



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

*Fact Book 2014*







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,

Unleashing the potential of every Delawarean is the most important thing we can do – and that starts at the very beginning. From providing our children with a world-class education and better access to healthcare, to revitalizing our communities and making necessary investments to ensure continued economic growth throughout the State, we know the choices made today will allow future generations to go further than we could ever have dreamed.

We've made great strides. We've increased the number of early childhood providers who offer quality-rated child care programs, helping our youngest citizens get the best start to their education. We're ensuring more students are better prepared for college, and that they have the necessary supports to pursue educational opportunities past high school. Yet, there is still more we can do to ensure they are on a path to realizing their full potential.

For nearly two decades, the KIDS COUNT in Delaware Fact Book has assisted in providing a path forward and brought to light areas for improving outcomes for our children. Nurturing our state's youngest populations – particularly those who are at-risk for poor outcomes – is important and I am grateful for the detailed information KIDS COUNT releases each year on areas of importance to their well-being.

The information in this book will help us make informed decisions that will ensure the youth of Delaware live safe, healthy and productive lives. Doing so will not only fulfill our obligation to our children, but will ensure we keep Delaware moving forward.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Jack Markell".

Governor Jack Markell



## KIDS COUNT IN DELAWARE FAMILIES COUNT IN DELAWARE



*We thank The Annie E. Casey Foundation, the University of 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

Center for Community Research and Service • School of Public Policy and Administration  
College of Arts and Sciences • University of Delaware • Newark, DE 19716-7350  
302-831-4966 • Fax 302-831-4225 • email: kids-count@udel.edu • [www.dekidscount.org](http://www.dekidscount.org)

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The photographs in this book do not necessarily represent the situations described.



# Acknowledgments

## **KIDS COUNT Staff**

### **Janice L. Barlow, MPA**

Director, KIDS COUNT in Delaware  
Center for Community Research  
and Service, University of Delaware

### **Kim Lowman, MA**

Policy Analyst, KIDS COUNT in Delaware  
Center for Community Research  
and Service, University of Delaware

### **Victor Rendon**

Graduate Research Assistant  
Center for Community Research  
and Service, University of Delaware

## **Design**

### **Karen Kaler**

Kaler Design

## **KIDS COUNT Board**

### **Donna Curtis, MPA, Chair**

Consultant

### **Kristin A. Bennett, RN, MSN**

Public Health Nursing Director  
Division of Public Health  
Delaware Health and Social Services

### **Timothy Brandav**

Executive Director  
Child, Inc.

### **Jana Lane-Brown**

Department of Parks and Recreation  
City of Wilmington

### **Bill Carl**

### **Steven A. Dowsen, MD**

Alfred I. duPont Hospital for Children

### **Benjamin Fay**

### **Joyce D. Hawkins, MEd, MS**

Family Service Program Support Manager, The K-5  
Early Intervention Program, Division of Prevention  
and Behavioral Health Services, Department of  
Services for Children, Youth and Their Families

### **Steven S. Martin**

Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies  
University of Delaware

### **Leslie Newman**

Executive Director  
Children & Families First

### **Doris Rizek**

Director, Early Childhood Programs  
Telamon Organization

### **John Taylor**

Senior Vice President, Delaware State  
Chamber of Commerce; Executive Director,  
Delaware Public Policy Institute

### **Kelli Thompson, JD**

Director of Policy Evaluation and Research  
Nemours Health and Prevention Services

### **Joyce Waring, RN, BSN**

### **Randy Williams**

Executive Director,  
Children's Advocacy Center of Delaware

## **KIDS COUNT**

## **Board Members Emeritus**

### **Prue Albright, RN, MSN**

### **Gwendoline B. Angalet, PhD**

Nemours Health and Prevention Services

### **Tyrone Jones**

Astra Zeneca

### **Sam Lathem**

AFL-CIO

### **Marc Richman, PhD**

Acting TASC Director  
Department of Health and Social Services

### **Helen C. Riley**

Executive Director,  
St. Michael's School and Nursery

### **Sandra Peck, LCSW**

Social Work Supervisor,  
Christiana Care Christiana Care

### **Nancy Wilson, PhD**

## **KIDS COUNT Data Committee**

### **Theodore W. Jarrell, PhD, Chair**

Delaware Department of Education

### **Kaitlin Bargreen**

Human and Development and Family Studies  
University of Delaware

### **Laurie Cowan**

Division of Management Support Services  
Department of Services for Children,  
Youth and Their Families

### **Maridelle A. Dizon**

Delaware Health Statistics Center  
Delaware Health and Social Services

### **Steven A. Dowsen, MD**

Alfred I. duPont Hospital for Children

### **Tibo Enev**

Nemours Health and Prevention Services

### **Roberta E. Gealt**

Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies  
University of Delaware

### **Tammy J. Hyland**

Delaware State Police

### **Steven S. Martin**

Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies  
University of Delaware

### **Mary Joan McDuffie**

Center Community Research and Service  
University of Delaware

### **Edward C. Ratledge**

Center for Applied Demography  
and Survey Research, University of Delaware

### **Robert A. Ruggiero**

## **Friends of KIDS COUNT**

### **Timothy K. Barnekov, PhD**

Former Dean, College of Human Services,  
Education and Public Policy  
University of Delaware

### **Don Berry**

Delaware Department of Education

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Former Cabinet Secretary for DHSS and DSCYF

### **The Honorable Jane Maroney**

Former Member of the  
Delaware House of Representatives

### **Anthony M. Policastro, MD**

Nanticoke Hospital

### **The Honorable Terry Schooley**

Former Member of the Delaware  
House of Representatives

## **Thanks for the data:**

- Center for Applied Demography  
and Survey Research
- Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies
- Children and Families First
- Delaware Department of Education
- Delaware Dept. of Health and Social Services
- Delaware Department of Labor
- Delaware Department of Public Safety
- Delaware Department of Services for Children,  
Youth and Their Families
- 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 featured on  
the cover and throughout this book.*



*Dear Friends,*

*For the nineteenth year, we are pleased to present the annual edition of the KIDS COUNT in Delaware Fact Book. As you begin to peruse the book this year, we invite you to consider this question: “How much return would you expect to get from an investment you didn’t make? We are guessing your answer is something like “None, Zero, Nada, Zip, Zilch...” It is obvious that you must invest in order to receive a return. Unfortunately, when it comes to a growing number of our children, where investment is proven to pay great dividends, we often invest nothing to very little particularly in children who need it the most.*

*The data show that when we do invest in education, we are investing in a child’s future economic mobility, the financial stability of Delaware families and the state’s long term economic prosperity. When we do invest in healthy behaviors, we are providing a chance for Delaware communities to thrive. When we do invest in distressed communities, we are enhancing opportunity for our most at-risk children in Delaware. In other words there is a great return on these investments for the child, the family, and the communities in which we all live.*

*Disturbingly, the gulf continues to widen between children benefiting from these meaningful investments who grow up in strong, economically secure families embedded in thriving communities and children without access to this kind of real and equitable investment. Today, Delaware’s youngest residents are the most racially, ethnically and economically diverse generation ever. This mirrors the national trend and is expected to widen even further. This reality only magnifies the need for us to make wise and purposeful investments in all our State’s children regardless of race, ethnicity, socio-economic status, or disability status.*

*Investment is key. Our choices matter.*

*Understanding the accurate, unbiased, current, and comprehensive data provided in this Fact Book is the first step in identifying the best way to continue to make meaningful investment in Delaware’s children. Knowledge together with meaningful investment is bound to reap great dividends.*

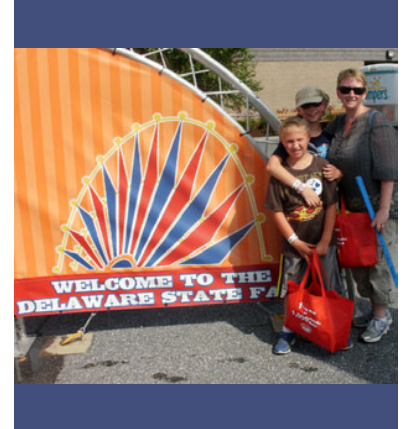
*On behalf of the Board and staff, we thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the University of Delaware and the State of Delaware for their continued support of KIDS COUNT in Delaware.*

*Sincerely,*

**Donna Curtis, MPA**  
*Chair, Board*

**Theodore W. Jarrell, PhD**  
*Chair, Data Committee*

**Janice Barlow, MPA**  
*Director*







*25 ways you can help make*  
**KIDS COUNT in Delaware**

- *Learn about the well-being of children* • *Listen to a child* •
- *Be a role model* • *Volunteer at schools or community programs*
- *Be a mentor to an at-risk teen* • *Promote youth leadership* •
- *Show love to a child who is not your own* • *Coach a youth team*
- *Take a child seriously* • *Ask a child how to solve the problem* •
- *Model responsible behavior* • *Teach children nonviolent ways to resolve conflict* •
- *Show interest in the education of all children* •
- *Offer to babysit for a mom that needs a break* • *Read a book to a child*
- *Lead a youth club, such as 4-H or scouting* • *Pick up litter* •
- *Create opportunities to laugh and have fun with children*
- *Advocate for family-friendly policies in your workplace* •
- *Sponsor an Adopt-a-Family or Angel Tree participant* • *Vote*
- *Ask your local school how to be a tutor or mentor* • *Hire a teen* •
- *Learn about disabilities affecting children* • *Thank a teacher* •



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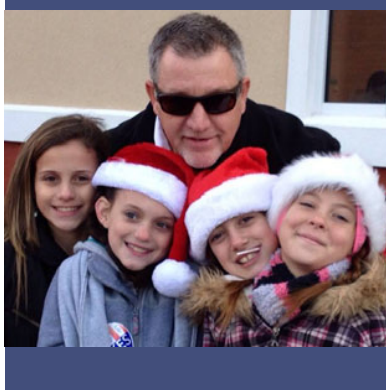
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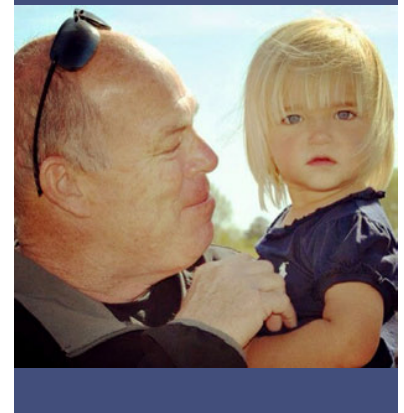
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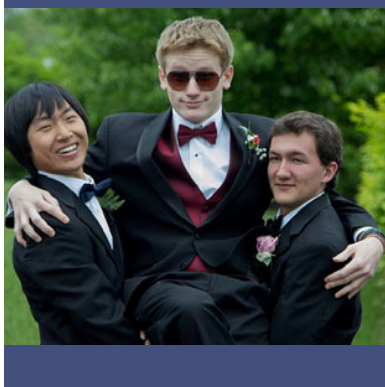
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# KIDS COUNT in Delaware



Welcome to the 19<sup>th</sup> edition of KIDS COUNT in Delaware and the 15th joint publication of KIDS COUNT in Delaware/FAMILIES COUNT in Delaware. This collaborative project of the State of Delaware and KIDS COUNT is housed in the Center for Community Research and Service at the University of 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.

In this 19<sup>th</sup> edition, we examine how the lives of children and their families have been affected by recent economic changes. The attention given to the data on poverty and children well-being should serve as a call to action. Investments that have been made for Delaware's children and youth need to be strengthened.

**National KIDS COUNT project changes:** Nationally, the KIDS COUNT project has developed a more comprehensive index to measure child well-being in order to take advantage of the tremendous growth in research and data about child development. The National KIDS COUNT project increased their index to include 16 indicators. While the former 10-measure index had been very useful, it focused primarily on health and economic security while excluding several other factors known to influence children's wellbeing. The National KIDS COUNT project now bases state rankings on the new 16-measure index which are highly correlated with those based on the previous 10-measure index. The new measure incorporates a wider range of indicators in four separate domains, which are similar to the categories used by KIDS COUNT in Delaware. This new index paints a more complete picture of child well-being for all states, and will make it easier for child advocates to target areas of concern and promote appropriate policy solutions.

## *National KIDS COUNT new 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

While The National KIDS COUNT project has increased the index to 16 indicators, KIDS COUNT in Delaware has historically always reported on a larger number of indicators. Therefore, the National change to 16-indicators from 10-indicators is not new for KIDS COUNT in Delaware. We will continue to report on our 10-featured indicators in addition to the variety of other indicators including for example, early care and education, prenatal care, substance abuse, and health care coverage. Our featured indicators are:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| • Births to teens                                | • High school dropouts                              |
| • Low birth weight babies                        | • Economic inclusion of young people                |
| • Infant mortality                               | • Children in poverty                               |
| • Child deaths                                   | • Children with no parent with full-time employment |
| • Teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide | • Children in one-parent families                   |

### Online Data Tables:

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



Ultimately, the purpose of this book is to add to the knowledge base of our social well-being, guide and advance informed discussion, and help us focus on issues that will allow us to ensure a better future for our children and families.

## *KIDS COUNT in Delaware Indicator Trends*

**Measures Needing Attention:**

- Children in Poverty
- Children in One-Parent Families
- No Parent with Full-Time Employment

**Measures Remaining Constant:**

- Low Birth Weight Births
- Infant Mortality
- Teen Deaths
- High School Dropouts

**Measures Showing Improvement:**

- Births to Teens
- Child Deaths
- Economic Inclusion of Young People

## *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

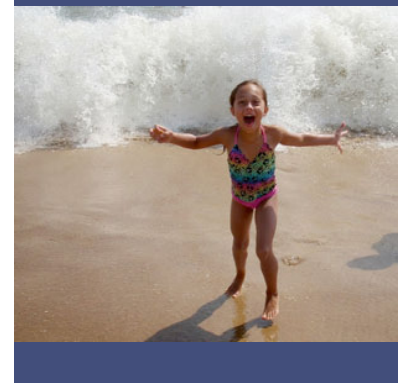
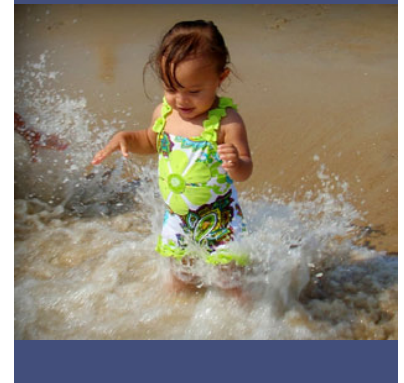
## *Sources of Data*

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

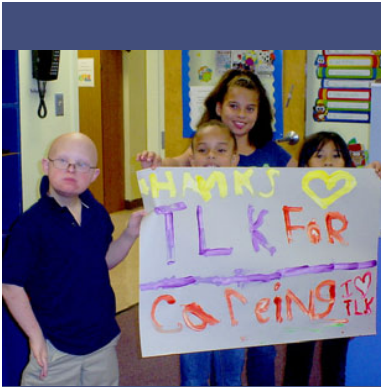
The data has been gathered primarily from:

- Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware
- Center for Drug and Alcohol 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





# KIDS COUNT Overview



## Births to Teens

Page 92–96

Number of births per 1,000 females ages 15–17

Five-year average, 2007–11: Delaware 18.2, U.S. 19.1



## Low Birth Weight Births

Page 24–27

Percentage of infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 lbs.) at live birth (includes very low birth weight)

Five-year average, 2007–11: Delaware 8.8, U.S. 8.2



## Infant Mortality

Page 26–32

Number of deaths occurring in the first year of life per 1,000 live births

Five-year average, 2007–11: Delaware 8.1, U.S. 6.4



## Child Deaths

Page 52–53

Number of deaths per 100,000 children 1–14 years old

Five-year average, 2007–11: Delaware 13.7, U.S. 17.7



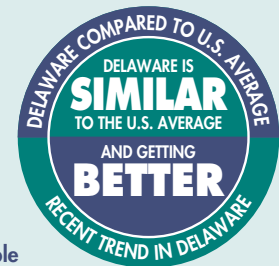
## Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide

Page 54–57

Number of deaths per 100,000 teenagers 15–19 years old

Five-year average, 2006–10: Delaware 46.8, U.S. 42.9

Five-year average, 2007–11: Delaware 42.3, U.S. Not yet available



## High School Dropouts

Page 82–85

Percentage of youths 16–19 who are not in school and not high school graduates

School year, 2012/13: Delaware 2.9



## Economic Inclusion of Young People

Page 86–87

Percentage of teenagers 16–19 who are not in school and not employed

Three year average, 2011–13: Delaware 6.6, U.S. 8.1



## Children in Poverty

Page 98–105

Percentage of children in poverty. The poverty threshold for a one-parent, two-child family was \$18,498 for 2012. For a family of four with two children, the threshold was \$23,283 for 2012.

Three-year average, 2011–13: Delaware 20.6, U.S. 21.9



## No Parent with Full-time Employment

Page 97

Percentage of families in which no parent has full-time employment.

Three-year average, 2011–13: Delaware 26.5, U.S. 28.5

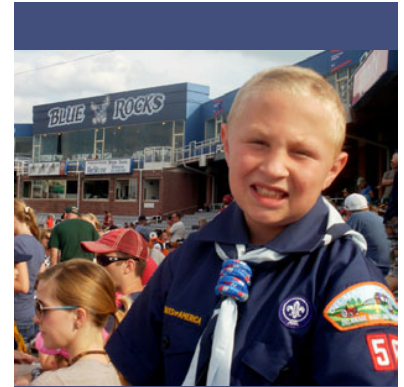


## Children in One-Parent Families

Page 106–112

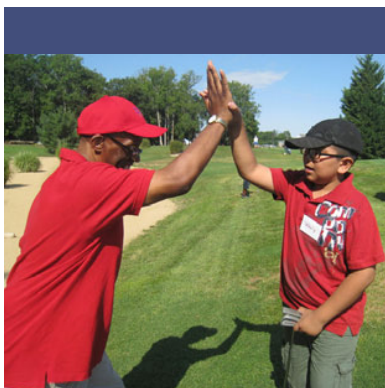
Percentage of children ages 0–17 living with one parent.

Three year average, 2011–13: Delaware 39.1, U.S. 34.4





# 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%).

## Population at a Glance

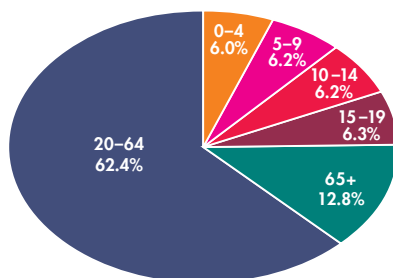
Population Estimates by Sex and Race/Ethnicity for Delaware and Counties, 2013

	Population	Age 0-19	Age 20+	% 0-19
Delaware	925,956	229,670	696,286	24.8
New Castle	549,485	138,616	410,869	25.2
Wilmington	71,928	19,574	52,354	27.2
Kent	169,709	45,526	124,183	26.8
Sussex	206,762	45,528	161,234	22.0

Source: Delaware Population Consortium, Population Projection Series, Version 2013.0

## Population Estimate and Age Distribution

Delaware, 2013

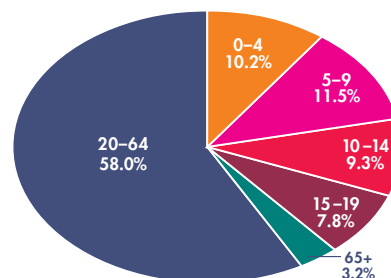


Delaware Total	925,956
Total Children 0-19	229,670
Children 0-4	56,142
Children 5-9	57,469
Children 10-14	57,702
Children 15-19	58,357
Adults 20-64	577,675
Adults 65+	118,611

Source: Delaware Population Consortium, Population Projection Series, Version 2013.0

## Hispanic Population Estimate and Age Distribution

Delaware, 2013



Delaware Hispanic Total	84,033
Total Children 0-19	32,613
Children 0-4	8,563
Children 5-9	9,640
Children 10-14	7,838
Children 15-19	6,572
Adults 20-64	48,771
Adults 65+	2,649

Source: Delaware Population Consortium, Population Projection Series, Version 2013.0

Note: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

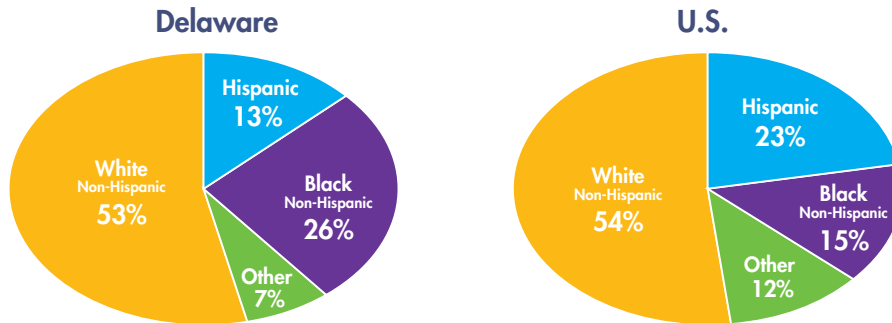
**Did you know?** According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the number of children in the United States is to reach 80.4 million by the year 2030.

Source: Child Stats, <http://childstats.gov/americaschildren/demo.asp>

# Delaware Demographics: Counting the Kids

## Delaware Child Population Compared to U.S.

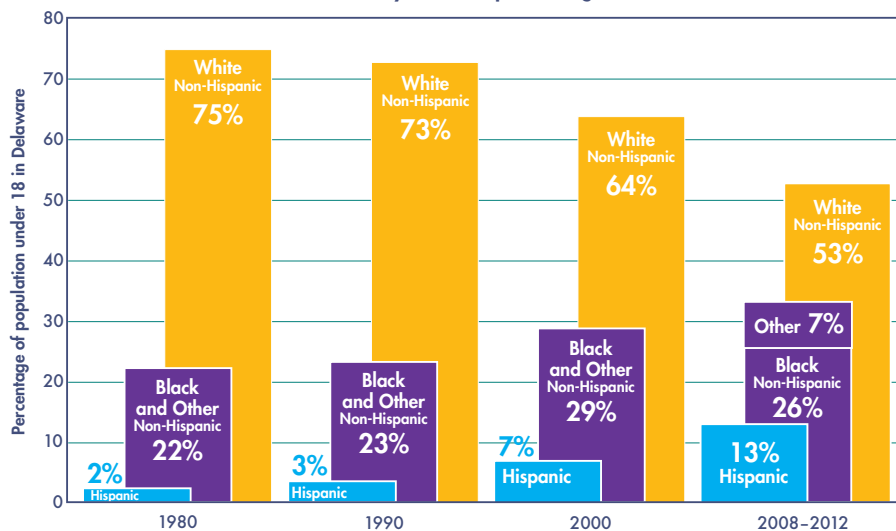
by Race/Hispanic Origin, 2008–2012



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

## The Changing Face of Delaware's Children

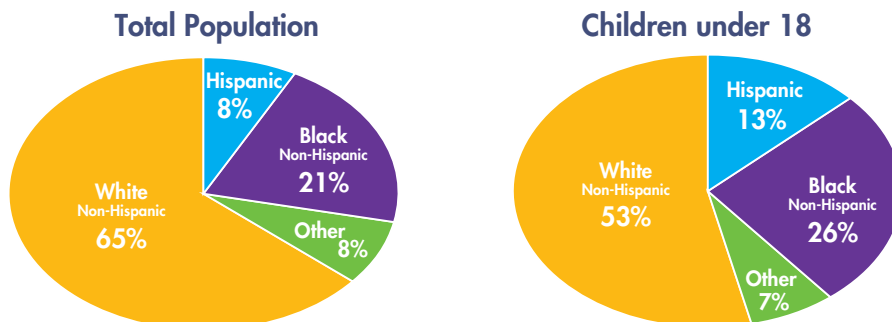
Children under 18 by Race/Hispanic Origin, Delaware



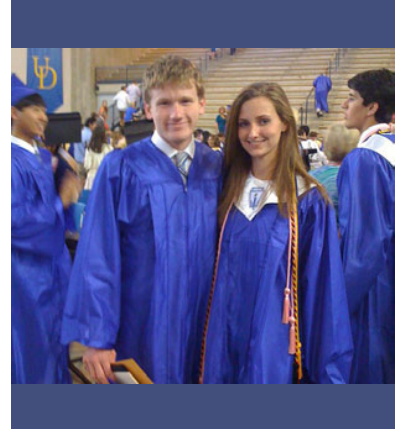
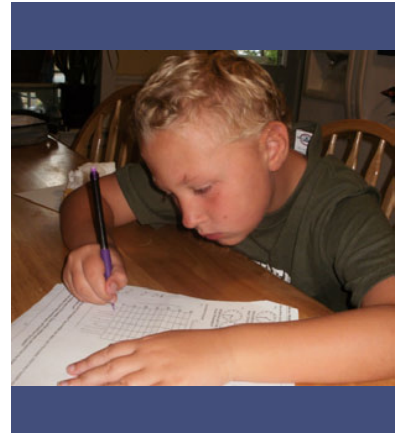
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

## Delaware Total Population Compared to Child Population

by Race/Hispanic Origin, 2008–2012



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



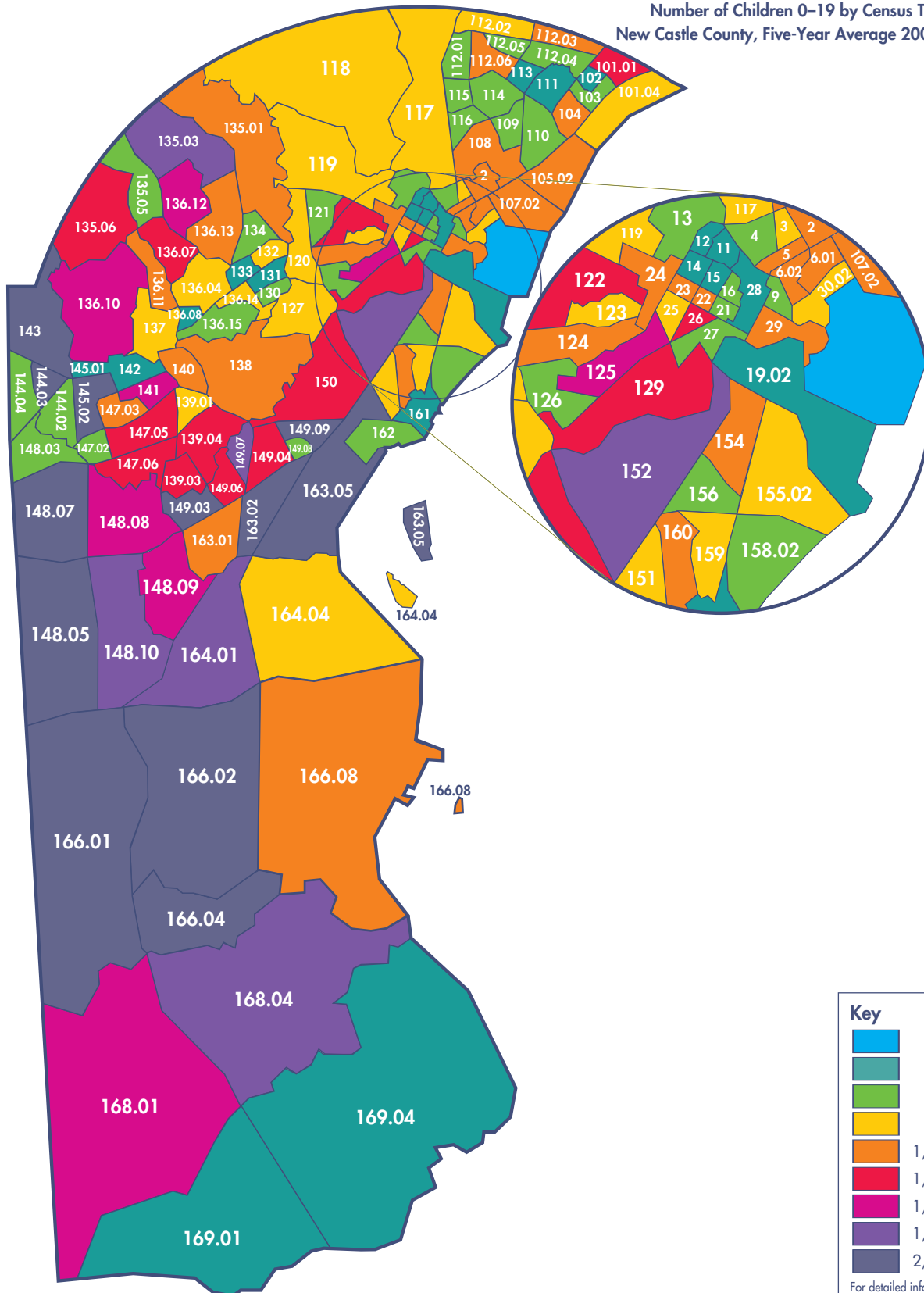
Note: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.



# Delaware Demographics: Counting the Kids

## Where Are the Kids?

**Number of Children 0–19 by Census Tract**  
**New Castle County, Five-Year Average 2008–2012**



## Key

0 - 99

100 – 499

500 – 749

750 – 999

1,000 – 1,249

1,250 – 1,499

1,500 – 1,749

1,750 – 1,999

2,000 – 4,026

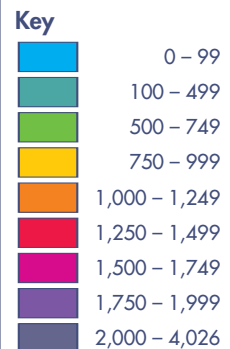
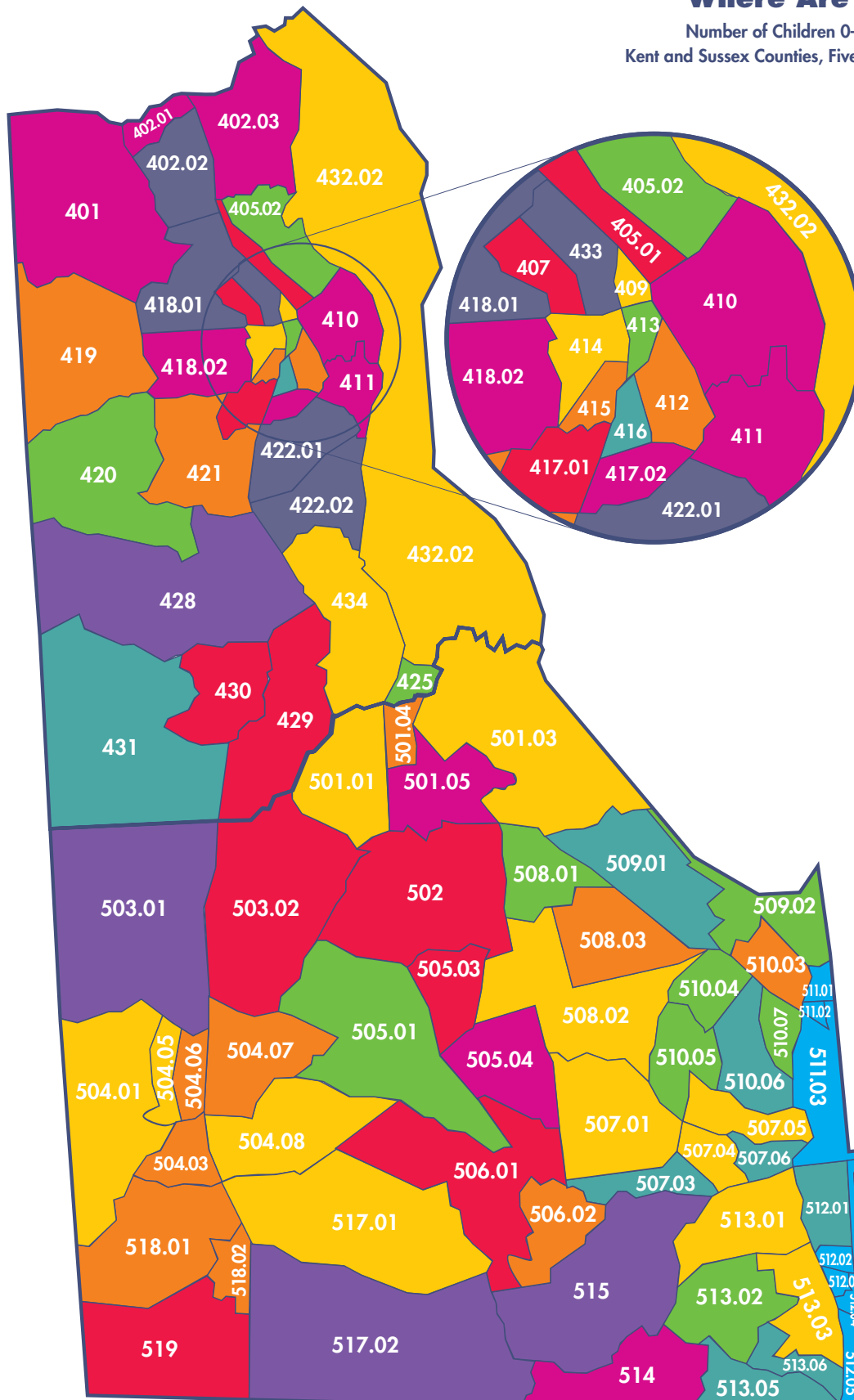
For detailed information on census tracts see: [www.factfinder.census.gov](http://www.factfinder.census.gov)

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 2008-2012



For detailed information on census tracts see: [www.factfinder.census.gov](http://www.factfinder.census.gov)

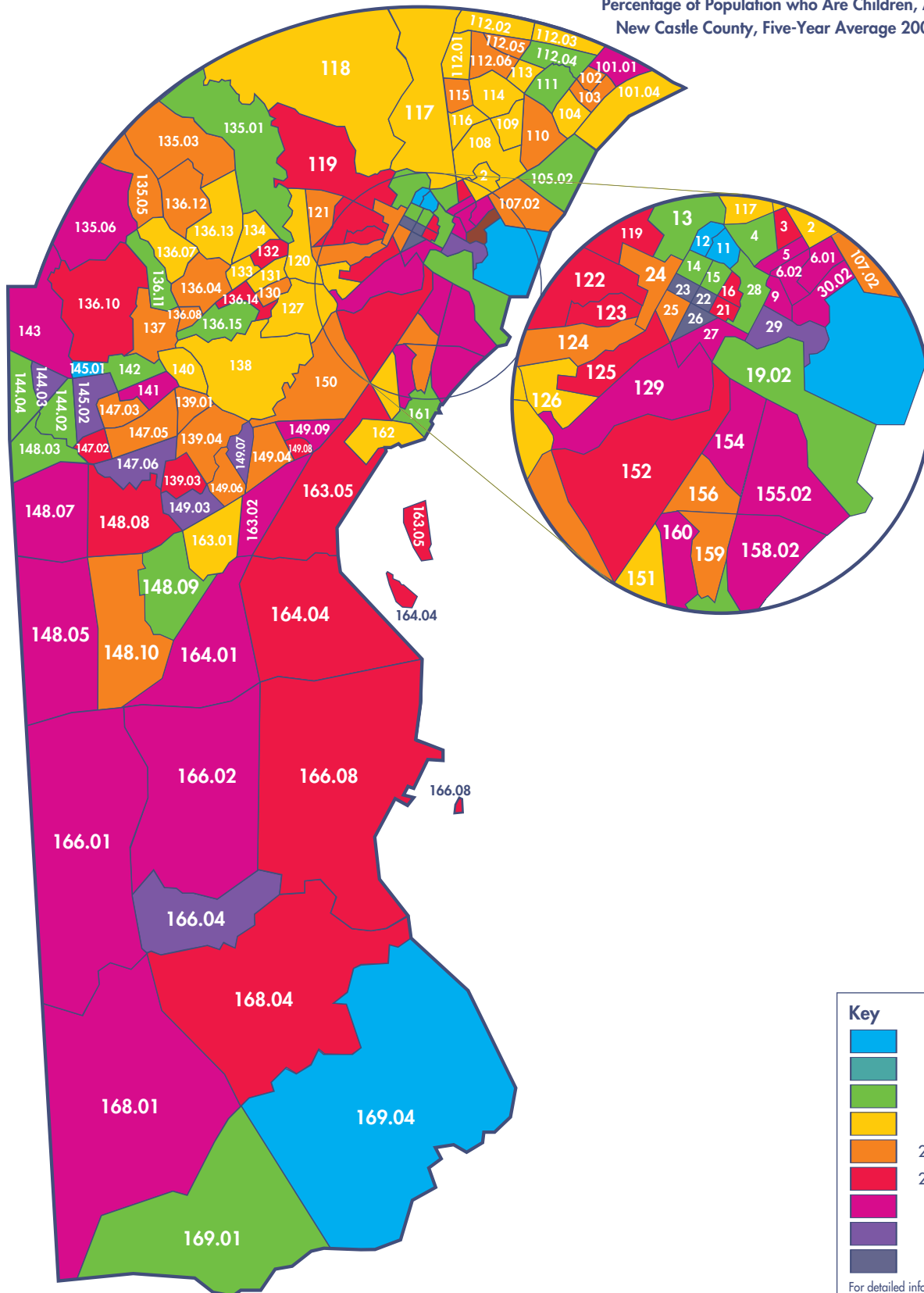
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey



# Delaware Demographics: Counting the Kids

## Where Are the Kids?

Percentage of Population who Are Children, Ages 0–19  
New Castle County, Five-Year Average 2008–2012



### Key

0 – 9.9%
10 – 14.9%
15 – 19.9%
20 – 23.3%
23.4 – 26.6%
26.7 – 29.9%
30 – 34.9%
35 – 39.9%
40 – 50%

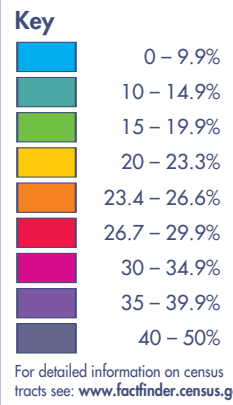
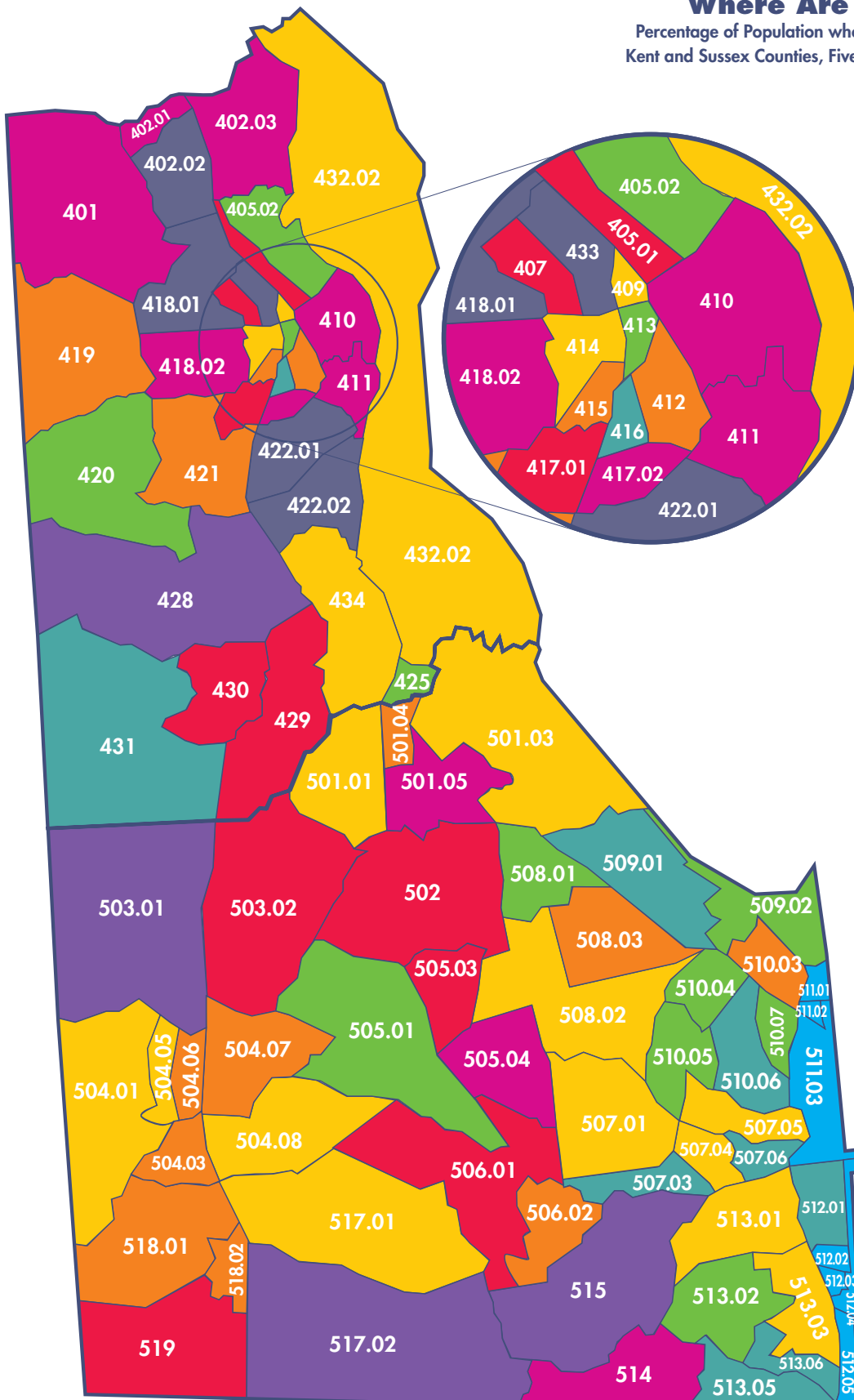
For detailed information on census tracts see: [www.factfinder.census.gov](http://www.factfinder.census.gov)

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

# Delaware Demographics: Counting the Kids

## Where Are the Kids?

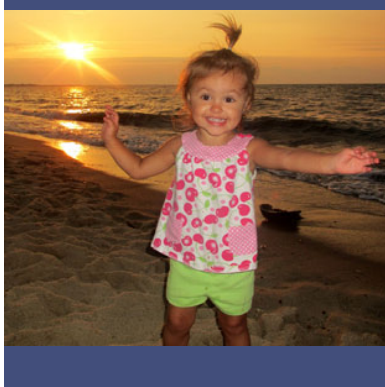
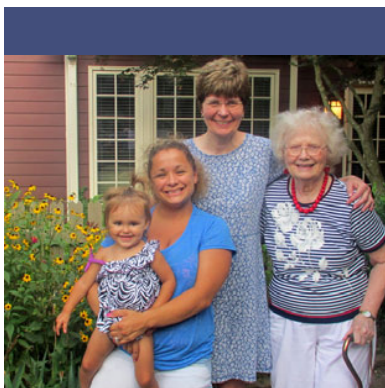
Percentage of Population who Are Children, Ages 0-19  
Kent and Sussex Counties, Five-Year Average 2008-2012



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



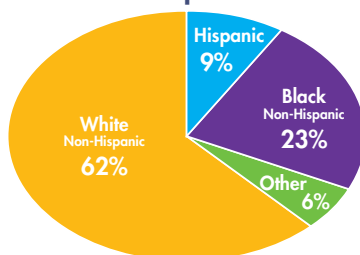
# Delaware Demographics: Counting the Kids



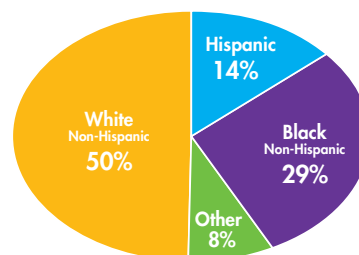
## New Castle County Population

by Race/Hispanic Origin, Five-year Estimate 2008–2012

Total Population



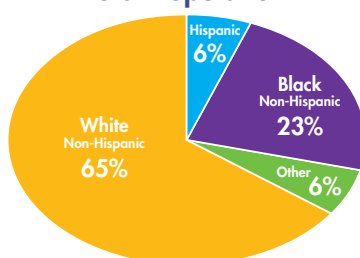
Children under 18



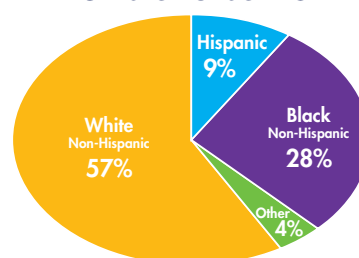
## Kent County Population

by Race/Hispanic Origin, Five-year Estimate 2008–2012

Total Population



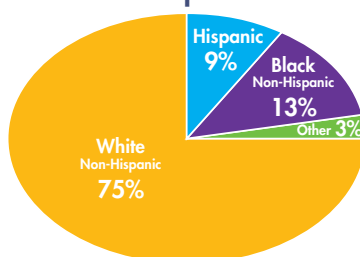
Children under 18



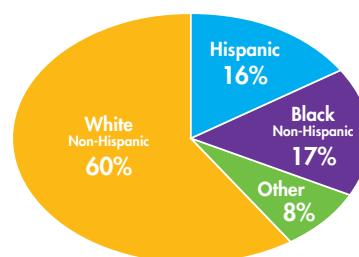
## Sussex County Population

by Race/Hispanic Origin, Five-year Estimate 2008–2012

Total Population



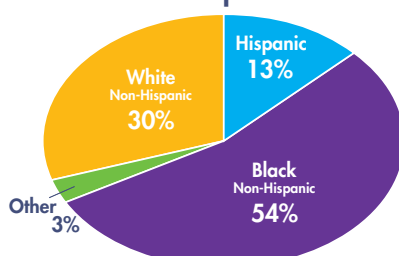
Children under 18



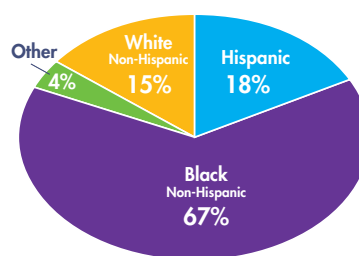
## Wilmington Population

by Race/Hispanic Origin, Five-year Estimate 2008–2012

Total Population



Children under 18

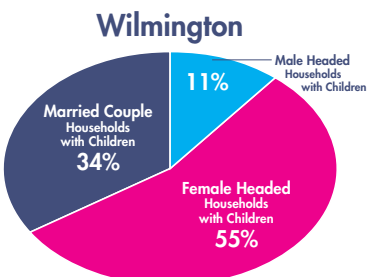
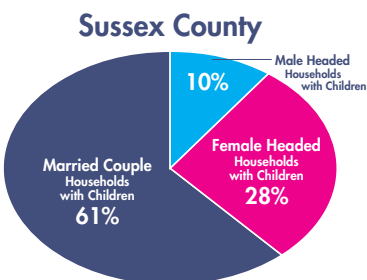
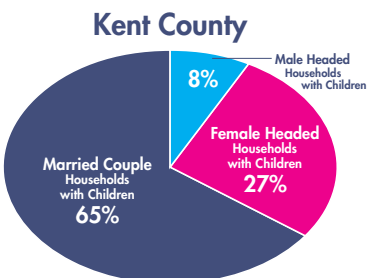
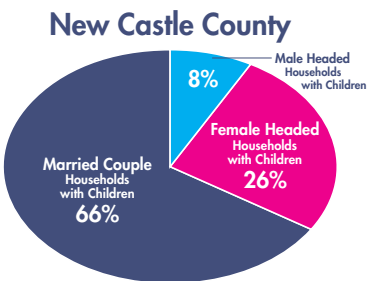
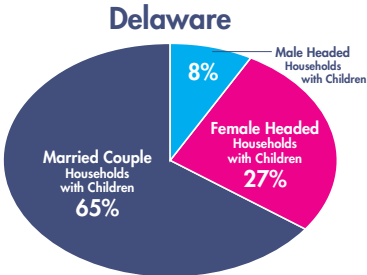


Note: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

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

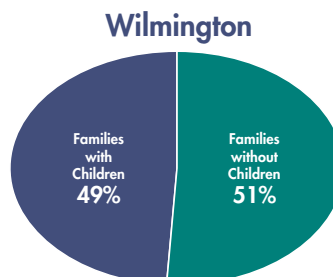
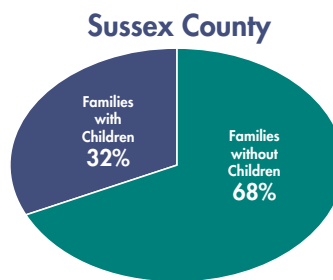
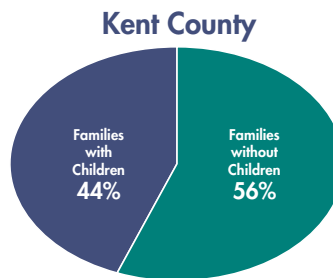
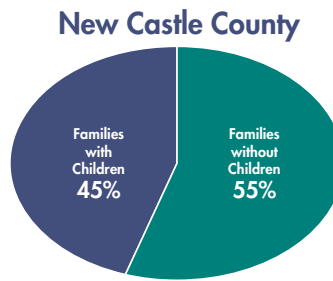
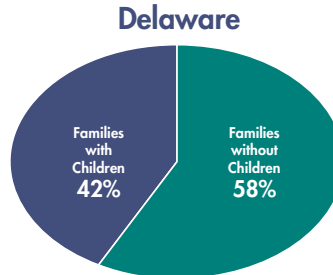
# Delaware Demographics: Counting the Kids

## Families with Related Children by Household Structure 2008–2012

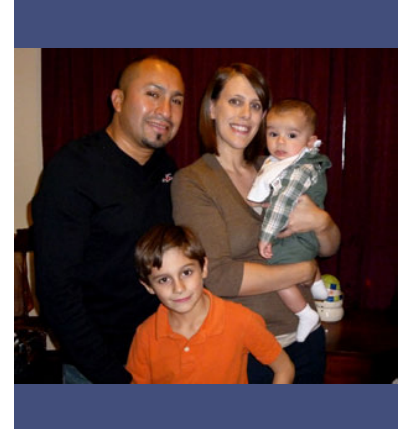
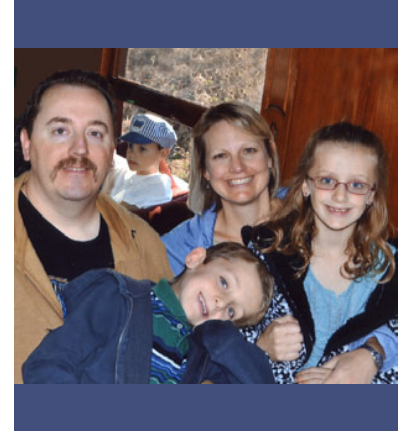


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

## Families with & without Children under 18 Living in Household 2008–2012



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.



# Interpreting the Data



The KIDS COUNT in Delaware Fact Book 2014 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**

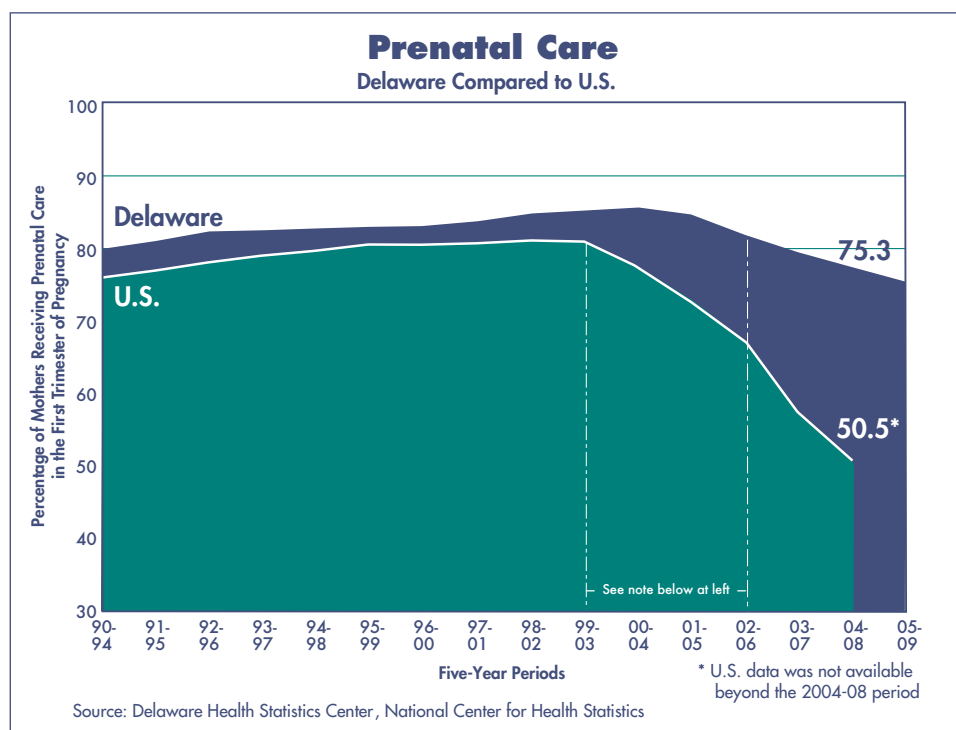




**Note on graph:** A 2003 revision of the U.S. birth certificate introduced substantive changes to information on the timing of prenatal care. Each state has been revising their certificate according to their own schedule; Delaware began collecting data using the revised birth certificate with the 2006 data year. According to the National Center for Health Statistics, prenatal care data based on the revised certificate show a markedly less favorable picture of prenatal care utilization in the U.S. than data from the unrevised certificate. Most of the difference can be attributed to changes in reporting and not to changes in prenatal care utilization.

*Early prenatal care can help to identify and treat health problems and influence a mother's health behaviors, maximizing infant and maternal health. Mothers who benefit from regular prenatal health care visits have better nutrition, more regular physical activity, and tend to avoid exposing their babies to unhealthy substances such as alcohol, drugs, tobacco, or lead. Moreover, prenatal care increases a mother's awareness and monitoring of warning signs of anything unusual.*

*Mothers who don't get adequate prenatal care run the risk that pregnancy-related complications will go undetected or won't be dealt with soon enough. This can lead to serious consequences for both the mother and her baby. In fact, babies of mothers who do not get prenatal care are three times more likely to have a low birth weight and five times more likely to die than those born to mothers who do get care.*



**Did you know?** Flu shots are a safe way to protect a mother and her unborn child from serious illness and complications of the flu. The flu shot has been given to millions of pregnant women over many years. It is very beneficial for pregnant women to get the flu shot because this immunization causes the body to make the antibodies that help protect you against the flu. Antibodies can be passed on to your unborn baby, and help protect the baby for up to 6 months after he or she is born. This is important because babies younger than 6 months of age are too young to get a flu vaccine. If you breastfeed your infant, antibodies may also be passed in breast milk. While the flu vaccine is recommended, it is important to note that the nasal spray vaccine should not be given to women who are pregnant.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Pregnant Women and Influenza, <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/protect/vaccine/pregnant.htm>

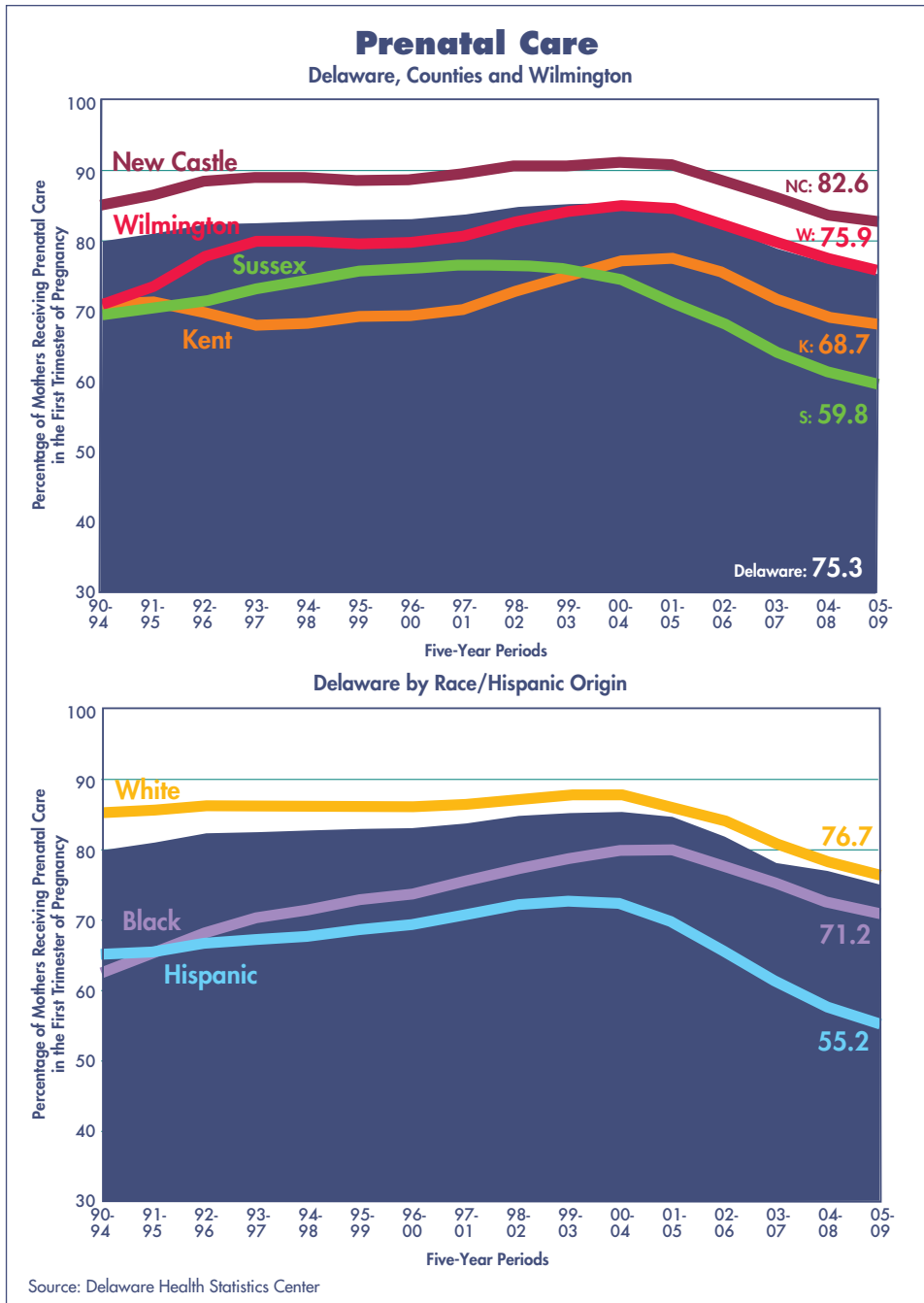
**Did you know?** Of the 4 million births in the United States every year, almost one third will suffer a pregnancy related complication. Women not receiving adequate prenatal care are more likely to have these complications go undetected.

