2330	2573	4,903	2.1	19946	460	453	553	1,006	2.2
19714	11	12	14	26	2.4	19947	1807	2191	1625	3,816	2.1
19717	1		1	1	1.0	19950	554	512	700	1,212	2.2
19720	5329	5256	6119	11,375	2.1	19951	92	58	103	161	1.8
19730	21	9	23	32	1.5	19952	1017	1013	1275	2,288	2.2
19731	12	14	14	28	2.3	19953	317	262	411	673	2.1
19732	1		1	1	1.0	19954	166	112	199	311	1.9
19733	18	19	19	38	2.1	19955	35	38	45	83	2.4
19734	415	358	501	859	2.1	19956	1799	1819	2153	3,972	2.2
19735	1	4	2	6	6.0	19958	1073	642	1246	1,888	1.8
19736	1		2	2	2.0	19960	754	810	856	1,666	2.2
19801	4342	3407	4714	8,121	1.9	19961	3	2	3	5	1.7
19802	4840	4101	5390	9,491	2.0	19962	861	831	1056	1,887	2.2
19803	269	204	327	531	2.0	19963	1902	1831	2052	3,883	2.0
19804	1416	1342	1512	2,854	2.0	19964	113	136	147	283	2.5
19805	6190	6487	6758	13,245	2.1	19966	2289	2027	2684	4,711	2.1
19806	390	134	427	561	1.4	19967	26	27	36	63	2.4
19807	38	36	43	79	2.1	19968	693	536	809	1,345	1.9
19808	1611	1526	1742	3,268	2.0	19969	4	4	4	8	2.0
19809	905	923	1066	1,989	2.2	19970	261	207	299	506	1.9
19810	546	463	665	1,128	2.1	19971	540	389	606	995	1.8
19850	5	2	5	7	1.4	19973	2702	2670	3095	5,765	2.1
19899	19	5	24	29	1.5	19975	452	423	505	928	2.1
19901	3969	3697	4574	8,271	2.1	19977	1510	1354	1812	3,166	2.1
19903	24	11	23	34	1.4	19979	45	36	58	94	2.1
19904	2906	2689	3383	6,072	2.1	19980	19	16	22	38	2.0
19930	29	14	33	47	1.6						
19931	12	9	14	23	1.9	Total	69,730	66,010	79,501	145,511	2.1
19933	1124	1147	1234	2,381	2.1						
19934	707	596	869	1,465	2.1						
19936	55	67	67	134	2.4						

Source: Delaware Health and Social Service



Table 122: **TANF Program Recipients by Zip Code**  
Number of Cases and Clients by Zip Code who Receive Cash Assistance through Delaware’s Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Program, All through Early November, 2015

Zip Code	Cases	Children	Adults	Total	Clients/case	Zip Code	Cases	Children	Adults	Total	Clients/case
19701	158	243	73	316	2.0	19939	36	53	19	72	2.0
19702	357	602	180	782	2.2	19940	37	63	23	86	2.3
19703	129	206	82	288	2.2	19941	36	66	16	82	2.3
19706	19	29	6	35	1.8	19943	121	211	59	270	2.2
19707	11	17	6	23	2.1	19944	1	1		1	1.0
19709	132	232	61	293	2.2	19945	42	72	12	84	2.0
19711	153	252	88	340	2.2	19946	45	75	22	97	2.2
19713	167	305	98	403	2.4	19947	172	362	62	424	2.5
19720	550	913	278	1,191	2.2	19950	43	66	19	85	2.0
19730	1	1		1	1.0	19951	3	7		7	2.3
19731	4	6	2	8	2.0	19952	103	207	66	273	2.7
19733	2	6	2	8	4.0	19953	26	45	12	57	2.2
19734	37	65	14	79	2.1	19954	20	34	10	44	2.2
19801	495	891	348	1,239	2.5	19955	8	21	5	26	3.3
19802	658	1166	414	1,580	2.4	19956	202	363	115	478	2.4
19803	23	32	12	44	1.9	19958	53	95	22	117	2.2
19804	124	208	61	269	2.2	19960	68	133	28	161	2.4
19805	754	1379	440	1,819	2.4	19962	119	205	67	272	2.3
19806	18	30	13	43	2.4	19963	185	347	89	436	2.4
19807	3	11	3	14	4.7	19964	19	37	12	49	2.6
19808	116	192	55	247	2.1	19966	190	315	100	415	2.2
19809	113	207	58	265	2.3	19967	1	2	2	4	4.0
19810	45	68	19	87	1.9	19968	54	84	26	110	2.0
19899	1	2	1	3	3.0	19970	9	14	5	19	2.1
19901	397	778	240	1,018	2.6	19971	27	43	12	55	2.0
19903	1	2		2	2.0	19973	288	539	137	676	2.3
19904	327	572	195	767	2.3	19975	30	58	13	71	2.4
19931	1	1	1	2	2.0	19977	163	271	76	347	2.1
19933	113	199	54	253	2.2	19979	3	6	2	8	2.7
19934	75	120	32	152	2.0	19980	4	5	1	6	1.5
19936	6	17	2	19	3.2						
19938	69	106	30	136	2.0	Total	7,167	12,658	3,900	16,558	2.3