Source: Prenatal-First Trimester Care Access, <http://www.hrsa.gov/quality/toolbox/measures/prenatalfirsttrimester/>

**Did you know?** The CDC and U.S. Public Health Service recommend that all women between the ages of 15-45 consume 0.4 mg of folic acid every day to ensure that birth defects are prevented for unplanned pregnancies. A single serving of many breakfast cereals has the amount of folic acid that a woman needs each day.

Source: Folic Acid, CDC, <http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/folicacid/recommendations.html>





## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

The Maternal and Child Health Services

Block Grant, Title V of the Social Security Act, is the only federal program devoted to improving the health of all women, children and families. Title V provides funding to state maternal and child health (MCH) programs, which serve 44 million women and children in the U.S. In Delaware, the grant provided an estimated over \$1.9 million in funds for 2013.

Source: Association of Maternal and Child Health Programs, <http://www.amchp.org/SiteCollectionDocuments/Delaware.pdf>

## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

Enhanced prenatal and postpartum care

includes, but is not limited to, access to: reproductive health services, psycho-social needs, nutrition counseling, contraceptive counseling, sexually transmitted diseases (STD) testing/treatment, and genetics information. A list of some facilities in Delaware that provide enhanced prenatal and postpartum care can be found at <http://dhss.delaware.gov/dph/chca/imprenatalcare.html>

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

For more information see

Low Birth Weight Babies..... 24

Infant Mortality ..... 26

[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/)

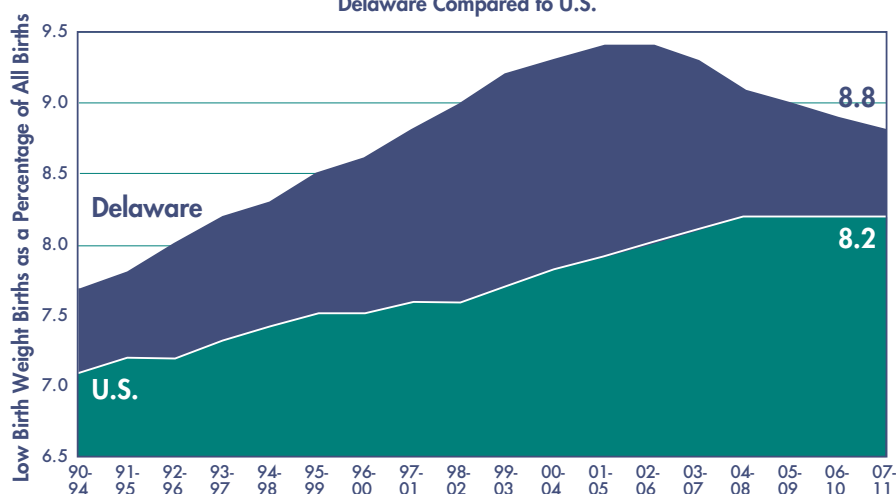
# Low Birth Weight Births



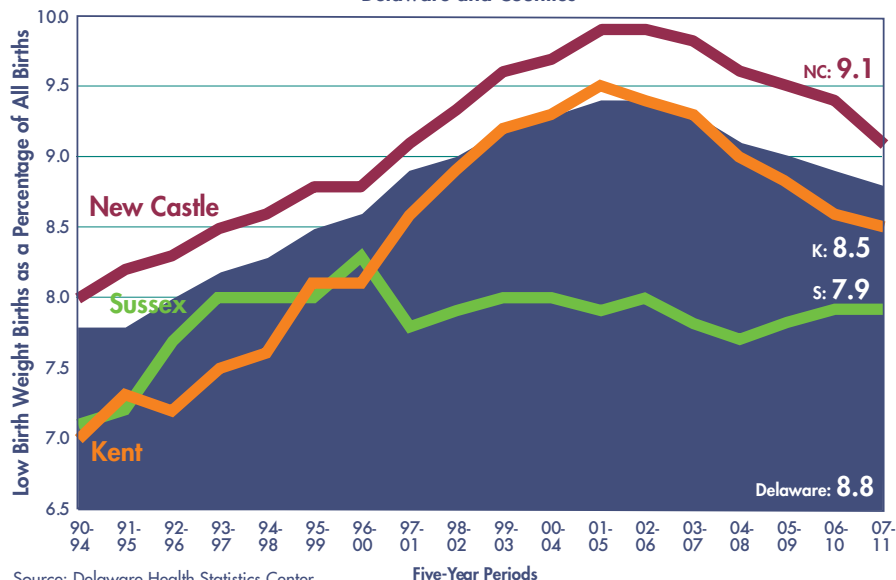
*An infant's weight at birth is a good indicator of the mother's health and nutritional status as well as the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Many causes of infant low birth weight can be linked to the mother's behavior or health during the pregnancy. 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. Low birth weight carries a range of health risks for children. Babies who are very low in birth weight have a 25% chance of dying before age one. These babies also have an increased risk of long-term disability and impaired development and are more likely than heavier infants to experience delayed motor and social development.*

## Low Birth Weight Births

Delaware Compared to U.S.



## Delaware and Counties



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Five-Year Periods

**Infancy** – the period from birth to one year

**Neonatal** – the period from birth to 28 days

**Low Birth Weight Babies** – infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 lbs.) at birth (includes very low birth weight)

**Very Low Birth Weight** – less than 1,500 grams (3.3 lbs.)

**Pre-term** – babies born before the 37th week of pregnancy. (60% of low birth weight babies are pre-term.)

**Full Term** – babies born between the 37th and 42nd week of pregnancy.

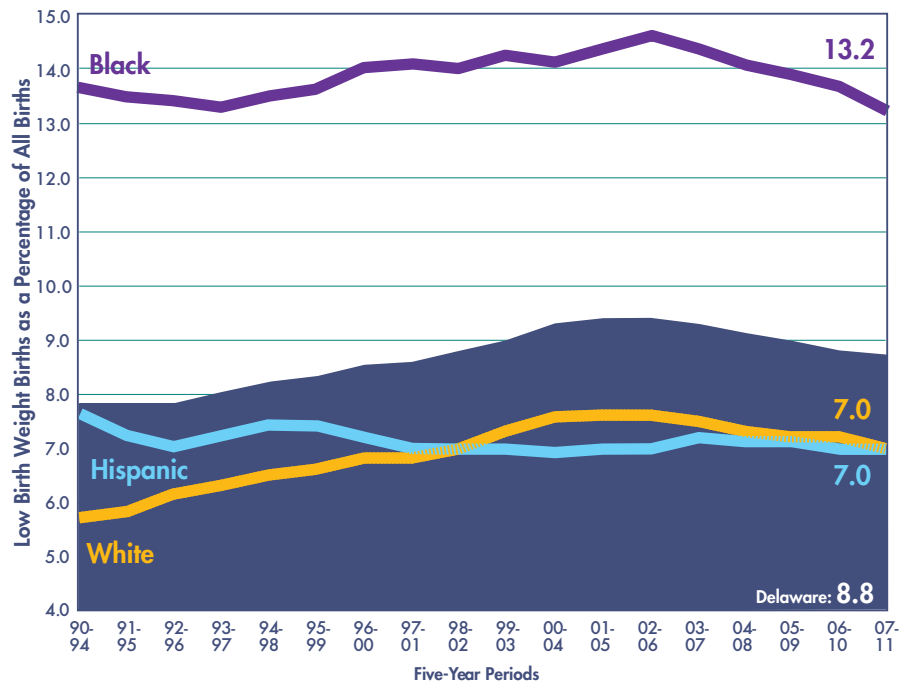
**Did you know?** Pregnant women with access to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program during their third trimester give birth to babies with significantly higher birth weights.

The impact of this program has been the greatest for babies born in the poorest counties in the U.S. as well as for African-American newborns.

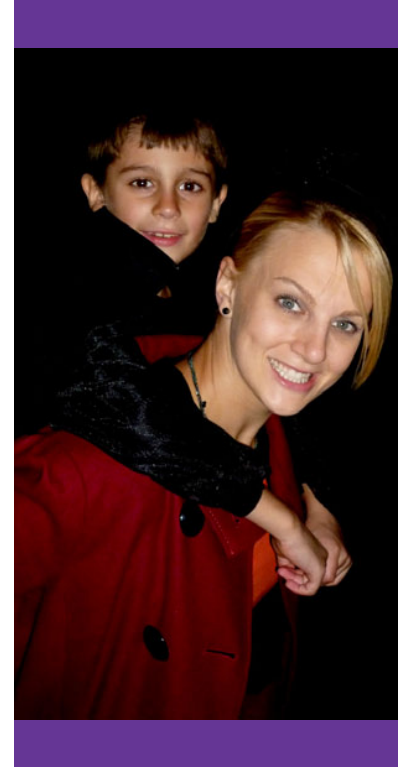
Source: [http://www.mitpressjournals.org/doi/abs/10.1162/REST\\_a\\_00089](http://www.mitpressjournals.org/doi/abs/10.1162/REST_a_00089)

## Low Birth Weight Births

Delaware by Race/Ethnicity



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

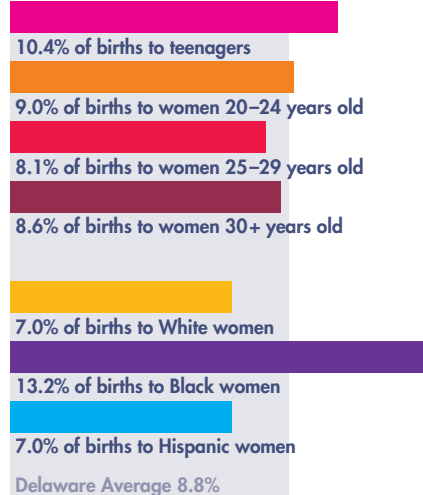


## Percentage of Babies with Low Birth Weight

(weight less than 2500 grams)  
by Age and Race of Mother  
Five-year Average, 2007–2011



Low birth weight babies in Delaware represent



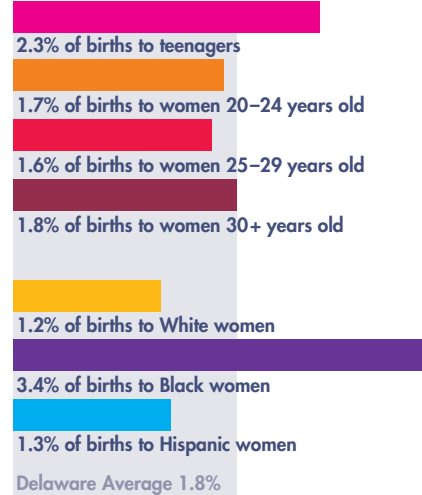
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

## Percentage of Babies with Very Low Birth Weight

(weight less than 1500 grams)  
by Age and Race of Mother  
Five-year Average, 2007–2011



Low birth weight babies in Delaware represent



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

For more information see

Prenatal Care .....	22
Infant Mortality .....	26
www.modimes.org	
www.kidshealth.org	



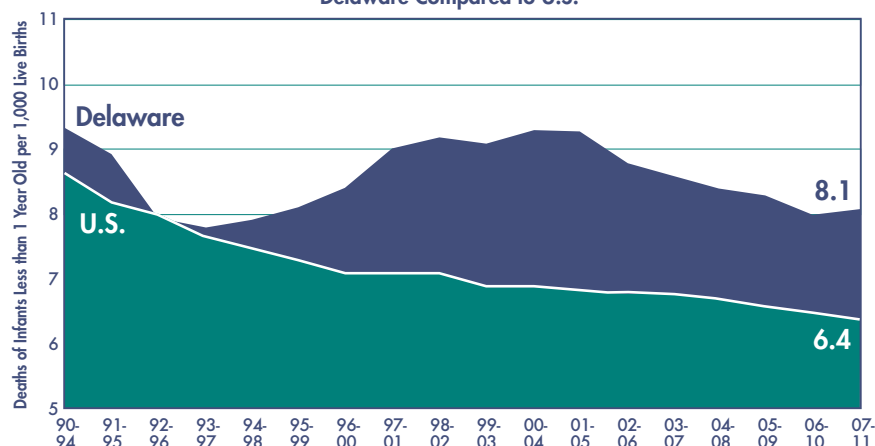
# Infant Mortality



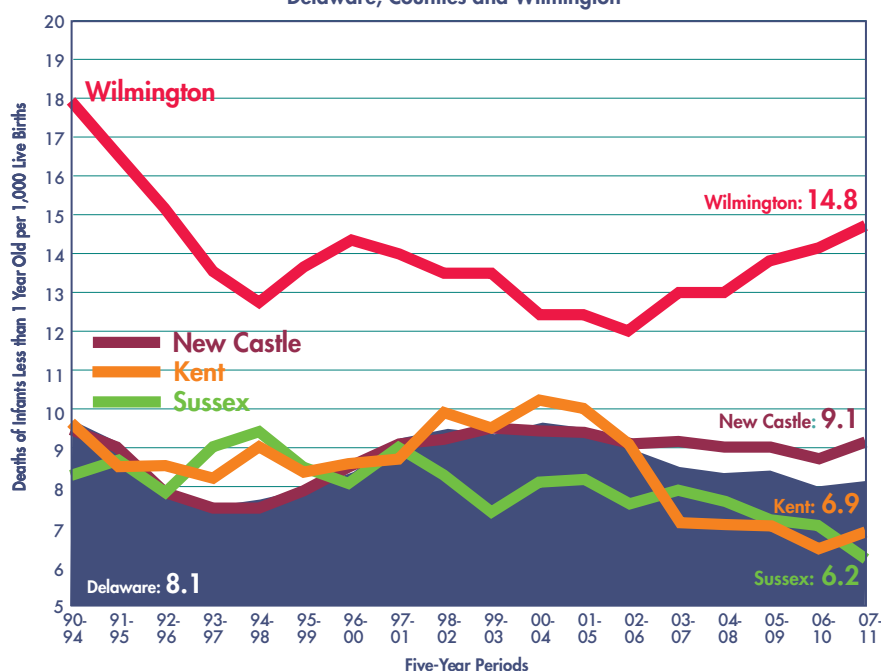
The infant mortality rate is an indicator of the well-being of infants, children and pregnant women. Infant mortality is related to the underlying health of the mother, public health practices, socioeconomic conditions, and availability and use of appropriate health care for infants and pregnant women. 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 exists within society. In the United States, about two-thirds of infant deaths occur in the first month after birth and are due mostly to health problems of the infant or the pregnancy, such as preterm delivery or birth defects. Proper prenatal and well-baby preventive care offer opportunities to identify and lower some risk factors for infant mortality.

## Infant Mortality

Delaware Compared to U.S.



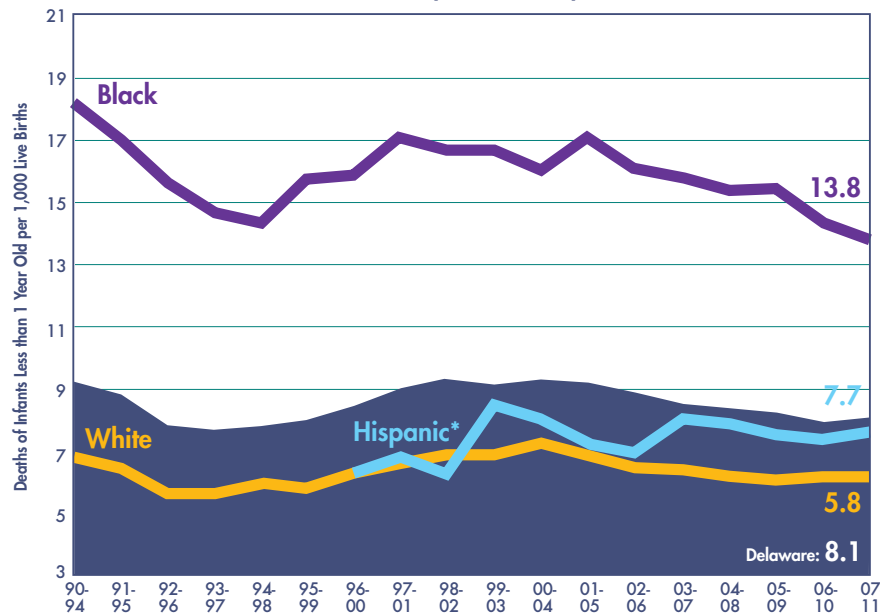
## Delaware, Counties and Wilmington



Infant Mortality Rate – number of deaths occurring in the first year of life per 1,000 live births

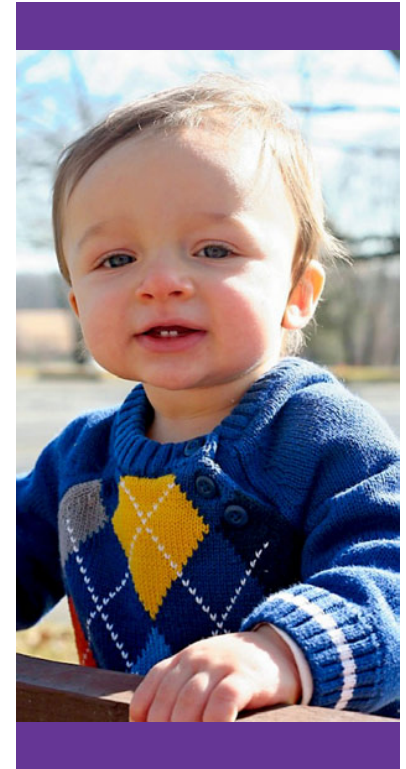
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

## Infant Mortality Delaware by Race/Ethnicity



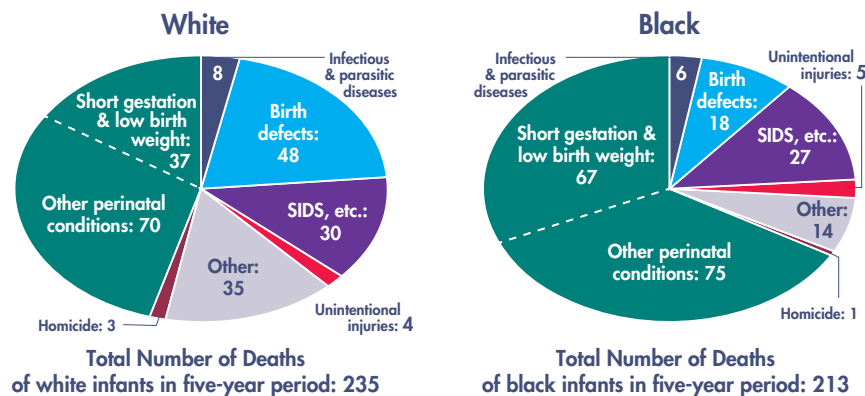
\* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Hispanic rates prior to 1996–2000 do not meet standard of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 deaths in the numerator.

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center



## Infant Deaths by Cause and Mother's Race

Delaware Live Birth Cohort, 2006–2010



Total Number of Deaths  
of white infants in five-year period: 235

Total Number of Deaths  
of black infants in five-year period: 213

Total Number of Deaths of infants of other races in five-year period: 12

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

**Did you know?** Following a plateau from 2000 through 2005, the U.S. infant mortality rate declined 12% from 2005 through 2011, however the United States still has the highest first-day death rate in the industrialized world.

Source: "State of the World's Mothers 2013"  
[http://www.savethechildrenweb.org/SOWM-2013/?\\_ga=1.86380699.2038059659.1391713888](http://www.savethechildrenweb.org/SOWM-2013/?_ga=1.86380699.2038059659.1391713888)

**Did you know?** Birth defects, premature birth/low birth weight, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), maternal complications of pregnancy, and injuries accounted for 56% of all infant deaths in the United States in 2011.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Infant Mortality,  
<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db120.htm>

**Birth Cohort** – all children born within a specified period of time. An infant death in the cohort means that a child born during that period died within the first year after birth.

**Live Birth Cohort** – a matched file of live births and corresponding infants deaths based on the year of birth (For example, an infant who was born in November 2007 and died in September 2008 would be counted in the 2006 rate.)

**Gestation** – the period of time a baby is carried in the uterus, usually referred to in weeks. A full-term gestation is between 37 and 42 weeks.

**Low Birth Weight Babies** – infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 lbs.) at birth (includes very low birth weight)

**Neonatal Period** – under 28 days

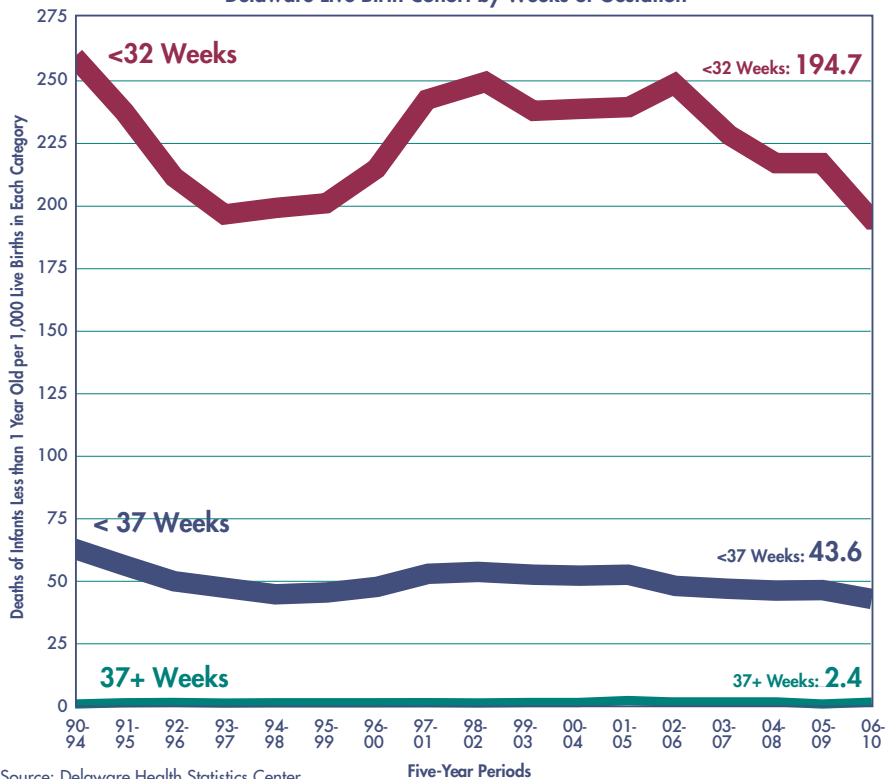
**Other perinatal conditions** – other perinatal conditions include maternal complications and risk factors that affect the infant, as well as complications of birth/delivery, and fetal infections

# Infant Mortality



## Infant Mortality by Gestation

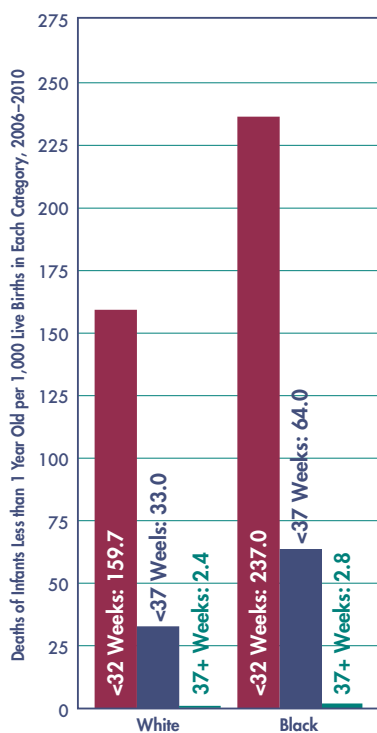
Delaware Live Birth Cohort by Weeks of Gestation



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Five-Year Periods

## Infant Mortality in Delaware by Gestation and Race



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

**Did you know?** Most health organizations recommend 3-6 months of exclusive breastfeeding. Studies show this lowers the possibility of infant mortality and development of chronic conditions later in life. Despite these findings, breastfeeding is simply not possible for every new mother.

In Delaware, only 13% of infants were exclusively breastfed for the first six months. Additionally, 58% were breastfed in the first six months but not exclusively.

Sources: Center for American Progress, Benefits of Breastfeeding, <http://www.americanprogress.org>  
National Survey of Children's Health. NSCH 2011/12

**Did you know?** Shaken Baby Syndrome (SBS) is defined as a form of abusive head trauma and inflicted traumatic brain injury. It results from violently shaking a baby by the shoulders, arms, or legs. SBS can also occur as a result of an impact. Nearly all victims of SBS suffer serious health consequences. One in four victims dies as a result of this preventable tragedy.

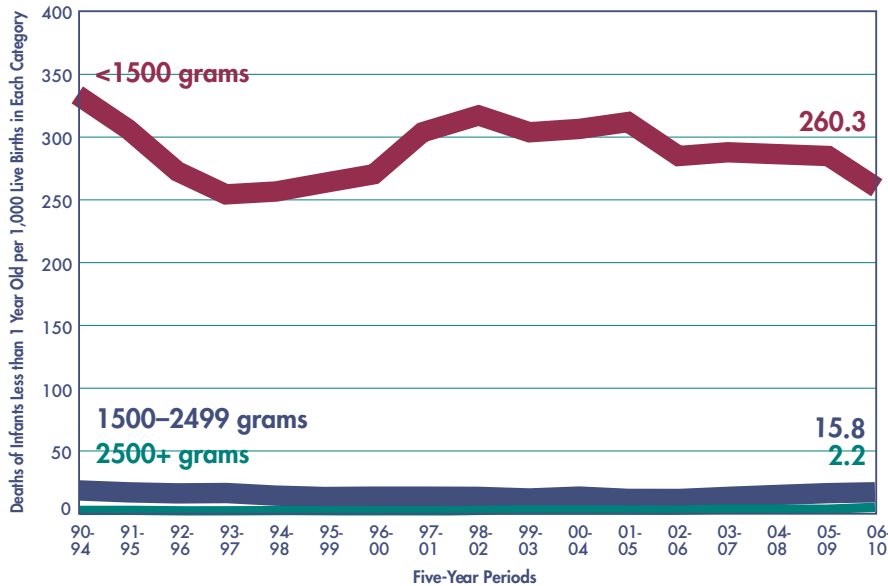
Source: Centers for Disease Control, Infant Mortality: What is the CDC Doing? <http://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/MaternalInfantHealth/InfantMortality-CDCDoing.htm>

**Weeks of Gestation** – the number of weeks elapsed between the first day of the last normal menstrual period and the date of birth



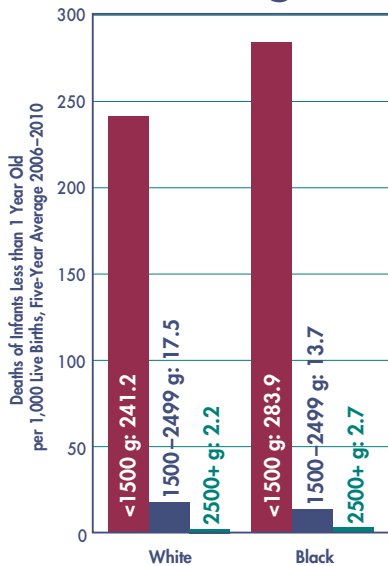
## Infant Mortality by Birth Weight

Delaware Live Birth Cohort



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

## Infant Mortality in Delaware by Birth Weight



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

**Did you know?** The American Academy of Pediatrics reports that bed sharing with a parent and their newborn baby is a major risk factor for sudden unexplained infant death (SUID). Another major factor is the practice of multiple-birth siblings sharing a crib.

Source: American Academy of Pediatrics  
<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2011/10/12/peds.2011-2284.full.pdf+html>

**Did you know?** Obesity, (a body mass index of 30 or higher) before pregnancy can create higher risks for complications during pregnancy as well as increase the risk of several serious birth defects for the baby.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Guidance for preventing birth defects, <http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/birthdefects/prevention.html>

## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

Created in 1998, Cribs for Kids® provides cribs for families of newborn infants who cannot afford one. The program also provides education to new parents on safe sleeping practices for newborn children. The national crib campaign is assisted by a network of over 325 partners. Pitt-Ohio Express generously delivers their cribs for free to more than 10 states. UPS provides a discounted shipping rate for Cribs for Kids to the rest of the country. Nationally, the program has distributed well over 200,000 safe cribs to low income families.

Source: Cribs for Kids®, <http://www.cribsforkids.org/history/>



**Low Birth Weight Babies** – infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 lbs.) at birth (includes very low birth weight)

**Very Low Birth Weight** – less than 1,500 grams (3.3 lbs.)

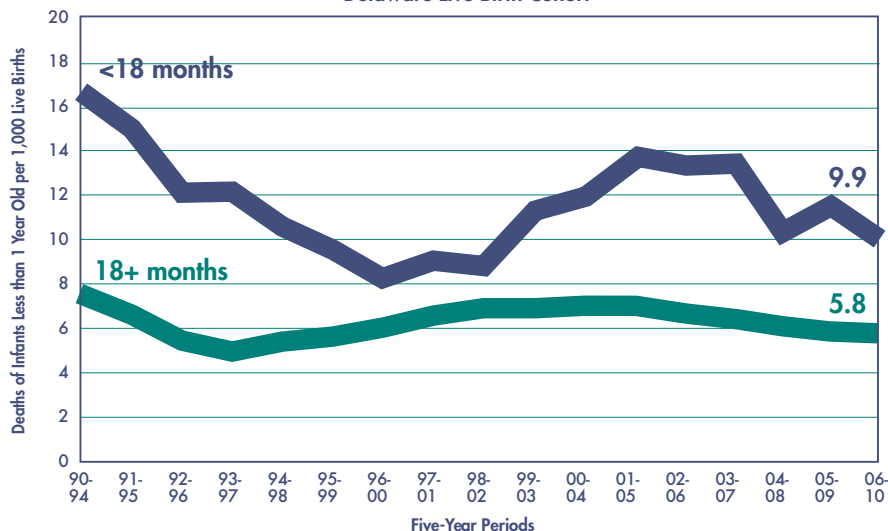


# Infant Mortality



## Infant Mortality by Birth Interval

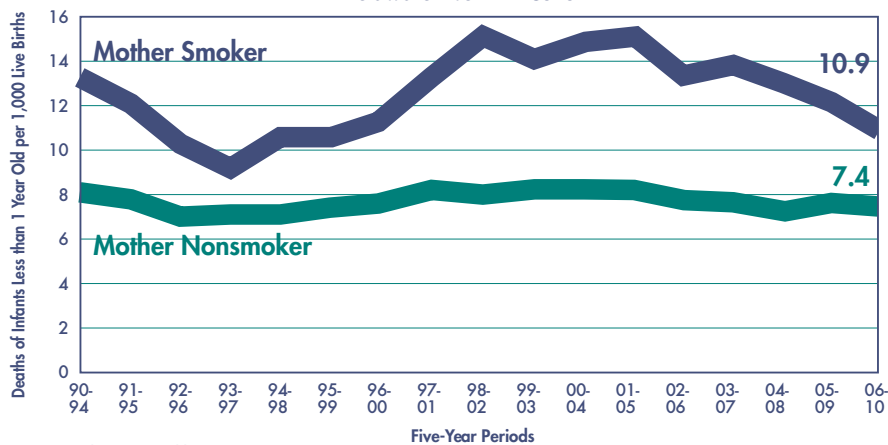
Delaware Live Birth Cohort



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

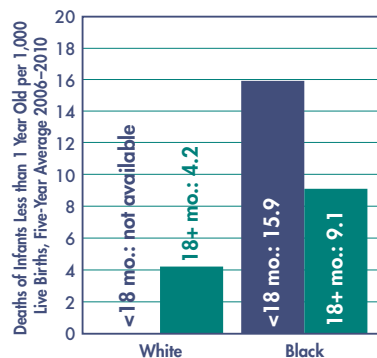
## Infant Mortality by Smoking during Pregnancy

Delaware Live Birth Cohort



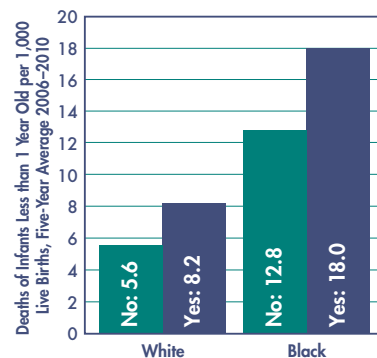
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

## Infant Mortality in Delaware by Birth Interval



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

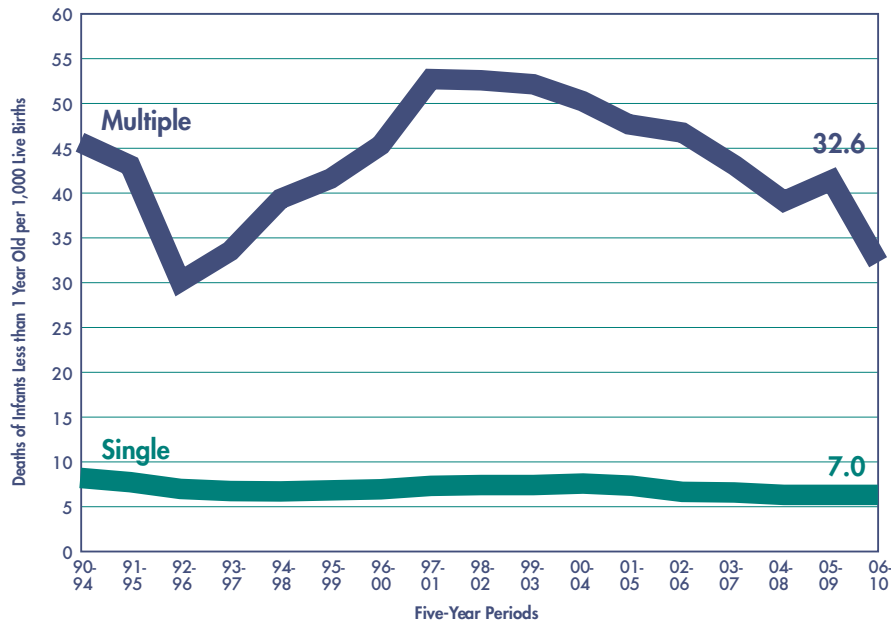
## Infant Mortality in Delaware by Smoking in Pregnancy



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

## Infant Mortality by Single vs. Multiple Birth

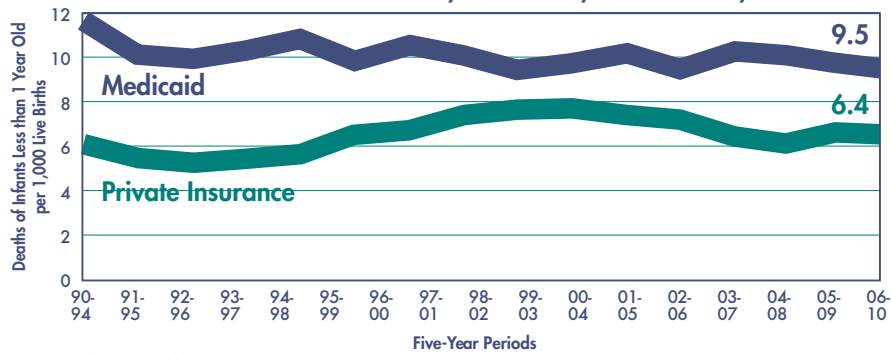
Delaware Live Birth Cohort



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

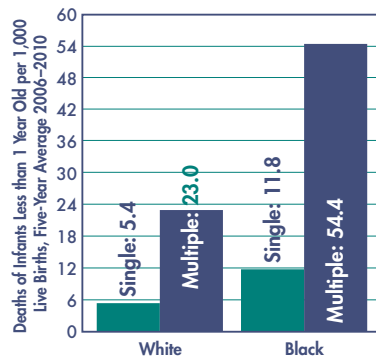
## Infant Mortality by Source of Health Insurance

Delaware Live Birth Cohort by Source of Payment for Delivery



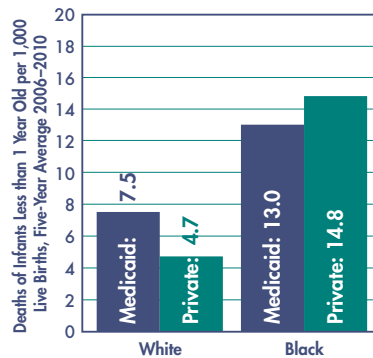
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

## Infant Mortality in Delaware by Single vs. Multiple Birth



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

## Infant Mortality in Delaware by Source of Health Insurance for Delivery



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center



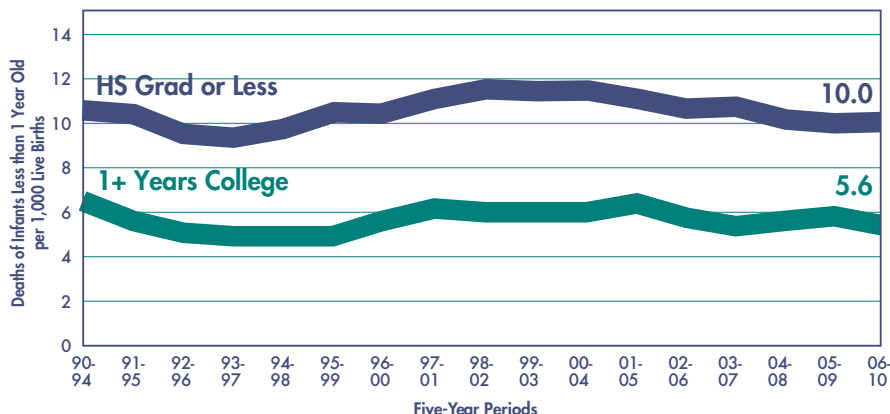


# Infant Mortality



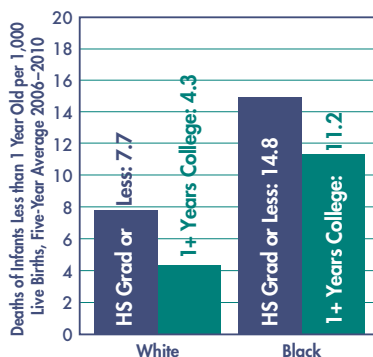
## Infant Mortality by Education of Mother

Delaware Live Birth Cohort



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

## Infant Mortality in Delaware by Education of Mother



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

Choking is a leading cause of mortality among children ages 3 years or younger. The most common items that children choke on are food, coins, balloons, and other toys. The American Academy of Otolaryngology and the American Academy of Pediatrics has partnered together to provide education to help prevent choking deaths. A list of their tips and prevention strategies can be found at <http://www.entnet.org/HealthInformation/upload/Reducing-Choking-Risks-fact-sheet.pdf>

Source: The American Academy of Otolaryngology

**Did you know?** Since the year 2000, Delaware's infant mortality rate has dropped almost 14% to 8 deaths per 1,000 births. Despite this drop, Delaware's rate is currently higher than the national average at 6.5 deaths per 1,000 births.

Source: Delaware Health and Human Services, DHSS Press Release, [http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/pressreleases/2013/infantmortality-drops-041713\\_.html](http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/pressreleases/2013/infantmortality-drops-041713_.html)

**Birth Interval** – the period of time between the birth of one child and the birth of the next. Birth interval stats do not include multiple births.

For more information see

Prenatal Care ..... 22

Low Birth Weight Babies..... 24

[www.modimes.org](http://www.modimes.org)

[www.hmh.org](http://www.hmh.org)

[www.cdc.gov/nccdp/hp/dhr/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nccdp/hp/dhr/index.htm)

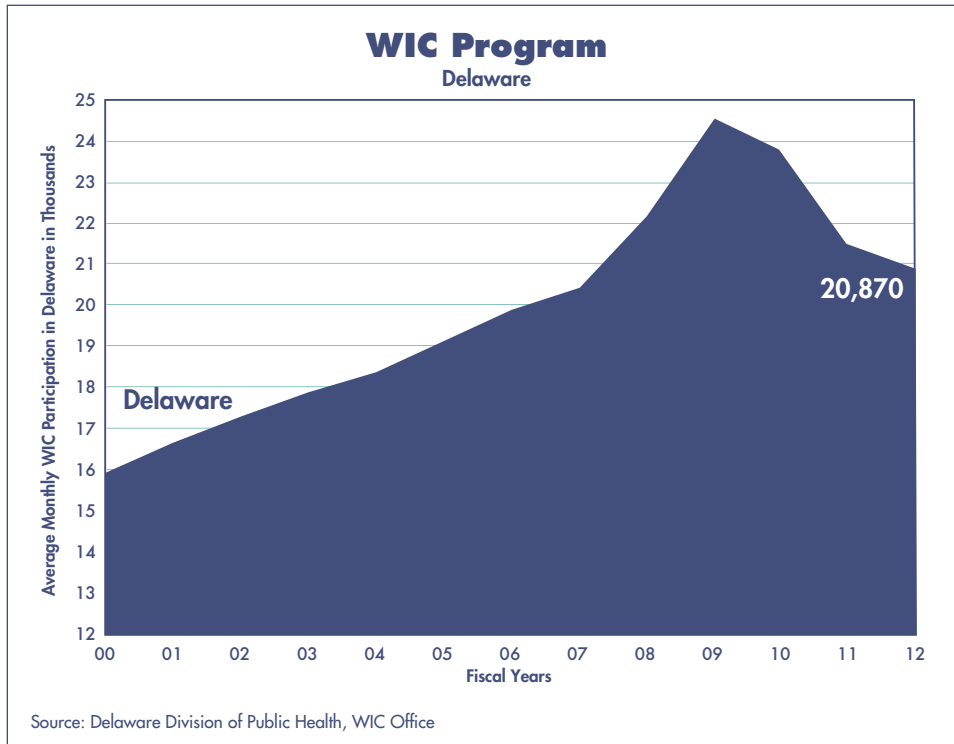
## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

"Long Live Dreams" is a safe sleeping campaign for infants recently launched in Delaware to reduce the rate of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). "Long Live Dreams" contains four core practices:

- No smoking in the home; especially for homes with infants. Babies exposed to second-hand smoke are three times more likely to die from SIDS.
- Babies should always sleep alone in a safe crib and never in a bed with adults, not even for naps.
- Babies should always sleep on a firm baby mattress with nothing else in the crib. Pillows, quilts, comforters, stuffed animals, wedges, and bumper pads should not be used in cribs.
- Babies should always sleep on their backs, even at nap time. Stomach sleeping greatly increases the risk of sleep-related causes of infant deaths. Babies who sleep on their backs get more oxygen and are far less likely to suffocate.

Source: Delaware Health and Human Services, [http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/pressreleases/2013/infantmortalitydrops-041713\\_.html](http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/pressreleases/2013/infantmortalitydrops-041713_.html)

Each month, millions of U.S. low-income women and children who are at nutrition risk are supported through the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). This program provides nutritious foods, nutrition education, and referrals to health and other social service providers at no charge. The federally-funded program also supports low-income pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women, as well as low-income infants and children to the age of five. The program is correlated with lower Medicaid costs, longer gestation periods, higher birth weight, and lower infant mortality.



**Did you know?** WIC was developed into a permanent federal aid program in 1974. In its first year, 88,000 people received benefits. By 2010, 9.2 million people nationwide participated in WIC.

Source: USDA, Nutrition Program Facts, <http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/WIC-Fact-Sheet.pdf>

**Did you know?** In Delaware, WIC benefits are given in the form of vouchers. An updated list of stores in Delaware accepting these vouchers can be found on the Delaware Health and Social Services website.

Source: State of Delaware, Delaware WIC program, <http://dhss.delaware.gov/dph/chca/dphwichominf01.html>

## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

WIC encourages mothers to breastfeed their infants and offers breastfeeding peer counselors and lactation consultants. WIC supports breastfeeding rooms where any breastfeeding mom can breastfeed or pump in comfort and privacy.<sup>1</sup>

Breast milk contains important nutrition for development and antibodies against common childhood illnesses such as pneumonia. Breastfeeding reduces the risk for breast and ovarian cancer among breast-feeding mothers.<sup>2</sup>

1 Delaware Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health

2 World Health Organization. [www.who.int](http://www.who.int)

## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

As part of Delaware WIC's efforts to provide information of healthy eating, videos on food preparation for healthy recipes such as hearty bean soup, fish dishes, microwave meals, breakfast, and more can be found at <http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/chca/dphwichominf01.html>.

Source: Delaware Health and Human Services, <http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/chca/dphwichominf01.html>

For more information see

Children Receiving Free and Reduced-Price School Meals..... 71

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)..... 128

[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 µg/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/)

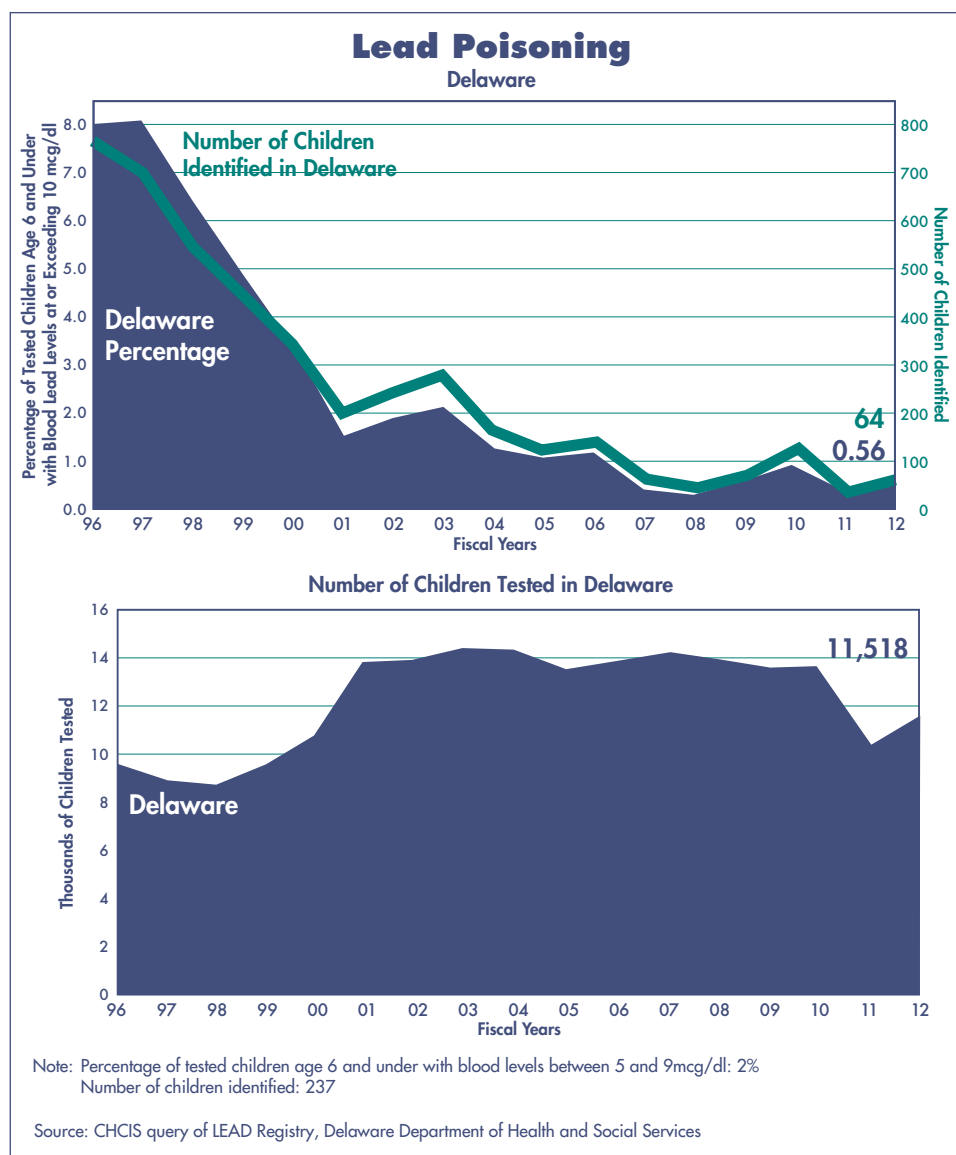
[www.hud.gov/offices/lead/](http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/)

1-212-BAN-LEAD (1-212-226-5323)

The National Lead Information Center  
1-800-424-LEAD (5323)



*Lead, a toxin, was a common ingredient in gasoline and house paint in the past. Although these items are no longer made with lead, lead poisoning is still a major health concern. Lead can be found everywhere, including dirt, dust, new toys, and old house paint. Unfortunately, it cannot be seen, tasted, or smelled. When a person swallows a lead object or inhales lead dust, some of the poison can stay in the body and cause serious health problems. A single toxic dose of lead can cause severe emergency symptoms, but it is more common for lead poisoning to build up slowly over time. Lead is much more harmful to children than adults because a child's brain and central nervous system is still being formed. The younger the child, the more harmful lead can be. For small children, even very low levels of exposure can result in a reduced IQ, learning disabilities, attention deficit disorders, behavioral problems, stunted growth, impaired hearing, and kidney damage. High levels of exposure can cause a child to develop mental delays, fall into a coma, or die. Childhood lead poisoning is one of the most common, yet preventable, pediatric health problems.*



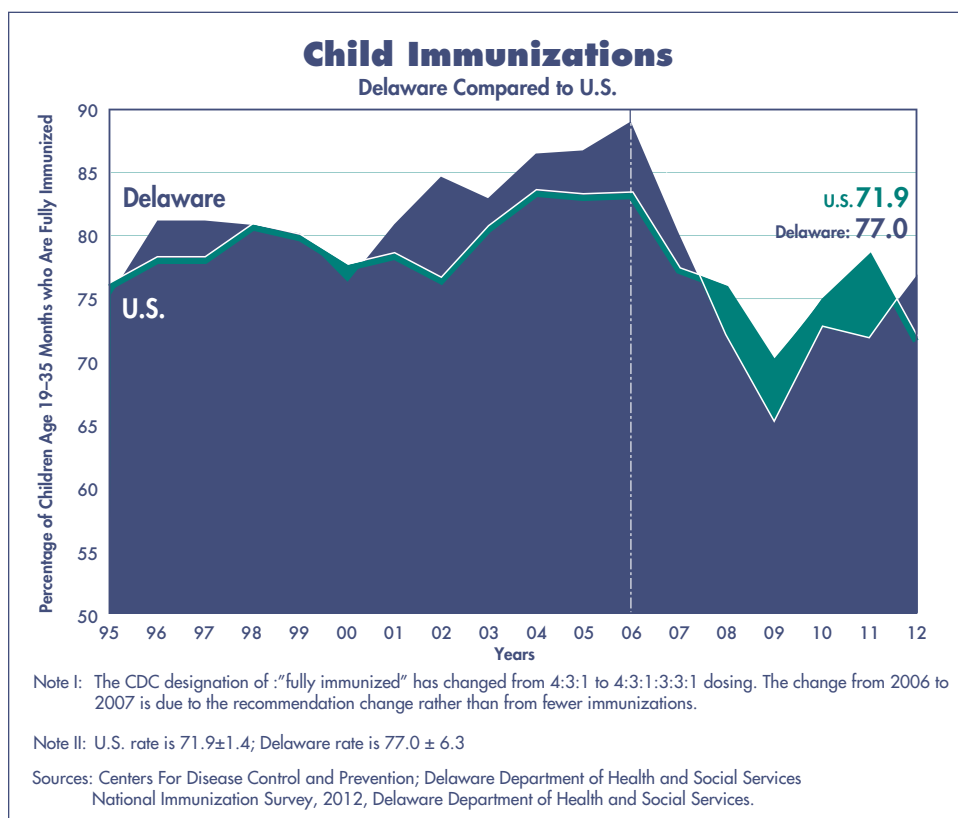
**Did you know?** Lead affects the body by mimicking beneficial elements (i.e. calcium or iron) which interferes with healthy cell reproduction. Lead typically will settle in bones and hinder healthy red blood cell production. This particular interference results in the victim developing anemia.

Source: Delaware Health and Social Services, Lead Poisoning, <http://dhss.delaware.gov/dph/files/leadpoisonfaq.pdf>



*Diseases that once spread quickly and killed thousands of children and adults are now largely controlled by vaccines. Child vaccination is one of the most cost-effective preventive health measures. Vaccines are important because they not only protect individual children against dangerous diseases, they protect communities by helping to protect children who are not able to be vaccinated, and by slowing down or preventing disease outbreaks. In other words, vaccination protects not only the child receiving the vaccine, but also those in the child's community. This helps to control infectious diseases including polio, measles, diphtheria, and many other dangerous diseases.*

*Because children are highly susceptible to disease, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends vaccinating children against most vaccine-preventable diseases by the time they are two years old. Protecting children against severe illnesses also results in positive outcomes other than improved physical health, including the ability to attend school more regularly and the absence of increased family stress.*



**Did you know?** Active immunity to a disease is defined as the immune system's ability to produce antibodies to fight infection. Vaccines facilitate a person's ability to produce these antibodies. A person possesses passive immunity when antibodies are given to fight infection. Newborn babies acquire passive immunity through the mother's antibodies. However, passive immunity is not permanent. Hence, vaccination is essential to produce permanent active immunity.

Source: Centers for Disease Control, Immunity Types, <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vac-gen/immunity-types.htm>

## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website offers easy-to-read immunization schedules for children from birth to 6, preteens and teens, as well as adults. The website even has a quick quiz and an interactive tool to determine what vaccinations may be needed. Find the information here: <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/easy-to-read/index.html>

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

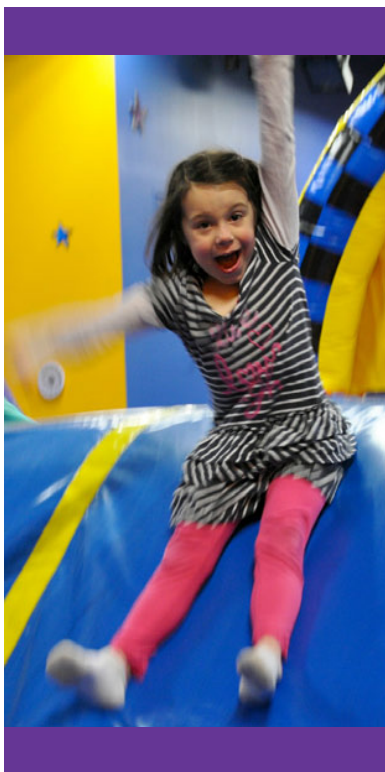
4:3:1 – four doses of diphtheria, tetanus and Pertussis vaccine (DTaP); three doses of polio vaccine, one or more doses of measles, mumps and rubella vaccine (MMR)

4:3:1:3:3:1 – all of the 4:3:1 vaccines PLUS 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.

For more information see

[www.cdc.gov/vaccines/](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/)

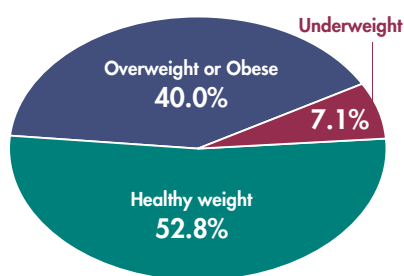
[www.kidshealth.org](http://www.kidshealth.org)



Over the past three decades, childhood obesity has risen dramatically across the nation. The increase in obese children is a big problem because of the health consequences that children may face. Obese children have an increased risk for developing high cholesterol, hypertension, type 2 diabetes, metabolic syndrome, and many other conditions and diseases. Parents, schools, communities, and neighborhoods have the responsibility of promoting healthy lifestyles in order to combat childhood obesity. Neighborhood amenities such as parks, recreation centers, sidewalks and libraries make it safer for children to engage in physical activity and spend time outdoors. The amenities also serve as a vehicle for socializing, and enhance overall quality of life. With recent trends of increased obesity rates in children nationwide, encouraging construction and use of neighborhood amenities is one way of encouraging healthy lifestyles by eliminating barriers to increased physical activity.

## Childhood Obesity

Delaware, 2011



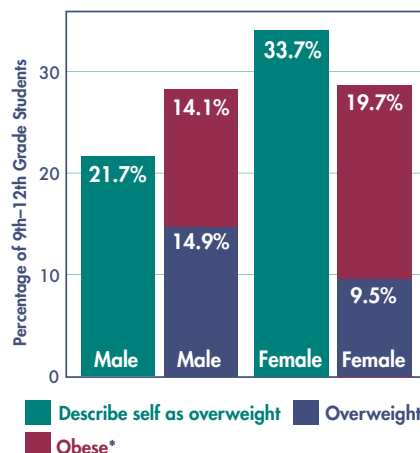
### Weight status of Delaware children 2-17 based on Body Mass Index

Source: Nemours Health and Prevention Services, Department of Policy, Evaluation and Research, 2011 Delaware Survey of Children's Health.