Delaware’s Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program offers time limited cash assistance to families with work and personal responsibility requirements.  
Source: Delaware Health and Social Service

Table 123: **Snapshot of TANF Program Recipients by Zip Code**  
Number of Cases and Clients by Zip Code who Receive Cash Assistance through Delaware’s Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Program, Snapshot: November 14, 2015

Zip Code	Cases	Children	Adults	Total	Clients/case	Zip Code	Cases	Children	Adults	Total	Clients/case
19701	116	176	39	215	1.9	19941	23	40	6	46	2.0
19702	246	417	100	517	2.1	19943	83	133	30	163	2.0
19703	88	138	48	186	2.1	19945	29	50	2	52	1.8
19706	11	18	1	19	1.7	19946	26	37	6	43	1.7
19707	9	12	4	16	1.8	19947	112	231	28	259	2.3
19709	95	153	35	188	2.0	19950	34	53	12	65	1.9
19711	101	168	49	217	2.1	19951	3	4		4	1.3
19713	115	207	55	262	2.3	19952	75	153	34	187	2.5
19720	357	583	142	725	2.0	19953	16	22	2	24	1.5
19731	2	3	1	4	2.0	19954	12	19	3	22	1.8
19733	1	4	1	5	5.0	19955	7	16	4	20	2.9
19734	30	50	10	60	2.0	19956	131	220	49	269	2.1
19801	268	463	150	613	2.3	19958	35	67	11	78	2.2
19802	397	653	191	844	2.1	19960	45	83	10	93	2.1
19803	15	21	7	28	1.9	19962	87	140	42	182	2.1
19804	77	130	29	159	2.1	19963	114	223	33	256	2.2
19805	477	858	206	1,064	2.2	19964	12	23	7	30	2.5
19806	12	17	8	25	2.1	19966	121	192	47	239	2.0
19807	1	2		2	2.0	19967	1	2	1	3	3.0
19808	89	152	35	187	2.1	19968	36	56	13	69	1.9
19809	66	108	20	128	1.9	19970	6	10	2	12	2.0
19810	26	36	8	44	1.7	19971	19	24	9	33	1.7
19901	237	429	101	530	2.2	19973	173	320	51	371	2.1
19903	1	2		2	2.0	19975	22	46	6	52	2.4
19904	192	327	81	408	2.1	19977	117	201	38	239	2.0
19931	1	1	1	2	2.0	19979	1	1		1	1.0
19933	75	130	24	154	2.1	19980	4	4	1	5	1.3
19934	59	91	15	106	1.8						
19936	3	8	1	9	3.0	Total	5,020	8,618	2,206	10,824	2.2
19938	44	64	13	77	1.8						
19939	21	32	6	38	1.8						
19940	27	44	17	61	2.3						

Delaware’s Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program offers time limited cash assistance to families with work and personal responsibility requirements.  
Source: Delaware Health and Social Service



Table 124:

Juvenile Crime Arrests

Number of Statewide Juvenile Arrests, National Incident Based Crime (NIBRS) and Rate per 1,000 Juveniles, Delaware														
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Juvenile Violent Crimes Arrest Rate	10.6	11.0	11.1	11.8	11.6	11.4	10.9	9.9	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.3	7.4	
Criminal Homicide	3	0	3	5	5	3	4	3	4	2	1	0	4	
Kidnapping / Abduction	16	29	17	21	22	27	16	18	14	10	13	15	11	
Sex Offenses, Forcible**	42	47	40	89*	84	76	67	76	64	53	61	54	42	
Robbery	134	169	120	175	211	224	197	180	109	120	138	114	149	
Assault	1,892	1,941	2,042	2,105	2,046	2,002	1,946	1,766	1,440	1,459	1,366	1,320	1307	
Total Violent Crime Arrests	2,087	2,186	2,222	2,395	2,368	2,332	2,230	2,043	1,631	1,644	1,579	1,503	1513	
Drug and Narcotic Offenses Arrest Rate	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	
Drug and Narcotic Offenses	749	826	760	880	873	842	748	717	629	544	554	533	521	
Serious Property Crimes Arrest Rate	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.2	7.1	7.8	7.9	8.0	6.6	5.8	5.6	4.5	4.7	
Arson	44	32	33	59	65	34	37	31	11	18	20	12	12	
Extortion / Blackmail	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Burglary	288	320	357	314	356	318	306	295	292	158	224	140	199	
Larceny / Theft	988	1,106	1,071	1,028	979	1,189	1,243	1,296	1,026	1,001	874	758	725	
Motor Vehicle Theft	92	99	80	60	50	49	37	44	43	33	32	21	25	
Total Serious Property Crimes	1,413	1,557	1,543	1,463	1,450	1,590	1,623	1,666	1,372	1,210	1,150	932	961	
Other Property and Social Crimes Arrest Rate	4.4	3.9	4.9	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.0	
Counterfeiting / Forgery	22	10	18	16	9	19	8	5	4	10	3	2	4	
Fraud	119	127	107	98	114	117	130	106	64	67	90	55	59	
Embezzlement	23	20	13	28	21	20	13	4	96	3	3	0	1	
Stolen Property	192	169	120	107	130	118	149	83	96	75	53	53	59	
Property Destruction / Vandalism	394	296	342	348	403	399	329	334	244	183	183	179	157	
Sex Offenses	2	5	3	7	2	2	3	1	2	2	0	1	2	
Pornography/ Obscene Material	1	1	1	0	3	2	0	1	5	4	1	0	0	
Gambling Offenses	3	1	4	3	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	
Prostitution	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
Weapons Law Violations***	120	145	155	145	164	137	153	117	119	92	67	80	120	
Total Other Property and Social Crimes	876	774	986	752	848	816	788	673	537	437	402	371	403	
Total Arrests for Group A Offenses****	5,125	5,343	5,289	5,490	5,539	5,580	5,389	5,099	4,169	3,835	3,685	3,339	3399	
Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000 population	26.0	26.8	26.4	27.1	26.3	27.2	26.2	24.6	20.2	18.5	17.9	16.3	16.5	

\*\* In 2005, Sexual Contact statutes (fondling and unlawful sexual contact) were added to forcible sex crimes. Prior to that rape type offenses were the only forcible sex crimes.

\*\*\* Prior to 2010, Weapons Law Violations were listed as Violent Crimes. Rates have been recalculated for past years based on this category change.

This accounts for changes from previous editions of the KIDS COUNT in Delaware Fact Book.

\*\*\*\* Arrest information is only provided for Group A NIBRS crimes which are shown above.

Source: Delaware Statistical Analysis Center/SBI 11/18/2011

Table 125:

School Conduct Report

Offenses required to be reported under Title 14, Delaware Code §4112 and/or DOE Policy, Delaware