Note: Body mass index (BMI) is a calculation that uses height and weight to estimate how much body fat someone has. The KidsHealth BMI calculator also uses the child's age and calculates percentiles as well as BMI. It is available online at [http://kidshealth.org/PageManager.jsp?dn=nemours&article\\_set=22610&lic=437&cat\\_id=162](http://kidshealth.org/PageManager.jsp?dn=nemours&article_set=22610&lic=437&cat_id=162)

## Individual Physique: Perception vs. Reality

Teens who describe themselves as slightly/very overweight compared to teens who are overweight or obese\* Delaware, 2011



\* Calculated body mass index from reported height and weight

Source: CDC Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2009, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

**Did you know?** In Delaware, the Sussex Child Health Promotion Coalition supports the "5-2-1 Almost None" Campaign.

"5-2-1 Almost None" recommends children:

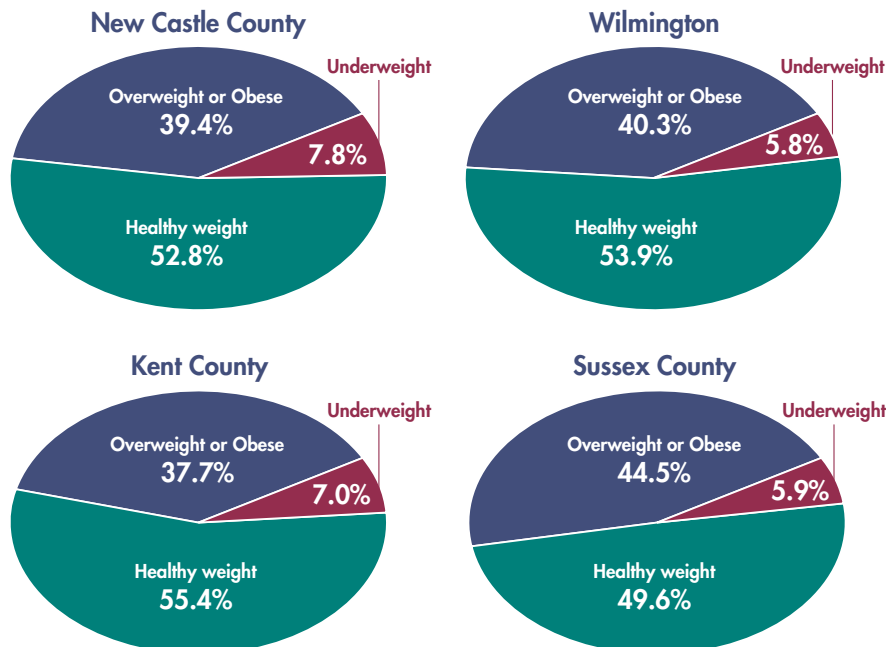
- 5** Eat 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day
- 2** Have no more than 2 hours of "screen time" per day (includes TV, computer, gaming)
- 1** Get 1 or more hours of physical activity per day
- 0** Drink almost no sugared beverages in a week (two or less)



Source: Delaware Health and Social Services, DHSS Press Release: The Fight Against Childhood Obesity <http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/pressreleases/2007/childhoodobesity-041807.html>

## Weight Classification of Children Ages 2-17

Delaware Counties and Wilmington, 2011

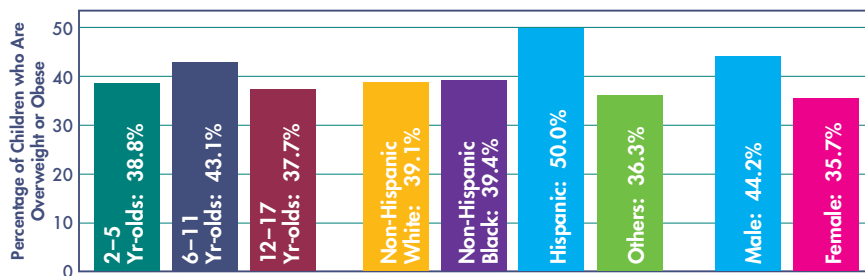


Source: Nemours Health and Prevention Services, Department of Policy, Evaluation and Research, 2011 Delaware Survey of Children's Health.



## Childhood Obesity by Age, Race, and Gender

Delaware, 2011



Source: Nemours Health and Prevention Services, Department of Policy, Evaluation and Research, 2011 Delaware Survey of Children's Health.

**Did you know?** According to a nationwide 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey, 38.5% of male high school students engaged in physical activity at least 60 minutes a day. In contrast, only 18.5% of female high school students engaged in the same amount of daily activity.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Physical Activity Facts, <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/physicalactivity/facts.htm>

### PUT DATA INTO ACTION

Precor, a company that designs and manufactures fitness equipment, awarded the YMCA of Delaware a \$3,000 dollar grant in September 2013 to assist the YMCA in their 1,100 statewide early education and after-school programs. In an effort to combat childhood obesity, these programs offer children physical activity, nutritional education, healthy snack offerings, and limitation of video-games, television, and computers.

Source: Cape Gazette, <http://capegazette.villagesoup.com/p/precort-grant-supports-the-ymca-of-delaware-s-efforts-to-curb-childhood-obesity/1056793>

For more information see

Delaware Children Speak about Health and Health Behaviors ..... 58

[www.letsmove.gov/](http://www.letsmove.gov/)

[www.kidfitnessv.com](http://www.kidfitnessv.com)



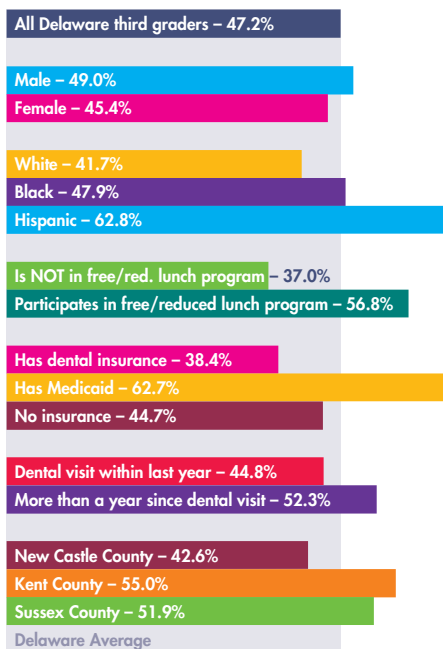




*Oral health is an important component of a child's overall health and well-being, but many children do not receive comprehensive oral health care. Dental disease is more likely to affect children from low-income communities, minority groups, or children with special health care needs. A combination of access to dental care services, increasing prevention education efforts, and increasing the number of dental providers in underserved areas are a few strategies that help to prevent childhood oral health problems. To describe the oral health of Delaware's children, the Delaware Oral Health Program, conducted Delaware Smiles 2013, a statewide oral health survey of third grade children attending Delaware's public schools. The findings highlight the current oral health of Delaware's children and disparities in oral health within Delaware.*

## Decay Experience

Percentage of 3rd graders with tooth decay experience  
Delaware, 2012

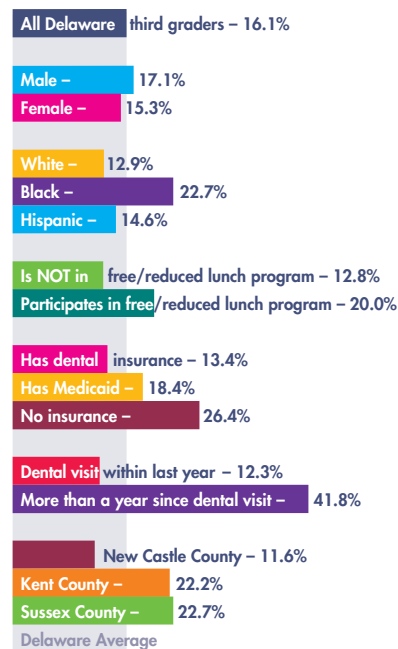


Note: Decay experience refers to having untreated decay or a dental filling, crown, or other type of restorative dental material in primary or permanent teeth. Includes teeth that were extracted because of tooth decay.

Source: Delaware Smile Survey, Bureau of Oral Health and Dental Services

## Untreated Decay

Percentage of 3rd graders with untreated tooth decay  
Delaware, 2012



Note: Untreated decay refers to having dental cavities or tooth decay in primary or permanent teeth that have not received appropriate treatment.

Source: Delaware Smile Survey, Bureau of Oral Health and Dental Services

**Did you know?** Tooth decay (cavities) is the most common childhood disease. It has the potential to lead to various problems with eating, speaking, and learning. One of the best ways to prevent cavities is appropriate levels of fluoride which is found in most toothpastes and approximately 74% of all public drinking water.

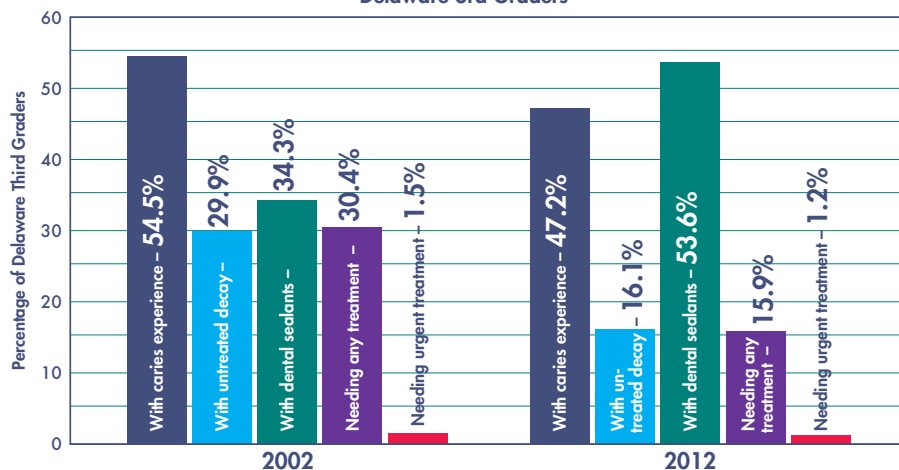
Source: Centers for Disease Control, Children's Oral Health, [http://www.cdc.gov/OralHealth/children\\_adults/child.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/OralHealth/children_adults/child.htm)

**Did you know?** 85% of parents report that their child has dental insurance and 78% report that their child visited the dentist in the last year. If a child had not been to the dentist in the last year, they were significantly more likely to have untreated decay and significantly less likely to have protective dental sealants.

Source: Delaware Smile Survey, Bureau of Oral Health and Dental Services

## Dental Health and Dental Care

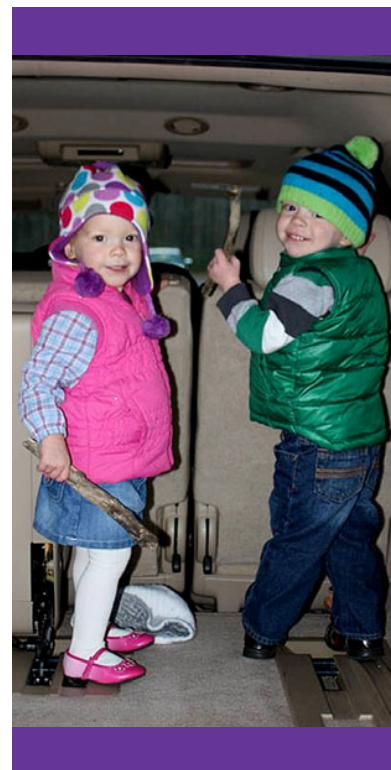
Delaware 3rd Graders



Source: Delaware Smile Survey, Bureau of Oral Health and Dental Services

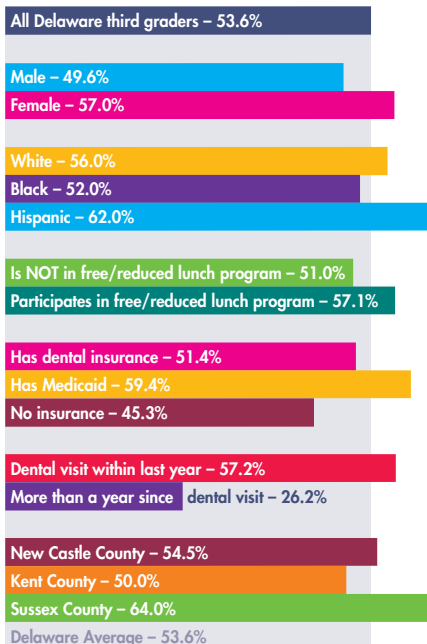
### PUT DATA INTO ACTION

Delaware's oral health programs are working. Compared to 2002, substantially fewer children have untreated decay and more children have protective dental sealants.



## Dental Sealants

Percentage of 3rd graders with dental sealants on their permanent teeth  
Delaware, 2012



Note: Dental sealants are plastic-like coatings that are applied to the chewing surfaces of back teeth. The applied sealant resin bonds into the grooves of teeth to form a protective physical barrier.

Source: Delaware Smile Survey, Bureau of Oral Health and Dental Services

**Did you know?** Pregnant women, new mothers and other care givers who have past or current tooth decay can transmit cariogenic bacteria that cause dental cavities in children.

Source: First Smile Delaware, <http://dhss.delaware.gov/dph/hsm/ohpinfant.html>

**Did you know?** The Delaware Division of Public Health recommends that a child visit the dentist before his or her first birthday. Baby teeth are especially important to maintain. If they are lost too early, permanent teeth will tend to grow overcrowded or out of alignment.

Source: Delaware Health and Social Services, Oral Health, <http://dhss.delaware.gov/dph/hsm/ohpparres.html>

### PUT DATA INTO ACTION

Partly sponsored by the Delaware State Dental Society, *Give Kids a Smile* is a group of committed volunteers (dentists, oral hygienists, office staff, and dental supply representatives) that treat underserved populations in the state. Since 2004, 1,300 Delaware children have been treated thanks to the coordinated efforts of *Give Kids a Smile*.

Source: Delaware Dental Society, Give Kids a Smile, <http://www.delawarestatedental.society.org/kids-smile.html>

# Children without Health Insurance

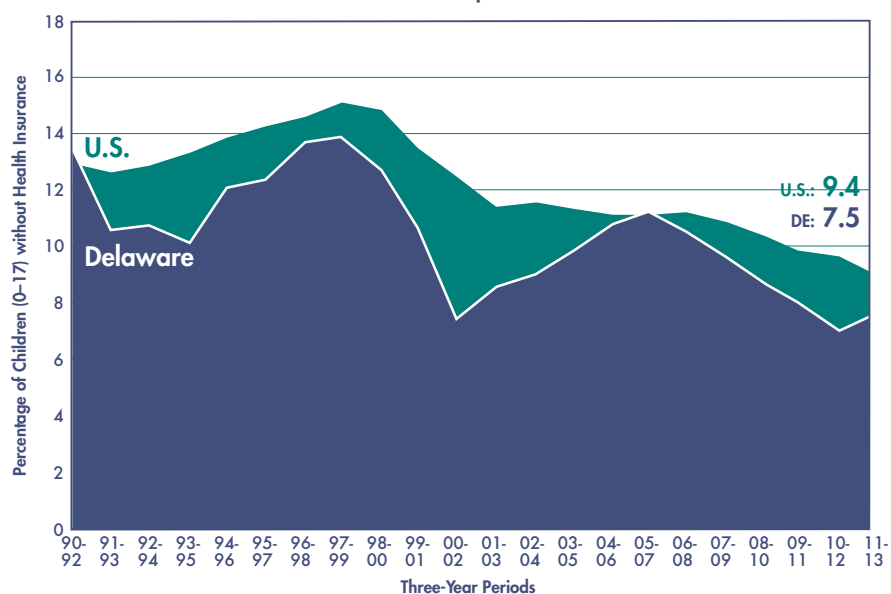


*The status of a child's health insurance coverage is the single most important influence in determining whether or not that child has access to adequate health care when sick or injured. Failure to receive necessary health care can have a long term impact on the lives of children. Children with health 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. These children are more likely to be from low-income families for whom private plans are often unavailable or unaffordable. 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.*

*Health insurance can make it possible for children to receive access to preventive care as well as acute and chronic illness care. Improved access to effective health care means improvements in a child's health status over time.*

## Children without Health Insurance

Delaware Compared to U.S.



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

## Children without Health Insurance by Age

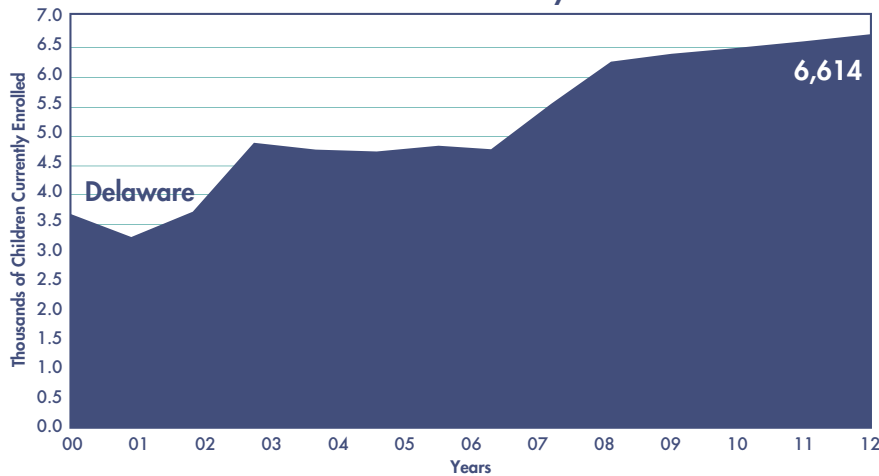
Delaware



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



## Delaware Healthy Children Program Number of Children Currently Enrolled



Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Medicaid and Medical Assistance

**Did you know?** Black and Hispanic children with Medicaid/CHIP coverage may have more problems accessing care, relative to their white counterparts, in two areas: specialty and mental health care. An analysis by the Urban Institute found that of those covered by Medicaid and CHIP, both Hispanic and black children are substantially less likely than white children to receive these services, even taking into account observed differences in health care needs as reported by their families.

Source: <http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/412781-Racial-and-Ethnic-Differences-in-Access-to-Care-and-Service-Use-for-Children.pdf>

**Did you know?** The Delaware Healthy Children Program (DHCP) provides low cost health insurance to children under the age of 19. Qualifying children are in families at or below the 200% Federal Poverty Level (calculated through income in relation to size of family).

Source: Delaware Health and Social Services, Delaware Healthy Children, <http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dmma/fpl.html#200fpl>

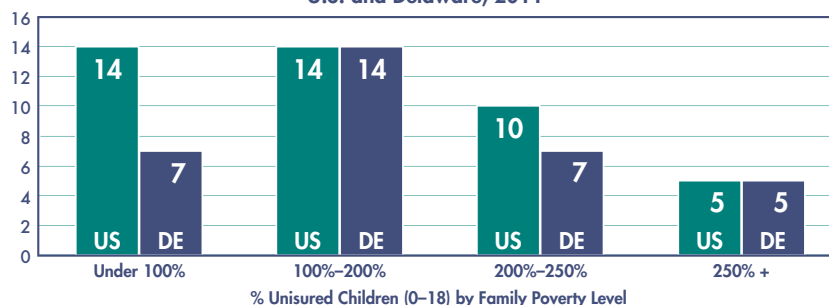


### PUT DATA INTO ACTION

The online healthcare insurance exchange created as part of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act divides insurance plans into five categories of increasing levels of monthly premiums: catastrophic, bronze, silver, gold, and platinum. For example, while “catastrophic” plan has the lowest monthly payment, it will cover less than 60% of the costs of care: hospital visits, prescription drugs, etc. In contrast, “platinum” coverage requires the highest monthly payment but covers 90% of out of pocket medical costs.

Source: [healthcare.gov](http://healthcare.gov)

## Children without Health Insurance by Poverty Level U.S. and Delaware, 2011



Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from Census Bureau's Current Population Survey

For more information see

Health Care Coverage..... 115

[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/dhccfaq.html](http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dss/dhccfaq.html)

[www.delawareuninsured.org/](http://www.delawareuninsured.org/)

[www.familiesusa.org](http://www.familiesusa.org)

# Childhood Asthma

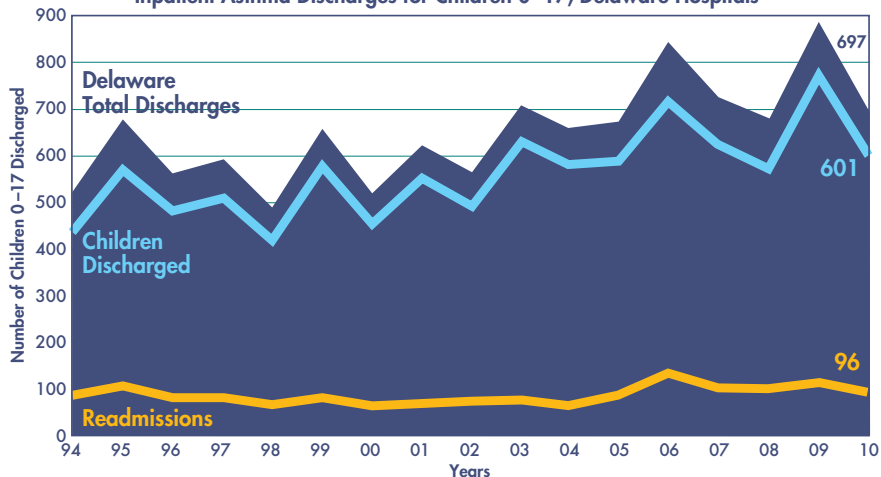


*Asthma is a chronic inflammation of the airways with reversible episodes of obstruction, caused by an increased reaction of the airways to various stimuli. Asthma related breathing problems occur in episodes or attacks, but the underlying inflammation is continuous. Asthma is the most common chronic 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. These are more common 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.*

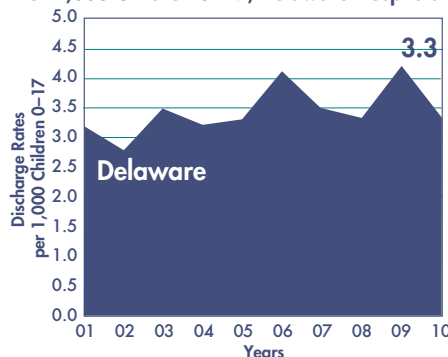
## Hospitalizations for Childhood Asthma

Inpatient Asthma Discharges for Children 0-17, Delaware Hospitals



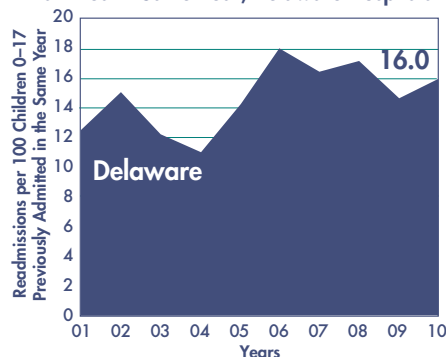
## Discharge Rates

Inpatient Asthma Discharges Rates for 1,000 Children 0-17, Delaware Hospitals



## Readmission Rates

Inpatient Asthma Readmission % for Children Admitted in Same Year, Delaware Hospitals



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

**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/)

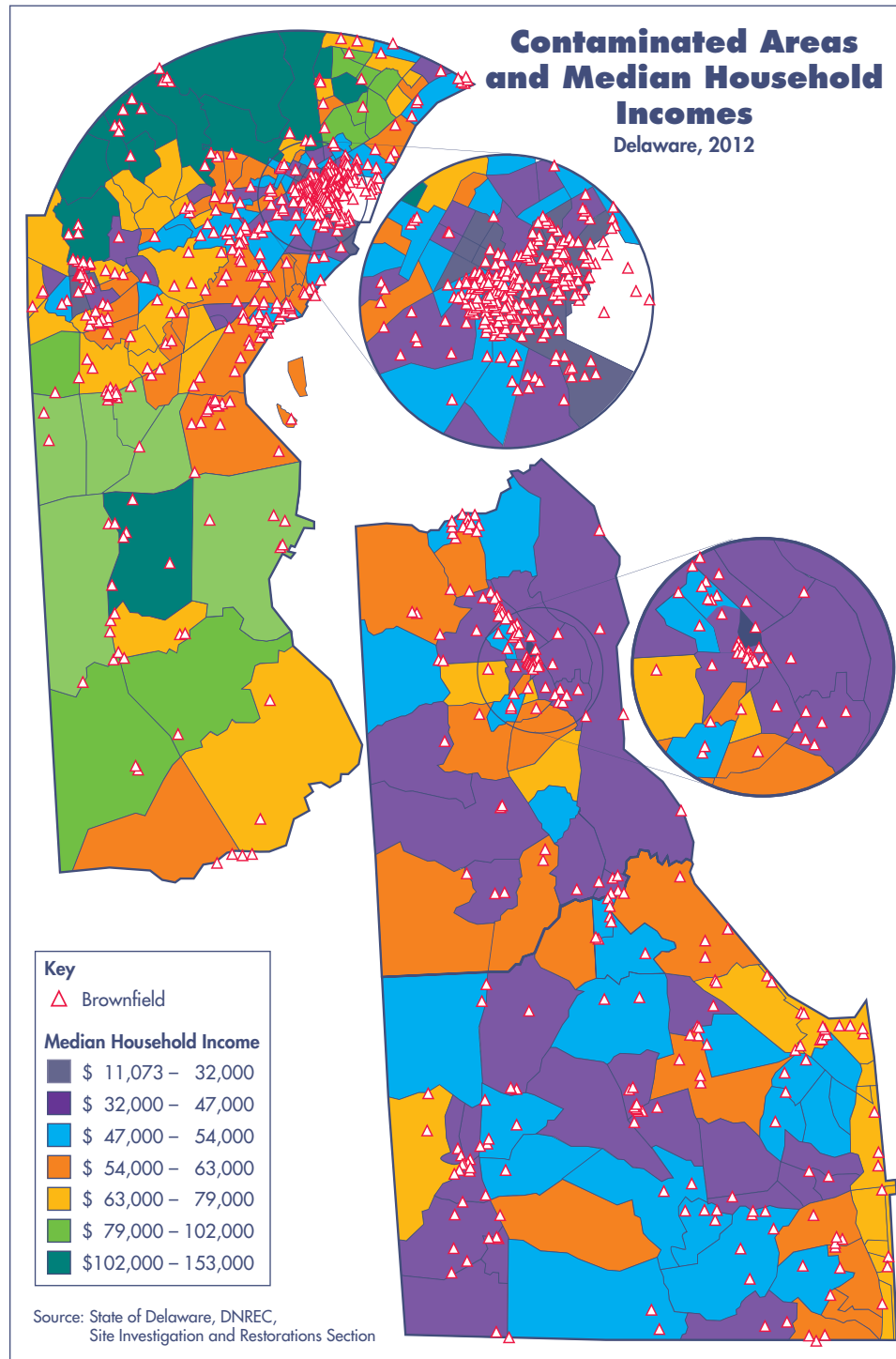
<http://www.airnow.gov/>

<http://www.epa.gov/airnow/asthma-flyer.pdf>

**Did you know?** Two key air pollutants can affect asthma. One is ozone (found in smog). The other is particle pollution (found in haze, smoke, and dust). When ozone and particle pollution are in the air, adults and children with asthma are more likely to have symptoms. In Delaware, you can find out about air quality through the Delaware Air Quality Monitoring Network and AirNow which report on the current quality of the air throughout the state.

Sources: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control

*Young people who grow up in environments where risk factors are concentrated or where there are inequalities in the opportunities available are far more likely to experience negative outcomes that are both tragic for themselves and potentially devastating to society as a whole. When whole communities of children are at risk of poor economic, educational, social and health outcomes, individual and family centered approaches often prove insufficient. Because a child's developing brain and body is more susceptible to toxins in the environment than an adult's, the physical or "built" environment of a community is of critical importance. Economic, social and political forces often determine the conditions of the physical environments where we live, work and play. The economic and social conditions of a given community can play a large role in the creation of racial and ethnic health disparities.*





# Children with Special Needs: Health Care



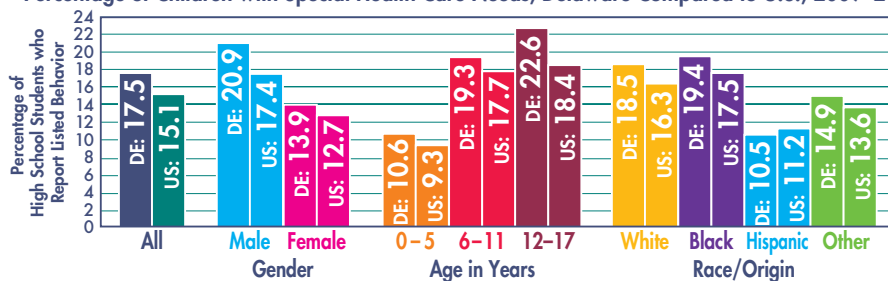
The federal Maternal and Child Health Bureau defines Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN) as: “those who have or are at increased risk for a chronic physical, developmental, behavioral, or emotional condition and who also require health and related services of a type or amount beyond that 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 on-going health condition that results in an above routine 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), 87.7% of CSHCN were reported to experience at least one, 57.1% experienced two or more and 29.1% of CSHCN were reported to experience three or more from the limited list. Of the 20 health issues asked about, CSHCN most commonly were reported to experience asthma and/or allergies (59.4%). Nearly 50% of these children (46.6%) also experienced at least one other health issue from the list of 20 asked about.

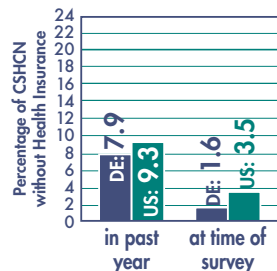
## CSHCN Prevalence

Percentage of Children with Special Health Care Needs, Delaware Compared to U.S., 2009–2010



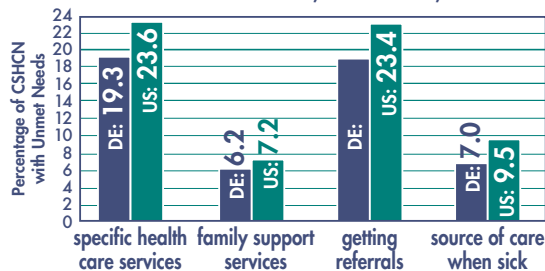
## Health Insurance

% CSHCN without Health Insurance



## Access to Care

% CSHCN with Unmet Needs, DE and U.S., 2009–2010



Source: National Survey of Children with Special Healthcare Needs, 2009/10, Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health <http://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/snapshots/cshcn-profiles?rpt=9&geo=9>

**National Survey of CSHCN – Topics Covered** by the National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs: 1) Child’s health and functional status; including current conditions and functioning difficulties experienced due to health conditions. 2) Child’s health insurance status and adequacy of coverage. 3) Access to health care — including types of health care services needed and any unmet needs for care. 4) Preventive medical and dental care, and specialty services received. 5) Family-centeredness of child’s health care and care coordination. 6) Access to community-based services. 7) Transition to adulthood. 8) Impact of child’s health on family. 9) Demographics of child and family, including age, sex, race/ethnicity, household income, parental education, family structure, primary language spoken in the home

Source: Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health <http://www.childhealthdata.org/docs/default-document-library/ns-cshcn-fast-facts-2009.pdf>

**Did you know?** The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), a federal law enacted in 1990, guarantees that children with disabilities cannot be excluded from “public accommodations” (private businesses including preschools, child care centers, out-of-school time programs or family child care homes) simply because of a disability.

Source: The Center for Children with Special Needs, Childcare and the ADA, <http://cshcn.org/childcare-schools-community/child-care-and-ada>

**Did you know?** Since 1991, there has been an almost 700% increase in the amount of public school students (under 21) classified as autistic in Delaware. This dramatic increase is partly due to a greater understanding of “Autism Spectrum Disorder” or ASDs and its various degrees of symptoms.

Source: Autism in Delaware, <http://www.delautism.org/AboutAutism/AutismInDelaware.aspx>

# Children with Special Needs: Early Intervention

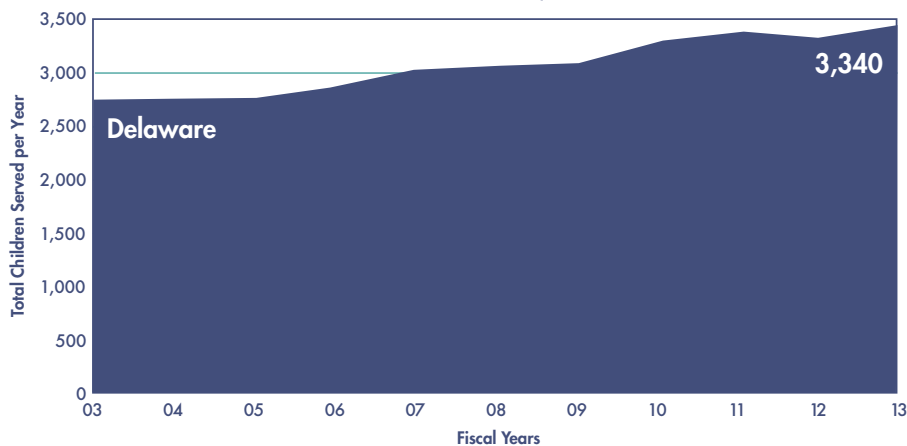
*Early intervention programs are designed to improve the mental, verbal, social, and emotional wellbeing of young children who have developmental disabilities or who are vulnerable due to biological or environmental factors. These programs enhance a child's potential and development while providing support and assistance to the family.*

*Early intervention can mitigate existing developmental problems or prevent their occurrence. A strategy may focus on the child alone or on the child and the family together. Early intervention has been proven cost-effective, increasing the developmental and educational gains for the child and improving the functioning of the family.*



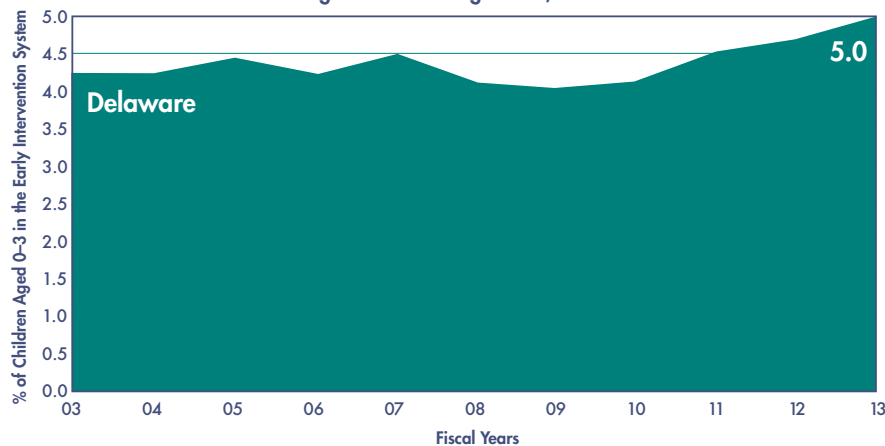
## Child Development Watch

Number of Children Served, Delaware



## Child Development Watch

Percentage of Children Aged 0-3, Delaware



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

### PUT DATA INTO ACTION

The Birth to Three Early Intervention System (Birth to Three), a program within Delaware Health and Social Services, is a statewide, comprehensive, coordinated, multidisciplinary, interagency system that provides early intervention services and supports for infants and toddlers with disabilities and developmental delays and their families. Staff within the Division of Management Services provide overall management for the system and ensure compliance with the federal requirements of the Individuals With Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004, which provides funding to help support the system. Children and their families receive assessments, service coordination, and a multitude of other early intervention supports and services through Child Development Watch (CDW) within the Division of Public Health.

Source: Delaware Health and Social Services, Child Development Watch, <http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dph/chs/chscdw.html>

For more information see

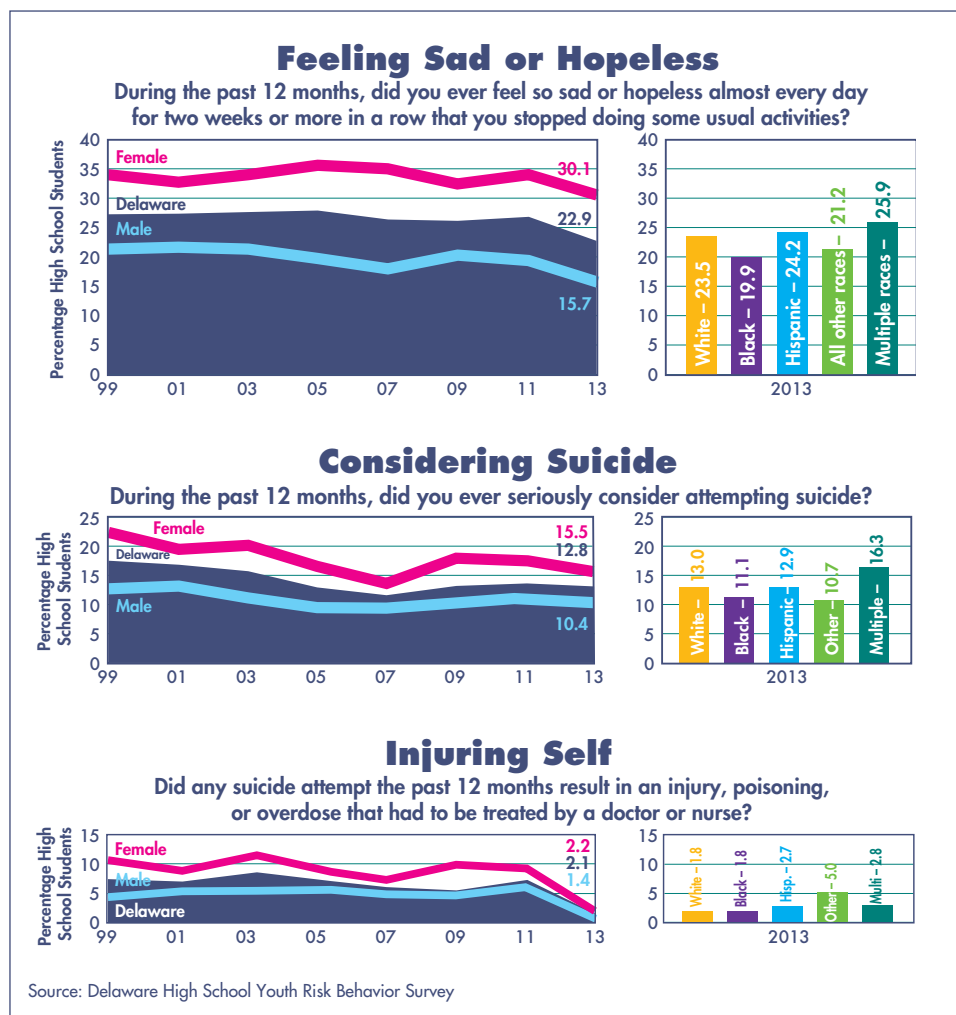
<http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dms/epqc/birth3/directry.html>

<http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/chs/chscdw.html>



*Mental health is important at every stage in life. Like adults, children can have mental health challenges and disorders that can influence their way of thinking, feeling, and acting. If left untreated, mental health disorders can lead to school failure, family conflicts, drug abuse, violence, or even suicide. These disorders can be very costly to children, families, communities, and the healthcare system. The causes of the disorders can be biological such as genetics, chemical imbalances in the body, or damage to the central nervous system. Environmental factors include exposure to violence, including witnessing or being a victim of physical or sexual abuse; loss of people through death, separation, divorce or broken relationships; factors related to poverty; exposure to environmental toxins such as high levels of lead; as well as other hardships. Early mental health intervention may significantly reduce the negative effects of mental health problems and promote healthy functioning.*

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



**Did you know?** Risk factors that increase the likelihood of an individual committing suicide include: diagnosed mental disorders, a previous suicide attempt, a family history of attempted or completed suicide, and a serious medical condition and/or pain.

Source: American Foundation for Suicide Prevention, Risk Factors and Warning Signs  
<http://www.afsp.org/preventing-suicide/risk-factors-and-warning-signs>



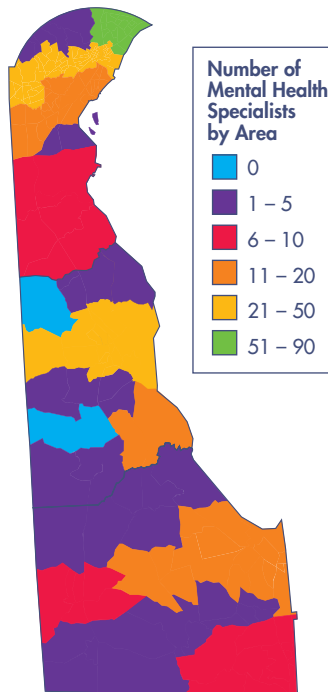
Recent Delaware Division of Prevention and Behavioral Health Services' enhancements include migration to a trauma-informed system of care and increased use of evidence-based practices:

- Family advocates have been engaged to increase family voice and engagement in behavioral health service delivery to improve the quality of services.
- Child Priority Response (CPR) Services include access to services through a hotline; 1-800-969-HELP (4357), statewide on-site response when needed, mental health risk assessment and intensive follow-up care for a child and family for up to 30 days in the child's home/school/community.
- Expanded Middle School Behavioral Health Consultants (37 schools). Consultants assess Students for risks associated with suicide and screen for mental health and substance use problems. Students receive counseling in schools, referrals to other school-based services, and / or to community mental health or substance abuse providers for longer term treatment.
- Expanded State-wide After School/Summer Programs include: suicide awareness, anti-bullying and substance abuse prevention, supervised sports, and programs that offer children exposure to the arts and nature. Training is required for adults working in the programs enabling them to better connect children and families with additional services.

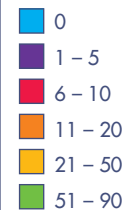
## Mental Health Professionals

Delaware and Counties

	NCCo	Kent	Sussex	DE
<b>Psychiatrists #</b>	88	20	11	119
– % seeing pediatric (under 21) patients	48	74	27	50
– % with evening hours	28	70	27	35
– % with language in addition to English	56	100	67	64
– avg. # patients/week	42	69	50	48
<b>Mental Health Specialists #</b>	405	105	125	635
– % seeing pediatric (under 21) patients	76	76	69	75
– % with evening hours	68	66	57	66
– % with language in addition to English	45	43	35	43
– avg. # patients/week	22	26	22	28



Number of Mental Health Specialists by Area



Source: Mental Health Professionals in Delaware, 2009, Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research University of Delaware

**Did you know?** In 2013, Delaware's legislature approved an allocation of \$3.3 million to grow mental health resources in the state's middle schools. This plan includes the hiring of 30 behavioral health consultants to provide walk-in basis emotional support for students and provide training to other faculty.

Source: Delaware seeks to fulfill consistent shortfall in child mental health services, <http://www.wdde.org/47717-delaware-child-mental-health-services>

## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

Delaware Department of Education and the Division of Prevention and Behavioral Health Services received a federal grant to set up a website for teachers, parents, and professionals in understanding mental health and substance abuse issues in children and how to obtain help for children. Visit <http://www.doe.k12.de.us/infosuites/staff/cmh/default.shtml> for more information.



Mental health specialists – Psychologists, social workers, professional counselors of mental health, chemical dependency of professionals, and psychiatric advanced practice nurses.

For more information see

Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide..... 54

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

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

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

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

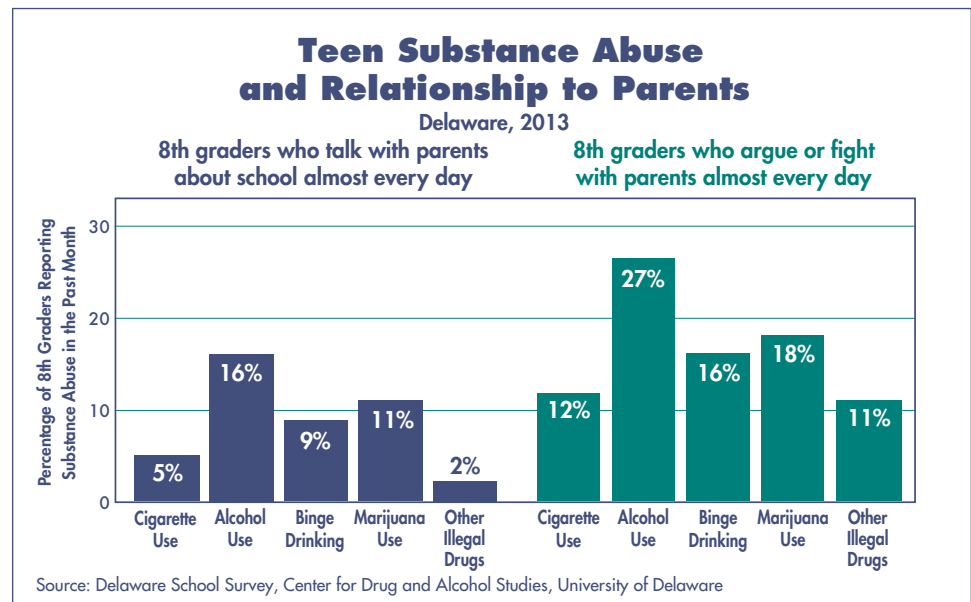
Delaware Division of Prevention and Behavioral Health Services 302-633-2571 or 1-800-722-7710

# Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs



*Alcohol and drug use threaten the health and wellbeing of young people. Research has identified a number of social and environmental risk factors that contribute to drug and alcohol abuse including drug-abusing peers, stress from family situations, poor education, and drug availability. Periods of transition are considered high-risk periods for drug use. Children are likely to encounter drugs for the first time in the early adolescence, when they advance from elementary school to middle school and they experience new academic and social situations. When they transition to high school, adolescents face additional social, emotional, and educational challenges. They often may be exposed to greater availability of drugs, drug abusers, and social activities involving drugs. These challenges can increase the risk that they will abuse alcohol, tobacco, and other substances. Early abuse often includes substances such as tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, marijuana, and prescription drugs such as sleeping pills and anti-anxiety medicines. If drug abuse persists into later adolescence, abusers typically begin using other drugs, while continuing their abuse of tobacco and alcohol.*

*Drug abuse prevention strategies should be tailored to the specific needs of the young people involved. The strategies may focus on drug education, psychological support, or comprehensive intervention.*



## Did you know?

- Nationally, alcohol abuse accounts for more than 4,700 deaths annually among underage youth.<sup>1</sup>
- In 2011, over 30% of alcohol-related traffic fatalities in Delaware involved a driver under the age of 21.<sup>2</sup>
- The national percentage of teens in high school that drink and drive has decreased by more than half since 1991.<sup>3</sup>
- Youth who started drinking before the age of 15 are 5 times more likely to develop alcoholism than those who first drank after the age of 21.<sup>4</sup>

1 Centers for Disease Control, Underage Drinking, <http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/underage-drinking.htm>

2 The Century Council, Delaware, <http://www.centurycouncil.org/state-facts/delaware>

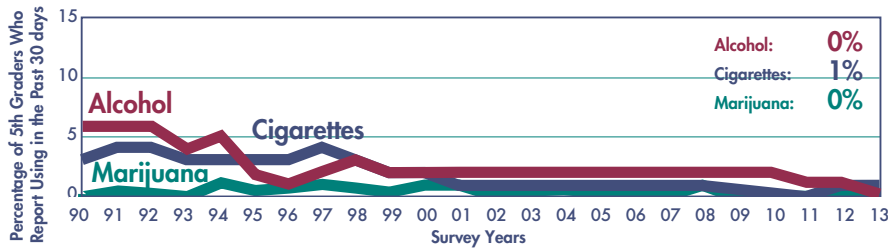
3 Centers for Disease Control, Teen Drinking and Driving, <http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/teendrinkinganddriving/>

4 National Council on Alcohol and Drug Dependence, <http://www.ncadd.org/index.php/for-youth/233-overview>

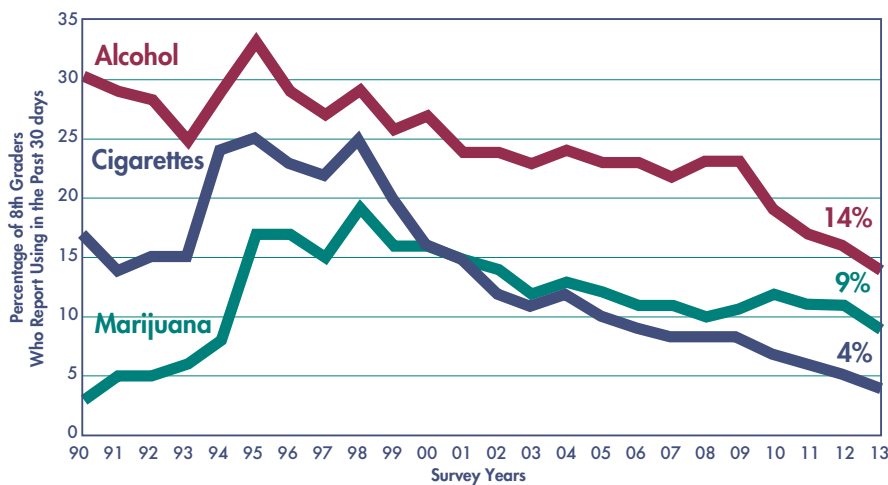
**Did you know?** The Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) program is an infrastructure grant program developed by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration (SAMHSA). SPF SIGs provide funding to states, tribes, and territories, which to do the following:

- Prevent the onset and reduce the progression of substance abuse
- Reduce substance abuse-related problems in communities
- Build prevention capacity and infrastructure at the state and community levels

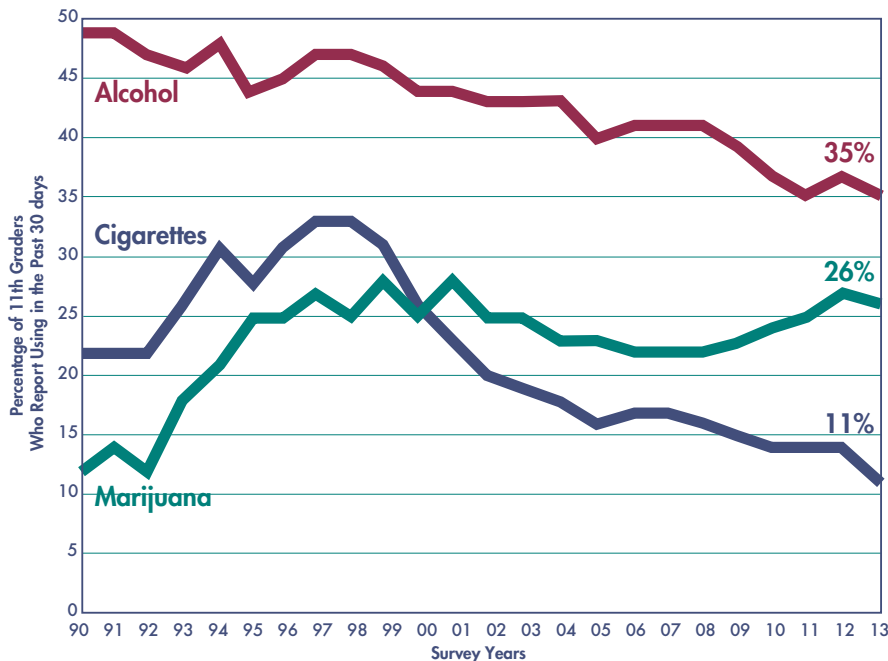
## Trends in Cigarette, Alcohol, and Marijuana Use Delaware 5th Graders



## Trends in Cigarette, Alcohol, and Marijuana Use Delaware 8th Graders



## Trends in Cigarette, Alcohol, and Marijuana Use Delaware 11th Graders



Source: Delaware School Survey, 5th graders: 7,745 responses. 8th graders: 6,572 responses. 11th graders: 5,478 responses. Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware



For more information see  
 Delaware Children Speak about Health and Health Behaviors ..... 58  
[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/)

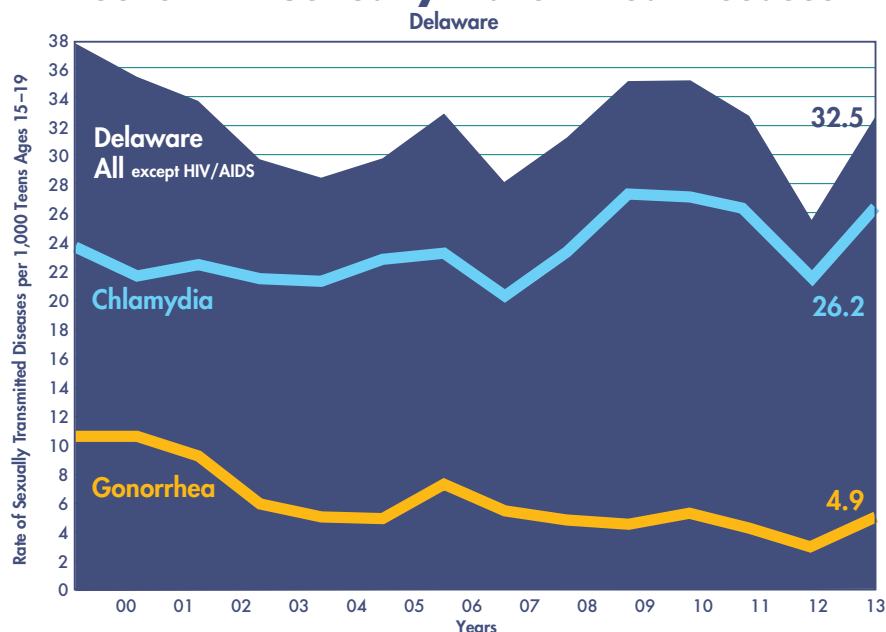


# Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

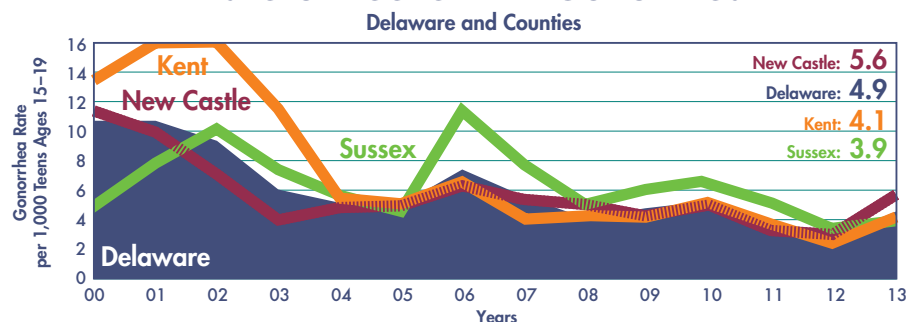


Diseases that are spread through sexual contact are referred to as sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Most STDs can be “silent,” displaying no noticeable symptoms. These asymptomatic infections can be diagnosed only through testing. However, routine screening programs to test for STDs are not widespread. The social stigma and lack of public awareness concerning STDs often inhibits discussion about risks, symptoms, transmission, and the need for testing. As a result, STDs remain a major public health challenge. While STDs are preventable, it is estimated that 19 million new infections occur each year in the United States, and almost half of them are among adolescents and young people. The most commonly reported infectious disease is Chlamydia.

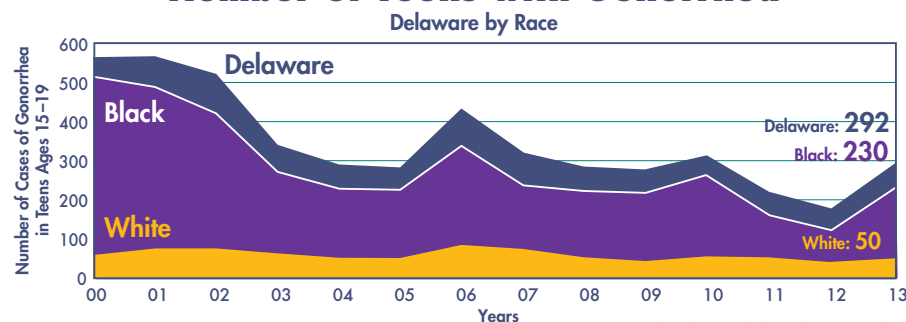
## Teens with Sexually Transmitted Diseases



## Rate of Teens with Gonorrhea



## Number of Teens with Gonorrhea



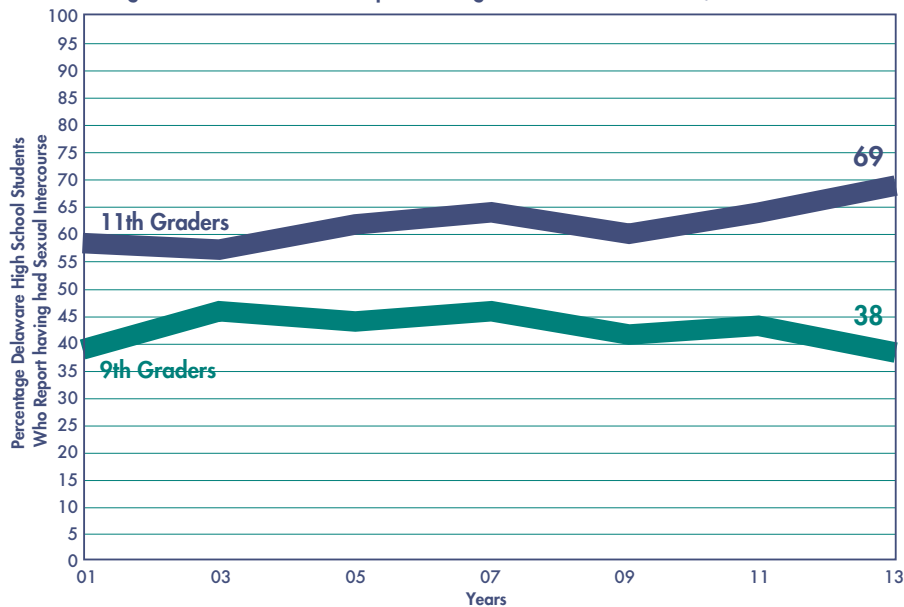
Source: STD Program, Delaware Division of Public Health

Note: Total includes Black, White, as well as other ethnicities such as Hispanic.

# Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

## Teen Sexual Activity

High School Students who Report Having Had Sexual Intercourse, Delaware

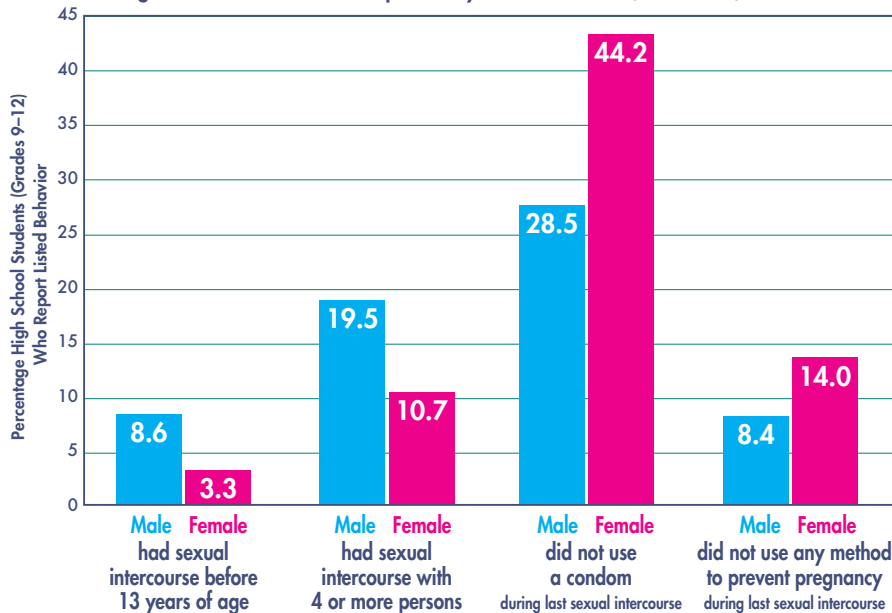


Source: CDC Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware



## Risky Sexual Behavior

High School Students who Report Risky Sexual Behavior, Delaware, 2013



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Adolescent Health, Data from CDC High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey

**Did you know?** Funded through the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) is designed to educate youth on both contraception use and abstinence. The program educates adolescents on how these two methods help prevent unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (including HIV). The federal government allotted \$52,250,000 for all 50 states and certain territories to apply for this program assistance.

Source: Catalog for Federal Domestic Assistance, <https://www.cfda.gov/?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=e9085baafbd785d09c9e4e52f9ec4ac4>:

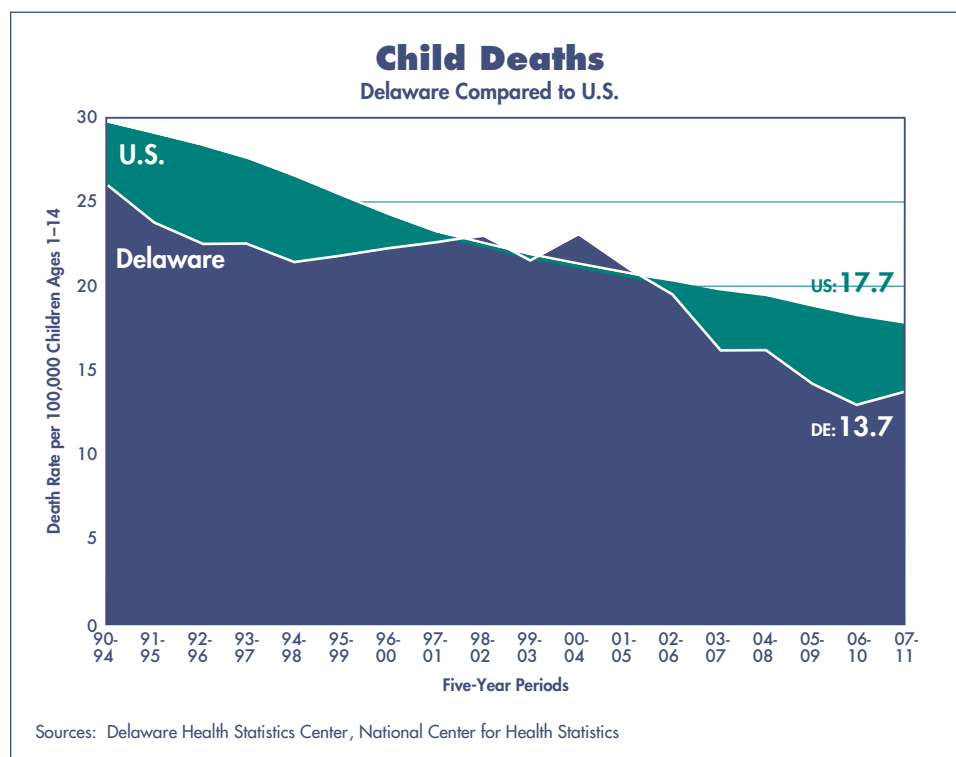
For more information see

Delaware Children Speak about Health and Health Behaviors.....58  
 Births to Teens..... 92  
[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)

# Child Deaths Children 1-14



*Around the world, accidents kill one million children each year and permanently disable many more. In the U.S., injury is a leading cause of death among children and youth. Injuries account for more than one third of all deaths among children ages one to four, and half of all deaths among teens ages 15 to 19. Death rates among children of low-income families continue to rise.*



**Did you know?** Injury-related deaths have decreased by over 30% within the past decade. Despite this progress, injury-related deaths remain the number one cause of death in children.

Source: Centers for Disease Control, Vital Signs, [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?** In order to prevent unintentional injury or death of small children in automobile accidents, the Delaware Child Death, Near Death and Stillbirth Commission recommends the following:

Under the age of 1: Children must always ride in a rear facing car seat.

Ages 1 through 3: They should remain rear facing until the height and weight limit for rear facing use on the particular car seat has been reached. This may result in many children riding rear-facing to age 2 or older.

Ages 4 through 7: Keep children in a forward facing seat with a safety harness to the maximum height and weight limit allowed by the seat. Then transition children to a booster seat.

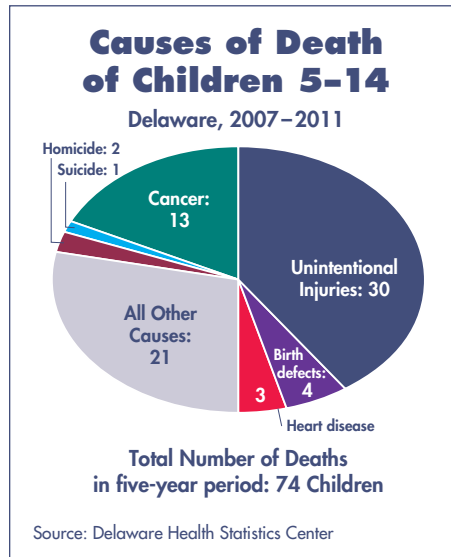
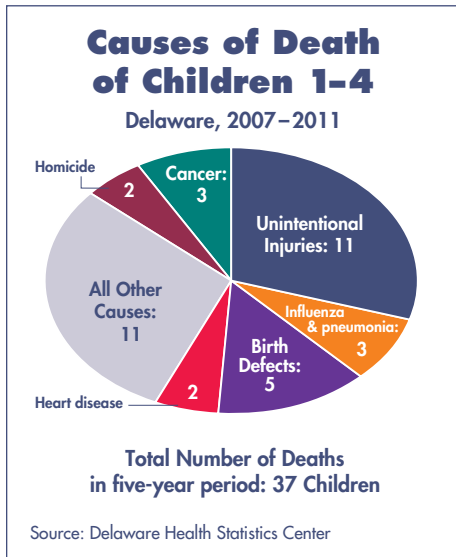
Ages 8 through 12: Keep children in a booster seat until they either exceed the height/weight requirement for remaining in a booster seat or until they are big enough to fit the criteria for fitting appropriately in a seat belt. The shoulder belt should lie across the shoulder and chest, not cross the neck or face, and the lap belt must lie across the upper thighs not the stomach.

**Child Death Rate** – number of deaths per 100,000 children 1-14 years old

**Unintentional Injuries** – accidents, including motor vehicle crashes

Source: State of Delaware Child Death, Near Death and Stillbirth Commission, Review and Prevention of Child Deaths, <http://courts.delaware.gov/childdeath/docs/CDNDSCFinalAnnualReportFY12.pdf>





**Did you know?** In 2010, over 64,000 children under the age of four were treated in an emergency room due to a burn or fire related injury across the United States. Safe Kids Worldwide recommends the following to help prevent child injury:

- When cooking on the stove, use the back burners and turn pot handles away from the edge of the counter to prevent small children from reaching the pots.
- Place lighters and matches in a safe place out of a child's reach. Try to avoid purchasing novelty lighters or anything resembling a toy.
- Do not cook and carry your child. Instead, place them in a highchair within eyesight and explain what you are doing. Use your cooking time as an opportunity to teach your child proper safety methods.

Source: Safe Kids Worldwide, Burns and Scalds, [http://www.safekids.org/safetytips/field\\_risks/burns-and-scalds](http://www.safekids.org/safetytips/field_risks/burns-and-scalds)

**Did you know?** By a wide margin, unintentional injury has continued to be the number one cause of death in children in the United States since the mid-1930s. In children under 14, the greatest percentage of unintentional injuries deaths are due to fatal falls.

Source: Centers for Disease Control, National Action Plan for Child Injury Prevention, [http://www.cdc.gov/safekids/pdf/National\\_Action\\_Plan\\_for\\_Child\\_Injury\\_Prevention.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/safekids/pdf/National_Action_Plan_for_Child_Injury_Prevention.pdf)

## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

The Delaware Safety Council offers babysitter safety courses throughout the year for young teenagers interested in taking on the responsibility. The goal of the course is to familiarize the students with the necessities for caring for infants and children: emergency action steps, first aid, fire safety, infant care, choking hazard management, and other vital skills. Pricing, available dates, and more information about the course can be found at <http://www.delawaresafetycouncil.org/>.

Source: Delaware Safety Council, <http://www.delawaresafetycouncil.org/babysitting.html>

## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

In response to state legislation that requires that children under the age of sixteen to wear a helmet when riding a bicycle, the Delaware Office of Highway Safety's Community Traffic Safety Program Coordinators (CTSPs) runs a helmet bank. There is an office in all three counties in the state participating in this program. The helmet bank accepts helmet donations as well as monetary donations to purchase more helmets. Since the legislation was enacted on April 1, 1996, over 1,200 helmets have been distributed to underserved populations in Delaware. Any parent or guardian found in failure of requiring his or her child to wear a helmet is fined \$25 for the first offense and \$50 for subsequent offenses.

Source: Delaware Bicycle Council, Delaware Bike Laws, [http://www.deldot.gov/information/community\\_programs\\_and\\_services/bike/biking\\_in\\_delaware/de\\_bike\\_laws.shtml](http://www.deldot.gov/information/community_programs_and_services/bike/biking_in_delaware/de_bike_laws.shtml)

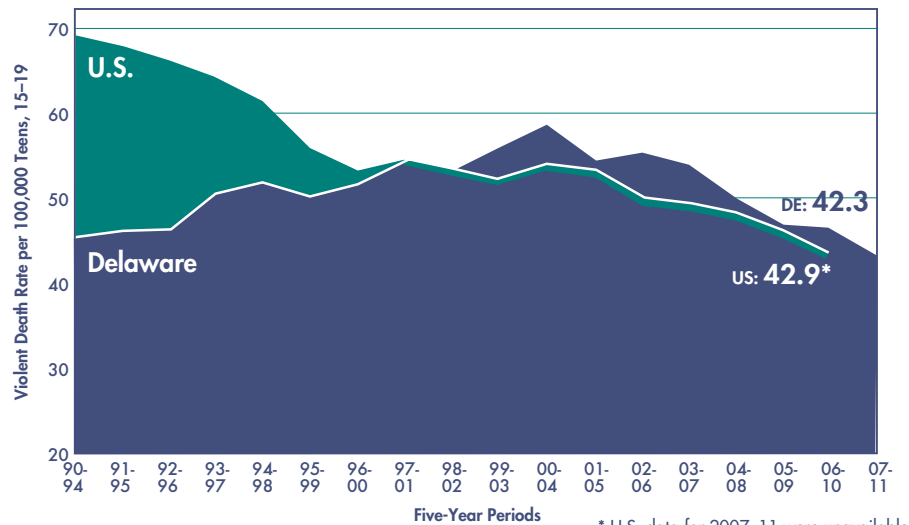
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<a href="http://www.kidshealth.org">www.kidshealth.org</a>	
<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/duip/duip.htm">www.cdc.gov/ncipc/duip/duip.htm</a>	

# Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide and Suicide



*As children age, they encounter new risks to their safety. Injury accounts for nearly 80% of adolescent deaths. Teenagers are much more likely to die from injuries sustained in motor vehicle traffic accidents and from injuries sustained from firearms than children of younger ages.*

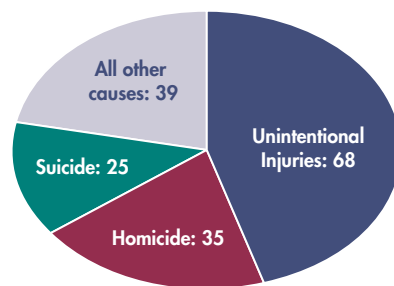
## Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide Delaware Compared to U.S.



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

## Deaths of Teens 15-19

Number in Delaware by Cause and Gender, 2007-2011



Total in 5-year Period: 167 Teens

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

## Deaths of Teens 15-19

Number in Delaware by Cause, 2011

Motor Vehicle Crashes	3 males 2 females
Other Unintentional Injuries	3 males 1 females
Suicide	7 males 2 females
Homicide	5 males 0 females
All Other Causes	5 males 2 females

Total Number of Deaths: 30 teens

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

**Did you know?** Nationally, emergency departments (EDs) treat an estimated 173,285 sports- and recreation-related traumatic brain injuries (TBIs), including concussions, among youth under age 20 every year.

During the last decade, ED visits for sports- and recreation-related TBIs, including concussions, among children and adolescents increased by 60%.

The activities most commonly associated TBIs include bicycling, football, playground activities, basketball, and soccer.

Source: Centers for Disease Control, Concussion in Sports and Play, <http://www.cdc.gov/concussion/sports/facts.html>

Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide – number of deaths per 100,000 teenagers 15-19 years old

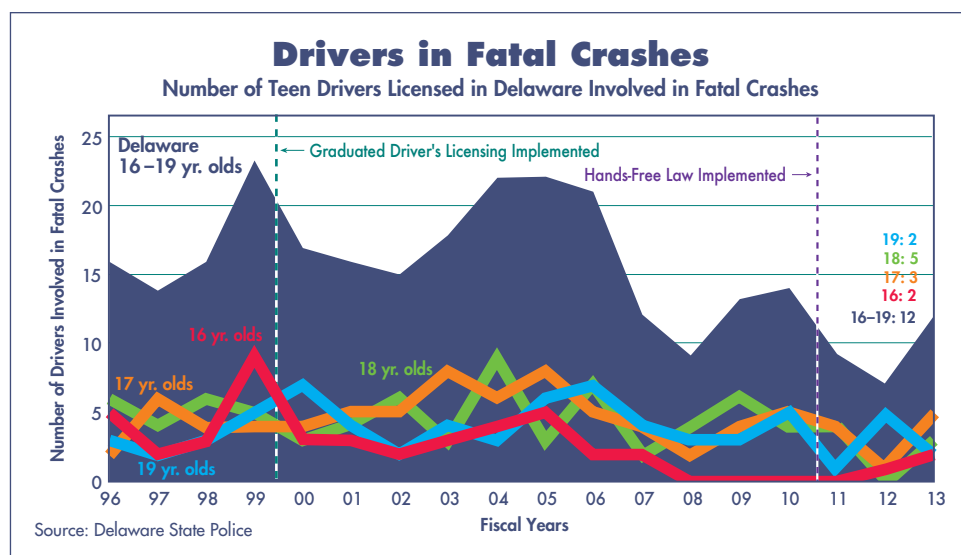
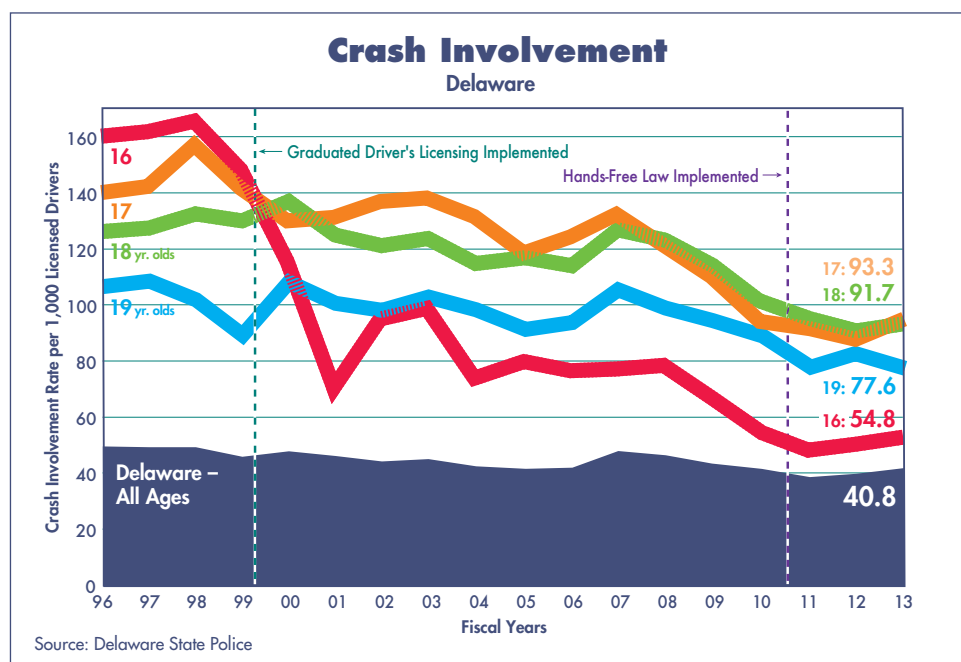
Unintentional Injuries – accidents, including motor vehicle crashes

# 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?** For every youth injury related death, there are 25 extended hospitalizations, 925 emergency room treatments, and an undetermined number of treatments in other primary care facilities.

Source: Centers for Disease Control, Injury: the #1 Killer in the U.S., [http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/childinjury/infographic.html?s\\_cid=bb-vitalsigns-123](http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/childinjury/infographic.html?s_cid=bb-vitalsigns-123)



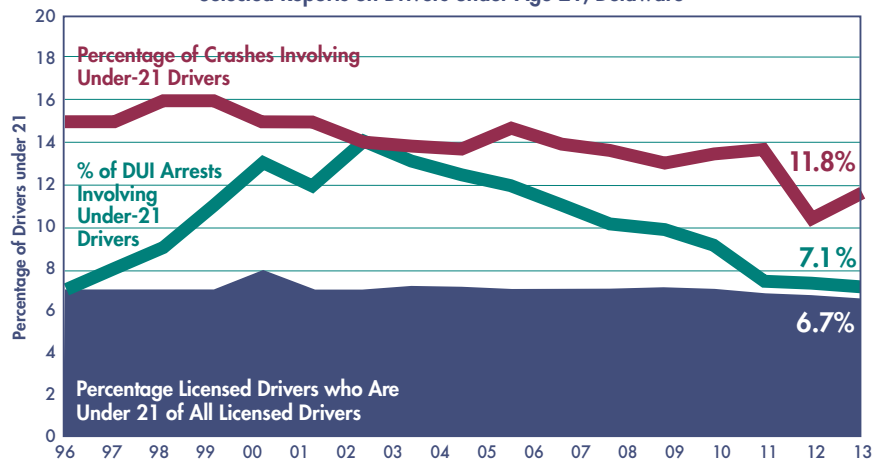


# Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide and Suicide



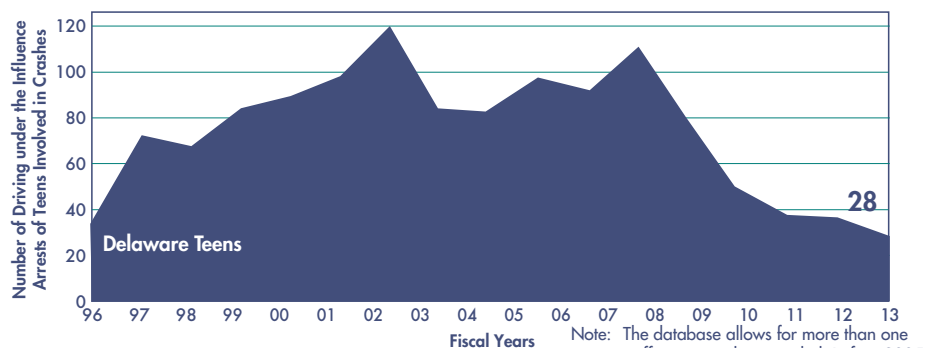
## Traffic Reports on Young Drivers

Selected Reports on Drivers under Age 21, Delaware



## DUI Arrests of Teens Involved in Crashes

Delaware



Source: Delaware State Police

Note: The database allows for more than one traffic arrest to be recorded. Before 2005, only the most serious arrest was recorded.

### Did you know?

- The leading cause of teen deaths in Delaware is motor vehicle accident. Youth ages 16 and 17 are seven times more likely to be involved in an automobile accident than adults ages 40 and beyond.<sup>1</sup>
- Distracted driving has become a growing epidemic in the United States. In 2011, over 3,000 deaths (in all age groups) were attributed to crashes in which a driver was distracted. Delaware is one of 11 states that classify handheld cell-phone use a primary offense. This means the driver (regardless of age) can be ticketed by an officer even if no other traffic violation has taken place.<sup>2</sup>
- An estimated eight teenagers are killed per day in automotive accidents. The Centers for Disease control outlines eight “danger zones” for teen drivers: driver inexperience, driving with teen passengers, nighttime driving, not using seat belts, distracted driving, drowsy driving, reckless driving, and impaired driving.

A parent-teen driving agreement is a written agreement between a parent and their teenager addressing safety concerns and establishing rules of the road. It is a great way to address the “danger zones” of teen driving and impress the heightened responsibility of driving on teenagers. A printable contract can be found online at [http://www.cdc.gov/ParentsAreTheKey/pdf/Parent\\_Teen\\_Driving\\_Agreement-a.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/ParentsAreTheKey/pdf/Parent_Teen_Driving_Agreement-a.pdf)<sup>3</sup>

1 Child Death, Near Death and Stillbirth Commission, Review and Prevention of Child Deaths, <http://courts.delaware.gov/childdeath/docs/CDNDSCFinalAnnualReportFY12.pdf>

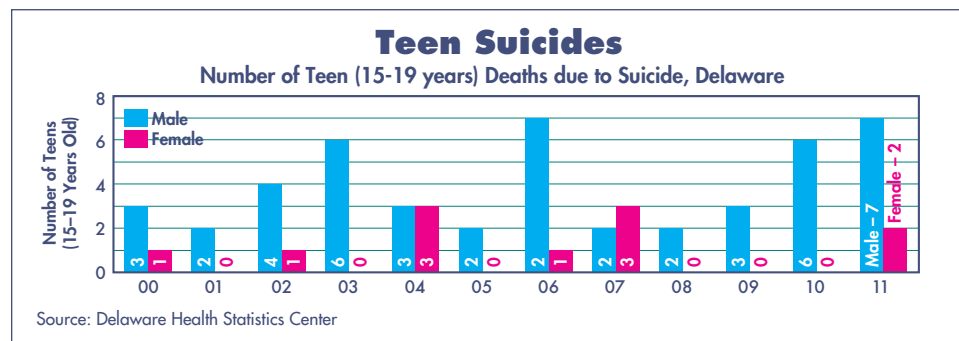
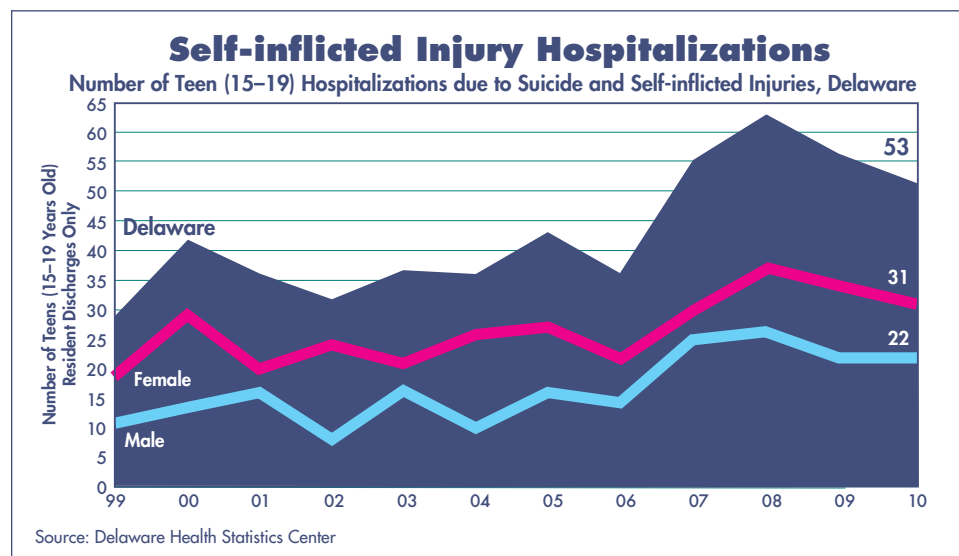
2 Distracted Driving Guidelines, <http://www.distraction.gov/content/get-the-facts/state-laws.html>

3 Centers for Disease Control, Parents are the Key, <http://www.cdc.gov/ParentsAreTheKey/danger/index.html>

# Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide and Suicide

**Did you know?** Suicide has surpassed motor vehicle accidents as the leading cause of injury-related deaths (averaging all age groups) nationwide. Suicide rates have risen by 15% in the last decade, while motor vehicle deaths have decreased by 25% during the same period. Delaware is starting to see that increase in teen suicides. Between January 1 and May 4, 2012, 11 teen deaths by suicide occurred in Kent and Sussex counties.

Source: Child Death, Near Death and Stillbirth Commission, Review and Prevention of Child Deaths, <http://courts.delaware.gov/childdeath/docs/CDNDSCFinalAnnualReportFY12.pdf>

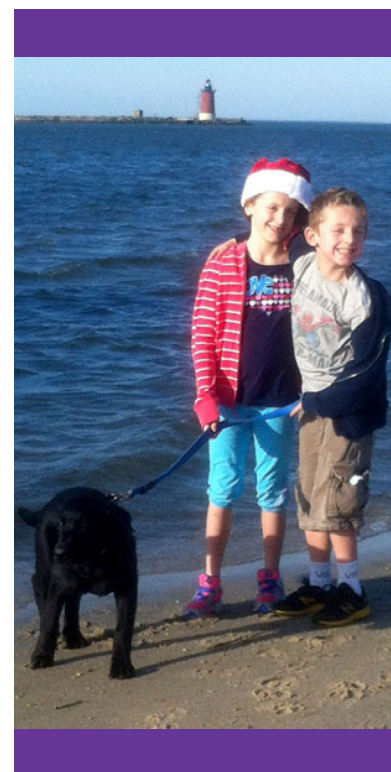


**Did you know?** According to the 2012 *Investigation of a Youth Suicide Cluster in Kent and Sussex Counties Final Report*, the most commonly found circumstances surrounding the suicides in this cluster were as follows: mental health problems (e.g., depression, anxiety, prior suicidal ideation); recent problem between decedent and parent(s); recent legal problems; recent problem with boyfriend or girlfriend; and substance use. These circumstances are consistent with the scientific research literature regarding the most commonly identified precipitating factors associated with youth suicidal behavior.

Source: Delaware Department of Human Services [http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/admin/files/de\\_cdc\\_final\\_report\\_21913.pdf](http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/admin/files/de_cdc_final_report_21913.pdf)

**Did you know?** Conversations with local informants during the Investigation of a Youth Suicide Cluster in Kent and Sussex Counties revealed that a lack of training/ education about youth mental health and substance abuse problems is considered a significant barrier to suicide prevention in the community. Further, community informants expressed concern about scarcity of providers of youth mental health resources, and long wait-lists for services. Additionally, informants mentioned that few positive after-school activities are available and readily accessible to community youth.

Source: Delaware Department of Human Services [http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/admin/files/de\\_cdc\\_final\\_report\\_21913.pdf](http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/admin/files/de_cdc_final_report_21913.pdf)

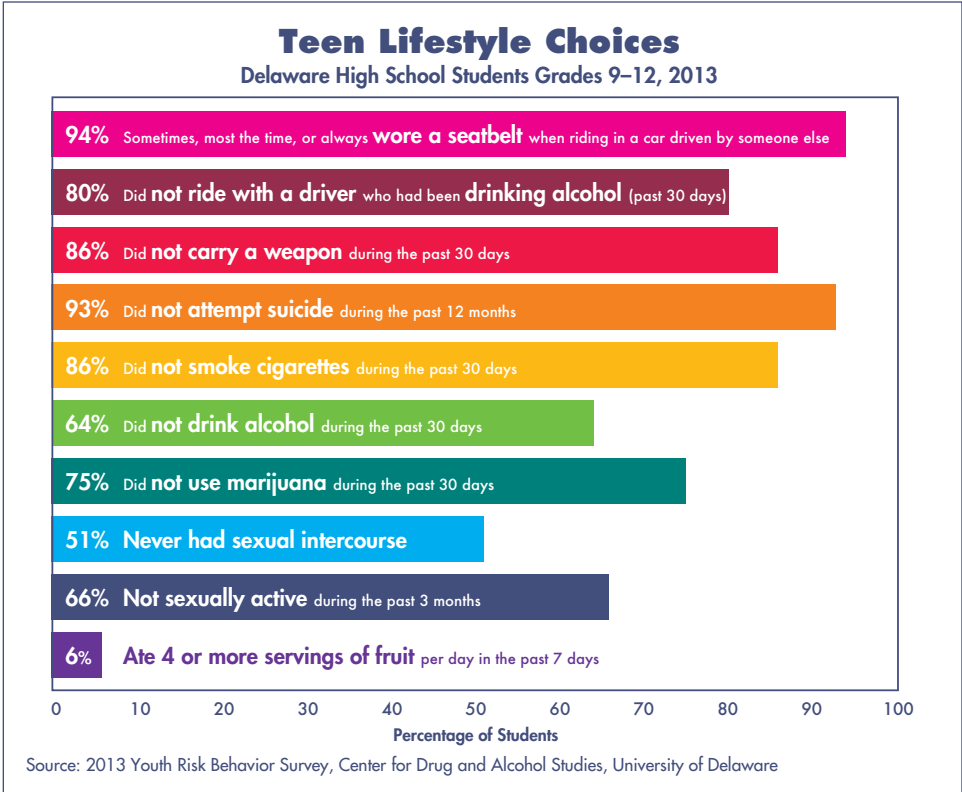


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<a href="http://www.ihs.org">www.ihs.org</a>	
<a href="http://www.talkingwithkids.org">www.talkingwithkids.org</a>	



Since 1995, the Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies at the University of Delaware has administered an annual survey to public school students about alcohol, tobacco, and drug use. This study is supported by the Office of Prevention with the cooperation of the Department of Education and the Delaware Drug-Free School Coordinators. 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 Alcohol 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**.



**Did you know?** Childhood behaviors potentially affect adulthood behaviors. In a study conducted by the Centers for Disease Control, of adults who have a daily smoke habit, 88% report smoking by their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday.

Source: Centers for Disease Control, [http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data\\_statistics/fact\\_sheets/youth\\_data/tobacco\\_use/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/youth_data/tobacco_use/index.htm)

**Did you know?** Nationwide, of adolescents ages 15-19 who reported having sex, 56% of males and 72% of females report having their first sex intercourse with someone with whom they were “going steady.”

Source: Office of Adolescent Health, Dating, <http://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/adolescent-health-topics/reproductive-health/dating.html>

**Did you know?** According to a recent survey conducted by Nemours, between 2008 and 2011, the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages declined and physical activity increased amongst Delaware children ages 2-17.

Source: Delaware Survey of Children’s Health, Nemours Health and Human Services.

**PUT DATA INTO ACTION**

Legislative action has helped bring physical activity to schools in Delaware. House Bill 372 required each local school district and charter school to test the physical fitness of each student at least once at the elementary, middle, and high school level and provide the results to the student’s parent or guardian. FITNESSGRAM is the measurement tool being used in Delaware.

Source: Nemours, Increasing Physical Activity for Students in Delaware Schools, [http://www.nemours.org/content/dam/nemours/wwwv2/filebox/service/healthy-living/growuphealthy/nhps/policybrief/PolicyBrief-4\\_150Minutes.pdf](http://www.nemours.org/content/dam/nemours/wwwv2/filebox/service/healthy-living/growuphealthy/nhps/policybrief/PolicyBrief-4_150Minutes.pdf)

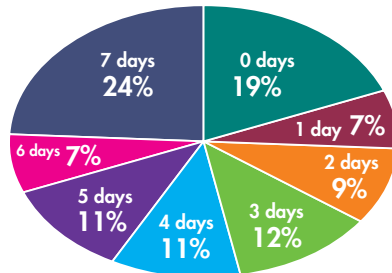


## Strenuous Physical Activity

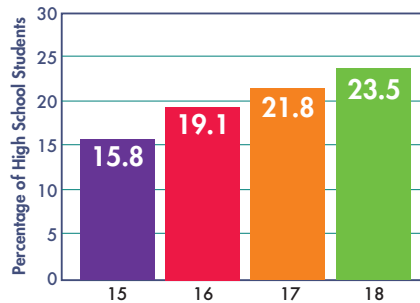
How many days in the past week have you exercised or participated in physical activity for at least 60 minutes that made you sweat and breathe hard, such as basketball, soccer, running, swimming laps, fast bicycling, fast dancing or similar aerobic activity?

Delaware, 2013

9–12th Graders



Students reporting 0 days activity by age



Source: Responses from 9th–12th grade students.  
CDC Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

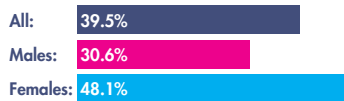
## Weight Control

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

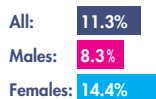
### Exercised



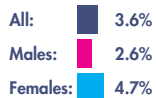
### Ate less food, fewer calories or low-fat food



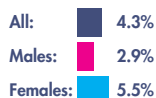
### Went without eating for 24 hours or more



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



### Vomited or took laxatives

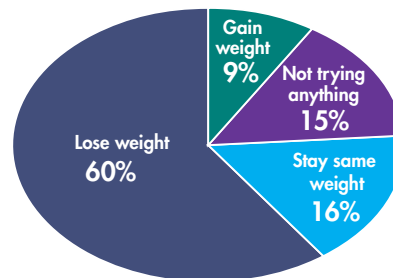


Source: Responses from 9th–12th grade students.  
CDC Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

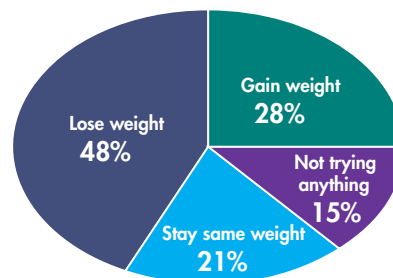
## Concern about Weight

Which of the following are you trying to do about your weight?  
Delaware, 2013

9–12th Grade Females



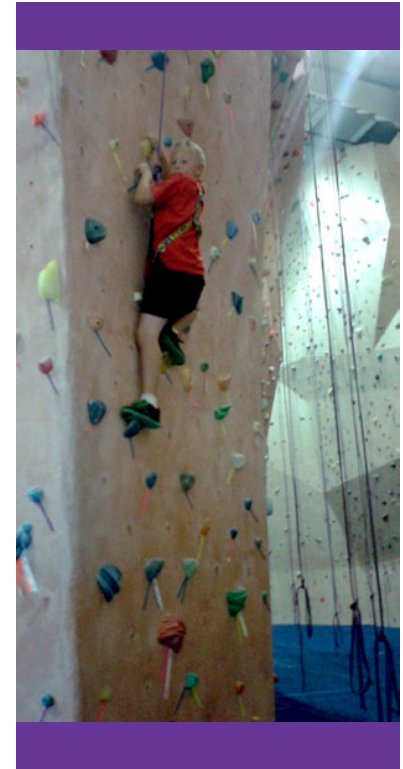
9–12th Grade Males



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

**Did you know?** Adolescence is a time of many transitions for teens. During the teen years, adolescents grow faster than they have at any time since they were infants, including rapid gains in height and weight.

Source: Teen Growth and Development Fact Sheet, Cooperative Extension, University of Delaware

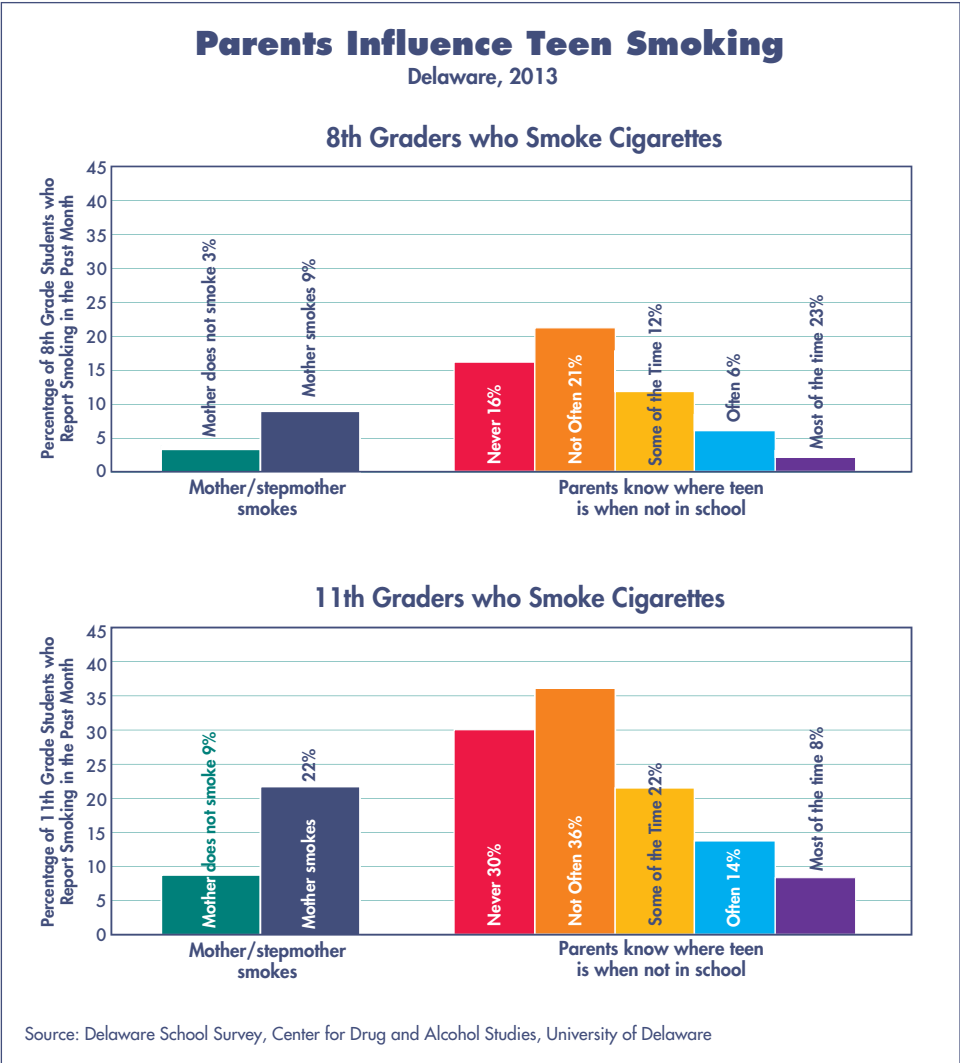
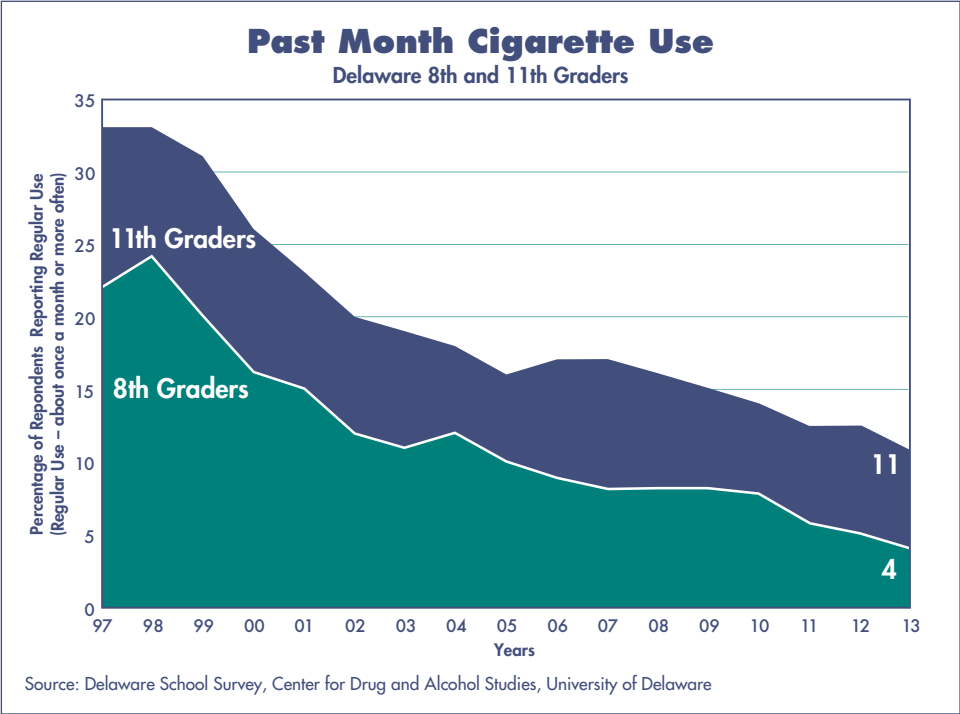


For more information see

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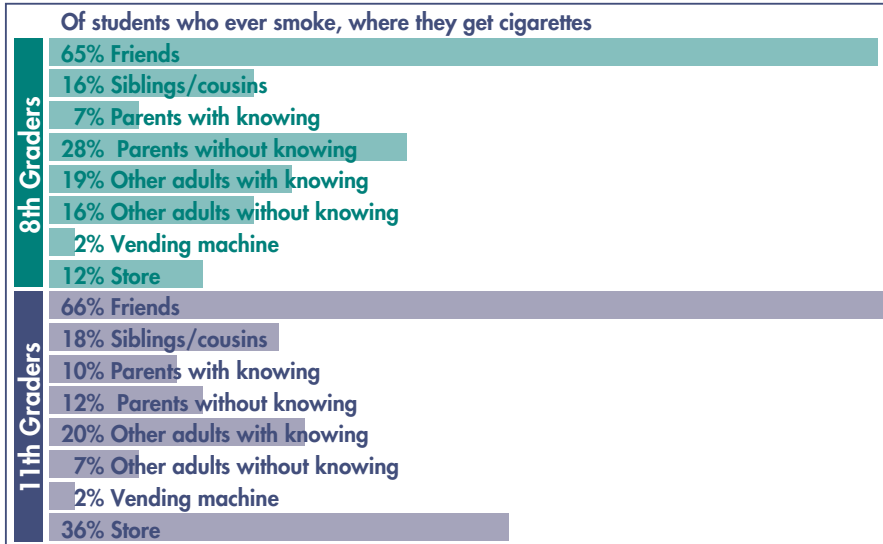
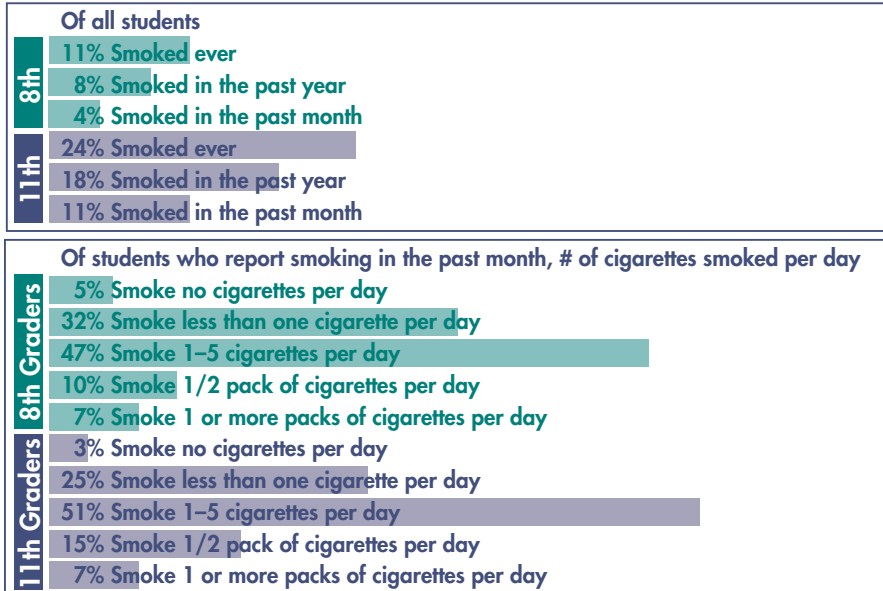
[www.udel.edu/delawaredata/](http://www.udel.edu/delawaredata/)

[www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/](http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/)

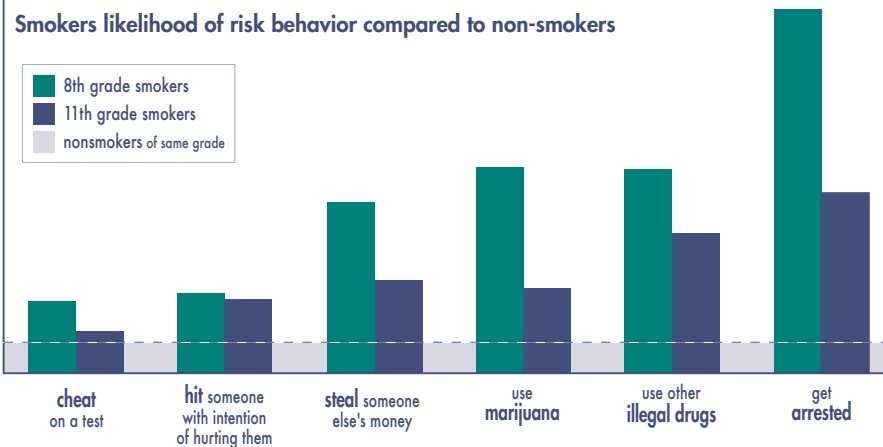


## Youth Cigarette Use

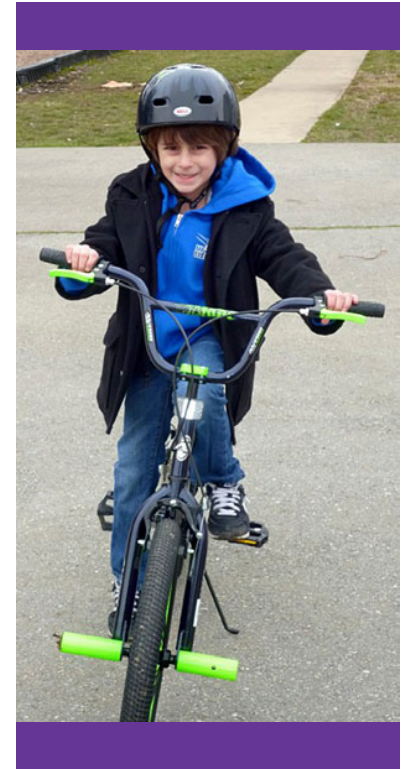
8th and 11th Graders, Delaware, 2013



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



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



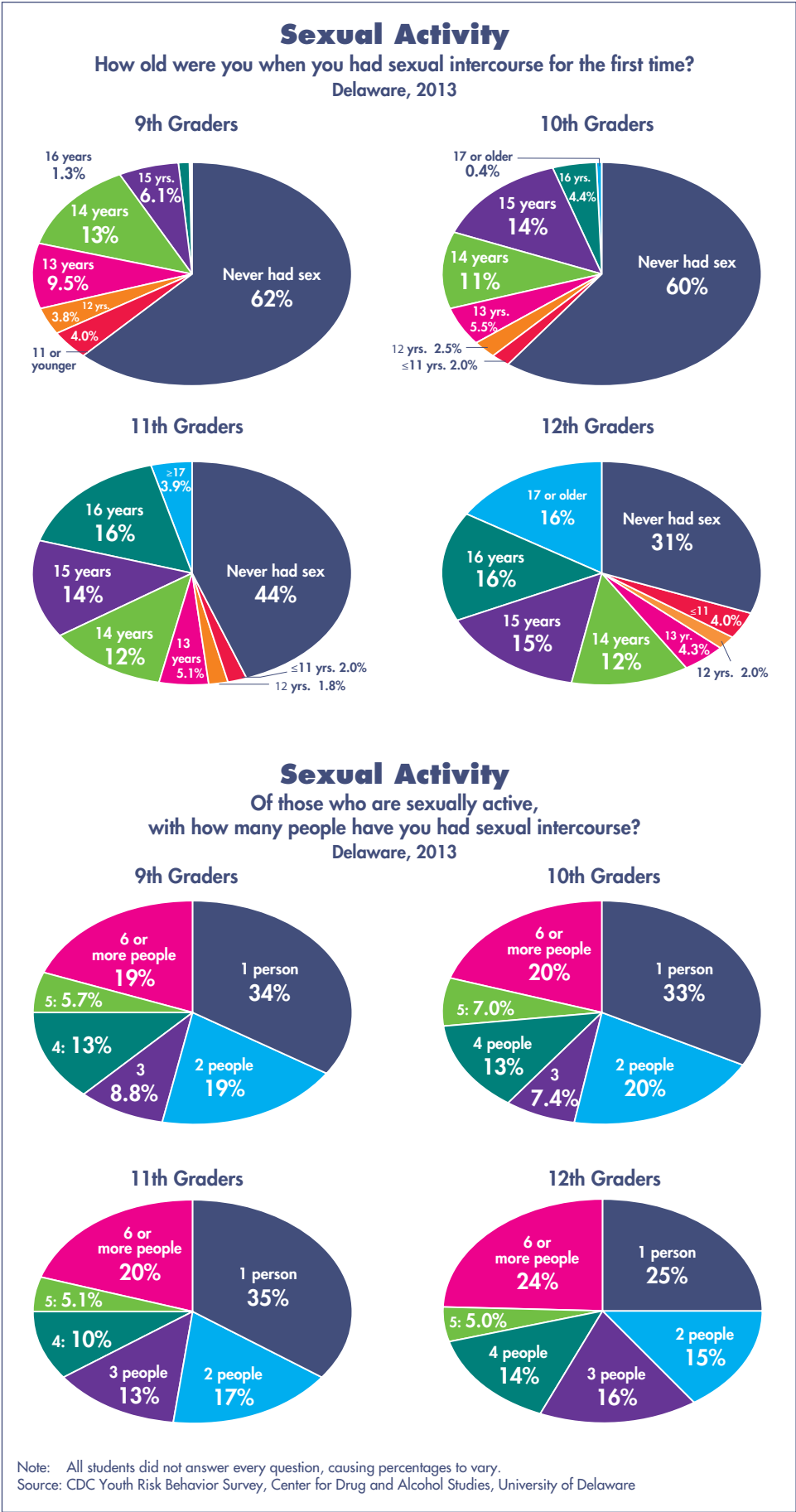
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[www.udel.edu/cdas/](http://www.udel.edu/cdas/)

<http://childnutrition.doe.k12.de.us/>









**EDUCATIONAL INVOLVEMENT  
& ACHIEVEMENT**





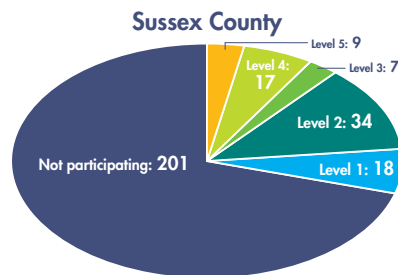
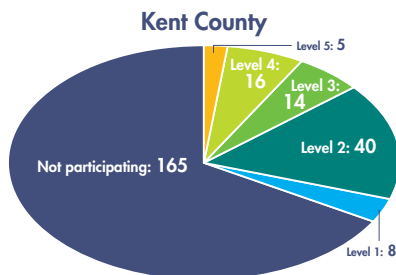
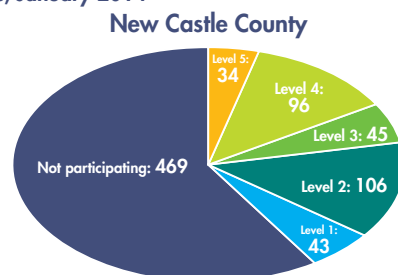
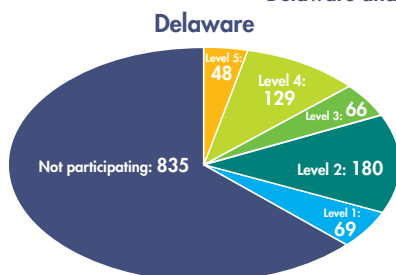
# Early Care and Education



*The first five years of a child's life lay out the foundations for language, academic ability, habits and socio-emotional development. Research shows that access to high quality early care and childhood programs help young children grow up ready to succeed in school and life. Participating in quality programs decreases the likelihood of behavioral problems, delinquency, crime, smoking, and drug use later in life. Furthermore, quality early care and childhood programs are shown to increase employment, earning potential and self-sufficiency. However, there are large gaps in the quality of early care and childhood programs.*

## Delaware's Stars for Early Success

Delaware and Counties, January 2014



### "Starting with Stars"

**Level 1** – Programs at this first level of participation in Delaware Stars are in good standing with the Office of Child Care Licensing and are working on required steps for orientation.

**Star Level 2** – Programs at Star Level 2 have begun their active pursuit of continuous quality improvement for their early care and education or school age program. Programs have completed all components required in "Starting with Stars" and are implementing a Quality Improvement Plan linked to the Delaware Stars for Early Success Standards.

**Star Level 3** – To reach a Star Level 3, a program must achieve a minimum of a 3.0 on each of

the ERS assessments for their program and earn 40–59 quality points through the verification of quality standards.

**Star Level 4** – To reach a Star Level 4, a program must achieve a minimum of a 4.0 on each of the ERS assessments for their program and earn 60–79 quality points through the verification of quality standards.

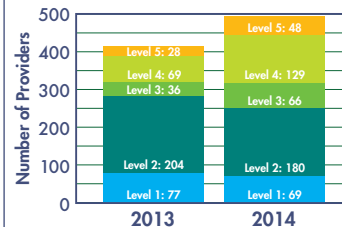
**Star Level 5** – The highest level of achievement for programs in Delaware Stars. To reach a Star Level 5, a program must achieve a minimum of a 5.0 on each of the ERS assessments for their program and earn 80–100 quality points through the verification of quality standards.

Source: The Delaware Institute for Excellence in Early Childhood

**Did you know?** Delaware Stars for Early Success is a Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS) for early care and education programs that assesses, improves, and communicates the level of quality. Delaware Stars establishes quality standards, provides technical assistance, and limited financial support to enrolled programs. For more information on Delaware Stars, please visit <http://www.dieec.udel.edu/>

Source: Children and Families First, Delaware Stars for Early Success, <http://www.cffde.org/Services/EarlyChildhood/delawarestarsforearlysuccess.aspx>

## Stars Increase Delaware

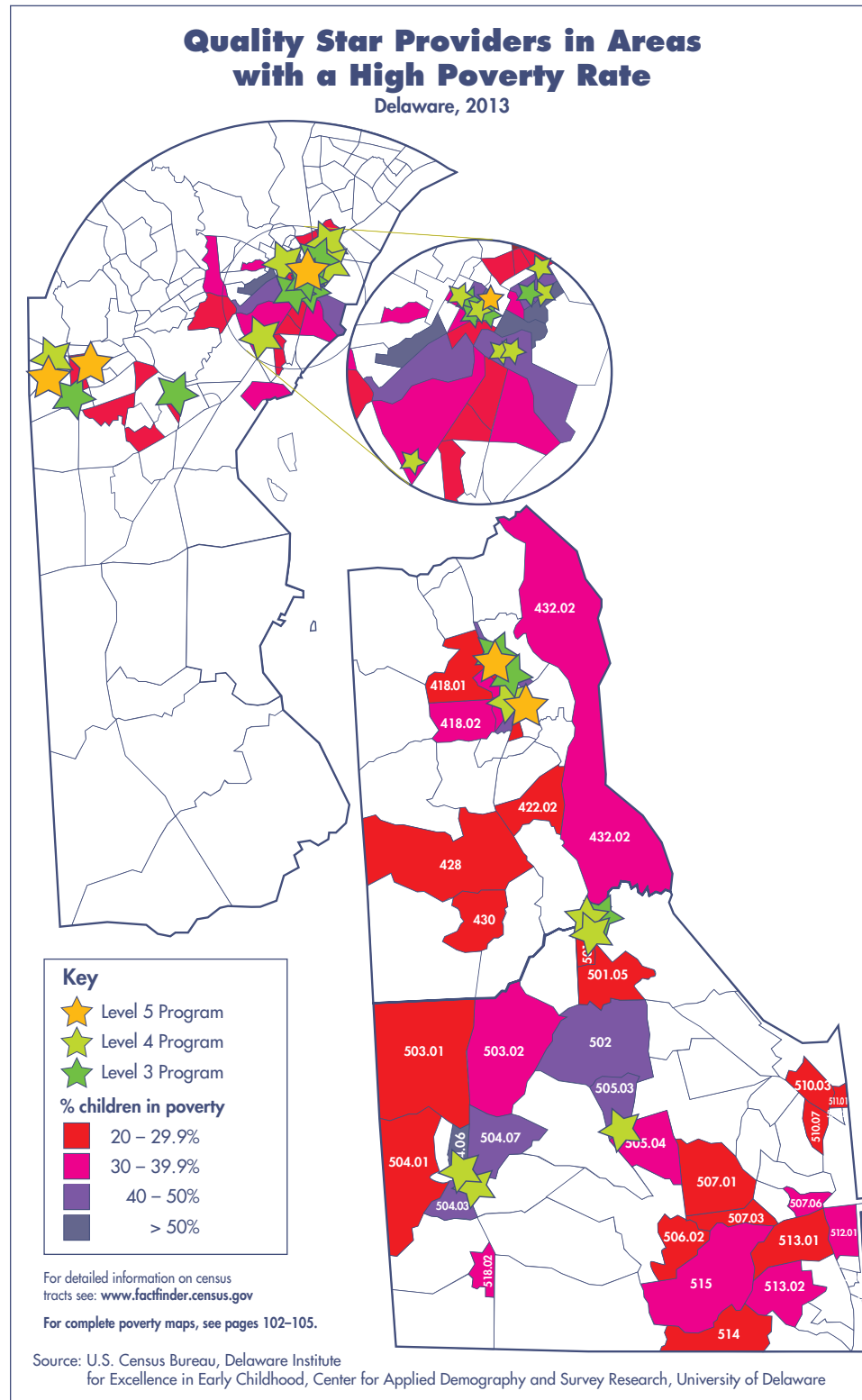


Delaware Stars for Early Success – Delaware Stars for Early Success is a product of the University of Delaware's Delaware Institute for Excellence in Early Education.