	State Totals									
	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15
School Crimes (Title 14, Delaware Code, §4112)	1,349	1,160	1,194	1,291	1,056	1,014	957	584	624	678
Violent Felonies (Title 11, Delaware Code §4201(c))	40	20	73	101	75	92	59	51	78	69
Gun-Free School Offenses (Handgun, Rifle, Shotgun, Starter Gun, Explosives/Incendiary Device)	4	6	9	10	8	6	2	3	7	4
Weapon Offenses Destructive Weapon, Dangerous Weapon, Dangerous Instrument, Pellet Gun, BB Gun, Knife, Razor Blade / Box Cutter, Brass Knuckles, Bat, Club, Martial Arts Throwing Star	242	202	224	273	177	177	199	164	174	182
Drug Offenses (Title 16, Delaware Code)	316	268	288	304	284	306	296	246	242	278
Assault III (Title 11, Delaware Code §611)	221	190	141	141	143	138	100	108	114	132
Unlawful Sexual Contact (Title 11, Delaware Code §767)	21	14	19	12	20	9	19	12	9	13
Offensive Touching Employee Victim (reported as DOE offense starting 2012-13)	373	330	306	327	233	213	183	*	*	*
Terroristic Threatening Employee Victim (reported as DOE offense starting 2012-13)	132	130	134	123	116	73	99	*	*	*
Department of Education (DOE) Offenses	9,216	9,400	9,663	10,790	9,116	9,717	10,291	10,765	9,583	10,432
Pornography: Possession and Production	22	19	18	25	16	4	8	14	13	11
Bomb Threats	16	21	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Mischief (Vandalism)	214	169	236	305	223	219	221	198	154	158
Tampering with Public Records	20	16	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol, Possession and Use	92	94	75	101	71	77	100	116	77	89
Drug Use/Influence**								77	110	147
Felony Theft Offenses (\$1,000 or More)	4	2	11	2	9	1	9	3	7	5
Bullying	474	570	578	577	556	698	662	846	750	660
Offensive Touching of a Student	3,478	3,609	3,127	3,318	2,585	2,853	3,085	3,307	2,853	3,067
Terroristic Threatening of a Student	242	308	294	275	194	258	246	291	265	280
Sexual Harassment (Title 11, Delaware Code § 763)	140	114	131	118	118	78	125	131	101	123
Fighting / Disorderly Conduct	4,427	4,406	5,153	5,424	4,752	4,810	4,957	4,534	4,106	4,340
Inhalants	4	0	1	0	2	7	4	0	2	1
Drug Paraphernalia	82	72	37	47	44	41	51	50	52	74
Tobacco Possession and/or use**				561	504	417	391	353	268	391
Medications (Inappropriate Possession and/or use)**				35	40	25	51	30	28	28
Under 12: Assault III Student Victim**						20	39	25	4	11
Under 12: Assault III Employee Victim**						11	11	4	7	11
< 12: Unlawful Sexual Contact III Student Victim**						5	5	5	2	3
< 12: Unlawful Sexual Contact III Employee Victim**						0	1	0	0	0
Offensive Touching Employee Victim**						151	261	597	617	797
Terroristic Threatening Employee Victim**						42	64	179	167	229
Teen Dating Violence**								5	0	7

\* Reported as "Terroristic Threatening of an Employee/Volunteer" starting 2007-08

\*\* New reporting category starting 2008-09

\*\*\* New reporting category starting 2010-11

Table 126:

Adult Crime Arrest Rates

Adult Arrest Rates per 1,000 Adults 18 and Over, National Incident Based Crime (NIBRS), Delaware

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Arrest Rates	31.1	32.9	33.9	32.7	34.2	35.9	38.2	37.8	35.2	35.7	35.9	36.5	36.3	35.8
Violent Crimes	14.2	14.3	14.1	13.4	13.7	14.3	15.5	14.1	13.3	13.6	13.1	13.1	12.0	11.1
Drug and Narcotic Offenses	5.2	6.1	7.4	7.2	8.5	8.9	9.1	9.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.2	9.5	9.5
Serious Property Crimes	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.1	5.9	7.9	7.1	7.6	8.4	8.5	9.3	9.7	9.4	9.9
Other Property / Social Crimes	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.2	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.2

Source: Delaware Statistical Analysis Center



*It has been said that statistics are faces with the tears wiped away. KIDS COUNT in Delaware has been honored to share the data and the faces, both tears and smiles, of Delaware's children.*



Several national reports are available under “Data Resources” on the left at [www.dekidscount.org](http://www.dekidscount.org) or by going to <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>



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# 2016 Resource Guide

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**Delaware Information Helpline**  
2-1-1

**State of Delaware Web Site**  
[www.delaware.gov](http://www.delaware.gov)

**Volunteer Link**

New Castle County 577-7378  
Kent and Sussex Counties 739-4456  
Statewide 1-800-815-5465

Delaware Department of Education  
302-735-4000  
[www.doe.k12.de.us](http://www.doe.k12.de.us)

Delaware Department of Safety  
and Homeland Security  
302-744-2680

Delaware Department of Labor  
302-761-8000  
[www.delawareworks.com](http://www.delawareworks.com)

Delaware Department of Services for  
Children, Youth and Their Families  
302-633-2500  
[www.state.de.us/kids](http://www.state.de.us/kids)

Delaware Department of Health  
and Social Services  
[www.dhss.delaware.gov](http://www.dhss.delaware.gov)

Delaware State Housing Authority  
302-739-4263 (Dover)  
302-577-5001 (Wilmington)  
[www.destatehousing.com](http://www.destatehousing.com)

Division of Public Health  
302-744-4700

Division of Social Services  
800-372-2022

Division of State Service Centers  
302-255-9675

Drug Free Delaware  
[www.state.de.us/drugfree](http://www.state.de.us/drugfree)

Division of Substance Abuse  
and Mental Health  
302-255-9399

Office of the Governor,  
Dover Office 302-744-4101  
Wilmington Office 302-577-3210  
Statewide 1-800-292-9570