**Did you know?** High-quality early childhood education, particularly targeted to children at risk, is an excellent investment, according to research by Art Rolnick and Rob Grunewald of the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank. Compared to other kinds of investments, early education yield a return that far exceeds the return on most public projects that are considered economic development, with a return rate of 18%.

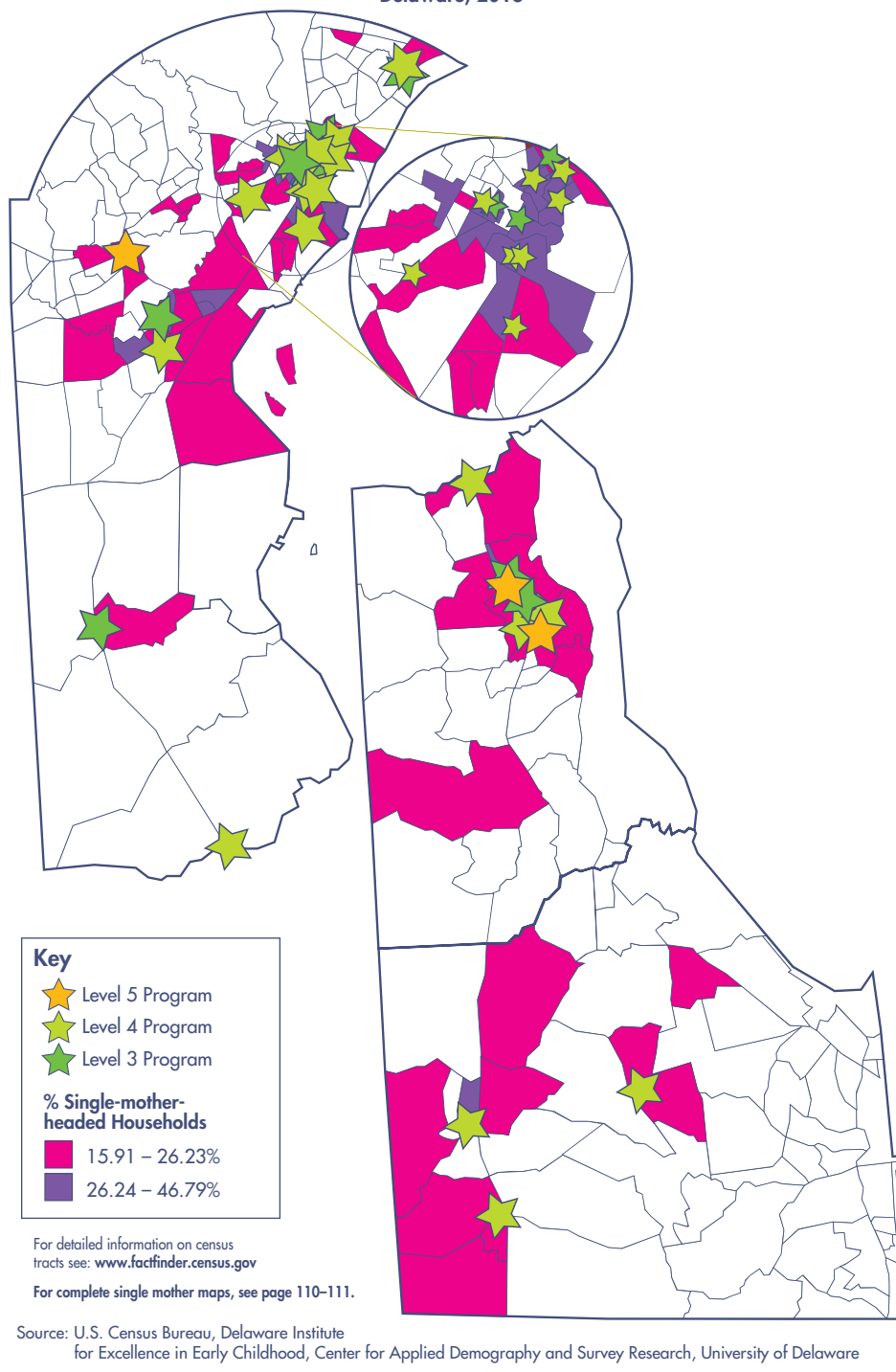
Source: An Early Childhood Investment with a High Public Return, Rob Grunewald and Arthur J. Rolnick. Available at <http://www.stlouisfed.org/publications/re/articles?id=1987>





## Quality Star Providers in Areas with a High Percentage of Single Mothers

Delaware, 2013

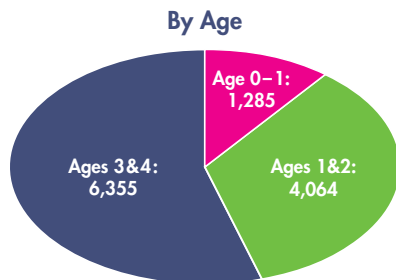


**Did you know?** The State of Delaware has a series of strict qualifications for people who would like to work in any position directly related to early child care and education. These requirements can be found online at [http://www.doe.k12.de.us/infosuites/students\\_family/delfirst/ecedqualification.shtml](http://www.doe.k12.de.us/infosuites/students_family/delfirst/ecedqualification.shtml).

Source: State of Delaware, [http://www.doe.k12.de.us/infosuites/students\\_family/delfirst/ecedqualification.shtml](http://www.doe.k12.de.us/infosuites/students_family/delfirst/ecedqualification.shtml)

## Purchase of Care and Quality Star Programs

Number of Children with Purchase of Care Served in 3, 4, or 5 Level Stars Programs Delaware, 2013



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

**Did you know?** Delaware's Division of Social Services (DSS) provides support, known as Purchase of Care, for families with young children to enable the caretaker to hold a job, obtain training or meet special needs of the child. The service is available for children from infancy through twelve years of age. DSS determines eligibility based on the need for service and income. The income limit is currently set at 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).

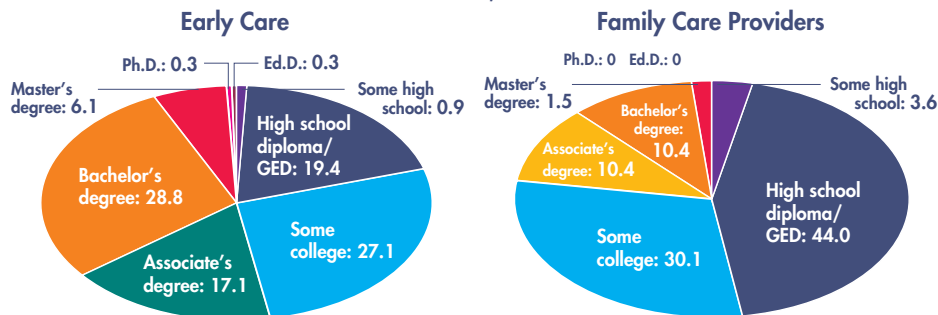
**Did you know?** According to the most recent National Survey of Children's Health, 73% of Delaware's children under age 5 were read aloud to at least five days a week.

Source: National Survey of Children's Health. NSCH 2011/12



## Education of Child Care Providers

Delaware, 2012



Source: Delaware's Early Childhood Teachers and Administrators 2012 and Delaware's Family Care Providers 2012 Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

**Did you know?** Finding childcare can be particularly difficult for military families. Military service may come with unpredictable work schedules with long hours. There has also been an increase in the number of dual military couples and single parents serving in the armed forces. The Department of Defense currently oversees 800 Child Development Centers (CDCs) located on military installations worldwide. Dover Air Force Base has a Child Development Center, Youth Center and Family Child Care Program.

Source: <http://www.military.com/spouse/military-life/military-resources/military-child-care.html>

## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

The organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) estimates that the United States ranks 28<sup>th</sup> out of 38 countries for the proportion of four-year olds enrolled in early childhood education. As part of an effort to expand quality and access to preschool, the Obama Administration is proposing a cost-sharing partnership between the federal government and all 50 states to expand the program to low and moderate income families. As part of the proposal, participating states would be required to meet quality benchmarks including well-trained teachers comparable to K-12 staff, small class sizes, a rigorous curriculum, comprehensive health services, and effective evaluation and review of the programs.

Source: U.S Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child Care, [https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/occ/fact\\_sheet\\_president\\_obama\\_508.pdf?nocache=1365545777](https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/occ/fact_sheet_president_obama_508.pdf?nocache=1365545777)

**Purchase of Care (POC)** – Delaware's Division of Social Services (DSS) provides support, known as Purchase of Care, for families with young children to enable the caretaker to hold a job, obtain training or meet special needs of the child. The service is available for children from infancy through twelve years of age. DSS determines eligibility based on the need for service and income.

The income limit is currently set at 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).



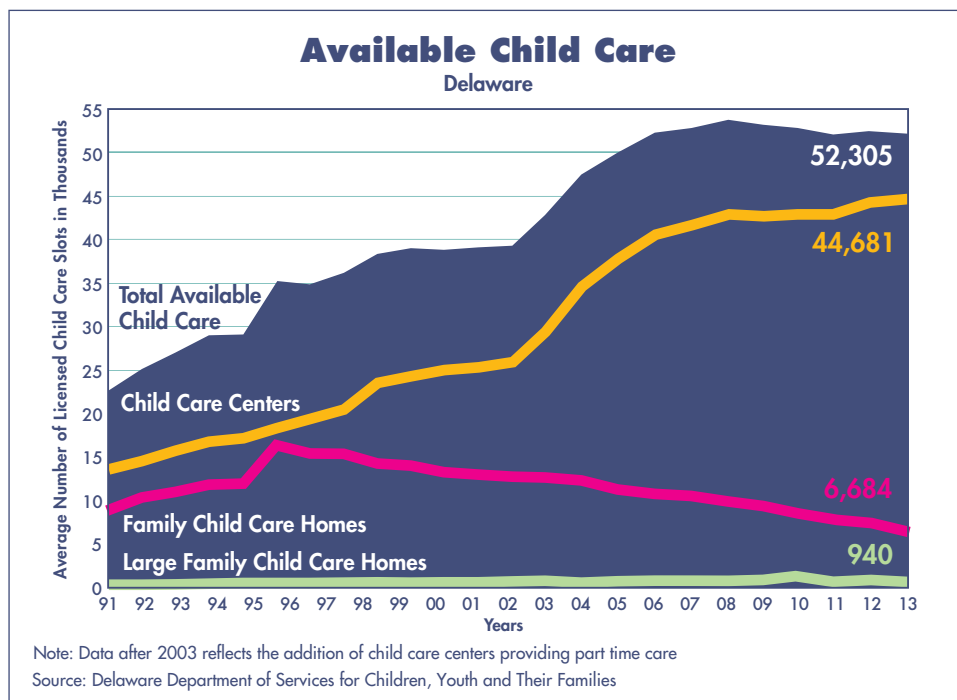
# Early Care and Education



*Reliance on paid child care by non-relatives, care given in center-based settings, and in public subsidies for child care has seen a rapid growth in the last few years. Many families rely on childcare services to look after their children particularly during working hours.*

*The most common non-parental care arrangements for school-aged children are center- or school-based- programs, relative care, or self-care. Participating in quality programs can enhance a child's academic performance and aids a child's ability to interact with his or her peers. Older school aged children are more likely to be caring for themselves, especially during the summer months and after school, than younger children.*

*It can be challenging to find quality and affordable care. Advocates encourage parents to check on the accreditation status, safety standards, the qualifications of staff members (such as CPR certification), discipline procedures, as well as the process for completing background checks on all staff members and volunteers of potential care programs.*



**Did you know?** The Early Childhood Comprehensive Systems (ECCS) is a federal grant project awarded to the Division of Public Health in 2003 from the Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The overall initiative of this nationwide project is to promote positive early development and early school success for young children. The Delaware ECCS looks to improve five critical components of their initiative: access to health insurance and medical homes, mental health/social emotional development, early care/education services, parent education, and family support.

Source: Delaware Health and Social Services, Delaware's Early Childhood Program, <http://dhss.delaware.gov/dph/chca/dphearlychildhome.html>

**Did you know?** The Delaware Childhood Council (ECC) is the State Advisory Council on Early Childhood for children from birth to eight years of age. The ECC is charged with carrying out all of the functions designated in the federal Improving Head Start Act School Readiness Act of 2007 and all other functions as assigned by the Governor, General Assembly, and the Interagency Resource Management Committee. More information on the council can be found at <http://decc.delaware.gov/>.

Source: Delaware Department of Education.

**Did you know?** The Boys and Girls Clubs of Delaware is the largest licensed provider of before- and after-school care in Delaware.

Source: Boys and Girls Club of Delaware

**Available Child Care Capacity** – the maximum possible slots within a licensed center which follows state guidelines for minimum staff/child ratios and maximum group sizes for each age group. Capacity does not necessarily reflect actual enrollment.

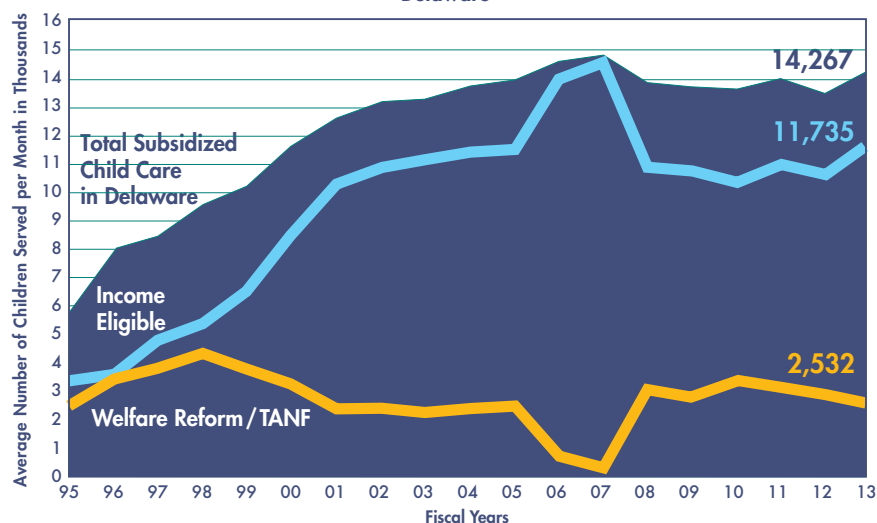
**Child Care Center** – 13 or more children. Increase in 2003 and 2004 reflects the addition of child care centers providing part time care.

**Family Child Care Homes** – 1 person caring for no more than 6 children.

**Large Family Child Care Homes** – 2 people caring for 7–12 children.

## Subsidized Child Care

Delaware



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



## Child Care and School Age Programs

Delaware and Counties, 2013

	Total Child Care	School Age Programs	Public Elementary Schools with School Age Child Care
Delaware	1,447	1,187	97
New Castle	880	729	64
Kent/Sussex	567	458	33

## Accredited Programs

Number of Accredited Programs by Accrediting Organization, Delaware and Counties, 2013

	NAFCC National Association for Family Child Care Providers	NAEYC National Association for the Education of Young Children	NAA National After-School Alliance
Delaware	0	20	0
New Castle	0	18	0
Kent/Sussex	0	2	0

Source: Children and Families First

**Did you know?** The Early Childhood Assistance Program (ECAP) provides comprehensive preschool services for four-year-olds in Delaware. ECAP classrooms are located in several different school districts: Lake Forest, Lewes, Capital, and Seaford. ECAP is a needs-based program. Families must meet certain poverty guidelines to be eligible for ECAP services. However, children in foster care are eligible for ECAP regardless of family income.

Source: Delaware Early Childhood Center, Early Childhood Assistance Program, <http://www.lf.k12.de.us/decc/index.php/ecap>

## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

As part of the federal "Race to the Top" program, Delaware has received over \$50 million from the Top-Early Learning Challenge Grant. Delaware has combined the federal with state funds through a \$22 million allocation to the Delaware Stars early education quality ratings systems.

Source: Governor Markell Early Education Highlights, <http://www.wdde.org/51104-markell-education-summit>

**Welfare Reform** – 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.

**Income Eligible** – The income eligible numbers reflect the working poor families below 200% of poverty who received subsidized child care..

For more information see

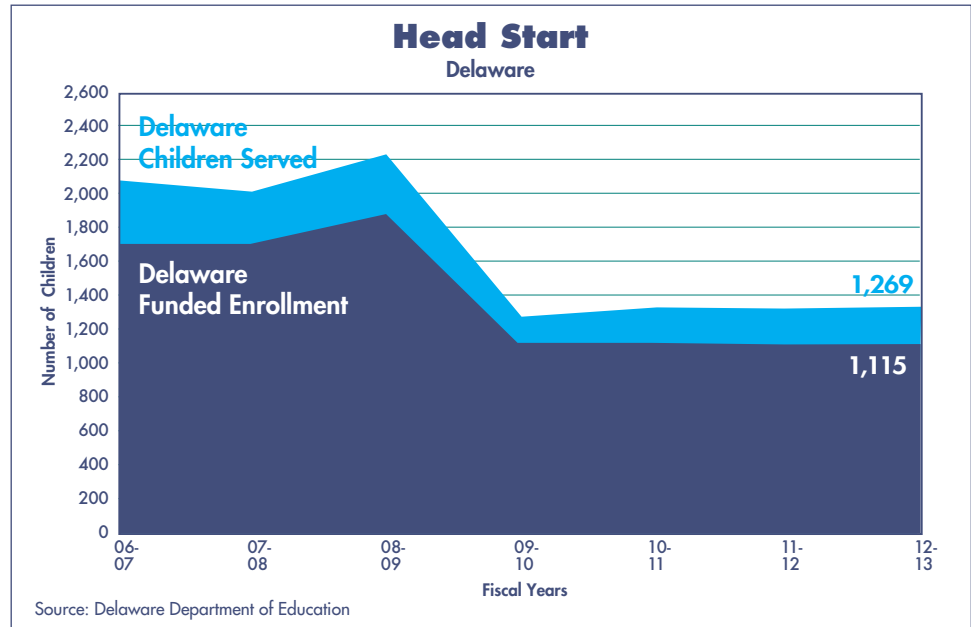
[www.afterschoolalliance.org](http://www.afterschoolalliance.org)  
[www.afterschool.gov](http://www.afterschool.gov)  
[www.childcareaware.org](http://www.childcareaware.org)  
[www.familiesandwork.org](http://www.familiesandwork.org)  
[www.ncc.org/states/de.html](http://www.ncc.org/states/de.html)

# Head Start



*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 school. The range of services offered are designed to be responsive to the developmental, ethnic, cultural, and linguistic experience of the 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. A hallmark of the program is its emphasis on engaging parents in the many activities that support their child's development.*



**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 has 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.

**Funded Enrollment** is the number of funded slots.

**Number of Children Served** is the cumulative number of children that filled funded slots throughout the year. Number of children served exceeds the funded enrollment because some children leave the program during the year and other children re-fill their slots.

**Did you know?** The New Castle County Head Start Program utilizes three major models as part of their curriculum: Creative Curriculum, Doors to Discovery, and the Pyramid Model. Creative Curriculum seeks to promote a child's self-image as a capable learner. This is accomplished through objectives that define learning objectives and growth goals for children while daily observances are recorded by instructors. Doors to Discovery focuses on increasing a child's listening and speaking vocabulary. The Pyramid Model is a component that emphasizes the development of a child's self-discipline skills in order to limit challenging behaviors.

Source: New Castle County Head Start, Curriculum, <http://www.ncchs.org/content/curriculum>

## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

All Early Head Start programs serve families through a full day, full year program. Every family has different needs; therefore Early Head Start offers a variety of programs.

- Center-Based services provide early learning, care and enrichment experiences to children in an early care and education setting. Staff members also visit family homes at least twice per year.
- Home-Based services are provided through weekly home visits to each enrolled child and family. The home visitor provides child-focused visits that promote the parents' ability to support the child's development. Twice per month, the program offers opportunities for parents and children to come together as a group for learning, discussion, and social activity.
- Family Child Care services provide care and education to children in a private home or family-like setting.
- Combination services combine both home- and center-based services.

Source: About Head Start, Program Options, [https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/occ/about\\_early\\_head\\_start.pdf?nocache=1365609709](https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/occ/about_early_head_start.pdf?nocache=1365609709)

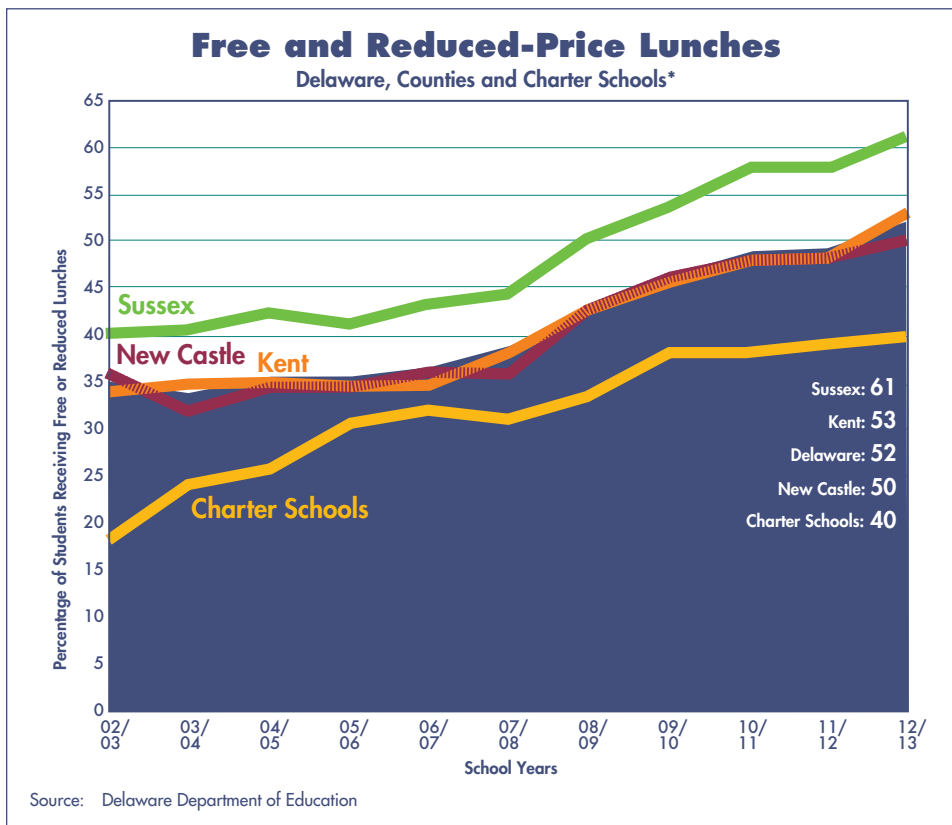
For more information see  
[www.nhsa.org](http://www.nhsa.org)





# Children Receiving Free and Reduced-Price School Meals

*A healthy diet is essential to 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 can not function or learn at their highest potential. The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) is a federally assisted meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools and residential child care institutions. It provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches to children each school day. To ensure that these children continue to receive nutritious meals during long school vacations, the Summer Food Service Program was created. The School Breakfast Program (SBP) is another program that provides cash assistance to states to operate nonprofit breakfast programs in schools and residential childcare institutions. In addition, the Special Milk Program provides milk to children in schools and childcare institutions who do not participate in other Federal meal service programs.*



**Did you know?** To qualify for free or reduced meals, families must earn at or below the current Income Eligibility Guidelines. To qualify for reduced price meals families may earn 185% or less of the federal poverty level (FPL). To qualify for free meals, families must earn 130% or less of the FPL. If the child qualifies for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), he or she is automatically qualified for free meals. If the parent is eligible for unemployment compensation the child might qualify for free or reduced price school meals.

Source: United States Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service.

## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

Healthy Foods for Healthy Kids works with Delaware schools to start vegetable gardening programs that are integrated into the science curriculum and that operate during the academic year. Each spring and fall, our schools experience "seed-to-table" growing, and every student is involved in hands-on gardening lessons that support content standards.

Source: Healthy Foods for Healthy Kids <http://www.healthyfoodsforhealthykids.org/>

**Poverty level** – The poverty threshold for a one-parent, two-child family was \$18,498 for 2012. For a family of four with two children, the threshold was \$23,283.

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



# Student Achievement



*Future success in the labor market 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. A school's testing program is one measure of a student's academic achievement. A child's early academic success may indicate a higher skill level and could influence the later work and salary a child is capable of achieving. Attaining a higher skill set through academic success could assure a child a more successful experience in the labor market. Math and reading assessments are key measures of student achievement. Well developed reading skills are linked to higher school graduation and college attendance rates. Still, for a number of complex reasons, many children struggle to attain academic success.*

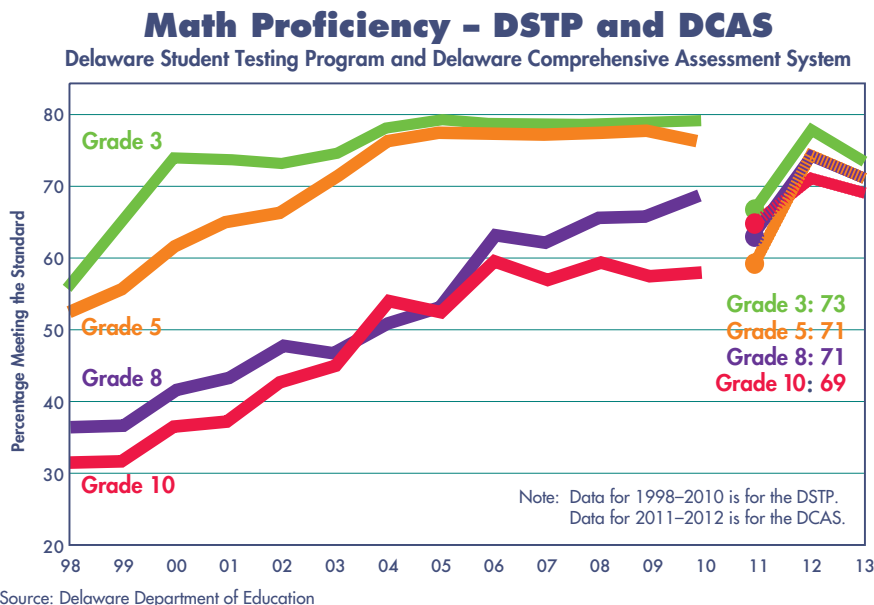
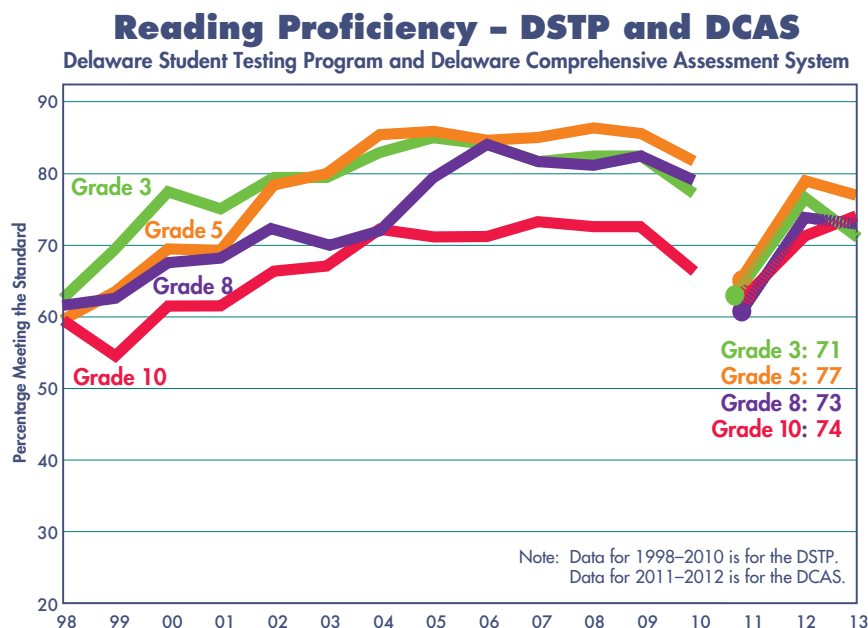
*The Common Core State Standards provide a consistent, clear understanding of what students are expected to learn at each grade level. This allows teachers to be better equipped to know exactly what they need to help students learn and to establish individualized benchmarks for them.*

**The Common Core State Standards** – The Common Core State Standards focus on core conceptual understandings and procedures starting in the early grades. It should be clear to every student, parent, and teacher what the standards of success are in every school. Forty-five states and the District of Columbia have adopted the Common Core State Standards. Delaware adopted the standards August 19, 2010 and fully implemented them for the 2012-2013 school year.

**DSTP/DCAS** – Beginning in the 2010-11 school year Delaware began using a new assessment called Delaware Comprehensive Assessment System (DCAS) that replaced the previous paper-and-pencil exam, the Delaware Student Testing Program (DSTP). DCAS is a computer adaptive test (CAT) that allows for greater flexibility in testing and provides teachers immediate feedback so they can focus the instruction in the child's classes to meet his or her needs.

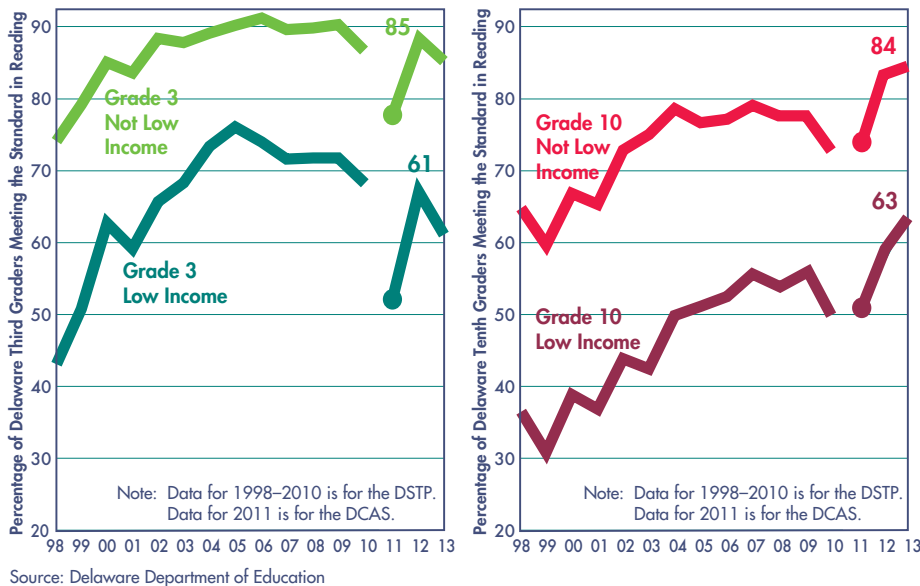
In September 2010, the State Board of Education adopted a new scoring system that "raises the bar" for what is considered proficient on the exam.

Therefore, the percent proficient on DCAS is not directly comparable to percent proficient on DSTP.



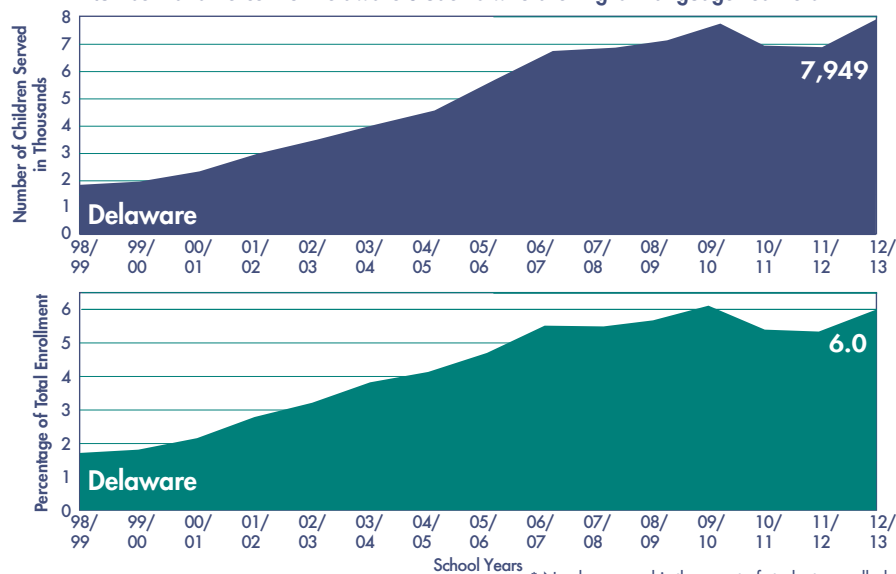
## DSTP and DCAS by Family Income

Delaware Student Testing Program, 3rd and 10th Grade Reading



## English Language Learners

Number\* and Percent of Delaware Students who are English Language Learners



**DCAS** – The Delaware Comprehensive Assessment System (DCAS) is an online, web-based scoring system for reading/English language arts, mathematics, science and social studies that replaced the Delaware Student Testing Program (DSTP), in 2011. The DCAS should provide a more accurate measure for student growth and more timely and detailed information to educators for planning and improving educational programs at the school, district and state level. Additionally, DCAS will provide multiple opportunities for students to demonstrate proficiency and will provide academic achievement information to students and parents, including a measure of fall-to-spring and year-to-year individual student growth.

**DCAS data is not comparable with data from the previous testing system (DSTP).**

**Did you know?** A migrant student is a child ages 3-21 who has crossed state or district lines with or to join a parent or guardian, or on their own who is seeking or has obtained temporary or seasonal work in agriculture, poultry, dairy, food processing or fishing. The primary challenge to these students is a lack of continuity in their education. The Migrant Education Program (MEP) is federally funded authorized in 1966 to serve the specific educational needs of migrant students. In Delaware these services include identification and recruitment, two summer programs in Kent and Sussex counties focused on academics and English language, advocacy within the school system, and referrals to other community services.

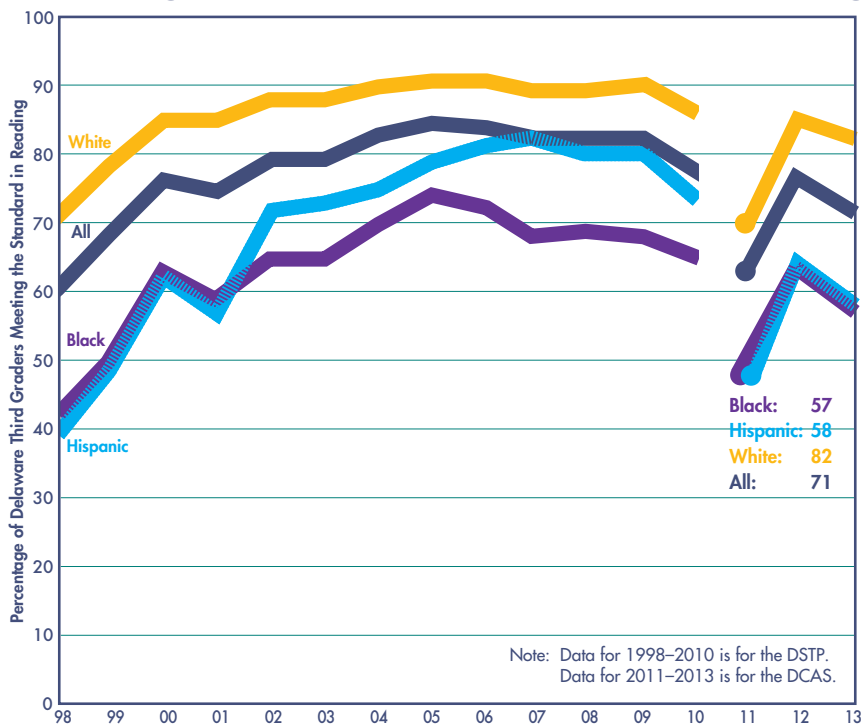
Source: Delaware Department of Education, <http://www.doe.k12.de.us/infosuites/staff/fedstprog/TitlePartCMigrantEducation/MigrantEducationProgram.shtml>

**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.





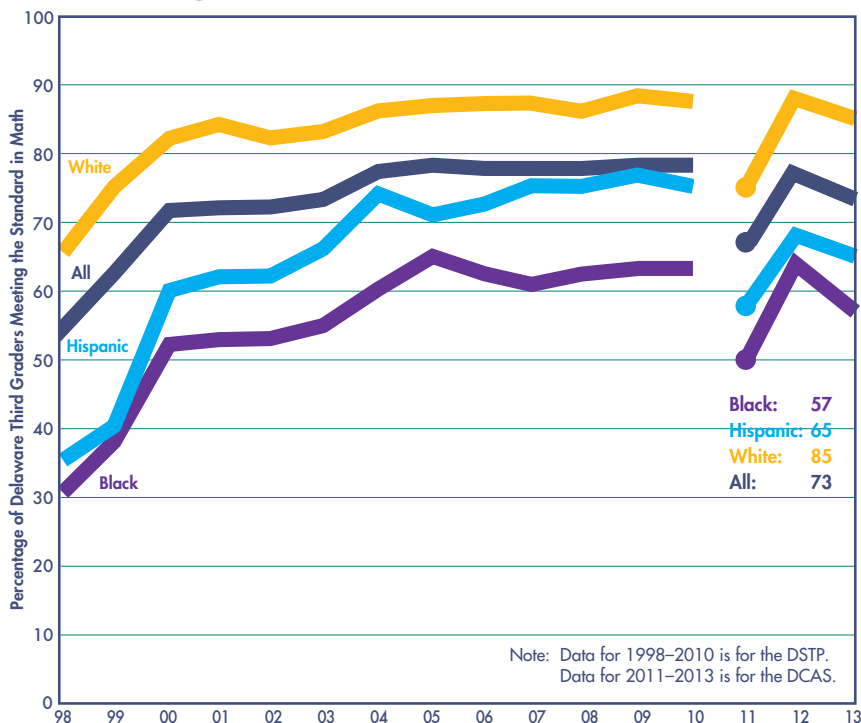
## Grade 3 Meeting the DSTP/DCAS Standard in Reading



Source: Delaware Department of Education

Note: All includes Native American and Asian.

## Grade 3 Meeting the DSTP/DCAS Standard in Math

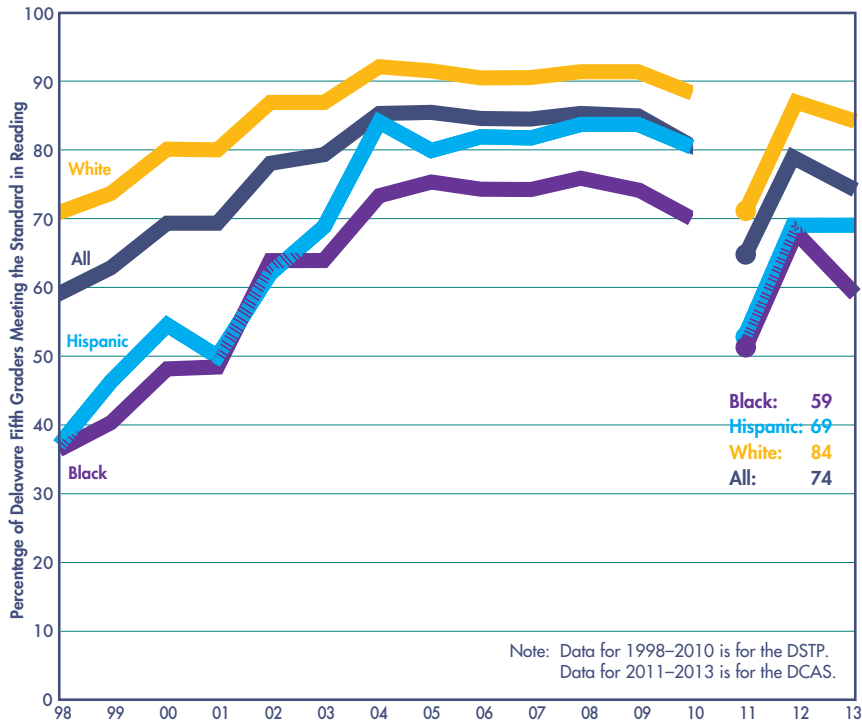


Source: Delaware Department of Education

Note: All includes Native American and Asian.

DCAS data is not comparable with data from the previous testing system (DSTP).

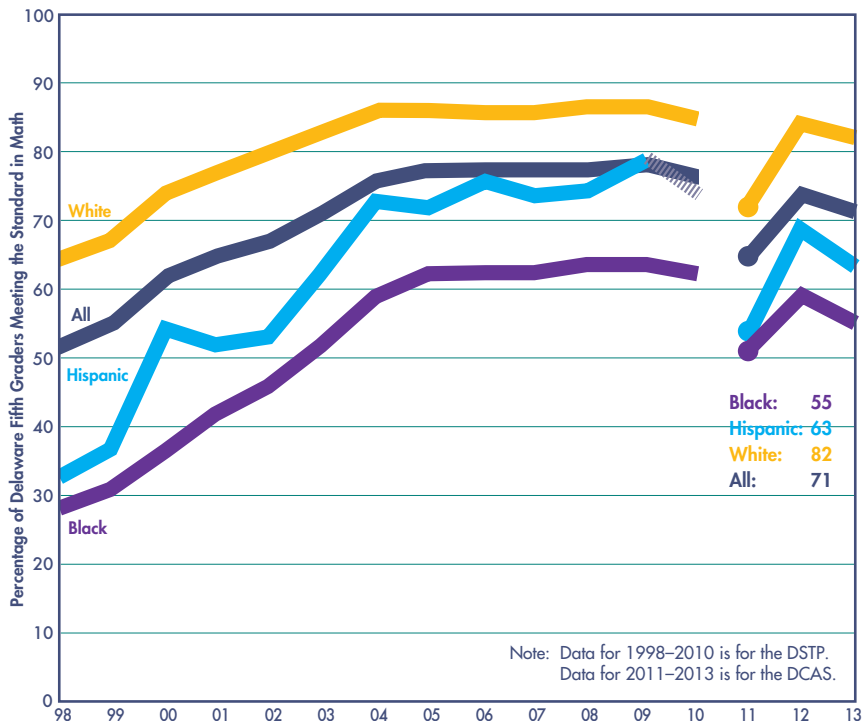
## Grade 5 Meeting the DSTP/DCAS Standard in Reading



Source: Delaware Department of Education

Note: All includes Native American and Asian.

## Grade 5 Meeting the DSTP/DCAS Standard in Math



Source: Delaware Department of Education

Note: All includes Native American and Asian.



### PUT DATA INTO ACTION

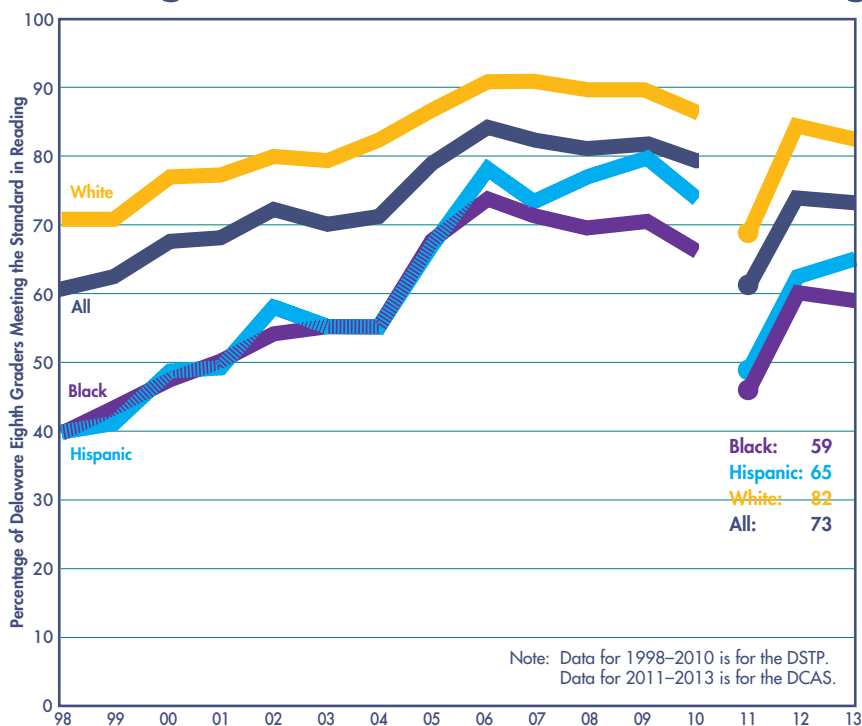
In Delaware, the Governor's

World Language Expansion Initiative proposes an aggressive world language education plan that prepares Delaware students with the language skills to compete in an ever-changing global economy at home and around the world. Delaware World Language Immersion Programs are open to all Delaware students of varying backgrounds and abilities. Applications are open to all students enrolling in Kindergarten at one of the participating Delaware elementary schools in six districts across the state. Find more information at [http://www.doe.k12.de.us/infosuites/staff/ci/content\\_areas/wl\\_immersion.shtml](http://www.doe.k12.de.us/infosuites/staff/ci/content_areas/wl_immersion.shtml)

Source: Delaware Department of Education



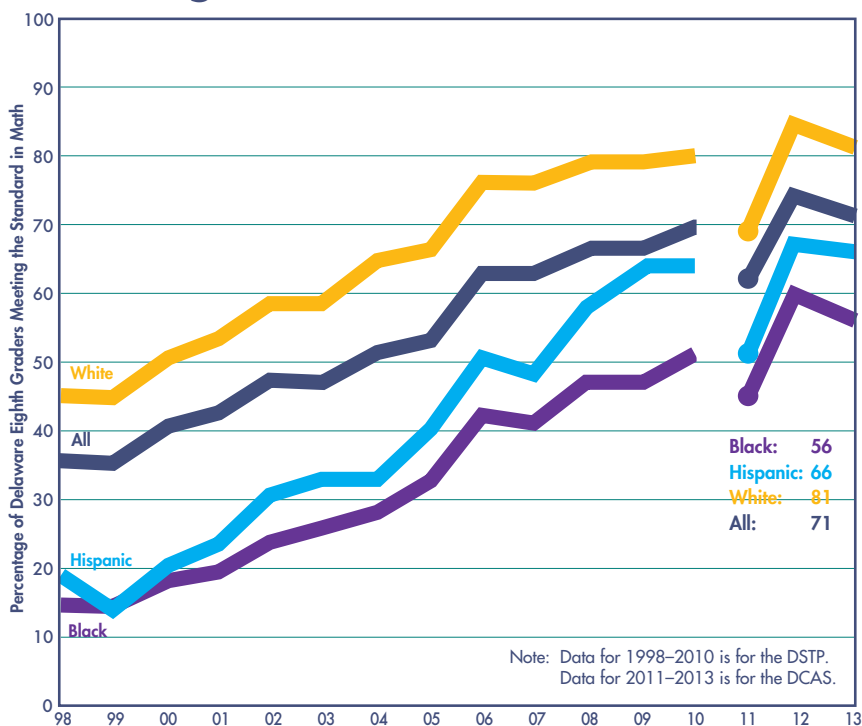
## Grade 8 Meeting the DSTP/DCAS Standard in Reading



Source: Delaware Department of Education

Note: All includes Native American and Asian.

## Grade 8 Meeting the DSTP/DCAS Standard in Math

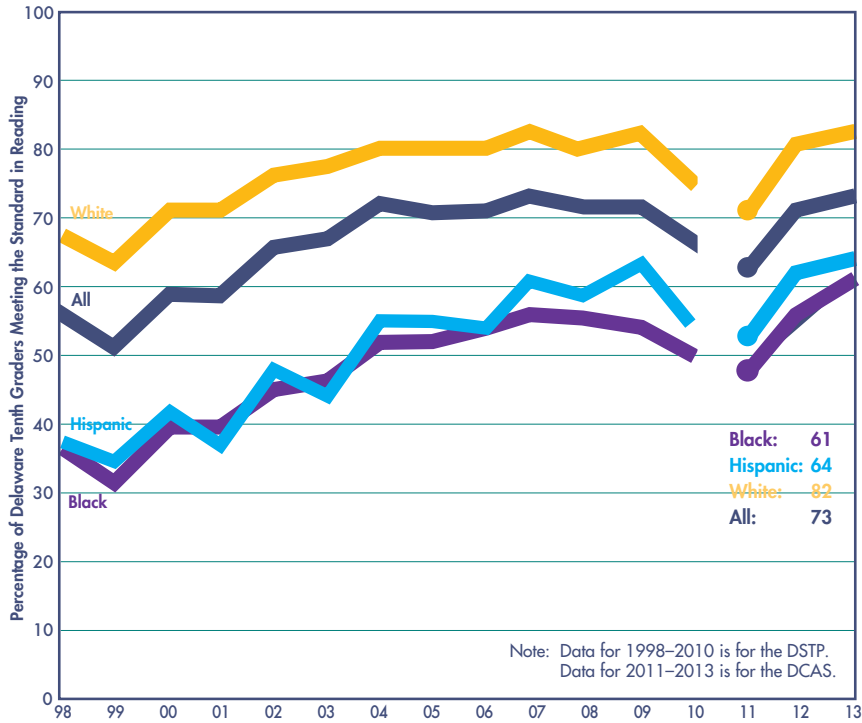


Source: Delaware Department of Education

Note: All includes Native American and Asian.

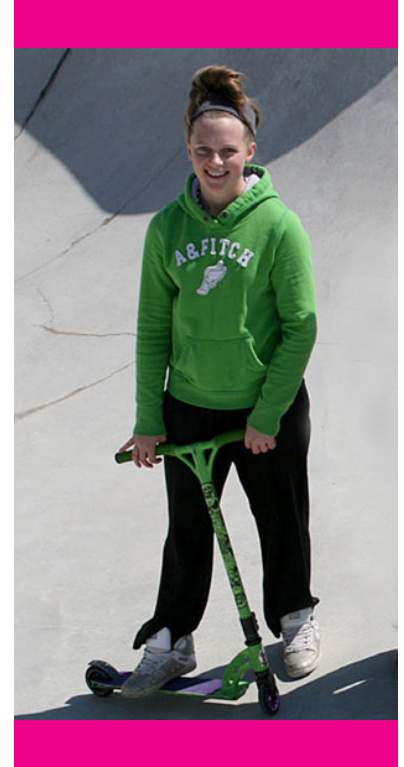


## Grade 10 Meeting the DSTP/DCAS Standard in Reading

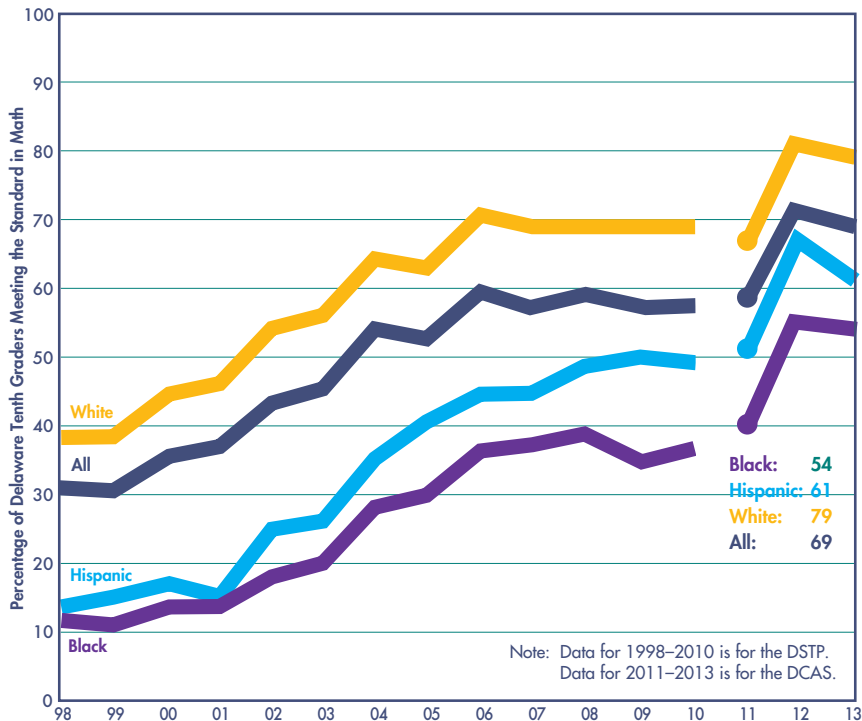


Source: Delaware Department of Education

Note: All includes Native American and Asian.



## Grade 10 Meeting the DSTP/DCAS Standard in Math



Source: Delaware Department of Education

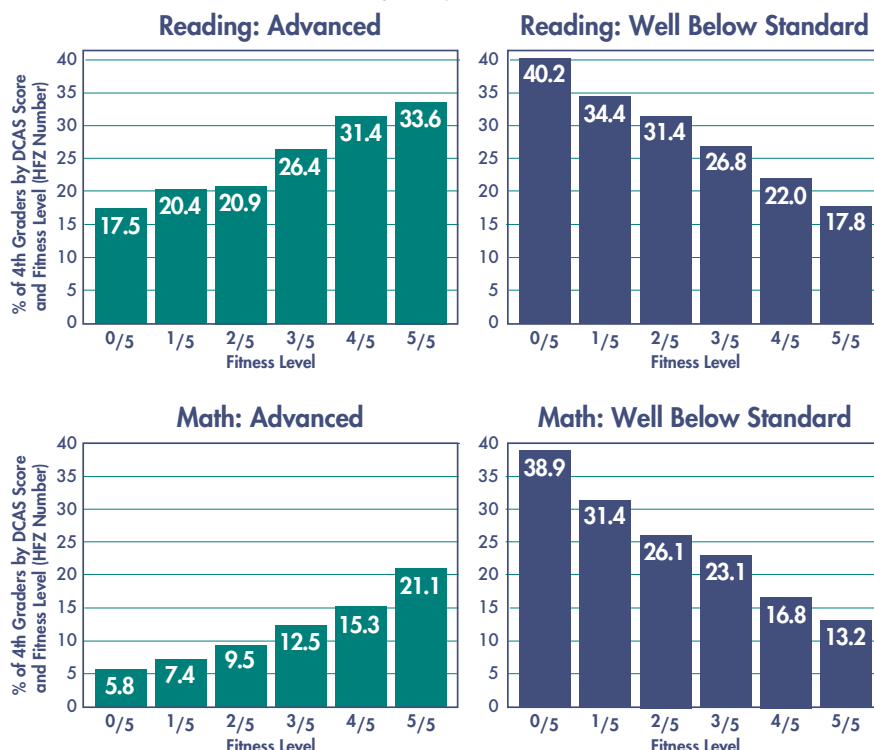
Note: All includes Native American and Asian.



Regular physical activity helps improve overall health and fitness as well as reduces risk for chronic disease. 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 and 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, 9/10. The ideal outcome is for students to be at or above standards in all five fitness tests.

## 4th Graders Academic Performance at Different Fitness Levels

Delaware, 2011/12 School Year



Source: Nemours Health and Prevention Services, Department of Policy, Evaluation and Research

**Did you know?** When deciding to pursue a healthier lifestyle, it is important to realize that old habits are hard to break. The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) recommends the following:

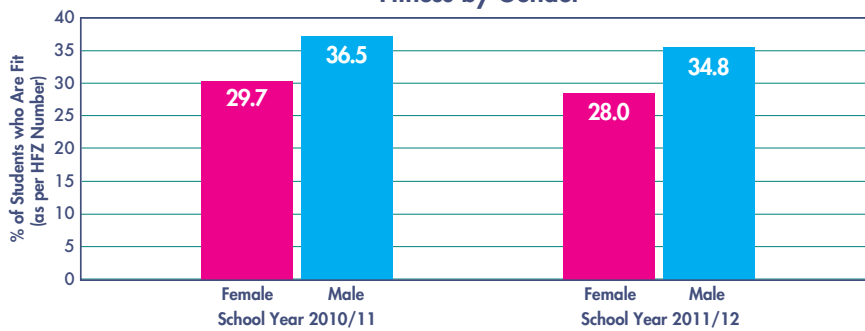
- Make changes slowly: Changing your eating and activity habits overnight can hurt your chances for success.
- Set realistic goals for yourself: For example, try cutting back on the number of sodas you consume and try replacing them with water. Water is a more efficient way to hydrate your body.
- Identify your barriers: Are there certain unhealthy snack foods that are too tempting? Do all of your friends drinking sweetened beverages make it harder for you to resist drinking them?
- Ask a friend, sibling, or parent to help you make changes and stick to your new habits.

For more tips on how to pursue and maintain a healthier lifestyle, please visit <http://win.niddk.nih.gov/publications/pdfs/teenblackwhite3.pdf>

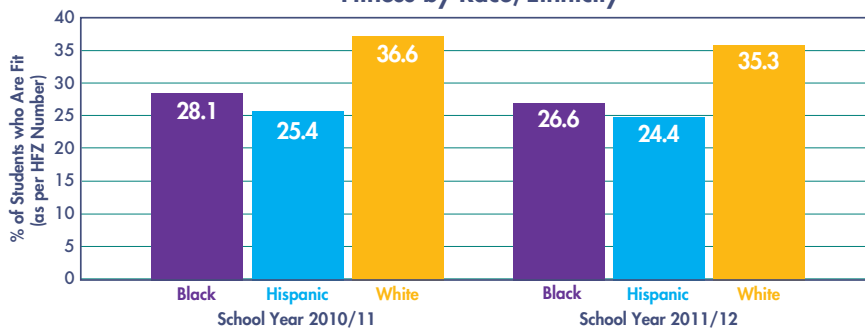
Source: The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, <http://win.niddk.nih.gov/publications/pdfs/teenblackwhite3.pdf>

## Fit Students Delaware, by School Year

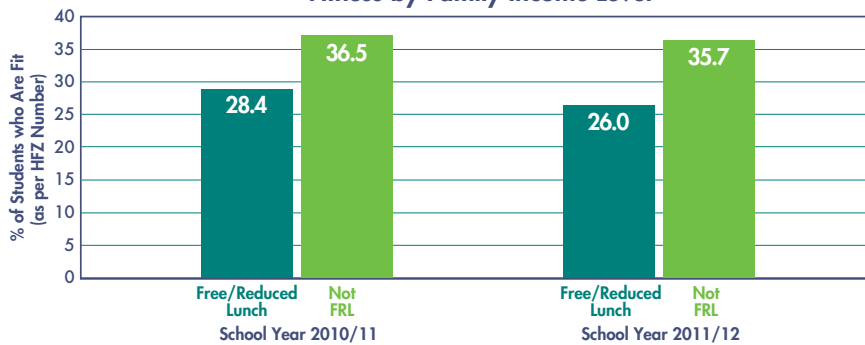
### Fitness by Gender



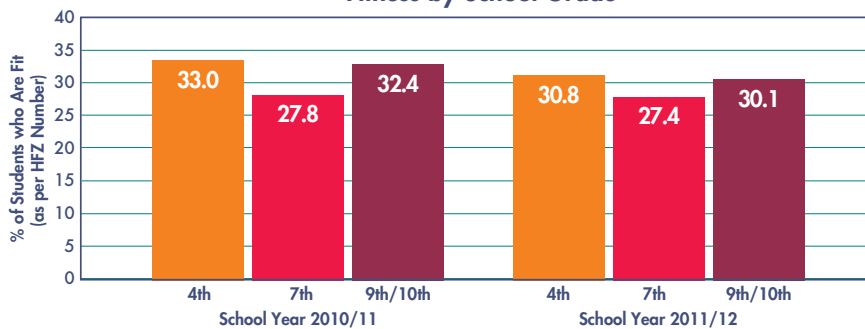
### Fitness by Race/Ethnicity



### Fitness by Family Income Level



### Fitness by School Grade



Source: Nemours Health & Prevention Services, Department of Policy, Evaluation and Research



For more information see

Childhood Obesity .....	36
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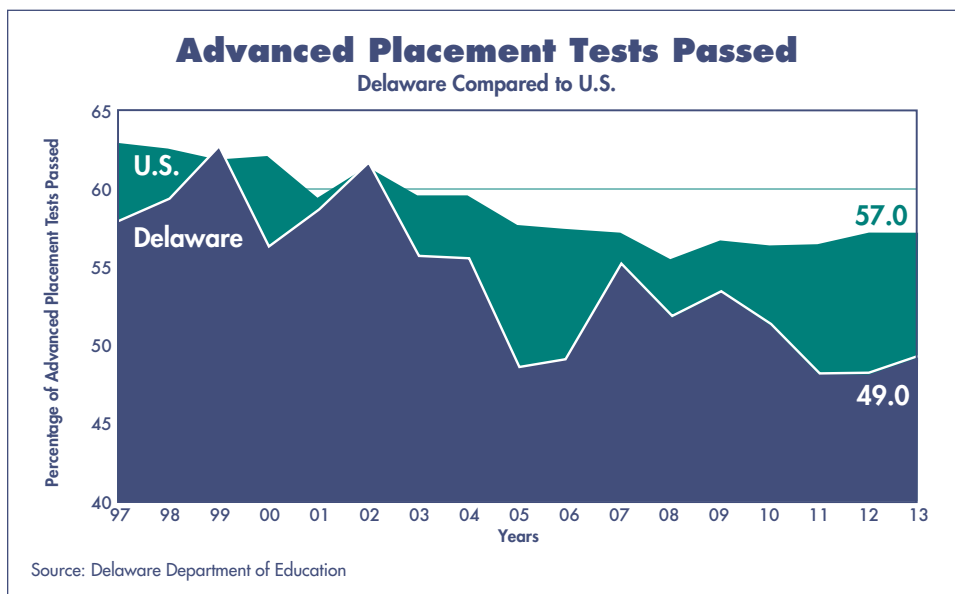
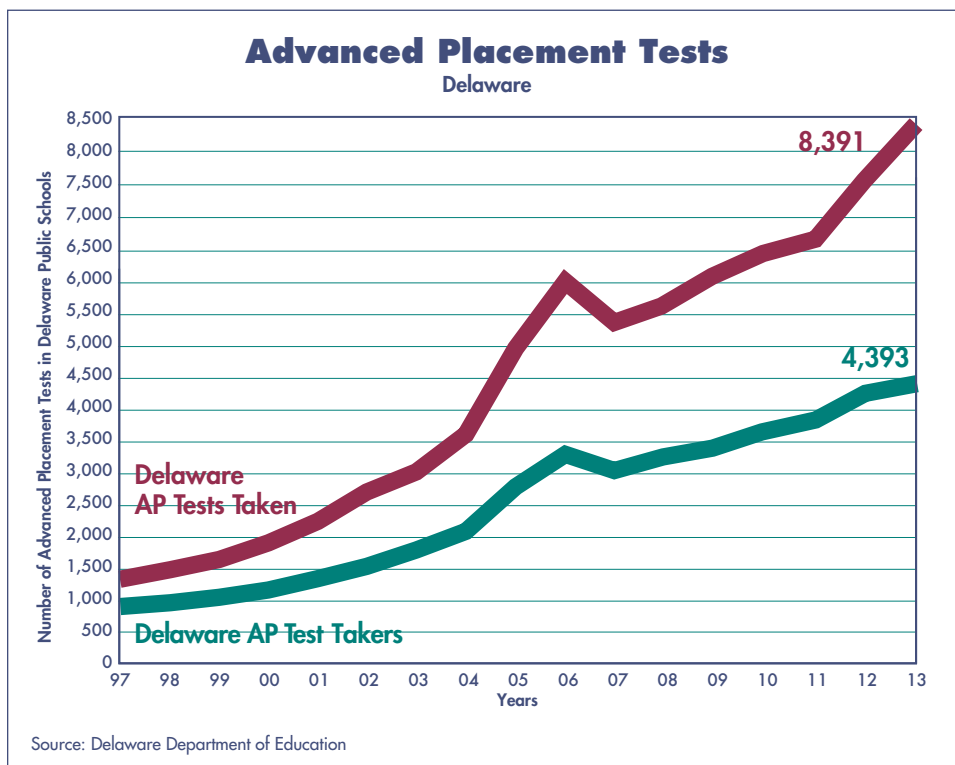


# Advanced Placement and Higher Education

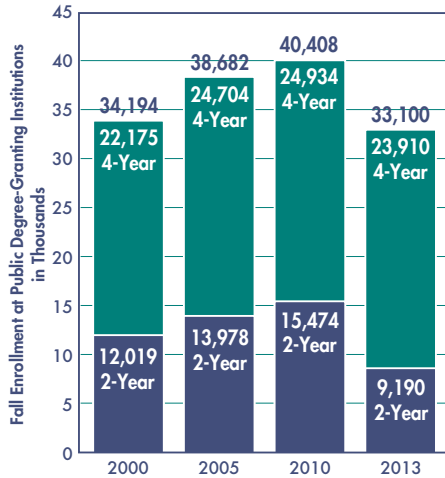


Since 1955, the Advanced Placement (AP) Program has allowed students to discover knowledge that might otherwise remain unexplored in high school. Through this program, students have the opportunity to earn credit or advanced standing at most of the nation's colleges and universities by taking college-level courses in a high school setting. The program is based on a cooperative educational effort between secondary schools and colleges and universities across the United States.

A strong curiosity for the subject they plan to study and the willingness to work hard are the only requirements for participation. The AP program also gives students the opportunity to explore subjects in greater depth and broaden their intellectual horizons. As a result, students are able to demonstrate their maturity, readiness for college, and their commitment to academic excellence.

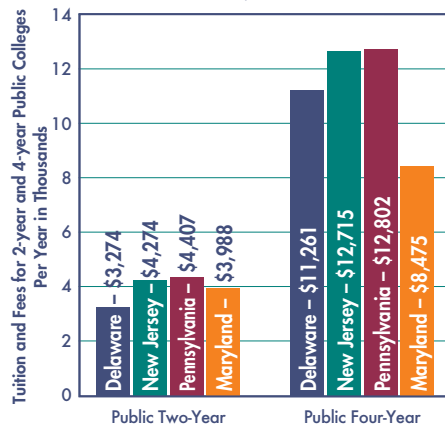


## College Participation Delaware



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

## College Tuition 2012/13



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

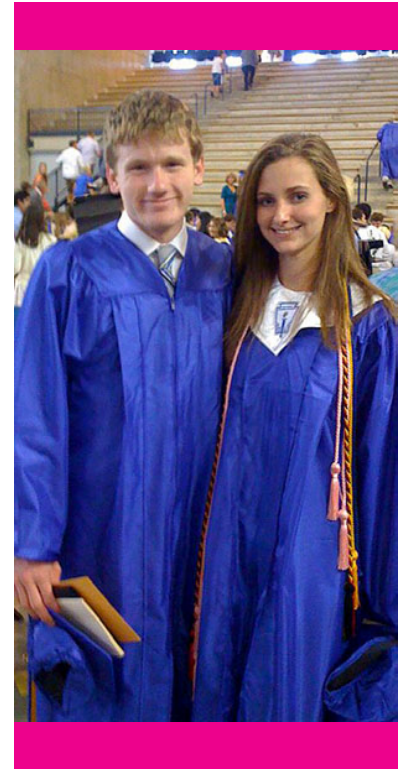
**Did you know?** According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the value of higher education can be realized in two different ways, through average annual earnings degree-holders earn as well as their respective rates of unemployment.

- Higher degree levels and unemployment rate are almost inversely related.
- While the median national high school dropout earned \$24,492 in 2012, they also had a 12.4% unemployment rate (the highest of any education level category).
- The median national Bachelor’s degree holder earned \$55,432 in 2012 and had a 4.5% unemployment rate. The median professional degree holder (e.g. M.D. J.D.) earned \$90,220 and had a 2.1% unemployment rate.
- In Delaware, 37.6% of the working age population (25-64) has at least an associate degree (2 years after high school).

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Stronger Delaware Through Higher Education, [http://www.luminafoundation.org/stronger\\_nation\\_2013/downloads/pdfs/delaware-brief-2013.pdf](http://www.luminafoundation.org/stronger_nation_2013/downloads/pdfs/delaware-brief-2013.pdf)

**Did you know?** STEM stands for Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics. There is a movement afoot to turn that acronym into STEAM by adding the Arts. Science educators have begun to realize that the skills required by innovative STEM professionals include arts and crafts thinking. Visualizing, recognizing and forming patterns, modeling and getting a “feel” for systems, as well as the manipulative skills acquired in the use of tools, pens and brushes, are all demonstrably valuable for developing STEM capability.

Source: Psychology Today



## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

The World Championship Punkin Chunkin Association (WCPA) is the nonprofit behind the beloved annual “Punkin Chunkin” event in which professional and amateur engineers alike build a variety of contraptions to hurl pumpkins as far as they can across a field in Sussex County. The WCPA also sponsors a scholarship to high school seniors attending a Sussex County High School, any high school senior who participated in the most recent “PunkinChunkin”, or any graduate of a Sussex County High School enrolled in a post-secondary school or college majoring in Agri-Science, Mechanical Technology, Engineering, or other related field.

For more information about the scholarship or the application, please visit <http://www.punkinchunkin.com/scholarship>

Source: World Championship PunkinChunkin, <http://www.punkinchunkin.com/scholarship>

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

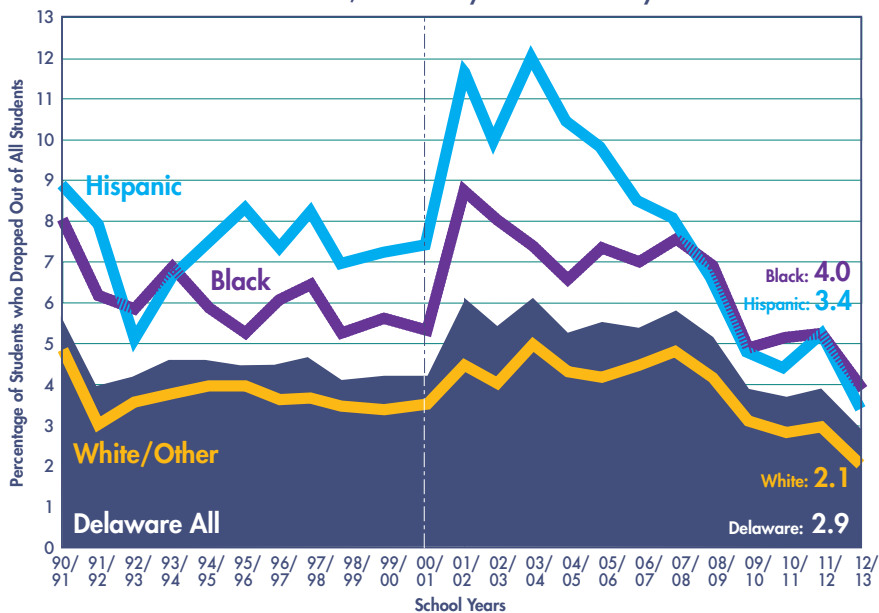
# High School Dropouts



*Graduation from high school is a predictor of future success. Dropping out carries a high cost for the student and for the community at large. Young people who drop out are more likely than their peers who graduate to be unemployed, living in poverty, receiving public assistance, in prison, unhealthy, and are at a higher risk to become single parents with children who drop out from high school themselves. As today's workplaces becomes increasingly dependent on technology, dropouts will also have an ever more difficult time competing in the marketplace.*

## Public High School Dropouts

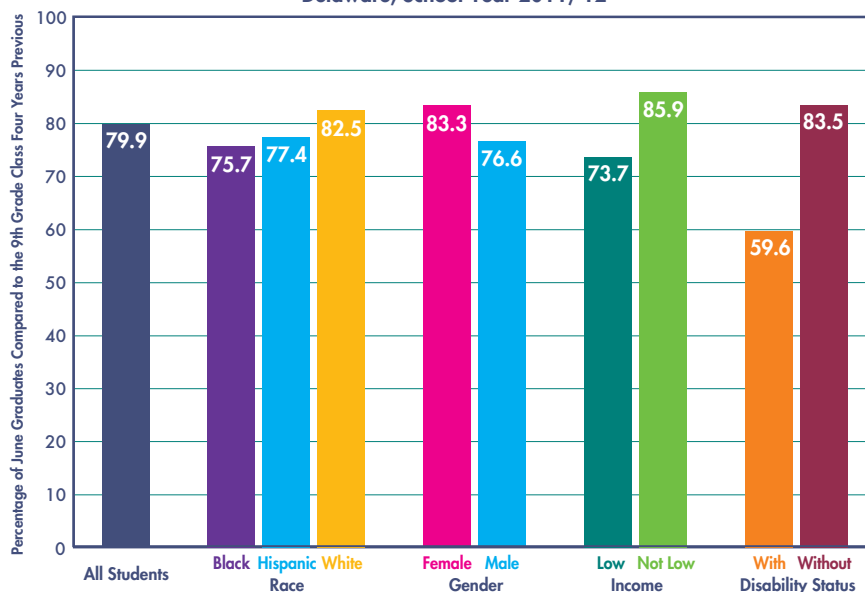
Grades 9–12, Delaware by Race and Ethnicity



Note: The percentage after 2000–01 reflects an improvement in data acquisition and reporting. There was not a significant increase in the number of dropouts; those students added to the dropout data were previously listed as “Missing,” and not reported. Missing students have been tracked and placed in correct categories.

## Graduation Rates

Delaware, School Year 2011/12



Source: Delaware Department of Education

**Dropout** – A 2011–12 dropout is an individual who was enrolled at the end of the 2010–11 school year; or at any time during the 2011–12 school year; and is no longer in school, has not graduated from high school or completed a state- or district-approved educational program; and does not meet any of the following exclusionary conditions:

- Documentation proving transfer to another public school district, private school, or state- or district-approved education program;
- Temporary absence due to suspension or school-approved illness; or
- Death.

**Graduation Rate** – The graduation rate is a cohort rate that reflects the percent of 9th grade students who graduated within four years from a Delaware public school. The rate takes into account dropouts. For example, the rate for 2011–2012 reflects the percent of incoming 9th graders in September of 2008 who graduated in June of 2012.

**Did you know?** The 2011/12 graduation rate for low-income, black males was just 69.7.



## Dropout Rates

by Racial/Ethnic Group  
School Year 2012/13

### Delaware



### New Castle County



### Kent County



### Sussex County



Delaware Average: 2.9

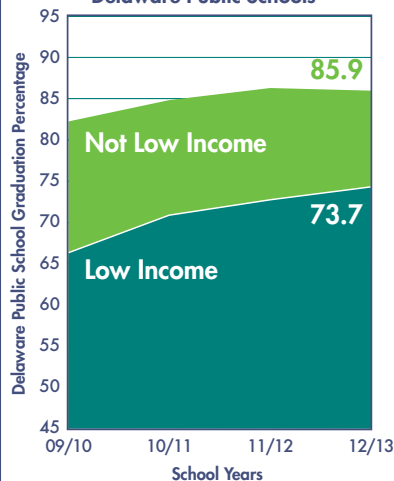
Source: Delaware Department of Education

**Did you know?** Family income has continued to be a factor in high school graduation rates in Delaware. In 2011, 81.3% of low-income students graduated compared to 91.9% of students who were not low-income. In Delaware, graduation rates declined for males and rose for females between 2007 and 2011.

Source: Delaware Health and Social Services, State of Delaware Community Health Assessment <http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/files/shachsa.pdf>

## Graduation Rates by Family Income

Delaware Public Schools



Source: Delaware Department of Education

**Did you know?** On average, a high school graduate in Delaware earns \$8,719 more each year than a high school dropout does. In 2011, about 3,500 students in Delaware did not graduate from high school; the lost lifetime earnings for that class of dropouts alone totals \$483 million.

Source: Alliance for Excellent Education, "Delaware's High Schools" (2012) [http://www.all4ed.org/files/Delaware\\_hs.pdf](http://www.all4ed.org/files/Delaware_hs.pdf)

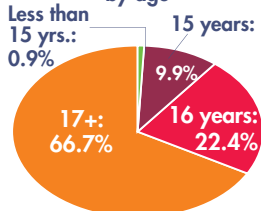
**Did you know?** One in six children who are not reading proficiently in third grade fail to graduate from high school on time, four times the rate for children with proficient third-grade reading skills.

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation <http://www.aecf.org/~media/Pubs/Topics/Education/Other/DoubleJeopardy-HowThirdGradeReadingSkillsandPoverty/DoubleJeopardyReport030812forweb.pdf>

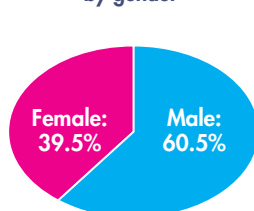
## Dropouts

by Age, Gender, and Racial/Ethnic Group, School Year 2012/13

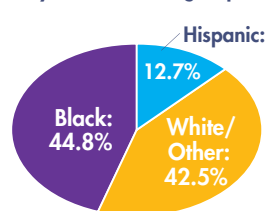
Percentage of all dropouts by age



Percentage of all dropouts by gender



Percentage of all dropouts by racial/ethnic group



Source: Delaware Department of Education



For more information see

Economic Inclusion of Young People..... 86

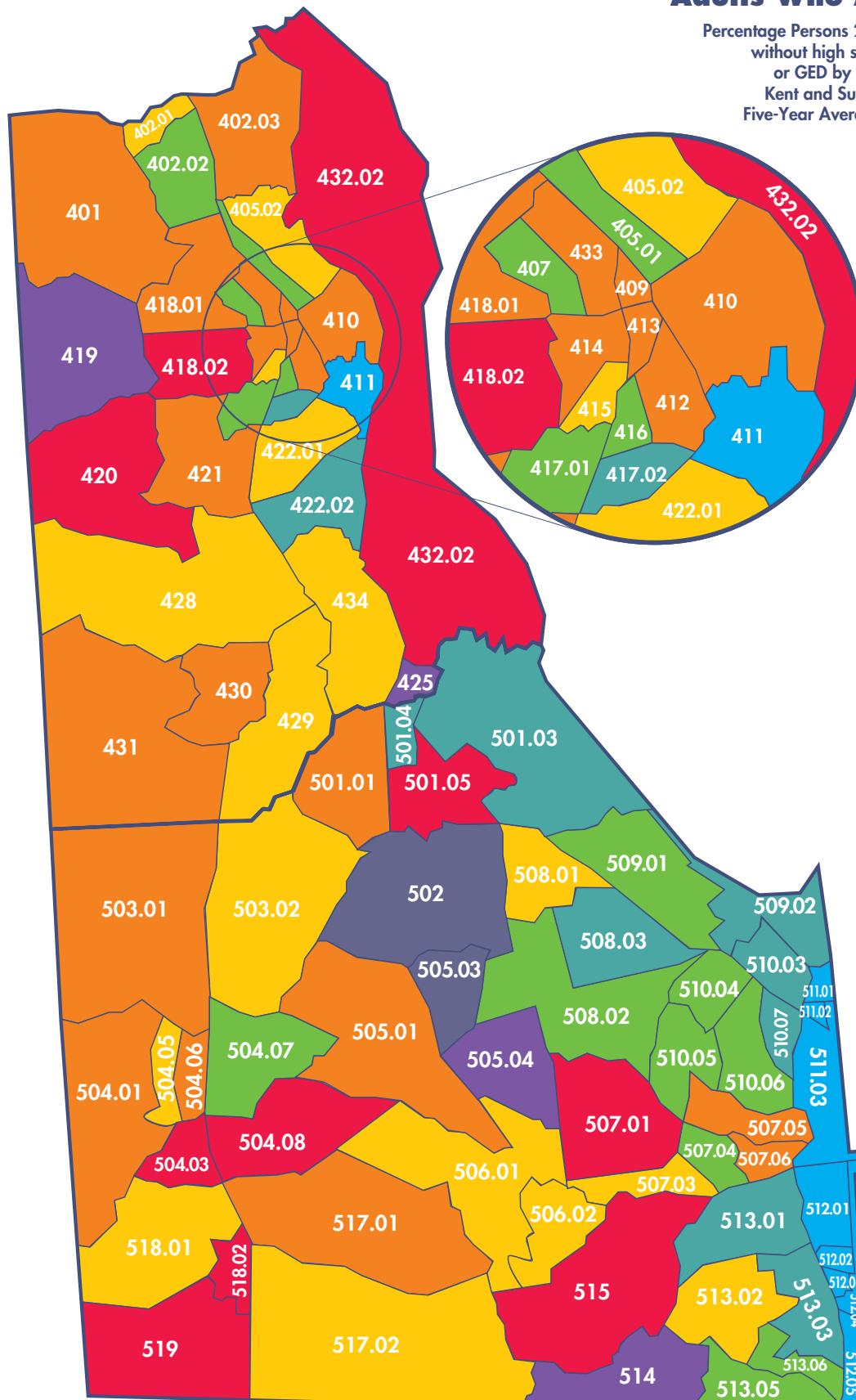
[www.dropoutprevention.org](http://www.dropoutprevention.org)

[www.jobcorps.doleta.gov](http://www.jobcorps.doleta.gov)

## 84 KIDS COUNT in Delaware

## Adults Who Are Dropouts

Percentage Persons 25 and older who are without high school diplomas or GED by census tract, Kent and Sussex Counties  
Five-Year Average 2008–2012



**Key**

- 0 – 3.9%
- 4 – 7.9%
- 8 – 11.9%
- 12 – 15.9%
- 16 – 19.9%
- 20 – 24.9%
- 25 – 29.9%
- 30 – 40%

For detailed information on census tracts see: [www.factfinder.census.gov](http://www.factfinder.census.gov)



# Economic Inclusion of Young People

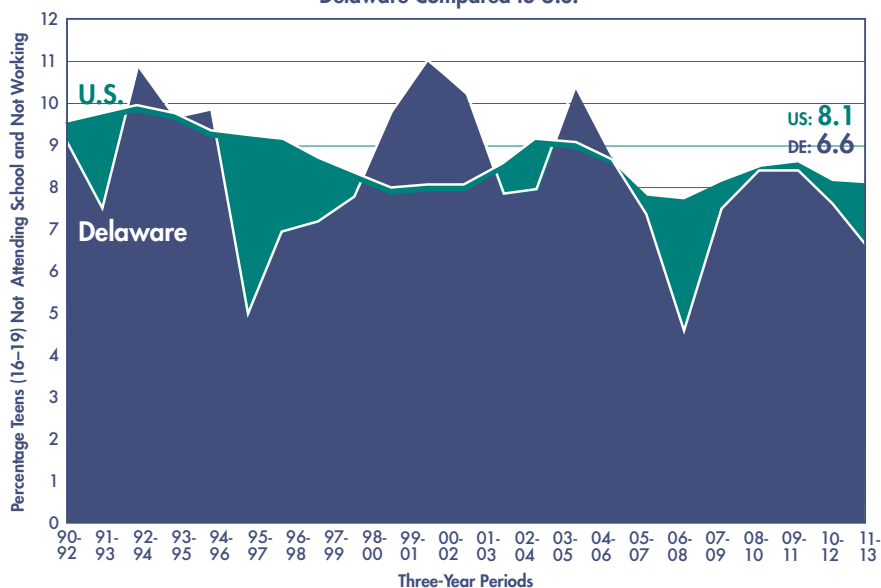


*Today, with millions of jobs lost and experienced workers scrambling for every available position, America's youth stand last in line for jobs. Teenagers who are neither in school nor working may face difficulties transitioning from youth to an independent adult society. Such detachment puts youth at increased risk of having lower earnings and a less stable employment history than their peers who stayed in school, secured jobs, or both. Reconnecting youth to education and employment requires a multifaceted approach.*

*The solution: Young people need multiple and flexible pathways to success that meet their varied needs – combining education, training and supportive services, plus strong relationships with adults. Disconnected youth often lack support for making the transition from high school to college and many youth will forego college and seek to enter the workforce directly. In their transition to adulthood, young people need positive work experiences early on to develop self-management skills. For young people to thrive, especially those most vulnerable, they need a network of resources to tap into. By coordinating the policy initiatives of national policymakers with resources of local communities and funders, and by supporting public and private investment that produces new jobs, while encouraging employers to create career pathways for youth, the needs of disconnected youth and their hopes of economic stability can be met.*

## Teens Not in School and Not Working

Delaware Compared to U.S.



Note: Variations in the Delaware graph are due to sampling size of the data collection. Data are collected through a sample size too small for county breakout. This measure is based on an analysis of the Current Population Survey, representing a nationwide sampling. Like all estimates derived from sampling, these figures do contain sampling errors. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.

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

**Did you know?** The Annie E. Casey Foundation finds that nearly 6.5 million U.S. teens and young adults are neither in school nor in the workforce. With employment among young people at its lowest levels since the 1950s, these youth are veering toward chronic unemployment as adults and failing to gain the skills employers need in the 21st century. For more information, see <http://www.aecf.org/~media/Pubs/Initiatives/KIDS%20COUNT/Y/youthandworkpolicyreport/kidscountyouthandwork.pdf>

Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation "Youth and Work" (2012)

**Teens Not in School and Not Working** – teenagers ages 16–19 who are not in school and not employed, also referred to as “disconnected youth”

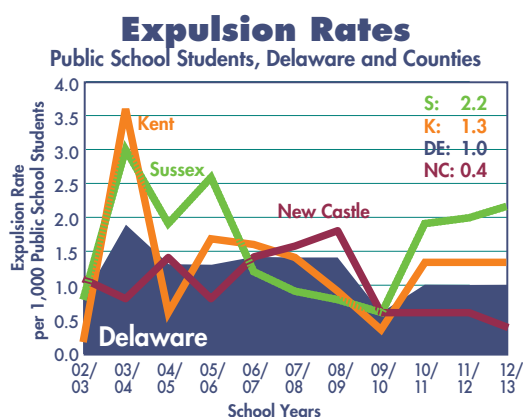
## Expulsions and Suspensions

Delaware Public Schools, 2012/13 School Year

County	Enrollment	Number of Expulsions	Number of Suspensions*		
			Out-of-School	In-School	Total
Delaware	131,514	125	26,034	24,923	50,957
New Castle	76,571	32	18,977	12,698	31,675
Kent	29,989	38	4,097	8,248	12,345
Sussex	24,954	55	2,960	3,977	6,937

\*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.



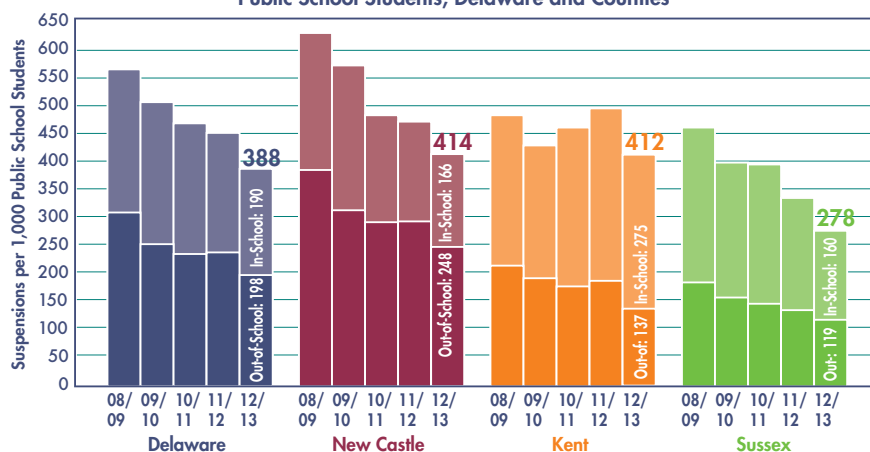
Source: Delaware Department of Education

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.



## Suspension Rates

Public School Students, Delaware and Counties



Source: Delaware Department of Education

## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

The Delaware Foundation for Science and Mathematics Education (DFSME) is a business-education-community-government partnership dedicated to promoting Delaware's youth preparation of a globally competitive workforce with mathematics, science, engineering, and technology. DFSME utilizes STEM education which combines science, technology, engineering, and math. The focus of STEM is that the connection and interdependence of these subjects be understood amongst students.

Source: The Delaware Foundation for Science and Mathematics Education, <http://www.dfsme.net/>

For more information see

High School Dropouts..... 82

[www.dropoutprevention.org](http://www.dropoutprevention.org)

[www.jobcorps.doleta.gov](http://www.jobcorps.doleta.gov)

# Educational Involvement and Achievement

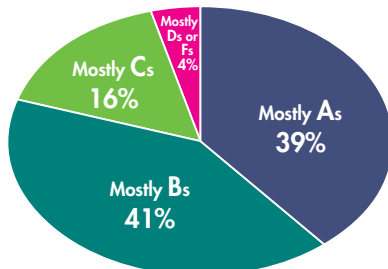


## Parental Monitoring and Grades

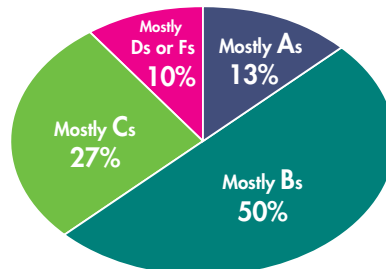
How often do your parents know where you are when you're not in school?  
What grades do you usually make?

Delaware 8th Graders, 2013

Parents know most of the time



Parents never know



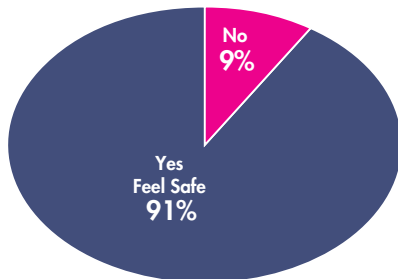
Source: Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

## School Safety

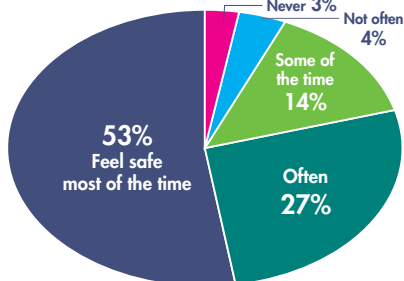
I feel safe in my school.

Delaware, 2013

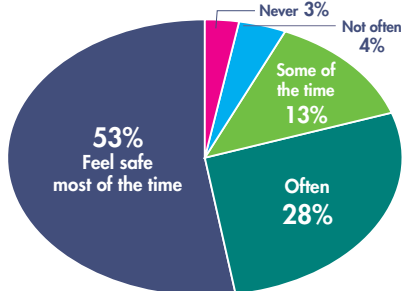
5th Graders



8th Graders



11th Graders

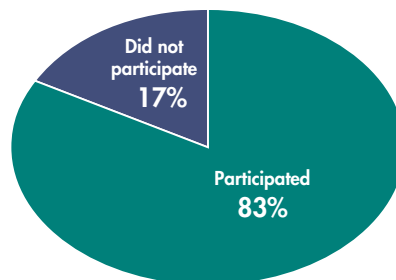


Source: Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

## 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

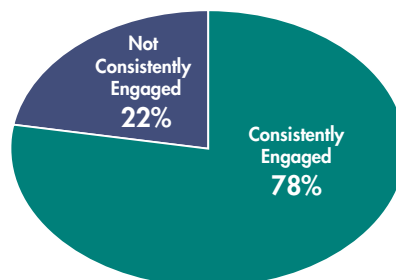


Source: National Survey of Children's Health

## School Engagement

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

Delaware, 2011



Source: National Survey of Children's Health

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



*In order to achieve at higher levels, children need constant support from their parents. The amount of support offered by parents depends on the parents' belief about the role they should play in their child's educational process, the parents' belief about how their involvement will benefit their child, and the opportunities and barriers present to involve parents in their child's educational experience. Parents who provide literacy materials, hold high expectations, emphasize effort over ability, and encourage autonomy, will positively impact their children's performance. Some of the things that parents can do to participate in their children's education may include communicating with the child's school, monitoring homework, volunteering at the child's school, and attending school activities and meetings.*

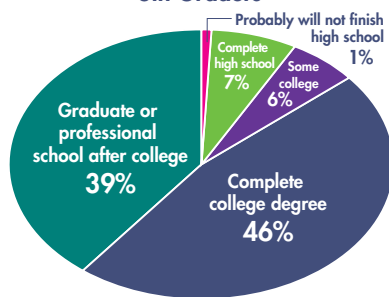


## School Completion

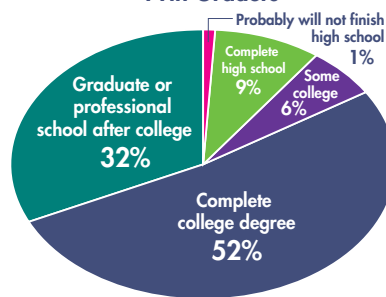
How much schooling do you think you will complete?

Delaware, 2013

8th Graders



11th Graders

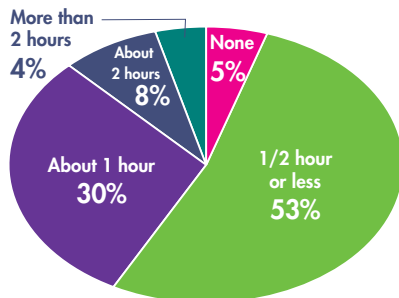


Source: Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

## Studying

How much time do you spend on a school day (before and after school) doing schoolwork at home?

5th Graders, Delaware, 2013

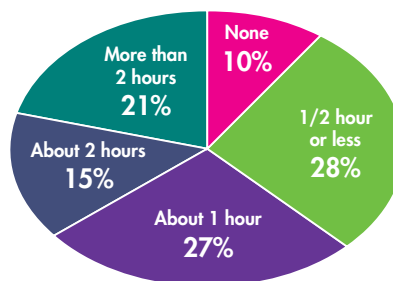


Source: Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

## Television

How much time do you spend on a school day watching TV, playing games, or on the internet?

5th Graders, Delaware, 2013

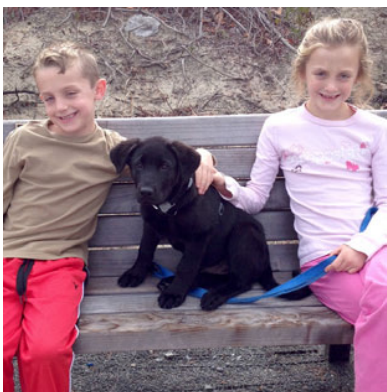
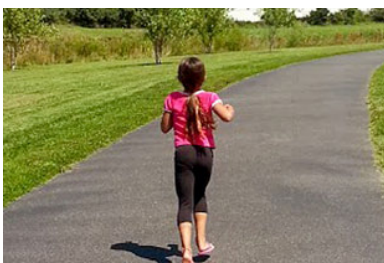


Source: Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

**Did you know?** Studies show that children who are not proficient in reading by the end of third grade are likely to feel alienated from school leading to repercussions felt well into an individual's adulthood. In contrast, children who read proficiently by the end of third grade are far more likely to graduate from high school and have successful careers. Disparities in reading proficiency are greater for children of color, those with disabilities, dual-language learners, and especially for low-income children.

Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, The First Eight Years, <http://www.aecf.org/~media/Pubs/Initiatives/KIDS%20COUNT/E/FirstEightYears/AECFTheFirstEightYears2013.pdf>









**FAMILY ENVIRONMENT  
& RESOURCES**





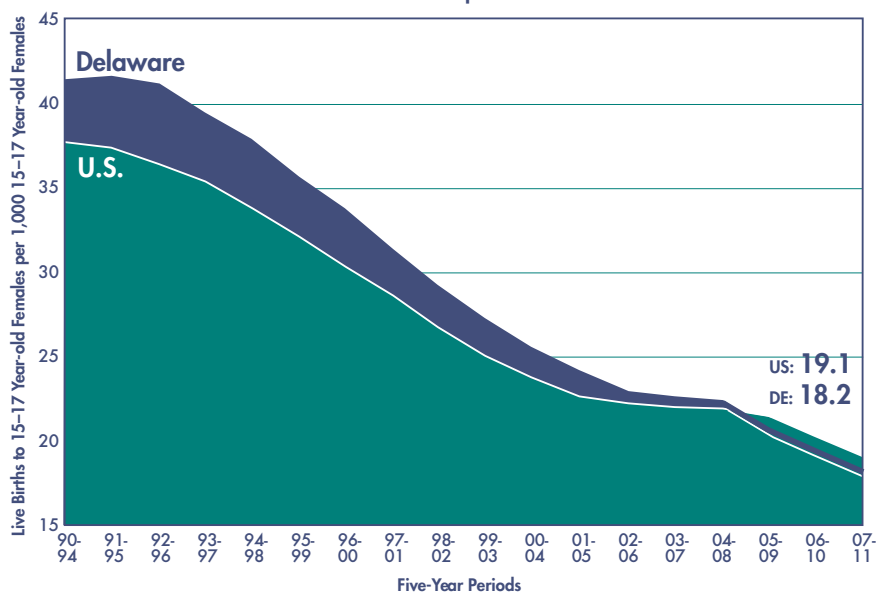
# Births to Teens



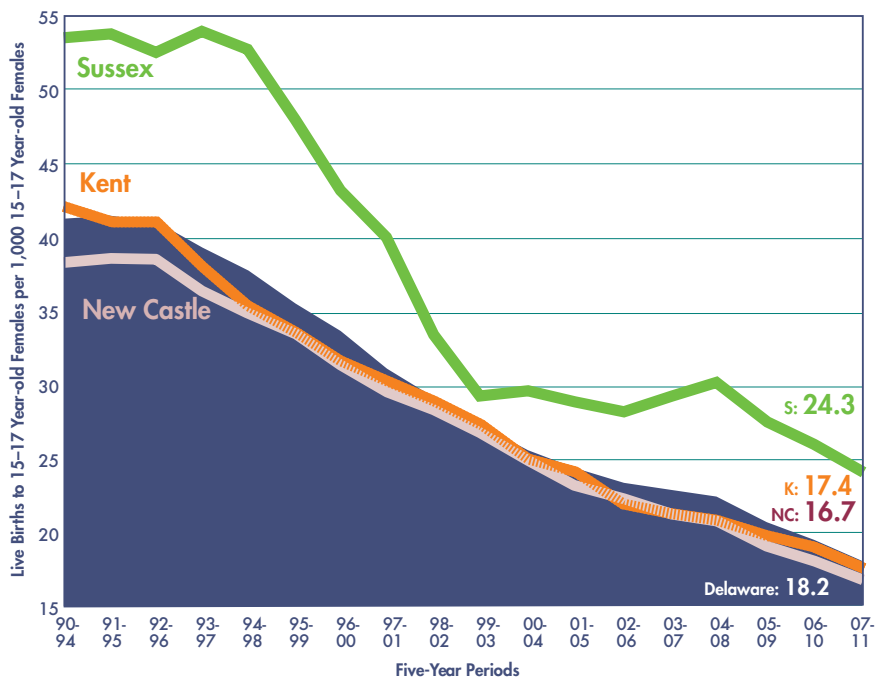
*The impact of teen pregnancy is far reaching. There are limited opportunities for teenage mothers compared to those who delay childbearing. As a result, teen mothers are more likely to drop out of school, live in poverty, and rely on public assistance. Children of teenage mothers are also more likely to face challenges: they are more likely to be born at low birth weight, experience health and developmental problems, have higher rates of infant mortality, and be at increased risk of abuse or neglect. Teenage childbearing also impacts heavily on the community, including placing a heavy financial burden on society due to lost tax revenue, and increasing cost for public assistance, and child health care costs.*

## Births to Teens 15-17

Delaware Compared to U.S.



## Delaware and Counties



**Birth Rate**— number of births per 1,000 females in the same group

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

## Teen Births

Delaware Compared to U.S., 2011

	Gender/Age/Race/Ethnicity	Delaware	U.S.
Teen Birth Rate	Girls 15–17	18.2	19.1
	Girls 15–19	36.6	37.1
Nonmarital Teen Births	Girls 15–19	93.7	87.2
Change in Teen Birth Rates 1991–2011	Girls 15–17	–56%	–68%
	Girls 15–19	–35%	–34%

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

**Did you know?** Studies show that less than one in ten U.S. students receive a comprehensive sex education that promotes abstinence but also addresses the use of contraception for sexually active young men and women.

Source: <http://www.healthychildren.org/English/ages-stages/teen/dating-sex/Pages/Educating-Your-Teen-About-Birth-Control.aspx>

**Did you know?** Adolescent childbearing costs U.S. taxpayers between \$11 and \$28 billion annually through heightened public assistance payments, lost tax revenue, and greater expenditures for public health care, foster care, and criminal justice services.

Source: Office of Adolescent Health, Negative Impacts of Teen Childbearing, <http://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/adolescent-health-topics/reproductive-health/teen-pregnancy/health-impact.html>

**Did you know?** Founded in 1969 in New Castle County, the Delaware Adolescent Program, Inc. (DAPI) is the only statewide comprehensive school based program in the nation that serves pregnant and parenting teens and their families. DAPI serves the community with academic instruction, social services, medical services, and child care.

Source: Delaware Adolescent Program, Inc. <http://dapi.org/aboutus.htm>

### PUT DATA INTO ACTION

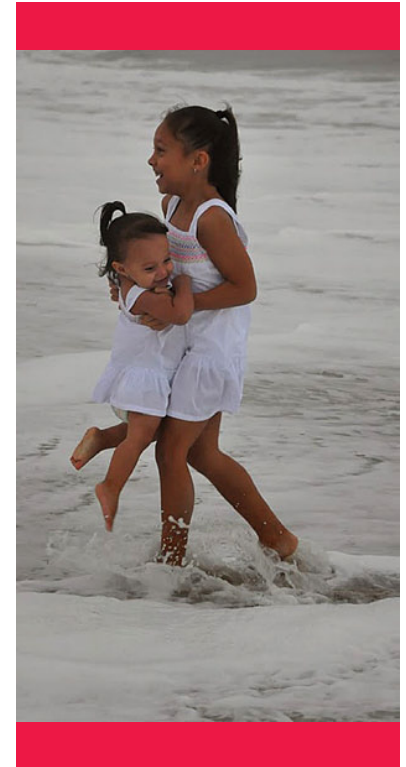
As part of Delaware's efforts to reduce teen pregnancy, Delaware's Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention (APP) program is supported with a grant from Health and Human Services. APP is designed to coordinate statewide adolescent pregnancy prevention initiatives, identify needs, target high-risk areas and populations, oversee a preventative media campaign, and offer educational workshops and technical support.

Source: Delaware Health and Social Services, Delaware Teen Pregnancy Prevention, <http://dhss.delaware.gov/dph/chca/dphahtpp01.html>

### PUT DATA INTO ACTION

As part of the President's Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative (TPPI), CDC is partnering with the federal Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH) to reduce teenage pregnancy and address disparities in teen pregnancy and birth rates. OASH is supporting public and private entities to fund medically accurate and age appropriate evidence-based or innovative program models to reduce teen pregnancy. The purpose of this program is to demonstrate the effectiveness of innovative, multi-component, community-wide initiatives in reducing rates of teen pregnancy and births in communities with the highest rates, with a focus on reaching African American and Latino/Hispanic youth aged 15–19 years.

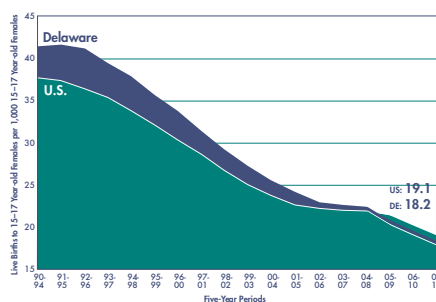
Source: Centers For Disease Control, Teen Pregnancy Prevention 2010–2015, <http://www.cdc.gov/TeenPregnancy/PreventTeenPreg.htm>



# Births to Teens



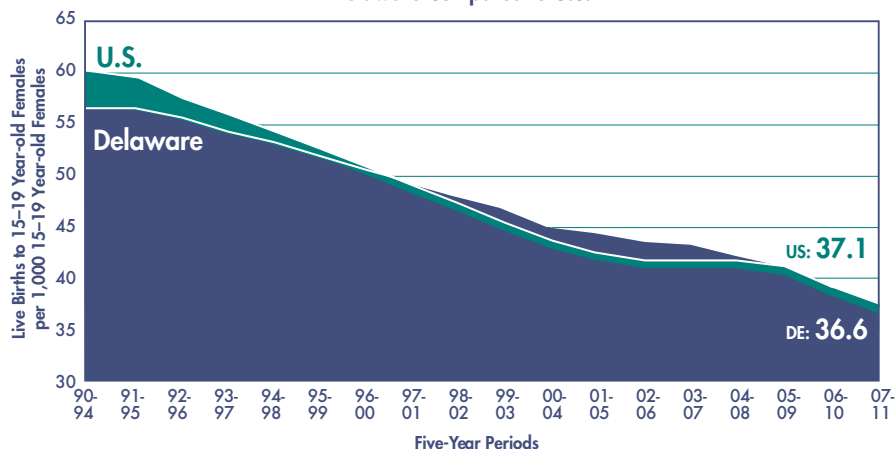
## Births to Teens 15-17



The overall birth rate for Delaware teens, both ages 15–17 and ages 15–19, is lower than the United States rate for the first time in twenty years. Birth rates for teens in Sussex County, as well as in the City of Wilmington, are coming down but continue to be much higher than the Delaware rate.

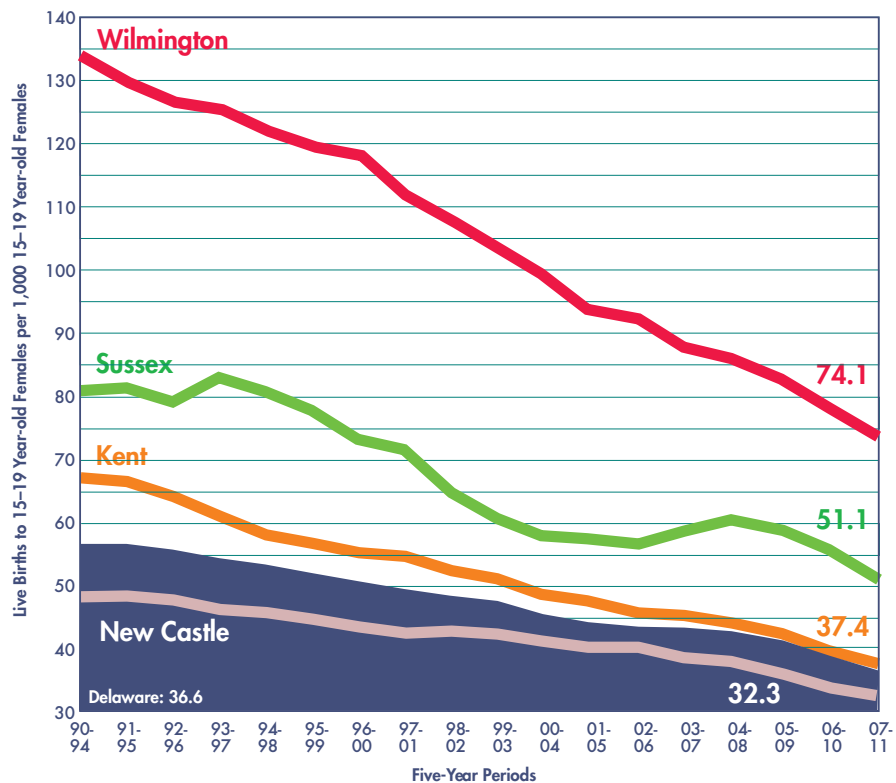
## Births to Teens 15-19

Delaware Compared to U.S.



## Births to Teens 15-19

Delaware, Counties, and Wilmington

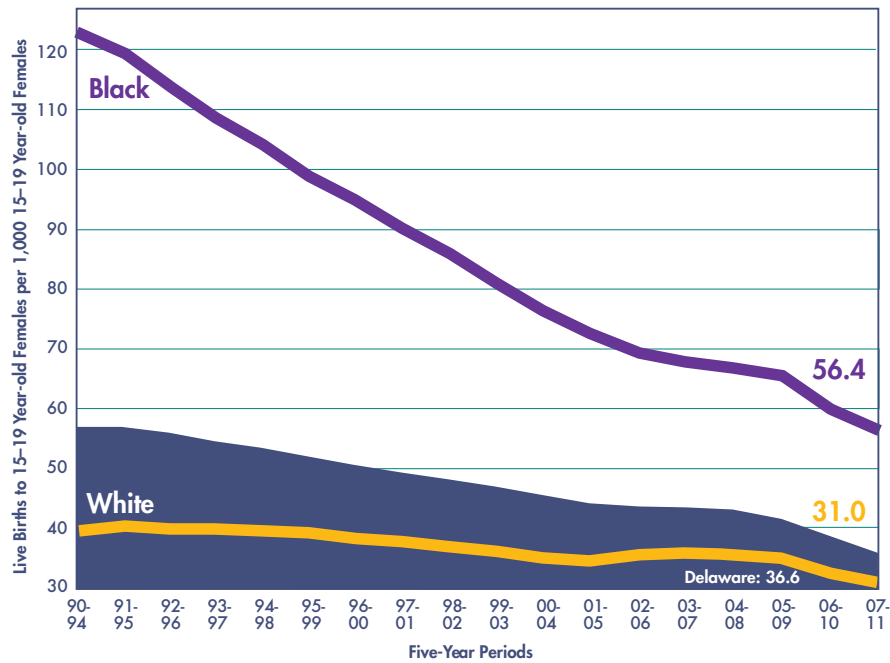


Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center



## Births to Teens 15-19

Delaware by Race

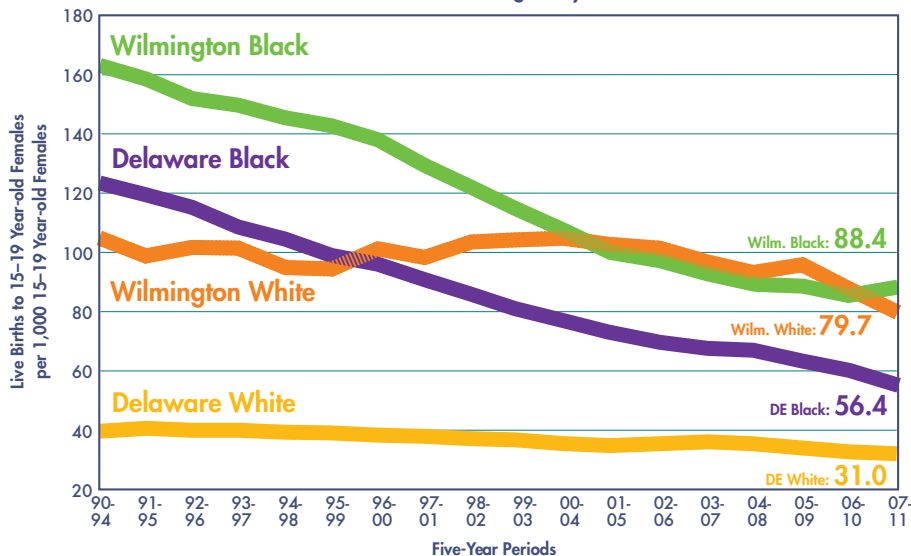


Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center



## Births to Teens 15-19

Delaware and Wilmington by Race



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

**Did you know?** In the United States, approximately 750,000 teenagers become pregnant every year. An overwhelming majority of these are unplanned.

Source: TeensHealth, [http://kidshealth.org/teen/sexual\\_health/contraception/contraception.html](http://kidshealth.org/teen/sexual_health/contraception/contraception.html)

For more information see

Children in One-Parent Families ..... 106

[www.teenpregnancy.org](http://www.teenpregnancy.org)

[www.plannedparenthood.org](http://www.plannedparenthood.org)

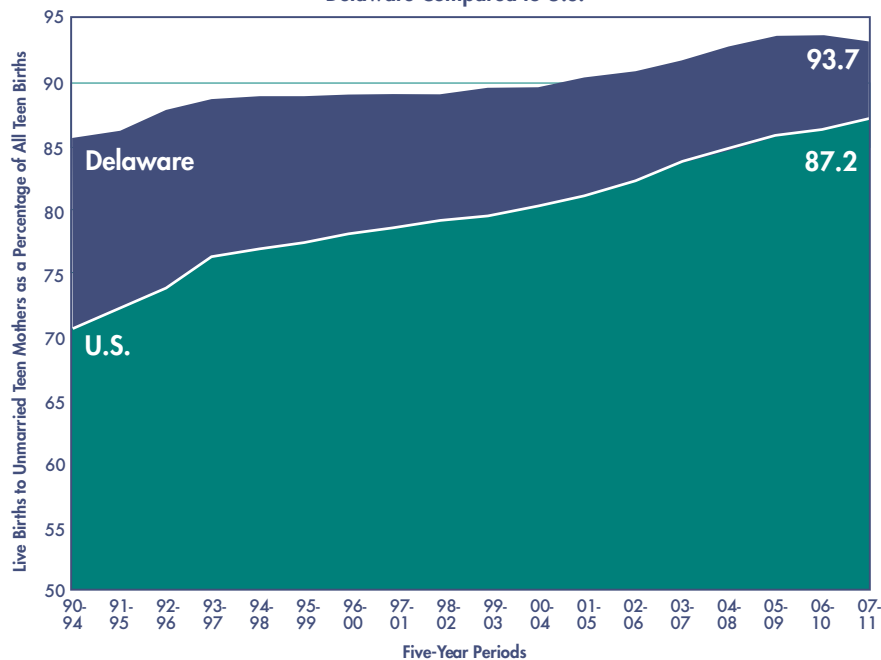
[www.guttmacher.org/sections/pregnancy.php](http://www.guttmacher.org/sections/pregnancy.php)

# Births to Teens



## Births to Unmarried Teen Mothers

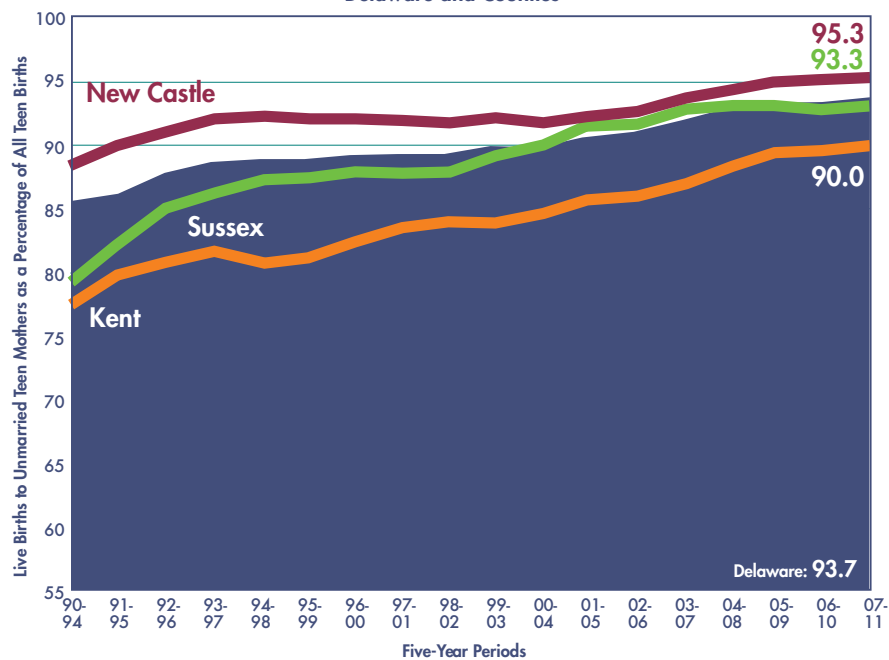
Delaware Compared to U.S.



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

## Births to Unmarried Teen Mothers

Delaware and Counties



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

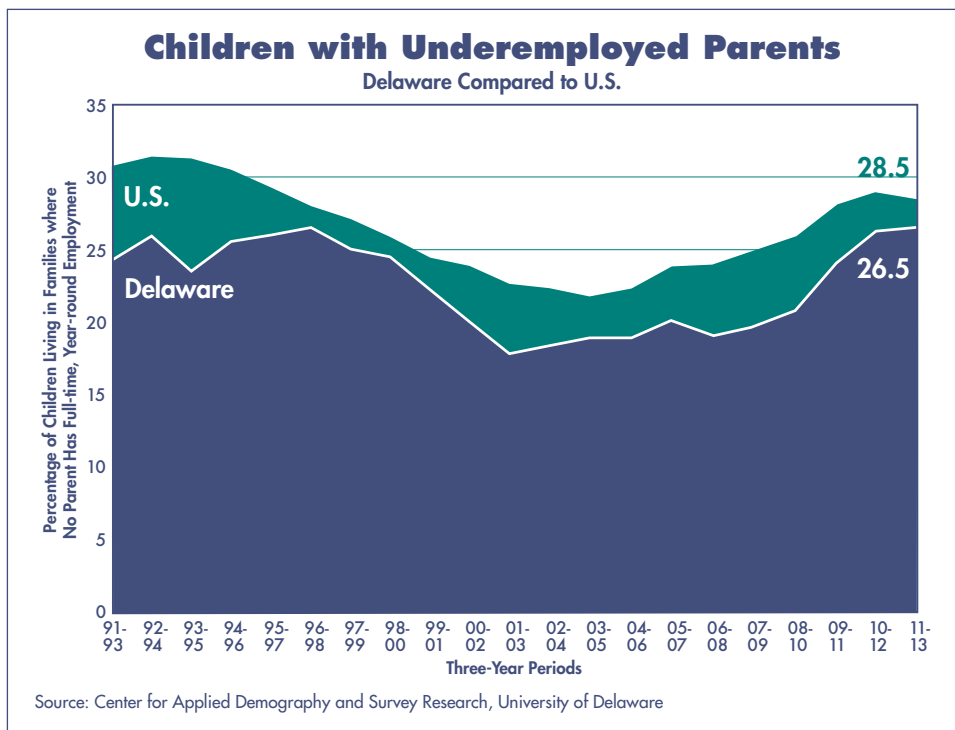
For more information see

Children in One-Parent Families ..... 106



# No Parent with Full-time Employment

Work and wages have a direct relationship with a family's poverty status. As a result, the ability for a parent to be employed is a major factor in family economic stability and well-being. The term "working poor" denotes families with working parents who live in poverty because their earnings are not enough to cover the family's basic needs including food, housing, and stable child care. In some cases, long hours of employment among mothers of very young children have been associated with modestly negative developmental outcomes. However, without full-time employment for at least one parent, many of a child's basic needs become hard to meet. Secure jobs improve family life by reducing the stress level generated by unemployment and may help children's psychological well-being. A higher income is associated with many positive child outcomes including better health, academic achievement, and financial well-being as adults.



**Did you know?** According to a body of research that dates back to the Great Depression, evidence of increased parental irritability and depression and higher levels of family conflict is seen after parental job loss. This research shows that this situation creates less supportive and more punitive parenting behaviors.

Source: The Urban Institute, *Unemployment From a Child's Perspective*, <http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/1001671-Unemployment-from-a-Childs-Perspective.pdf>

**Did you know?** Despite that New Castle County has the highest average weekly wage (\$1,178 as of early 2013) in the state; the county has a higher unemployment rate than Sussex County. This suggests a higher rate of income inequality in New Castle County than Sussex County or Kent County.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mid-Atlantic Office, <http://www.bls.gov/ro3/qcewdata.htm>

**Did you know?** Since 2010, the share of young adults ages 18 to 24 currently employed (54%) has been its lowest since the government began collecting these data in 1948. The gap in employment between the young and all working-age adults—roughly 15 percentage points—is the widest in recorded history. In addition, young adults employed full time have experienced a greater drop in weekly earnings (down 6%) than any other age group over the past four years.

Source: Pew Research Center <http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/files/2012/02/young-underemployed-and-optimistic.pdf>

For more information see

Unemployment ..... 126



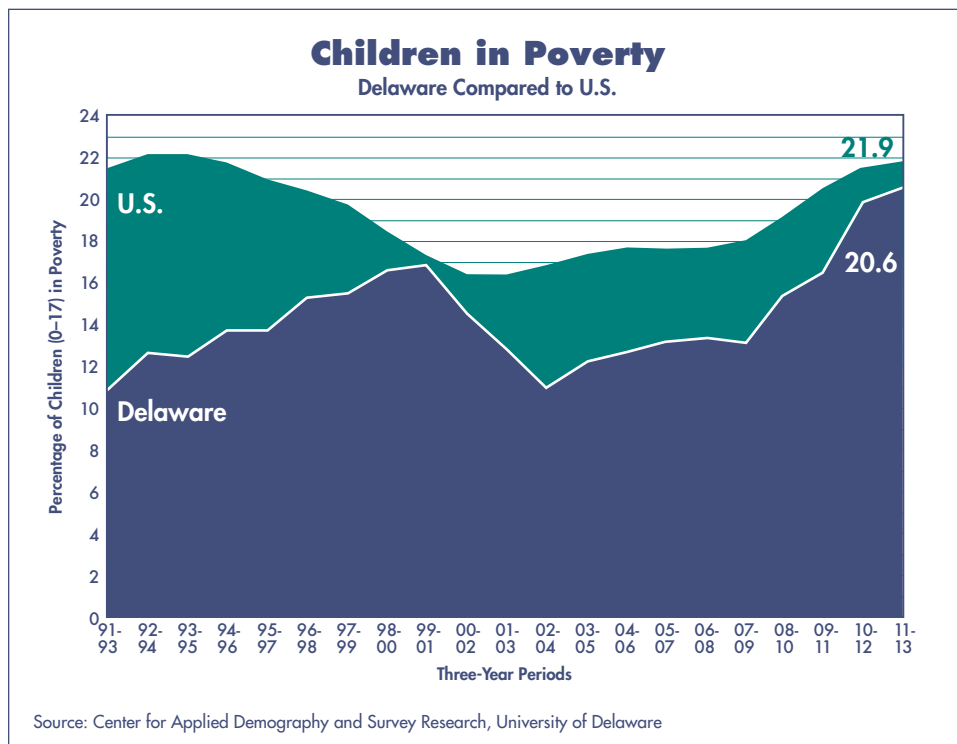


# Children in Poverty



*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 with incomes below the federal poverty level.*

*Low-income children suffer a disproportionate share of deprivation, hardship, and negative outcomes. Not only do low-income children have access to fewer material goods than upper- or middle-class children, but they are also more likely to experience poor health and to die during childhood. In school, these children score lower on standardized tests 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 to experience violent crime. Low-income children are also more likely to end up as poor adults. In other words, fewer children in poverty will mean more children entering school ready to learn, better child health and less strain on hospitals and public health systems, less stress on the juvenile justice system, less child hunger and malnutrition, and other important 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.*



**Poverty Threshold** – The poverty measure was established in 1964 based on research indicating that families spent about one-third of their incomes on food. A family is officially classified as poor if its cash income (wages, pensions, social security benefits, and all other forms of cash income) falls below the poverty threshold. For example, according to the federal poverty guidelines, in 2012 a family of three must make less than \$18,498 annually to be considered in poverty. While the thresholds are updated each year for inflation, the measure is widely acknowledged to be outdated because in today's society, food comprises a much lower percentage of an average family's expenses than it did in the sixties, while the costs of housing, child care, health care, and transportation have increased substantially. Many research organizations, including the U.S. Census Bureau, have concluded that the official poverty measure is an antiquated standard that is no longer capable of capturing true economic need or determining whether working families earn enough to get by.

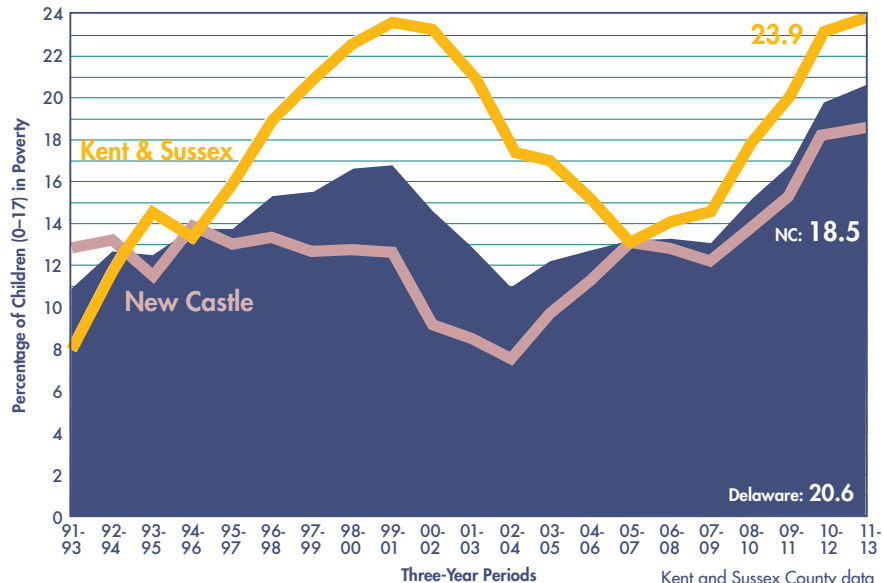
**Did you know?** In a longitudinal study of low income, urban children, 81 percent had seen someone arrested, 74 percent had heard gunshots, 35 percent had witnessed someone get shot and 19 percent had seen a dead body outside; all by the age of 7. Those children that reported high exposure to violence were more likely to show signs of depression, anxiety and low self-esteem.

Source: [http://articles.philly.com/2013-07-22/news/40709969\\_1\\_hallam-hurt-so-called-crack-babies-funded-study](http://articles.philly.com/2013-07-22/news/40709969_1_hallam-hurt-so-called-crack-babies-funded-study)

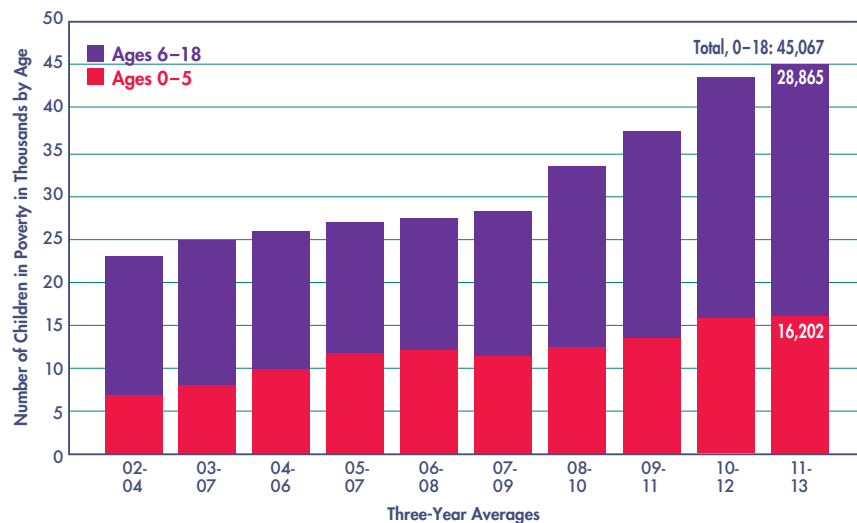
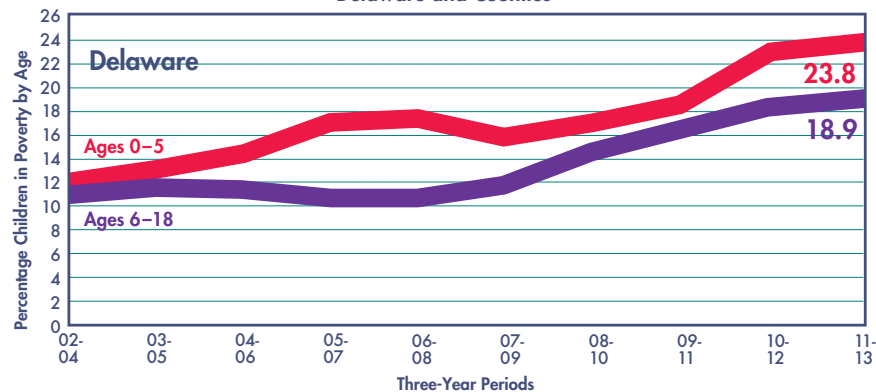
**Did you know?** Poverty presents many challenges for very young children that are not typical for higher income families. In particular, children in poverty are more likely to have physical disadvantages that impede school readiness, such as living in unhealthy homes that contain mold or lead, or having undetected vision and hearing problems.

Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, The First Eight Years, <http://www.aecf.org/~media/Pubs/Initiatives/KIDS%20COUNT/E/FirstEightYears/AECFTheFirstEightYears2013.pdf>

## Children in Poverty Delaware and Counties



## Children in Poverty by Age Delaware and Counties



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



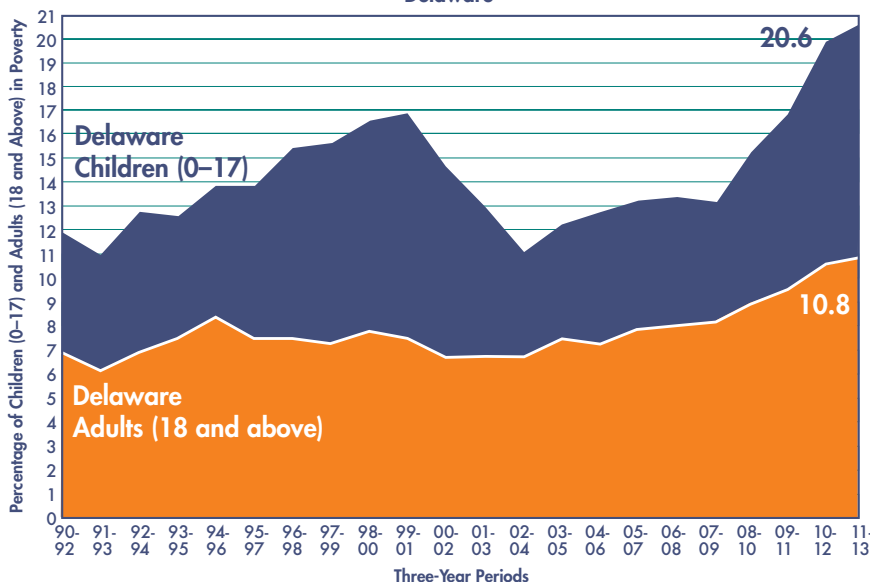
**Children in Poverty** – The poverty threshold for a one-parent, two-child family was \$18,498 for 2012. For a family of four with two children, the threshold was \$23,283 for 2012.

# Children in Poverty



## Children and Adults in Poverty

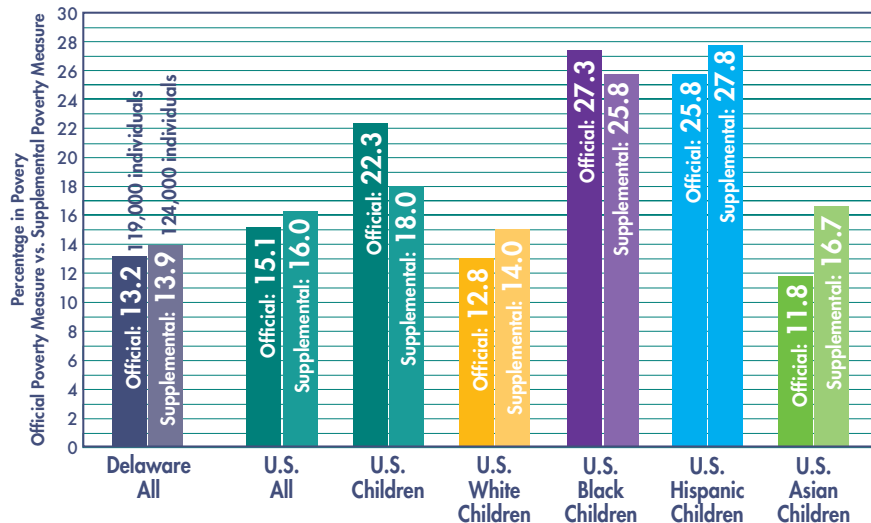
Delaware



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

## Official vs. Supplemental Poverty Measure

U.S., 2012, and Delaware, 2010-2012



Source: U.S. Census Current Population Survey

The Supplemental Poverty Measure adjusts the poverty thresholds based on geographic areas and differences in the cost of living across the country. Additionally, while taking into account for differences in family size, the new poverty measure takes into consideration expenses necessary for transportation and child care costs as well as differences in health care costs. The Supplemental Poverty Measure measures how well government programs are doing in decreasing poverty rates, by including many of the government programs designed to assist low-income families and individuals not included by the current poverty measure.

### Did you know?

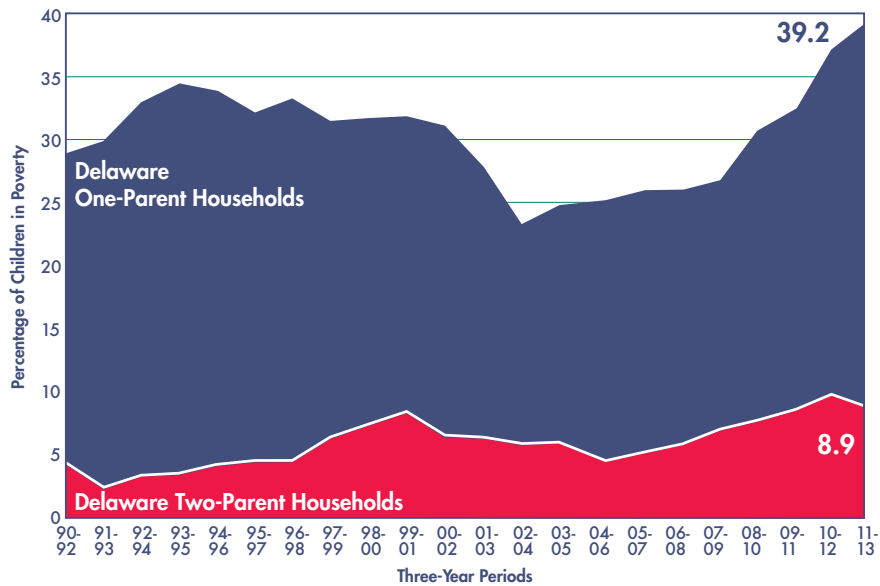
Research suggests that poverty has a larger negative impact on children's developmental and intellectual abilities than gestational exposure to cocaine.

Source: [http://articles.philly.com/2013-07-22/news/40709969\\_1\\_hallam-hurt-so-called-crack-babies-funded-study](http://articles.philly.com/2013-07-22/news/40709969_1_hallam-hurt-so-called-crack-babies-funded-study)



## Children in Poverty by Household Structure

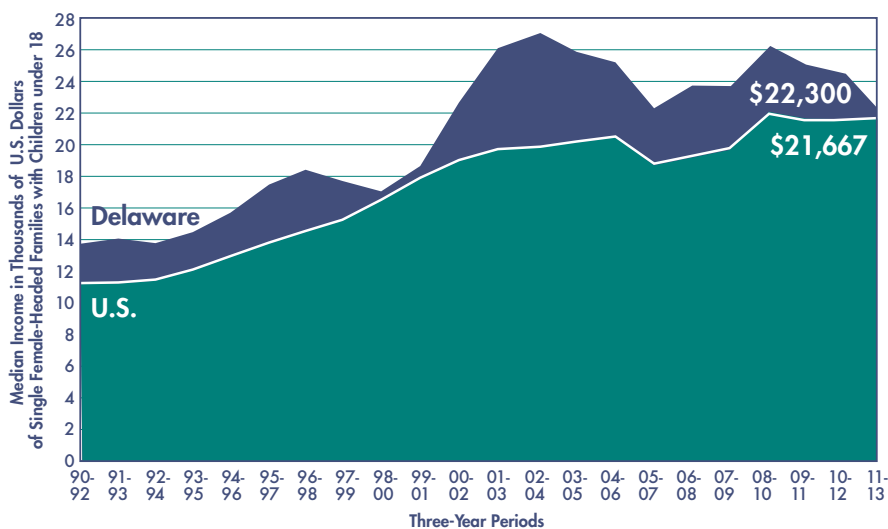
Delaware



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

## Median Income of Single-Female-Headed Families with Children under 18

Delaware Compared to U.S.



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

**Did you know?** The amount of Delaware public school children who receive federal free or reduced lunch has steadily increased in the past decade. In 2000 the number of children was approximately 32%; in 2013, the number grew to approximately 52%.

Source: Delaware Department of Education

### PUT DATA INTO ACTION

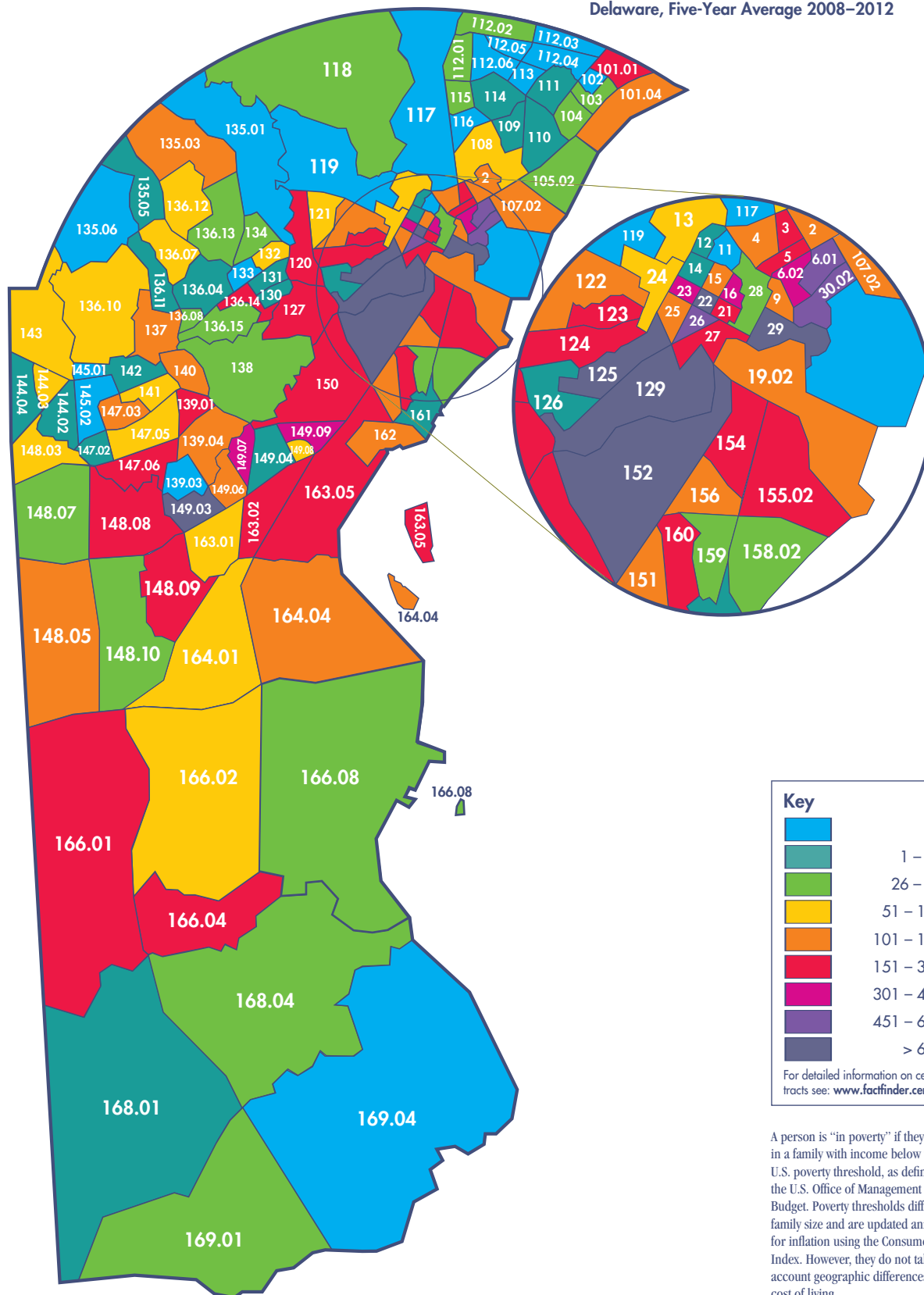
People with low income (household income under \$50,000 with dependents or \$25,000 without dependents) can have their income taxes prepared for free via the Delaware Earned Income Tax Credit Campaign. For more info: [www.eitcdelaware.net](http://www.eitcdelaware.net).



# Children in Poverty

## Number of Children in Poverty

Number of Children (ages 0–18) in Poverty by Census Tract  
Delaware, Five-Year Average 2008–2012



### Key

Light Blue	0
Light Green	1 – 25
Medium Green	26 – 50
Yellow	51 – 100
Orange	101 – 150
Red	151 – 300
Purple	301 – 450
Dark Purple	451 – 600
Black	> 600

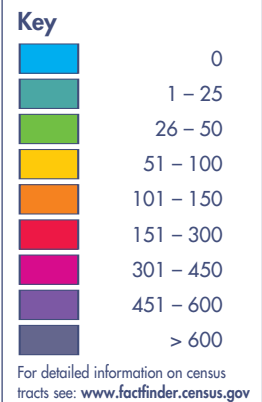
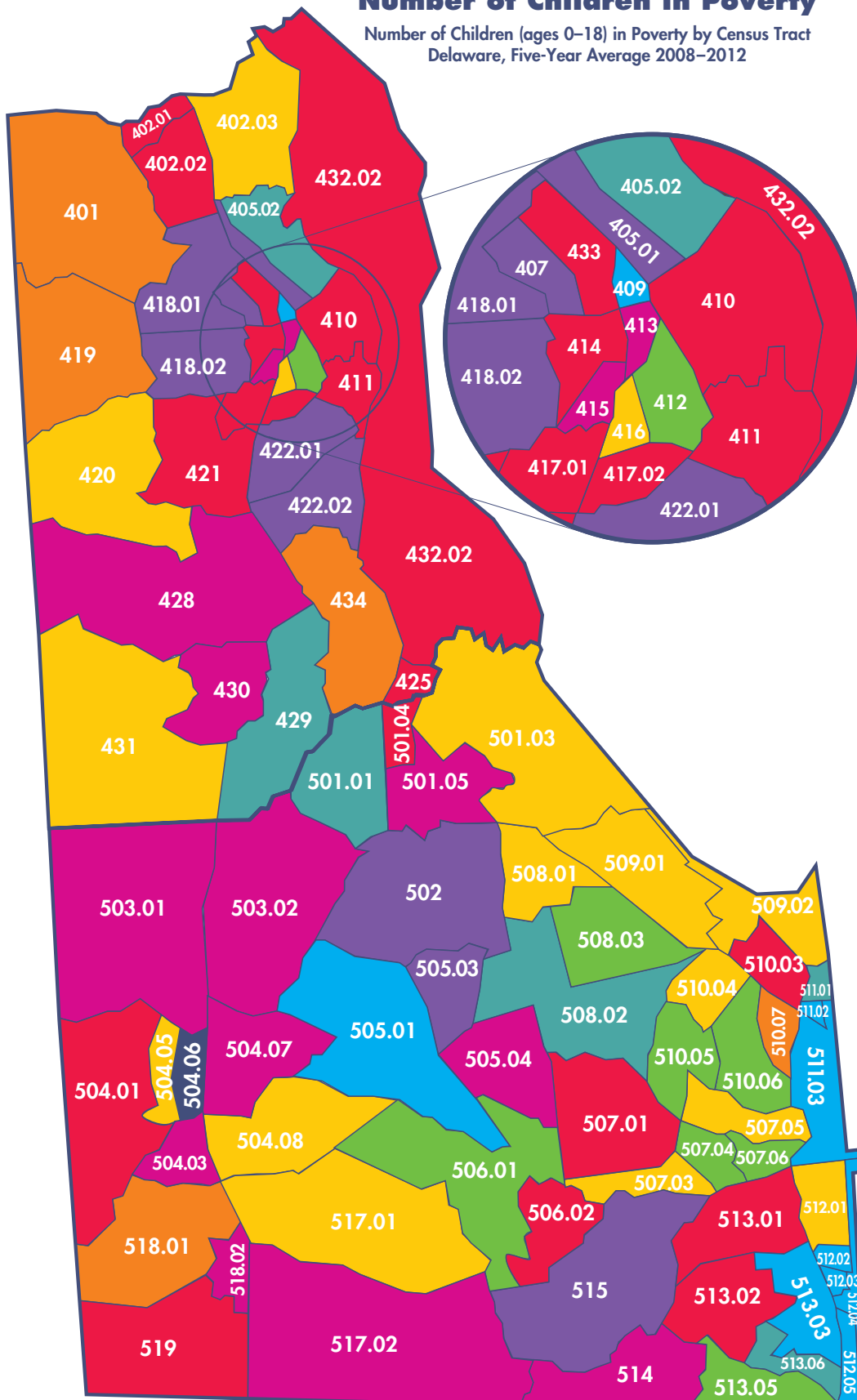
For detailed information on census tracts see: [www.factfinder.census.gov](http://www.factfinder.census.gov)

A person is "in poverty" if they reside in a family with income below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Poverty thresholds differ by family size and are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index. However, they do not take into account geographic differences in the cost of living.

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

## Number of Children in Poverty

Number of Children (ages 0–18) in Poverty by Census Tract  
Delaware, Five-Year Average 2008–2012



A person is “in poverty” if they reside in a family with income below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Poverty thresholds differ by family size and are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index. However, they do not take into account geographic differences in the cost of living.

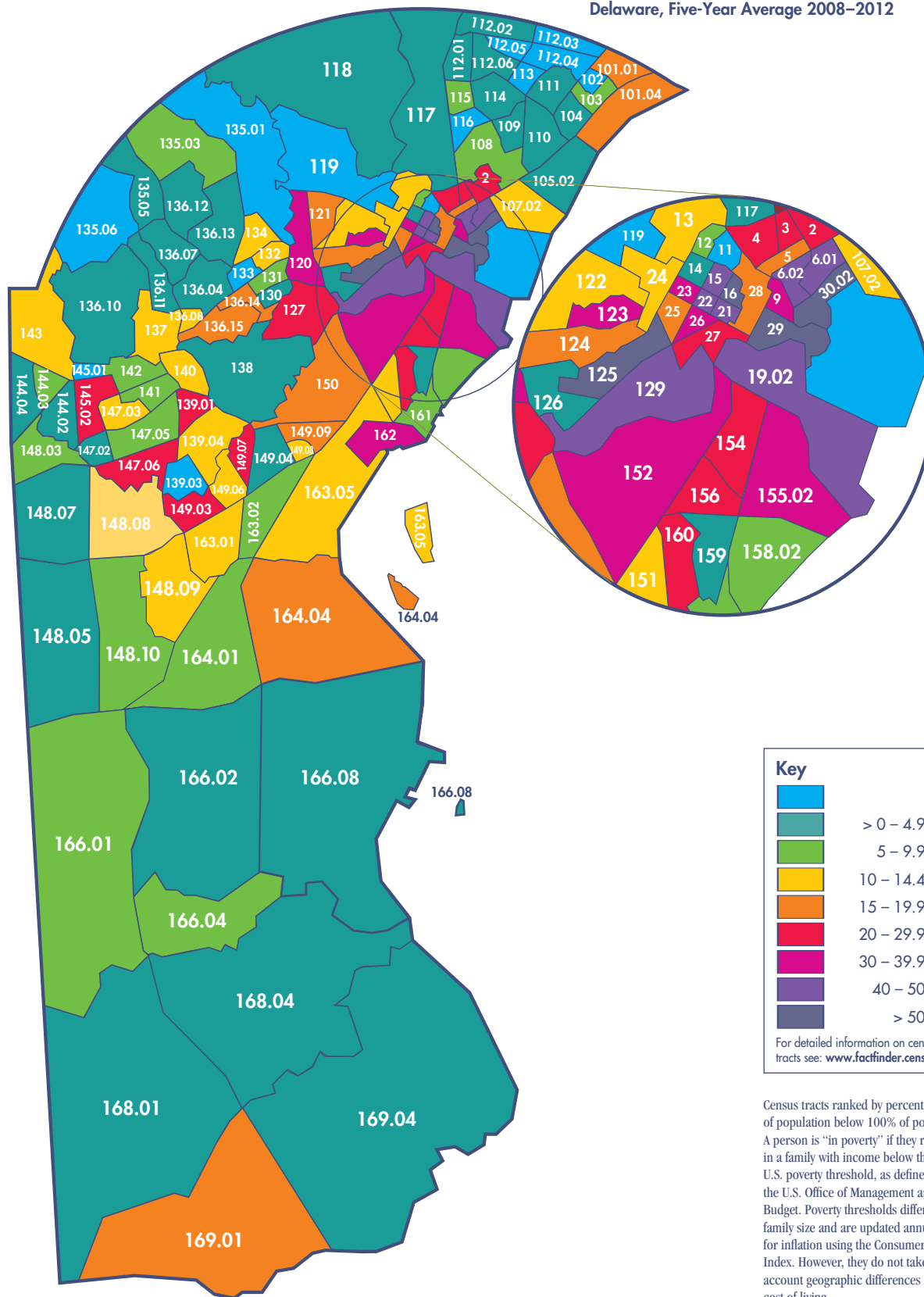
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey



# Children in Poverty

## Percentage of Children in Poverty

Percentage of Children (ages 0–18) in Poverty by Census Tract  
Delaware, Five-Year Average 2008–2012



### Key

Light Blue	0
Light Green	> 0 – 4.9%
Medium Green	5 – 9.9%
Yellow	10 – 14.4%
Orange	15 – 19.9%
Red	20 – 29.9%
Pink	30 – 39.9%
Purple	40 – 50%
Dark Purple	> 50%

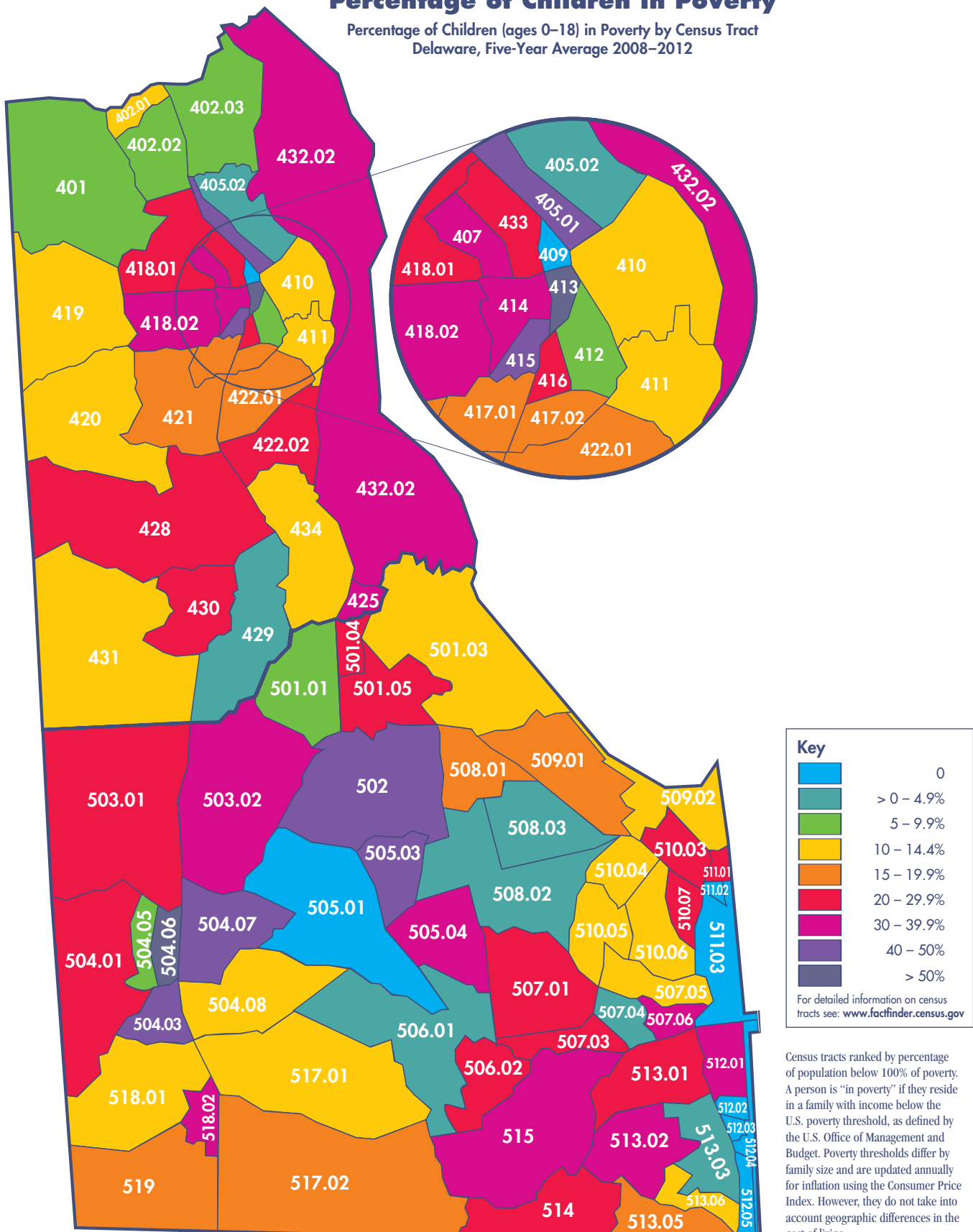
For detailed information on census tracts see: [www.factfinder.census.gov](http://www.factfinder.census.gov)

Census tracts ranked by percentage of population below 100% of poverty. A person is "in poverty" if they reside in a family with income below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Poverty thresholds differ by family size and are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index. However, they do not take into account geographic differences in the cost of living.

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

## Percentage of Children in Poverty

Percentage of Children (ages 0–18) in Poverty by Census Tract  
Delaware, Five-Year Average 2008–2012

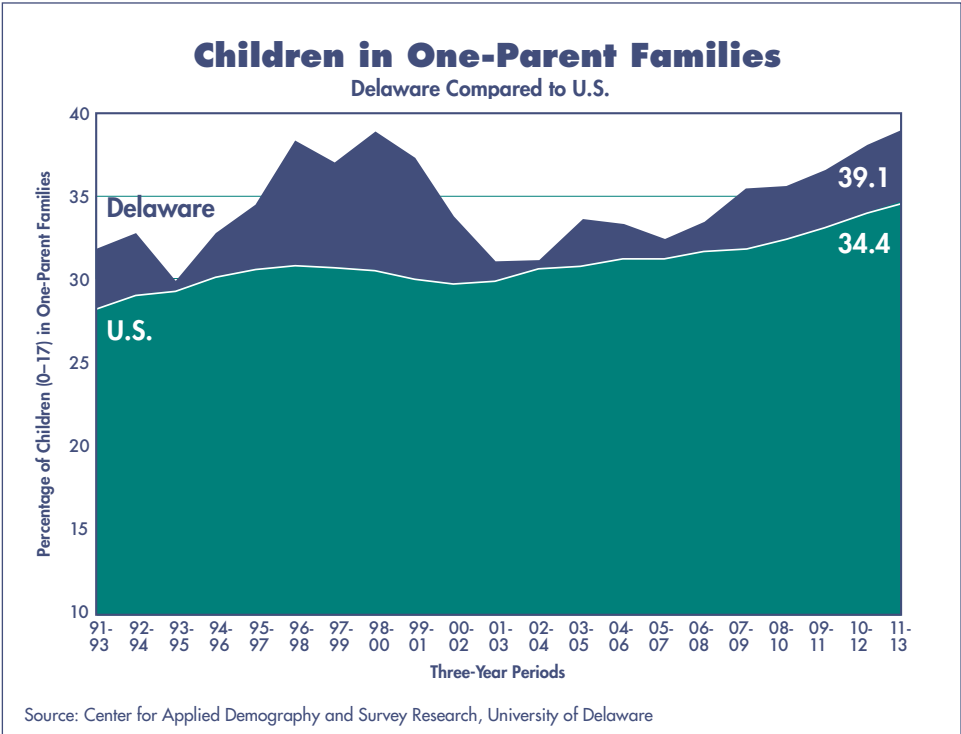


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

# Children in One-Parent Families



*As the composition of families living in America continues to change, a child's relationship to his or her primary caregiver may change. As a result, families may be headed by biological parents, step-parents, grandparents, foster parents, or other relatives. The number of caregivers present in a given household may also vary. Increasingly, single parents are the primary caregivers in many families. Research indicates that children growing up in families headed by a single parent face greater challenges and an increased risk for cognitive, financial, social, and emotional concerns.*



## Households by Type

Percentages, U.S., Delaware, and Counties, 2008–2012

	US	DE	NC	Kent	Sussex
Family households (Families)	66.5	67.6	67.0	69.9	67.2
With own children under 18 years	29.9	29.2	30.5	30.8	21.2
Married-Couple Family	49.0	49.1	48.0	50.7	50.9
With own children under 18 years	20.3	19.0	20.0	20.0	13.0
Male householder family, no wife present	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7
With own children under 18 years	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.2
Female householder family, no husband present	12.9	13.7	14.3	14.6	11.6
With own children under 18 years	7.3	7.6	8.0	8.3	6.0
Nonfamily households	33.5	32.4	33.0	30.1	32.8
Householder living alone	81.9	80.7	80.3	82.2	80.9
65 years and over	28.7	30.8	28.1	30.8	38.2
Households with one or more people <18 years	33.3	32.4	34.4	35.1	25.1
Households with one or more people 60+	34.1	36.7	32.4	36.3	48.5
Average household size	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6
Average family size	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1

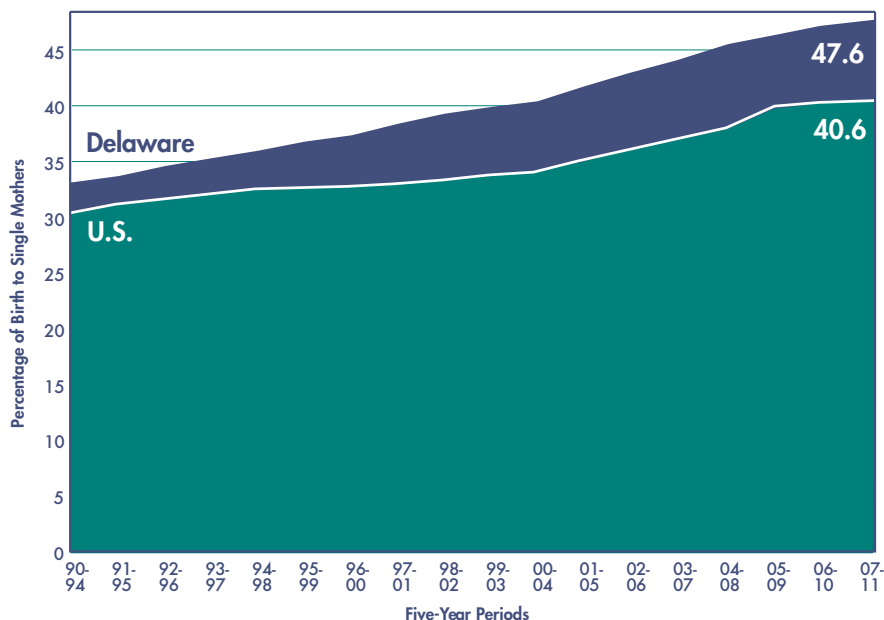
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey five year estimate. [www.factfinder.census.gov/](http://www.factfinder.census.gov/)

**Children in One-Parent Households** – percentage of all families with “own children” under age 18 living in the household, who are headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. “Own children” are never-married children under 18 who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.



## Births to Single Mothers

Delaware and U.S.

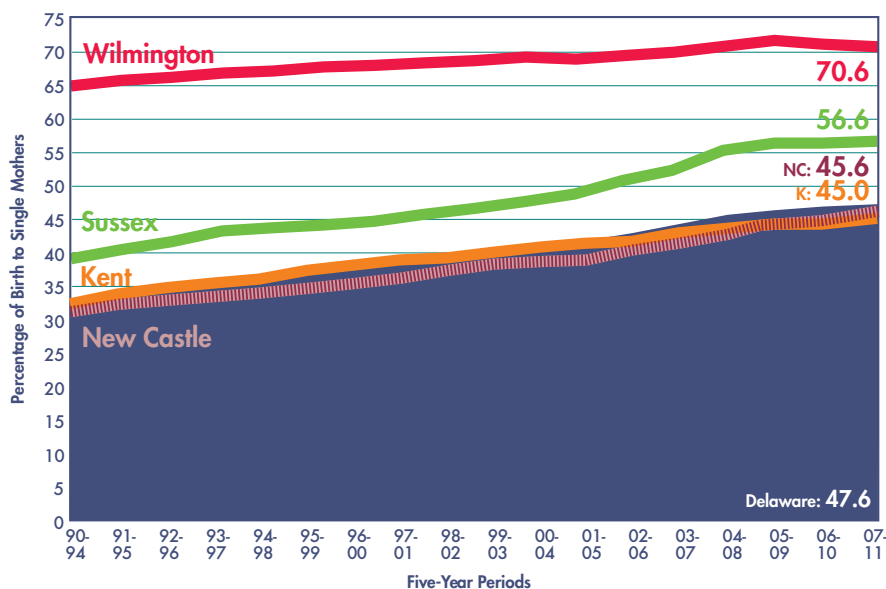


Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center, National Health Statistics Center



## Births to Single Mothers

Delaware, Counties, and Wilmington



Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center, National Health Statistics Center

**Did you know?** Among the stresses of a typical nuclear family (consisting of mother, father, and children), typical one-parent families must also face visitation/custody problems, effects of continuing conflict between two parents, less opportunity for children and parents to spend time together, disruptions of extended family relationships, and problems caused by parents' dating and entering new relationships.

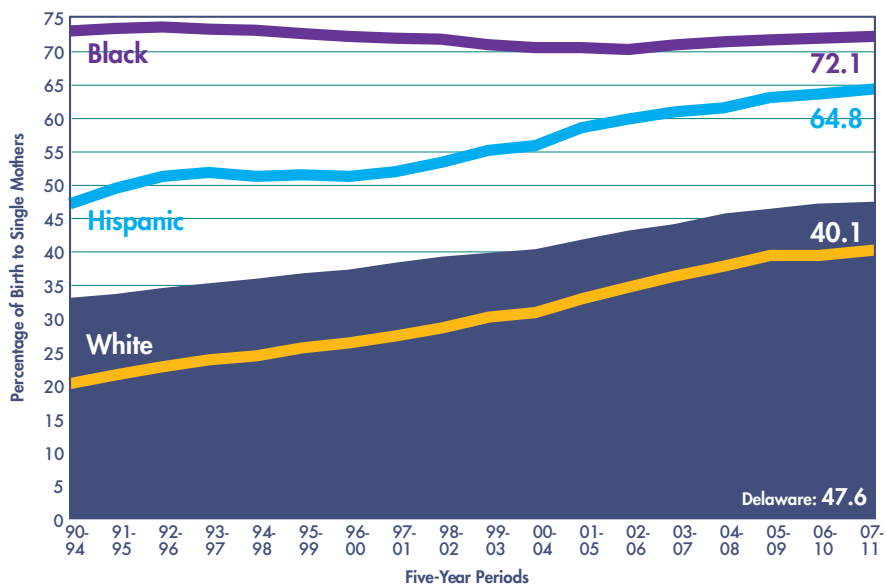
Source: American Psychological Association, Single Parenting and Today's Family, <http://www.apa.org/helpcenter/single-parent.aspx>

# Children in One-Parent Families



## Births to Single Mothers

Delaware by Race/Hispanic Origin

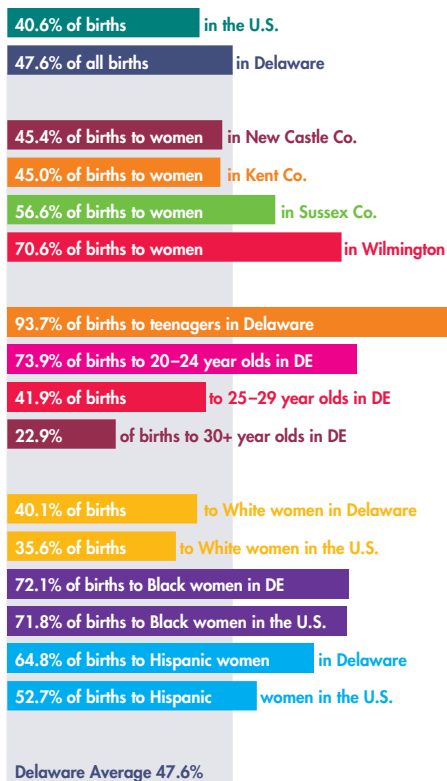


Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

\* Hispanic data not available prior to the 1989–1993 period.

## Percentage of Births to Single Mothers

in Delaware by County, Age, and Race  
Five-year Average, 2007–2011



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

**Did you know?** In the United States, over 20 million children live in a household with one parent. Separation and divorce are the most common reasons for this situation.

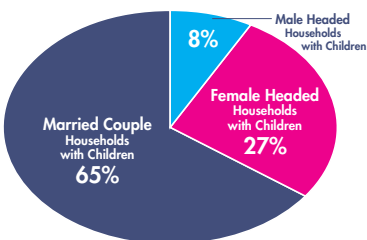
Source: Kids Health, Living With a Single Parent, [http://kidshealth.org/kid/feeling/home\\_family/single\\_parents.html](http://kidshealth.org/kid/feeling/home_family/single_parents.html)

**Did you know?** Fathers' involvement in their children's lives has been shown to have a positive effect on children and their well-being in many areas. For example, on increasing the chances of academic success and in reducing the chances of delinquency and substance abuse. A literature review found that children whose fathers assumed 40% or more of the family's care tasks had better academic achievement than children whose fathers were less involved. In recent decades, fathers who live with their children have become more involved in their children's lives than in previous generations, although fewer fathers now live with their children because of increases in non-marital childbearing. The impact of non-marital childbearing on the presence of fathers is moderated, however, by increases in the proportion of children being born into cohabiting union.

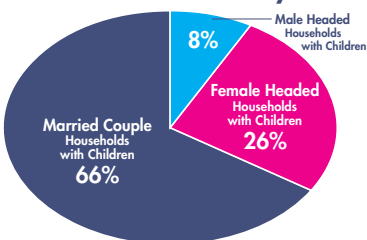
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhsr/nhsr071.pdf>

## Families with Related Children by Household Structure 2008–2012

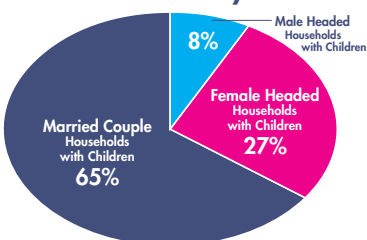
### Delaware



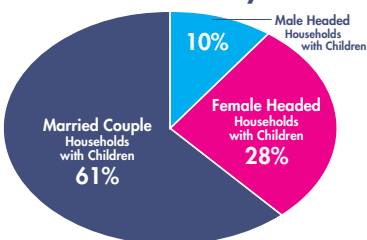
### New Castle County



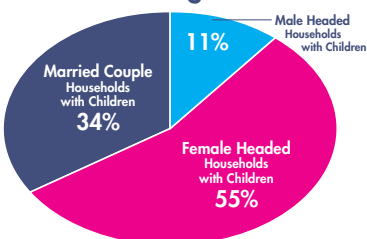
### Kent County



### Sussex County



### Wilmington



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

**Did you know?** In 2012, 24% of children in the United States lived only with their mothers. In contrast, only 4% lived with only their fathers and 4% lived with neither parent.

Source: Forum on Child and Family Statistics, Family Structure and Children's Living Arrangements, <http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/famsoc1.asp>

**Did you know?** In the U.S., 74% of White, non-Hispanic children, 59% of Hispanic children, and 33% of Black children lived with two married parents in 2012.

Source: Forum on Child and Family Statistics, Family Structure and Children's Living Arrangements, <http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/famsoc1.asp>

**Did you know?** Single Parent Advocate is a non-profit organization committed to educating, equipping, and empowering single parents with resources, assistance, encouragement, and social networking to bettering their children's lives as well as their own. For more information on how to get involved, connected, or general advice please visit <http://www.singleparentadvocate.org/>

Source: Single Parent Advocate, <http://www.singleparentadvocate.org/>

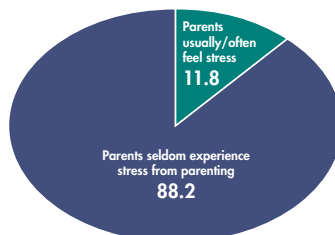
**Did you know?** Parents without Partners (PWP) is the largest international, non-profit membership organization devoted to the welfare and interests of single parents and their children. Single parents may join one of the many chapters around the U.S. and Canada. These parents can be male or female, custodial or non-custodial, separated, divorced, widowed, or never married. For more information see <http://www.parentswithoutpartners.org/>

Source: Parents Without Partners, <http://www.parentswithoutpartners.org/>

## Parenting Stress

How many children have parents who felt stress from parenting during the past month?

U.S., 2012



Source: National Survey of Children's Health, NSCH 2011/12

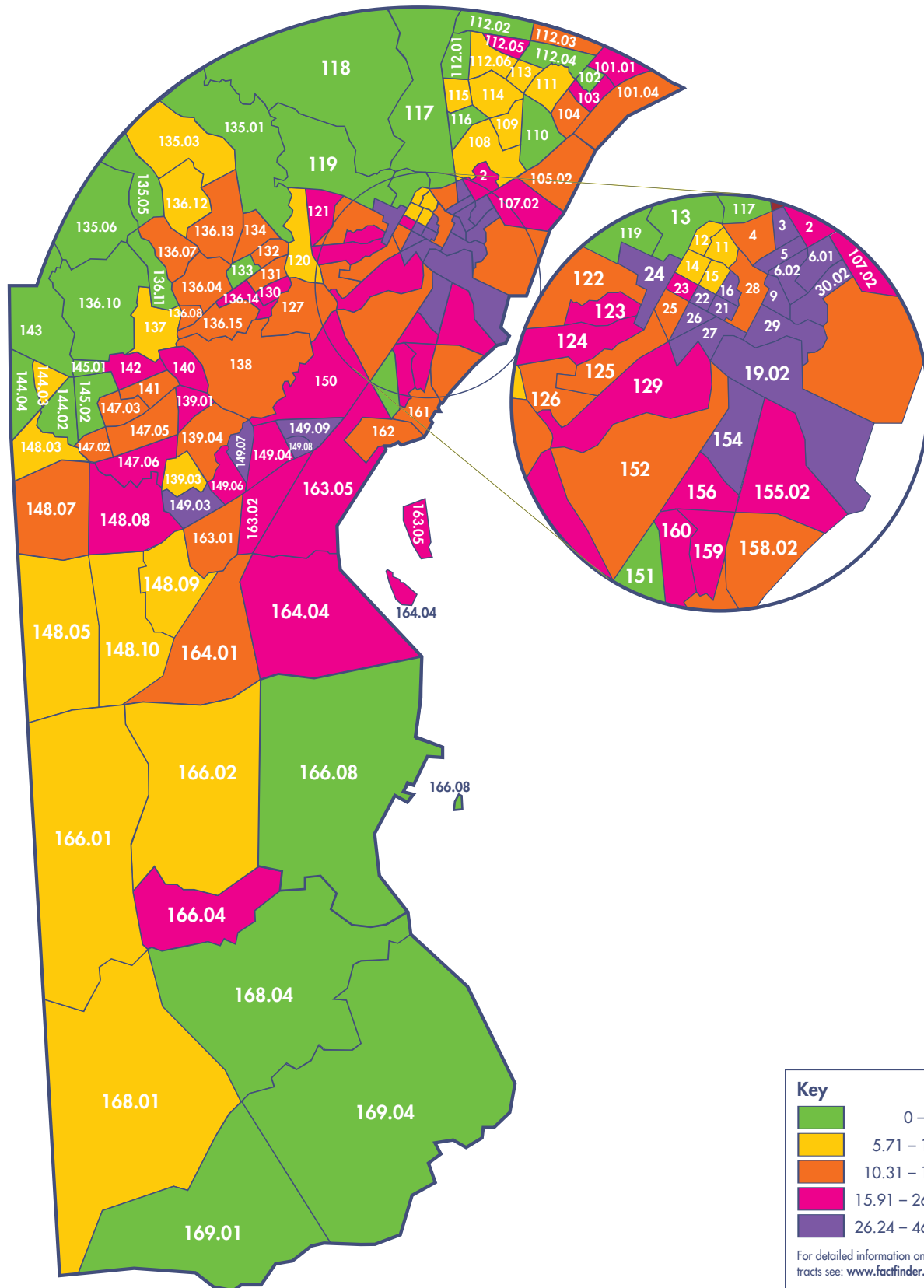




# Children in One-Parent Families

## Percentage of Single-Mother-Headed Households

by Census Tract, New Castle County, 2010



### Key

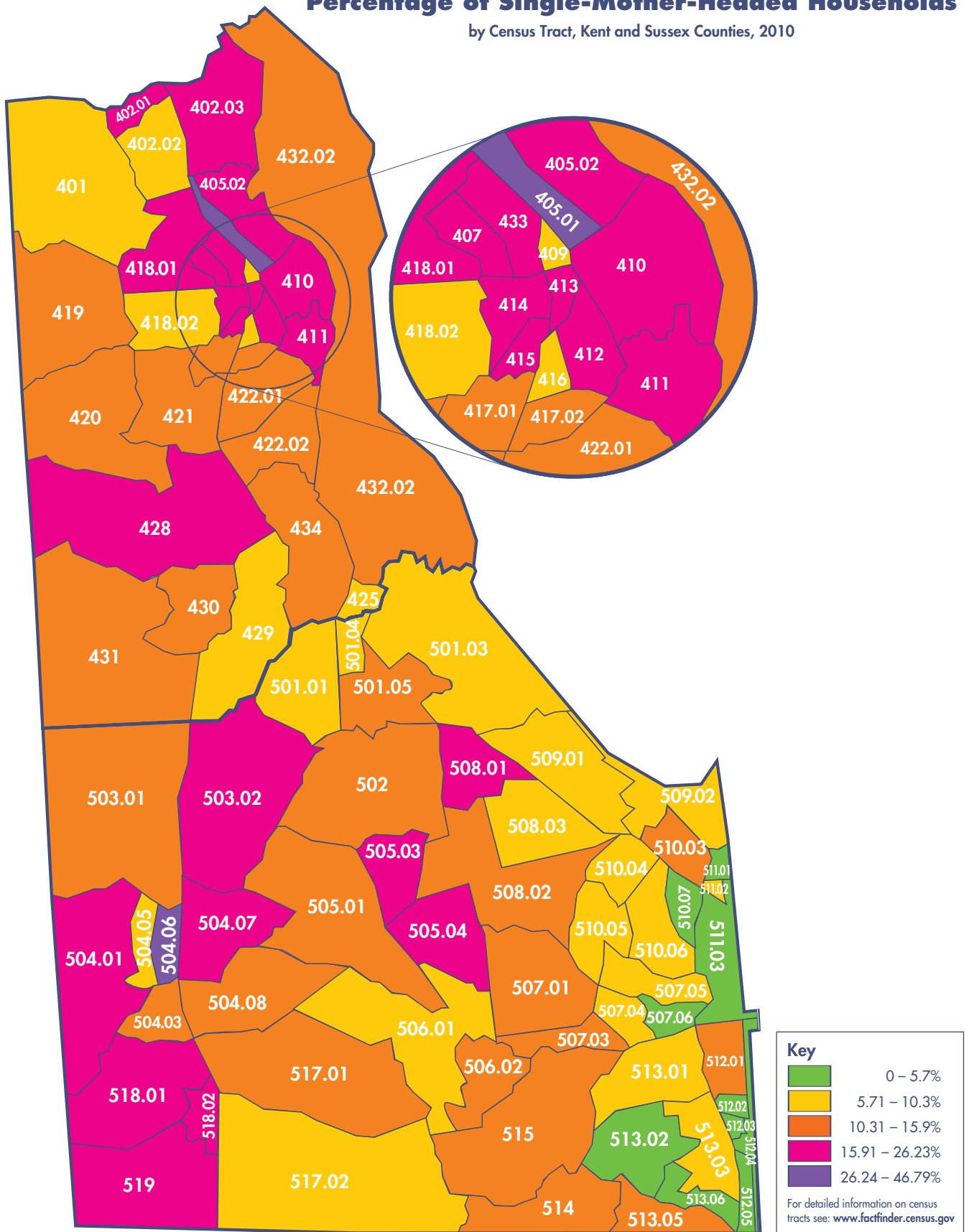
	0 – 5.7%
	5.71 – 10.3%
	10.31 – 15.9%
	15.91 – 26.23%
	26.24 – 46.79%

For detailed information on census tracts see: [www.factfinder.census.gov](http://www.factfinder.census.gov)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

## Percentage of Single-Mother-Headed Households

by Census Tract, Kent and Sussex Counties, 2010



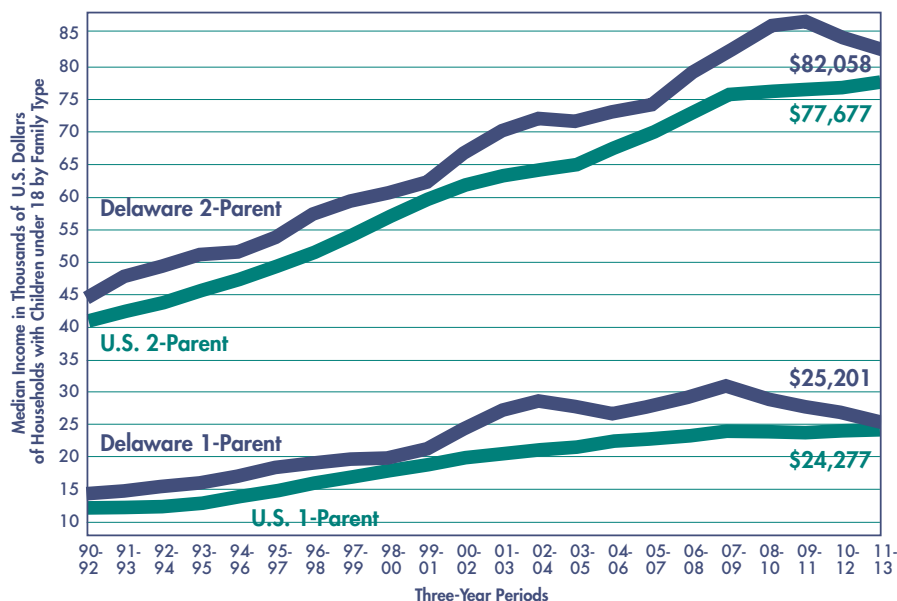
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

# Children in One-Parent Families



## Median Income of Families with Children by Family Type

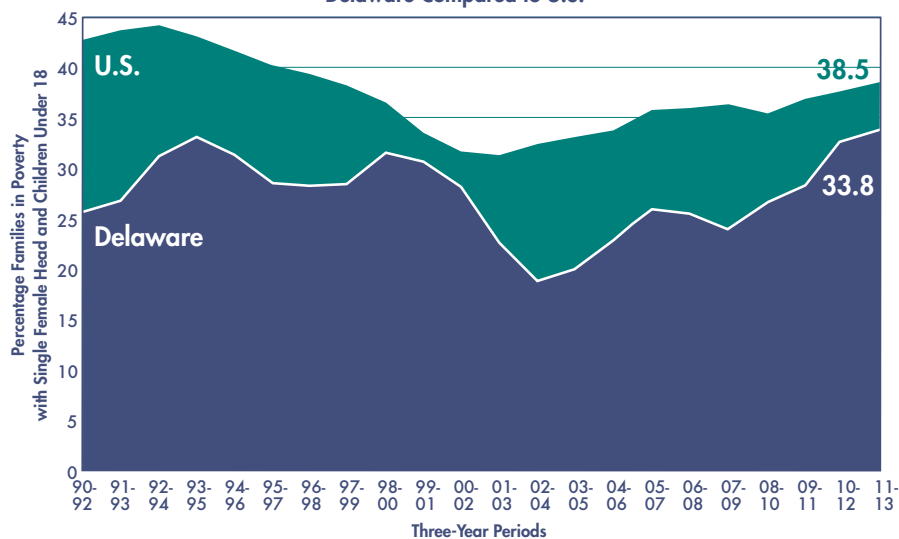
Delaware and U.S.



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

## Female-Headed Families in Poverty

Delaware Compared to U.S.



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

For more information see

Child Support ..... 113

[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)

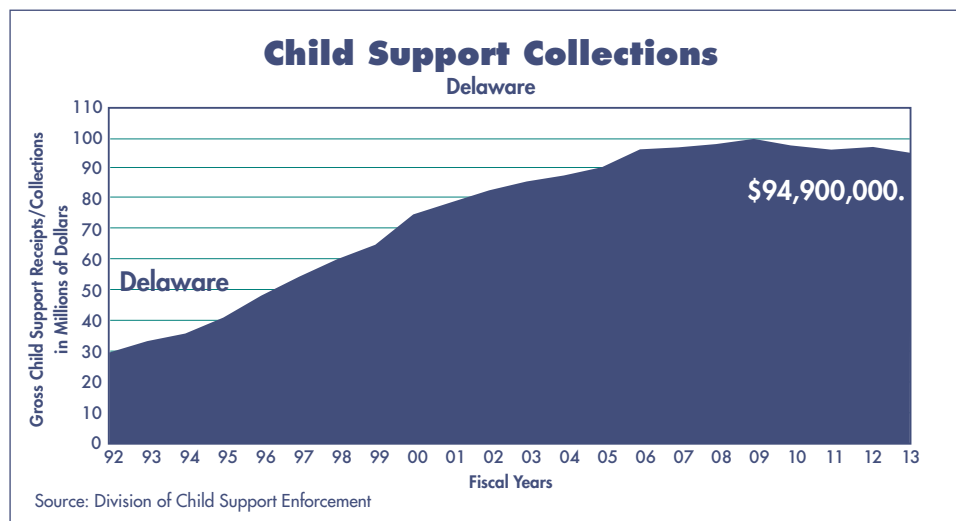
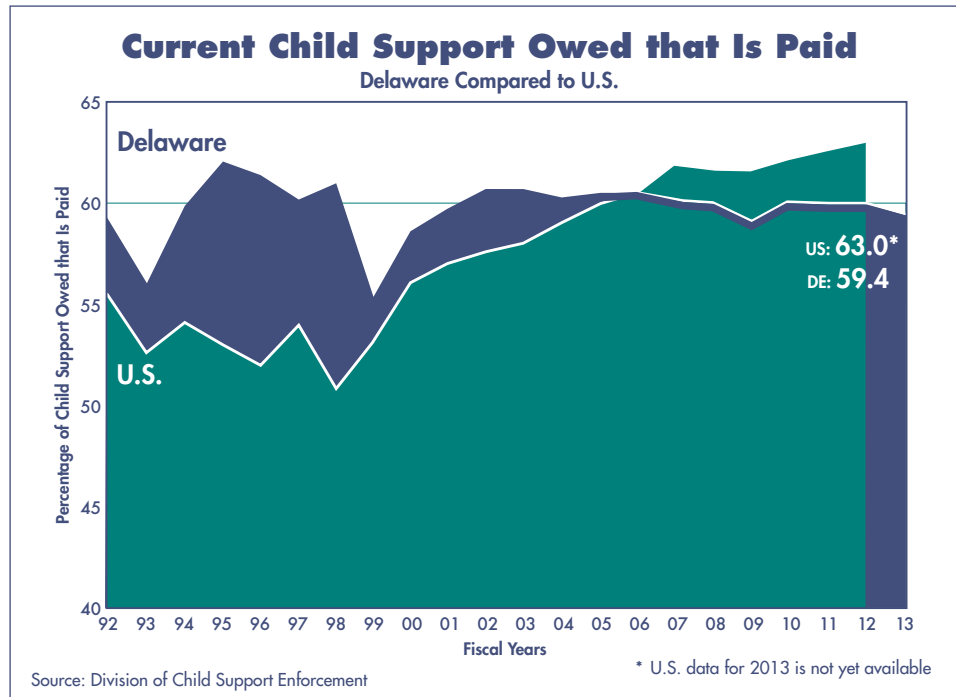
## Female-Headed Families with Children under 5 years old in Poverty

U.S.	Delaware	New Castle	Kent	Sussex
55.6%	48.1%	28.9%	54.6%	53.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2008–2012 Averages. <http://factfinder.census.gov/>



*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 both parents meet their financial and legal obligations to their children. Research has indicated that children are more likely to receive financial support from their nonresident parent when an order is in place. Child support becomes an important resource for many children living in poverty. 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.*



**Did you know?** Delaware State Courts, the official website of the Delaware Judiciary, offers an online child support formula calculator. This is designed to give a non-custodial parent a general idea of what their child support payment may be. However, the amount the court finally decides may be much higher or lower than the calculated amount due to other factors. The calculator can be found online at <http://courts.delaware.gov/SupportCalculator/>.

Source: Delaware State Courts, <http://courts.delaware.gov/SupportCalculator/>



For more information see

Children in One-Parent Families ..... 106

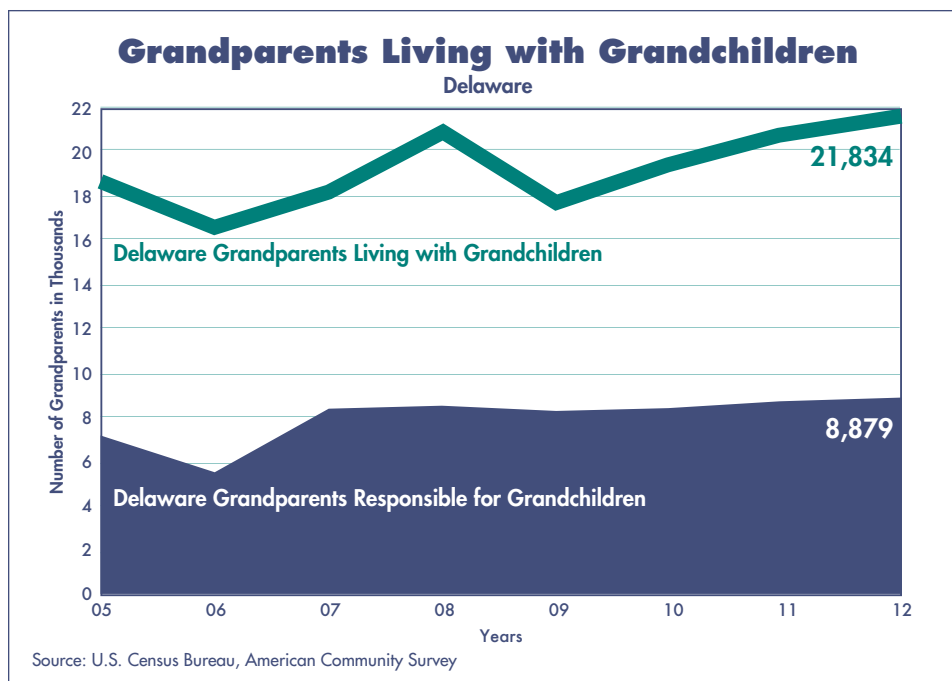
<http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dcse/>

[www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cse/](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cse/)

# Children Living with Grandparents



*Grandparents raising grandchildren has received considerable attention in recent years, despite the fact that the proportion of children living with grandparents has remained relatively stable. While the percentages are low and steady, in the context of a growing youth population, they represent growing total numbers. These are often loving relationships, but can be challenging situations due to the emotional needs of the child and potential health and stability concerns related to age of the grandparent.*



**Grandparents Living with Grandchildren**  
Delaware, Counties, and Wilmington, Five-year Estimate, 2008–2012

	Delaware	New Castle	Kent	Sussex	Wilmington
Grandparents living with grandchildren under 18 years	21,834	13,288	4,215	4,331	2,204
Grandparents responsible for their grandchildren	8,879	5,247	1,532	2,100	1,027

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

## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

AARP, The Brookdale Foundation Group, Casey Family Programs, Child Welfare League of America, Children's Defense Fund, and Generations United have partnered to produce state and national GrandFacts fact sheets for grandparents and other relatives raising children. The state fact sheets include data and programs for Delaware as well as information about foster care, public benefits, educational assistance and state laws. Some of the key programs in Delaware include the DHSS Joining Generations Program, the Delaware Kinship Program, and the Grandparent Resource Center at the Wilmington Senior Center. GrandFacts for Delaware can be found at <http://www.aarp.org/content/dam/aarp/relationships/friends-family/grandfacts/grandfacts-delaware.pdf>

Source: Association of American Retired Persons, <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/)

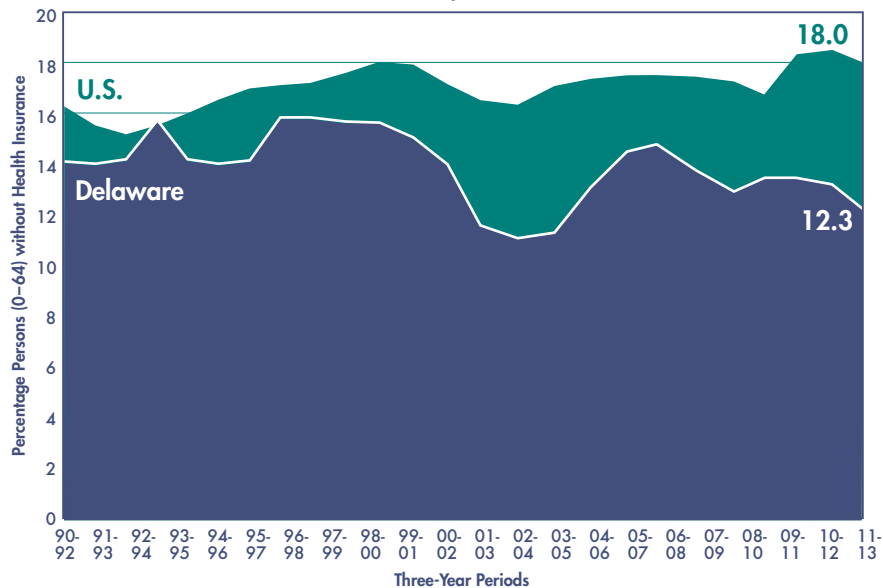


*Accessible, reliable health care is an important aspect of child and family well-being, but due to the limits of public health care and gaps in employer coverage, there are millions of people living in America without adequate health care coverage. Families without health care coverage suffer from limited access to care, quality of care, and decreased financial security. Those who are uninsured 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. As a result, they are at higher risk for preventable hospitalizations and for missed diagnoses of serious health conditions than those with health care coverage.*



## Lack of Health Care Coverage

Delaware Compared to U.S.



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

## Health Insurance Marketplace, Delaware 2013

Total number completed applications in Delaware	9,129
Total number of individuals determined eligible to enroll in a marketplace plan	8,887
Individuals eligible to enroll in a marketplace plan with financial assistance	4,637
Determined or assessed eligible for Medicaid/CHIP by the marketplace	4,640
Number of individuals who have selected a marketplace plan	3,273

Source: Health Insurance Marketplace: January Enrollment Report. Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). January 13, 2014.

## Health Insurance Coverage

Distribution for Non-elderly Population  
U.S. and Delaware, 2012-2013

	US	DE
Employer	56%	60%
Other Private	6%	4%
Medicaid	18%	20%
Other Public	3%	3%
Uninsured	18%	12%

Source: Urban Institute and Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured estimates based on the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey

## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

As a result of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, the online market for health insurance selection went live via [healthcare.gov](http://healthcare.gov) on Oct. 1, 2013, with coverage plans in effect Jan. 1, 2014. Healthcare.gov guides its visitors through 4 easy-to-follow steps: online account creation, the application, the selection of a plan, and enrollment. People with certain income levels qualify for subsidies towards the purchase of their enrollment.

Source: <https://www.healthcare.gov/>

For more information see

Children without Health Insurance..... 40

[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/)



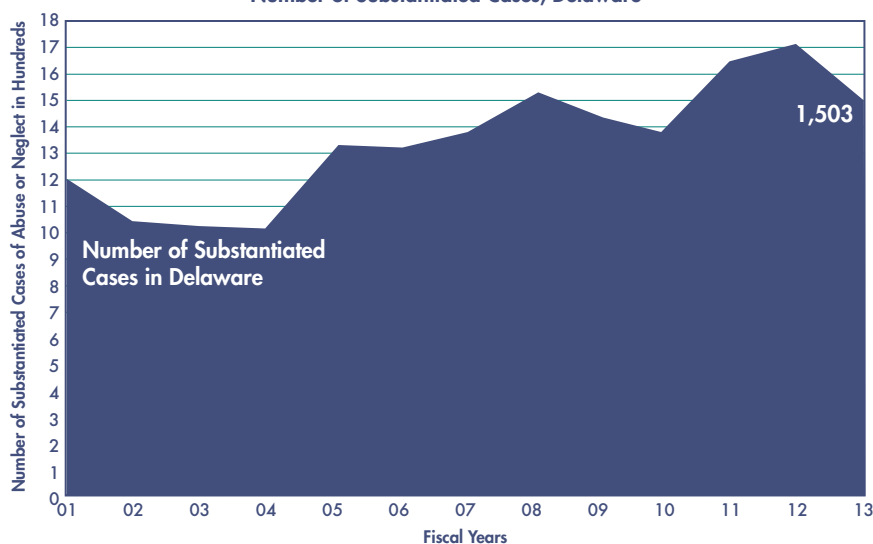
# Child Abuse and Neglect



*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 abuse or neglect, verbal abuse, emotional abuse or neglect, and sexual abuse. The devastating impacts of child abuse and neglect can last a lifetime, particularly if left untreated. Often abuse leads to physical, social, and emotional problems including depression, illness, impaired growth, learning difficulties and low school achievement, juvenile delinquency, substance abuse, and sometimes suicide. States set their own legal definitions of child abuse and neglect within existing federal legal standards.*

## Child Abuse and Neglect

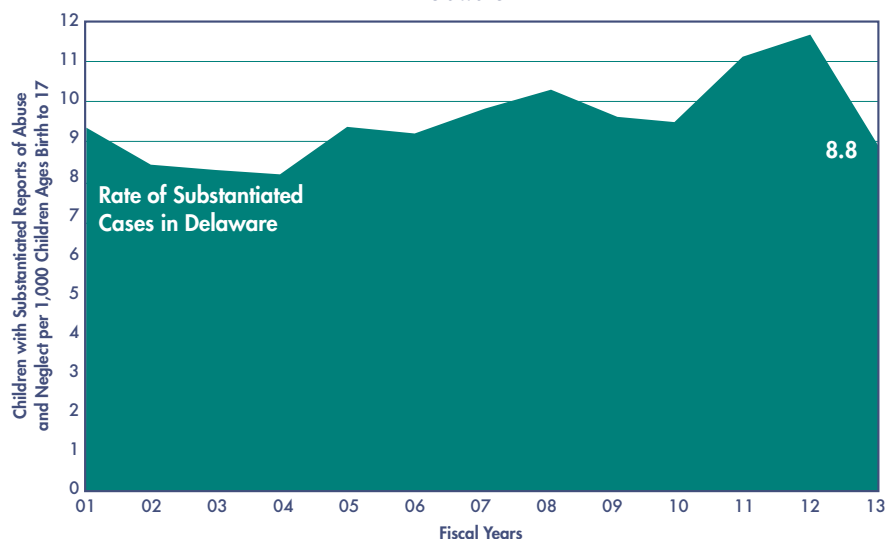
Number of Substantiated Cases, Delaware



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

## Rate of Substantiated Child Abuse Cases

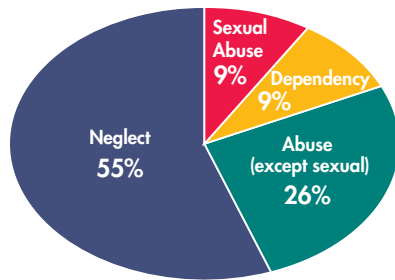
Delaware



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

## Types of Abuse and Neglect

Delaware, Fiscal Year 2012



Types of Abuse and Neglect	Number of Substantiated Cases
Abuse (except sexual)	363
Neglect	1,034
Sexual Abuse	142
Dependency	179
<b>Total Substantiated Cases:</b>	<b>1,718</b>

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

**Did you know?** The signs of child abuse and neglect are not always as obvious as a broken bone or a bruise.

Changes in behavior such as being scared, anxious, withdrawn, or aggressive can be a sign of abuse.

A fear of going home, a lack of hygiene, and a frequent tired appearance are also indicators of child abuse or neglect.

Source: Delaware Services for Children, Youth and Their Families, Child Abuse Reporting, [http://kids.delaware.gov/pdfs/ists\\_SignsofChildAbuseMandatoryReporting.pdf](http://kids.delaware.gov/pdfs/ists_SignsofChildAbuseMandatoryReporting.pdf)

### PUT DATA INTO ACTION

Many professionals in the state of

Delaware are required by law to report suspected child abuse. After calling the 24-hour child abuse report line at

**1-800-292-9582,**

they must send a completed reporting form to:

**Division of Family Services,  
State of Delaware  
3061 North Dupont Highway  
New Castle, DE 19720-6315**

The form requires information on the child, the child's legal guardian, and a description of the suspected abuse. The form can be found online at:  
[http://kids.delaware.gov/fs/fs\\_iseethesigns.shtml](http://kids.delaware.gov/fs/fs_iseethesigns.shtml)

Source: Delaware Services for Children, Youth and Their Families

### PUT DATA INTO ACTION

Households are needed as temporary (or rarely permanent) homes for children removed from their home due to abuse, neglect, or dependency.

Foster parents in Delaware

- can be single, married, divorced or widowed
- rent or own their home
- be at least 21 years of age and no older than 65
- participate in 27 hours of pre-service training
- pass a criminal background check and fingerprint screening
- are of all races and religions
- pass home, health, and safety studies
- are economically stable
- provide references

For information on foster care

- Mail: 1825 Faulkland Road, Wilmington, DE 19805
- Phone:  
New Castle County: 302-451-2800  
Kent County: 302-739-4800  
Sussex County: 302-422-1400  
Helpline: 1-800-464-4357
- Email: [DSCYF\\_FosterCare@state.de.us](mailto:DSCYF_FosterCare@state.de.us)

Source: Delaware Services for Children, Youth and Their Families  
<http://kids.delaware.gov/fs/fostercare.shtml>  
[http://kids.delaware.gov/fs/fostercare\\_requirements.shtml](http://kids.delaware.gov/fs/fostercare_requirements.shtml)



For more information see

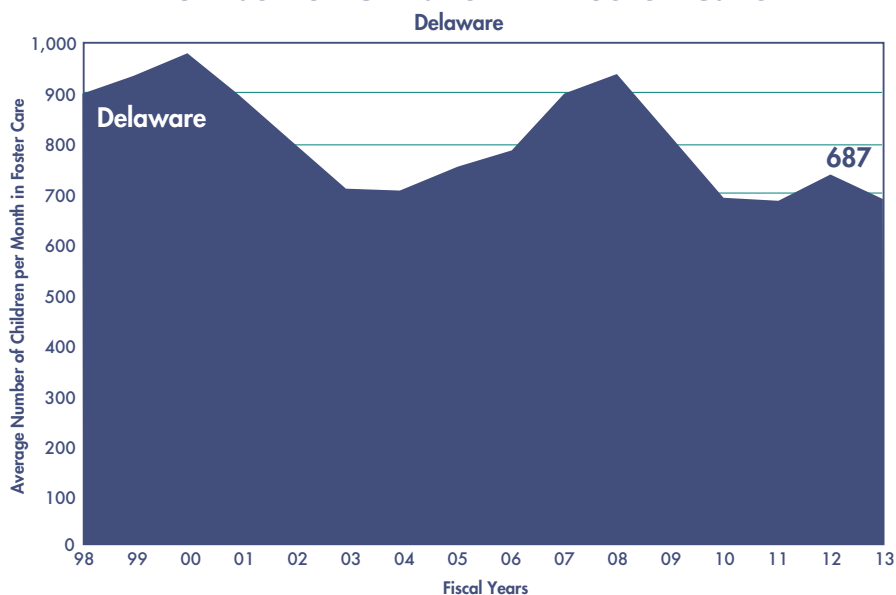
Foster Care..... 118  
Domestic Violence ..... 122  
Delaware Children Speak about Family..... 123  
[www.pcadelaware.org](http://www.pcadelaware.org)  
[www.preventchildabuse.org](http://www.preventchildabuse.org)  
To report suspected abuse or neglect:  
1-800-292-9582

# Foster Care

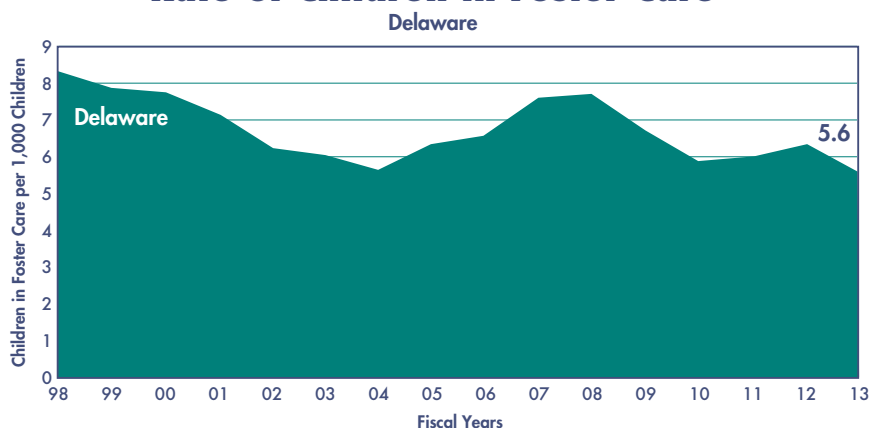


*Foster Care is temporary residential care in another home for a child who has been removed from his or her home due to physical, emotional, or sexual abuse, or neglect. Parental neglect or abandonment includes lack of supervision, failure to provide adequate housing, or failure to provide basic needs. The goal for most foster children is to return to their parent(s) when the circumstances that led to foster placement have been resolved. When this is not possible, a permanent home is sought through adoption.*

## Number of Children in Foster Care



## Rate of Children in Foster Care



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

### PUT DATA INTO ACTION

Foster care providers are always needed. For information:

Website: <http://kids.delaware.gov>

Helpline: 1-800-464-4357

New Castle County: 302-451-2800

Kent County: 302-739-4800

Sussex County: 302-422-1400

Email: [DSCYF\\_FosterCare@state.de.us](mailto:DSCYF_FosterCare@state.de.us)

**Did you know?** The 654 children in foster care in Delaware in 2012 were housed in 202 foster homes:

New Castle: 93 homes 364 children

Kent County: 39 homes 176 children

Sussex County: 70 homes 114 children

Source: Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families. <http://kids.delaware.gov/fs/fostercare.shtml>

For more information see

Child Abuse and Neglect ..... 116

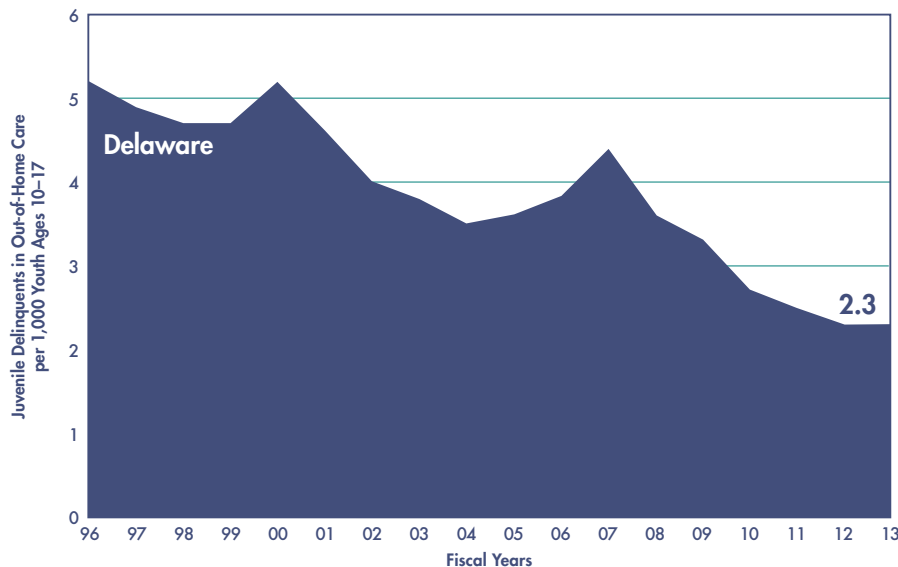


*Juvenile delinquency is a legal term that refers to any offense in violation of the state, federal, or local law by a person under the age of 18. States establish divisions to provide services to youth who have been delinquent and ordered by the court system to receive special attention. There are a 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.*

*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 increasing public safety by decreasing recidivism.*

## Youth in Detention and Rehabilitative Facilities

Delaware



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

**Did you know?** Community Services are a key part of the Division of Youth Rehabilitative Services and the Division's Community Service Unit works with youth and families to promote positive outcomes and successful completion of community supervision requirements. Family engagement and strengthening families are important hallmarks of Delaware's juvenile justice system. Services are offered to youth and families with a focus on reducing risk of re-offense while providing youth and their families with an opportunity to both develop new skills and build on their strengths.

Source: Department of Services Children, Youth, and their Families  
[http://kids.delaware.gov/pdfs/yrs\\_csg\\_jjbook.pdf](http://kids.delaware.gov/pdfs/yrs_csg_jjbook.pdf)

**Did you know?** The Division of Youth Rehabilitative Services (DYRS) provides services to youth in the state of Delaware who have been judged delinquent and ordered by the court system to receive rehabilitative services. DYRS serves approximately 5,000 youth per year, ranging from probation to secure care. The overall lock-secure detention population has decreased significantly from 2008-2011.

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



For more information see

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests..... 132

[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)

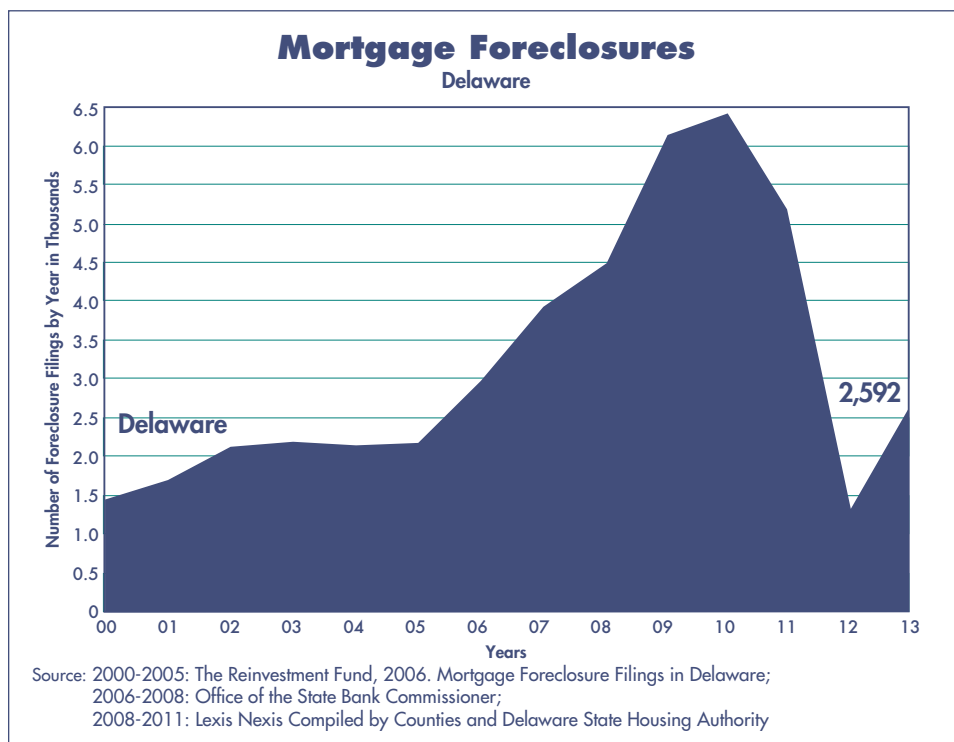
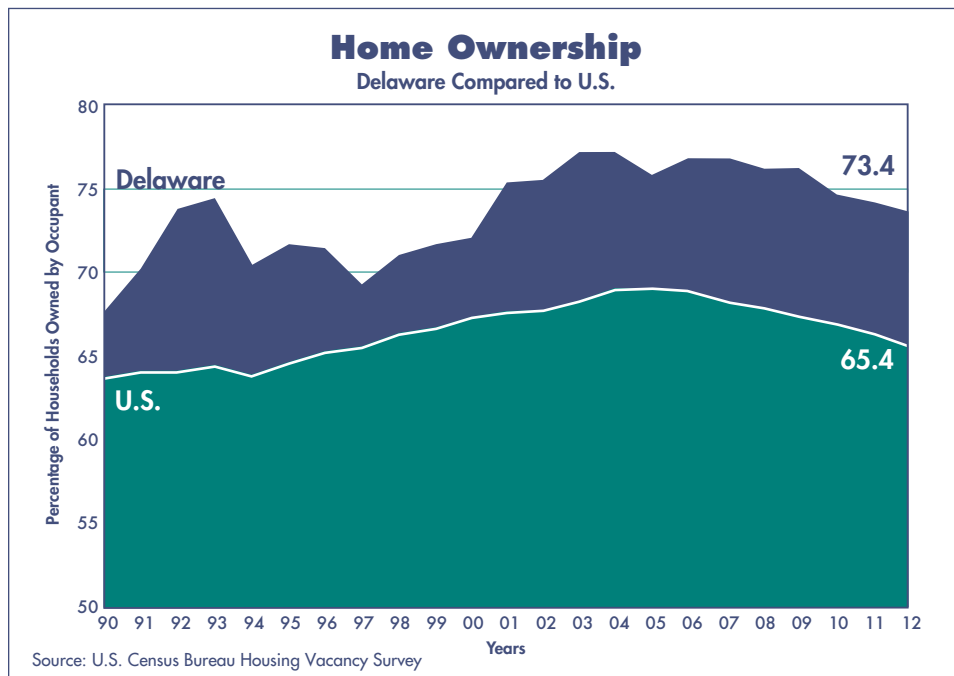
# Home Ownership



**Note on Home Ownership** – In 2012, Delaware's home ownership rate of 73.4% was the sixth highest in the U.S.<sup>1</sup> Between 2007 and 2011, the median value of owner-occupied housing units in Delaware was \$244,100 — \$50,000 dollars higher than the national average.<sup>2</sup>

- 1 U.S. Census Bureau, Housing Vacancy Survey
- 2 U.S. Census Bureau, <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/10000.html>

*Home ownership can be key 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 can also be an important step toward building assets and financial stability for a family. Home ownership often indicates that the family is making other important financial investments that can help ensure their financial stability. For example, research indicates that homeowners are more likely to save for retirement or save for their child's education. Home ownership also produces greater life satisfaction or self-esteem for adults, which can provide a more positive home environment for children.*



**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.

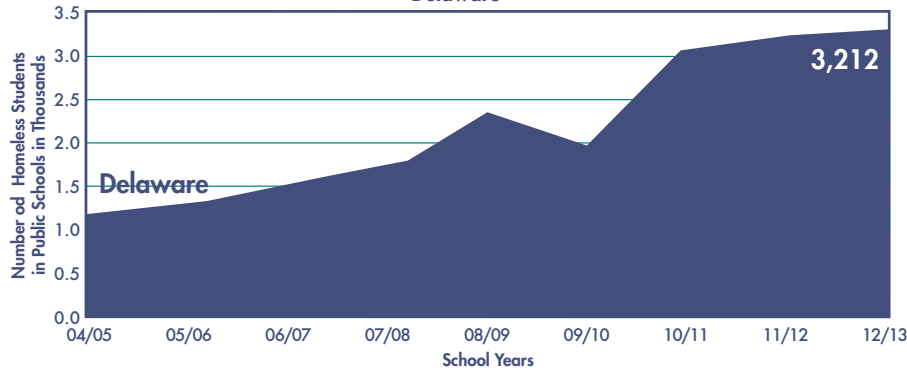
## Cost of Housing, 2012

Delaware median monthly housing costs:	Mortgaged owners \$1,517	Renters \$960
Delawareans spending >30% of income on housing:	Homeowners 33%	Renters 49%
Median housing value:	Delaware \$226,900	U.S. \$171,900

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey – One year estimates: 2012

## Homeless Students

Delaware

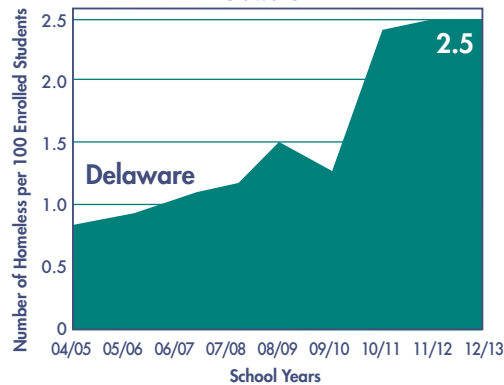


**Did you know?** The Community Legal Aid Society located in Wilmington was recently awarded over \$300,000 by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The funds are also used to educate housing providers, local governments, and potential victims of housing discrimination about their rights and responsibilities under the Fair Housing Act.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, <http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/states/delaware/news/HUDNo.2013-09-25>

## Rate of Homelessness

Delaware



**Did you know?** The Delaware State Housing Authority (DSHA) was created in 1968. Today, DSHA serves as a government agency as well as an entrepreneurial developer and lending institution. In addition to its role as the State's housing finance agency, DSHA owns and operates units at public housing sites, administers Section 8 vouchers, and acts as a community development organization.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development [http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program\\_offices/public\\_indian\\_housing/programs/ph/mtw/delaware](http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/ph/mtw/delaware)

## Delinquent Loans

Percentages, Third quarters, 2008–2013

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013

### Foreclosures Inventory:

All Loans, U.S.	3.0	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.1
All Loans, Delaware	2.1	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.4	3.3
Subprime Loans, U.S.	12.6	15.5	13.7	14.8	12.4	11.2
Subprime Loans, DE	8.8	13.4	14.2	14.6	11.7	12.9

### Seriously Delinquent\* Loans:

All Loans, U.S.	5.2	8.9	8.7	7.9	7.2	6.5
All Loans, Delaware	3.7	6.4	7.2	7.1	7.0	5.7
Subprime Loans, U.S.	19.6	28.7	27.7	25.7	21.7	20.4
Subprime Loans, DE	14.8	25.3	26.8	24.7	23.1	24.2

\* Loans in foreclosure plus loans 90 or more days past due.

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/)



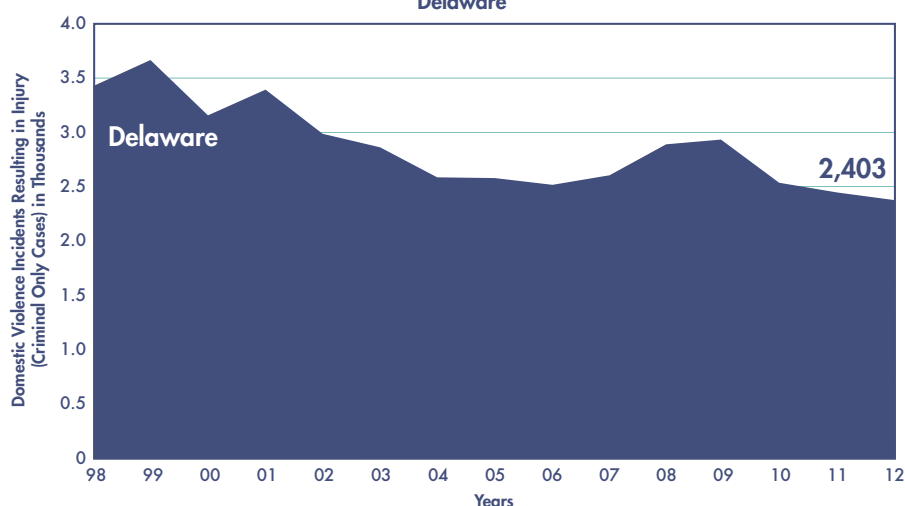
# Domestic Violence



*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 extent of which is often 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—exhibit signs of post-traumatic stress disorder. Symptoms may be directed outward through the inability to sleep through the night, bed wetting, and temper tantrums, or it may be directed inward and shown by being shy or withdrawn. School-aged children who experience domestic violence tend to have poor academic performance, are absent frequently, and may have behavior problems.*

## Domestic Violence Injuries

Delaware



Source: Domestic Violence Coordinating Council, Department of Public Safety, Division of State Police

**Domestic Violence** – The defendant or victim in a family violence case may be male or female, child or adult, or may be of the same sex. Family violence is any criminal offense or violation involving the threat of physical injury or harm; act of physical injury; homicide; sexual contact, penetration or intercourse; property damage; intimidation; endangerment, and unlawful restraint.

**Child Present** – A child is present at the time of the incident, as reported by the police.

**Active PFA Order** – Incidents in which there are any active court orders such as Custody, Protection from Abuse orders, No Contact orders, or other court orders.

For more information see

Child Abuse and Neglect ..... 116

[www.dvcc.delaware.gov](http://www.dvcc.delaware.gov)

[www.stoptheviolence.org](http://www.stoptheviolence.org)

**Did you know?** There are many barriers to leaving an abusive situation: fear; lack of safe housing; limited access to financial resources; isolation from support systems including friends, family, or community; concern for personal or loved ones safety; cultural beliefs that challenge one's right to leave; feeling hopeless.

Source: The Domestic Abuse Project, <http://www.dapdc.org/>

## Domestic Incident Reports

Delaware, 2012

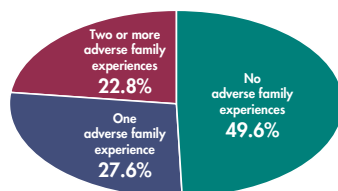
Criminal only: 15,103

Combined criminal/non-criminal: 27,104

Deaths as a result of domestic violence in 2012: 8 deaths

Source: Delaware State Bureau of Identification

## Adverse Childhood Experiences



Source: National Survey of Children's Health. NSCH 2011/12, [www.childhealthdata.org](http://www.childhealthdata.org)

## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

For 24-hour domestic violence hotlines and shelters in:

New Castle County: (302) 762-6110

Kent & Sussex Counties: (302) 422-8058

En Español: (302) 745-9874

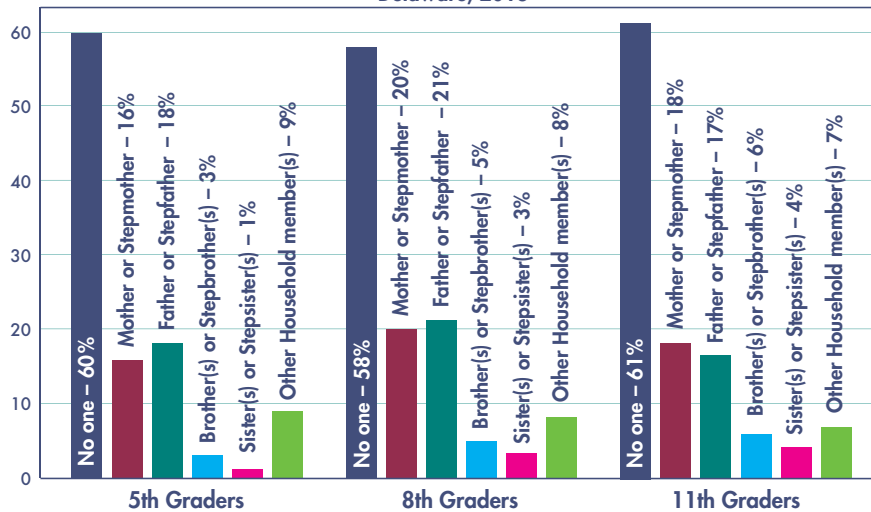
Source: Delaware Coalition Against Domestic Violence, <http://www.dcadv.org/local-programs>

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 strong family, in which all members have caring attitudes, and appreciation for each other is the best family environment for 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.



## Tobacco Use in the Home

Does anybody living in your home smoke cigarettes or tobacco? (Mark all that apply)  
Delaware, 2013



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

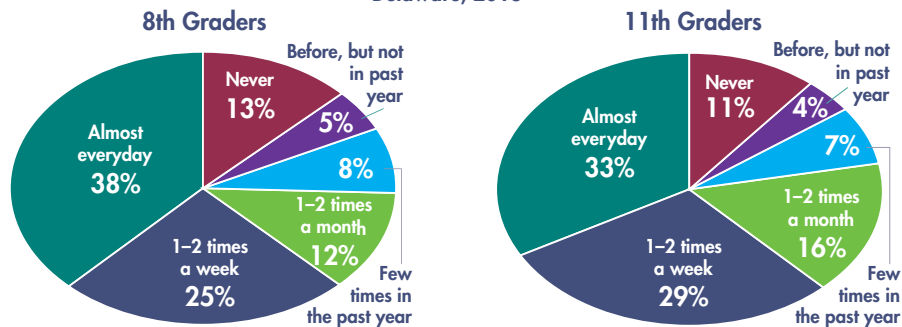
## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

The Environmental Protection Agency has developed a number of free resources, including the Smoke-free Homes Community Action Kit and Local Programs Promoting Smoke-free Homes Booklets, that are designed to help educators or mentors to start a local smoke-free homes program and educate the public about the health risks associated with exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS). The EPA also provides a variety of free publications with Smoke-free Homes messages for those interested to distribute at their events. Some of these can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/smokefree/community.html>.

Source: Environmental Protection Agency, <http://www.epa.gov/smokefree/community.html>

## Talking to Parents about School

How often do you talk to either of your parents about how things are going at school?  
Delaware, 2013



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

For more information see

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs ..... 48  
Delaware Children Speak about Health and Health Behaviors ..... 58

# Family Environment and Resources



## Parental Involvement and Alcohol Use

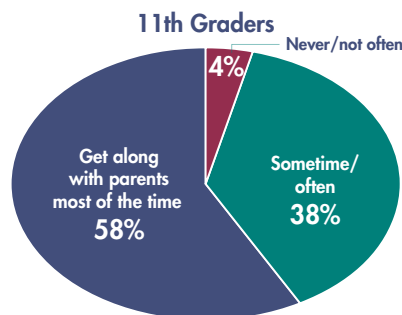
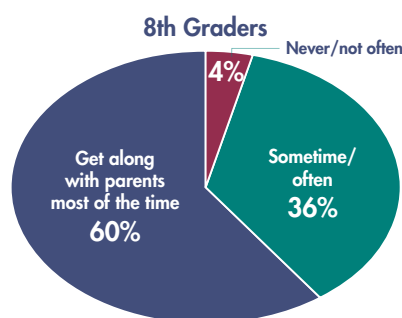
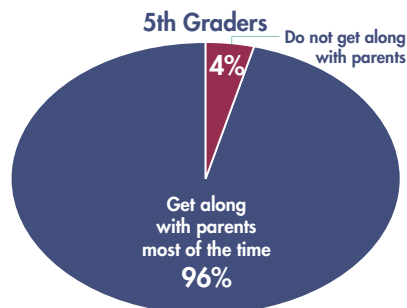
Past Year, Delaware 11th Graders, 2013

- 6%** Reported their parents asked parents hosting a party if alcohol would be served.
- 13%** Reported parents asked parents hosting the party if they would be present at party.
- 17%** Reported parents called other parents to check up on student.
- 44%** Reported parents offered to pick them up if they needed a safe ride home.
- 60%** Reported parents told them to call to let them know where they were.
- 37%** of binge drinkers and **43%** of heavy binge drinkers reported they had been to a party where parents bought alcohol for the kids, versus **17%** of all students.

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

### Parents

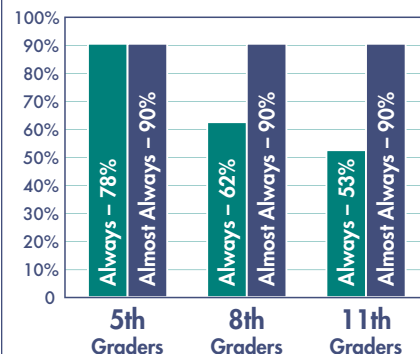
I get along well  
with my parents/guardians.  
Delaware, 2013



Source: Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Alcohol 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, 2013

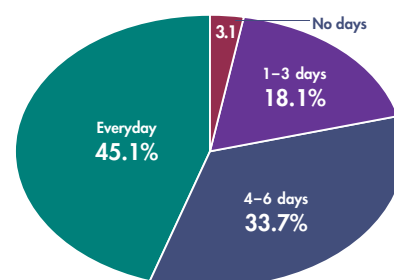


Source: Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

**Did you know?** Kids who eat regularly with their families are less likely to snack on unhealthy foods and more likely to eat fruits, vegetables, and whole grains. Beyond health and nutrition, family meals provide a valuable opportunity to reconnect.

### Family Meals

Meals with all family together in past week



Source: National Survey of Children's Health. NSCH 2011/12, [www.childhealthdata.org](http://www.childhealthdata.org)

For more information see

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs ..... 48

Delaware Children Speak about Health and Health Behaviors ..... 58

[www.udel.edu/cdas/](http://www.udel.edu/cdas/)

[www.state.de.us/drugfree/dafd\\_data.html](http://www.state.de.us/drugfree/dafd_data.html)

[www.udel.edu/delawaredata/](http://www.udel.edu/delawaredata/)





**COMMUNITY  
ENVIRONMENT & RESOURCES**





# Unemployment

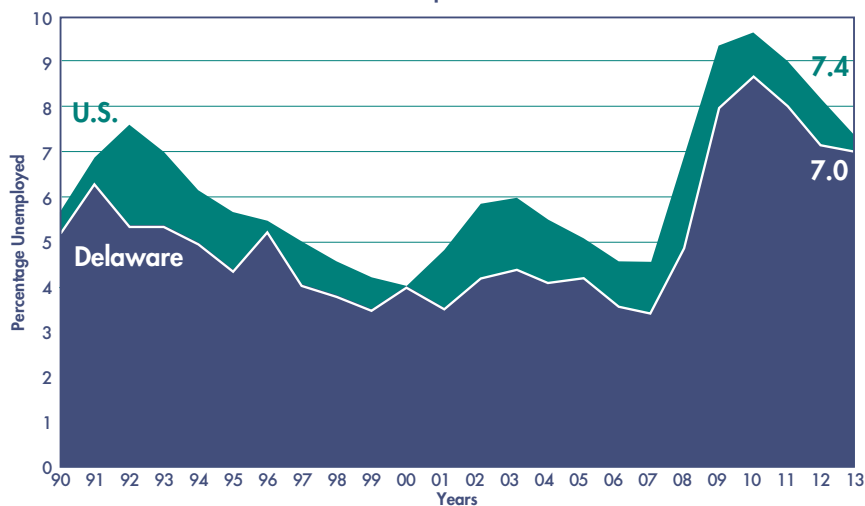


*Employment is a major determinant of family well-being. Secure employment of a caregiver greatly reduces the risks that often threaten a child's well-being. For example, employment can offer access to health care and may provide parents with financial stability.*

*Unemployment rates vary in households across race, ethnicity, gender, and education. Black and Hispanic families have a higher rate of unemployment than white families. In an economic downturn, low-skilled workers who have little formal education are particularly vulnerable to layoffs, reduced work hours, and greater periods of unemployment.*

## Unemployment

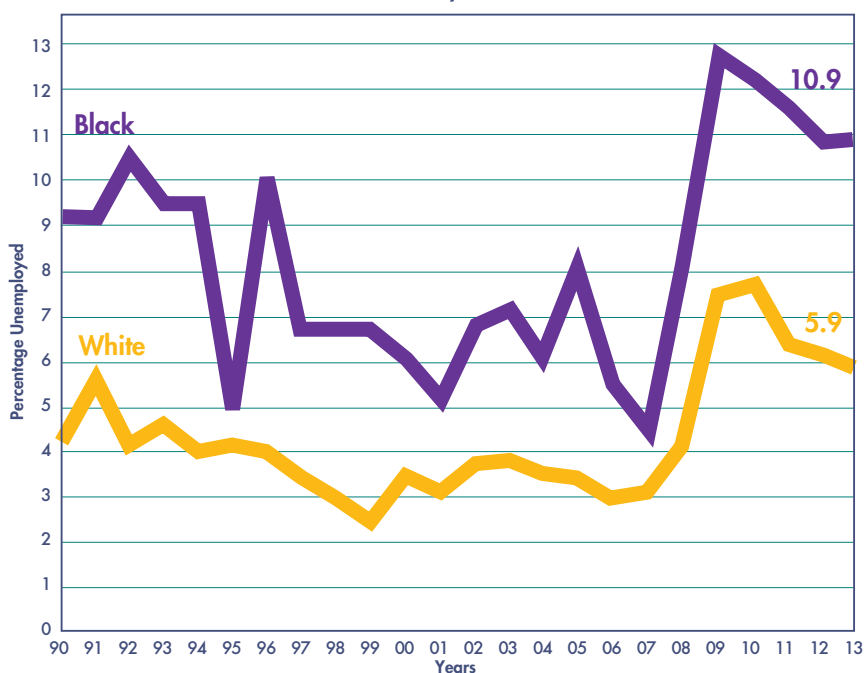
Delaware Compared to U.S.



Sources: Delaware Department of Labor and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

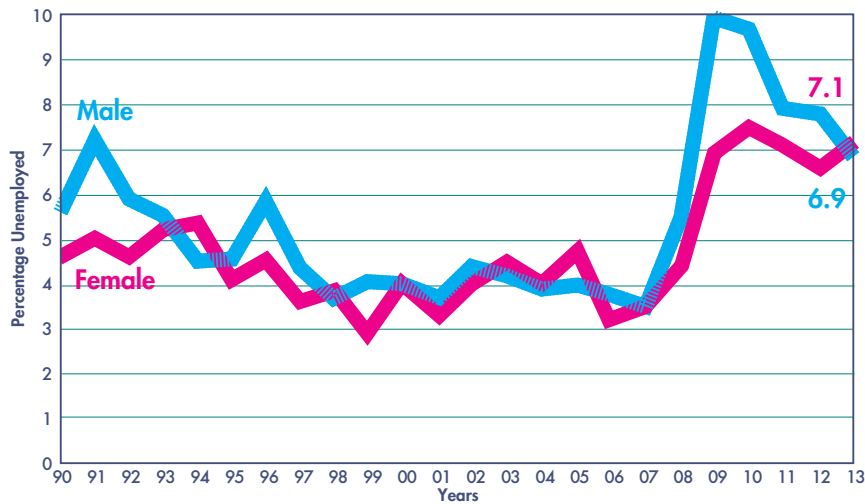
## Unemployment

Delaware by Race



Sources: Delaware Department of Labor and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

## Unemployment Delaware by Gender

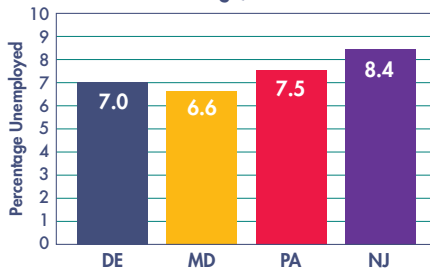


Sources: Delaware Department of Labor and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics



## Unemployment

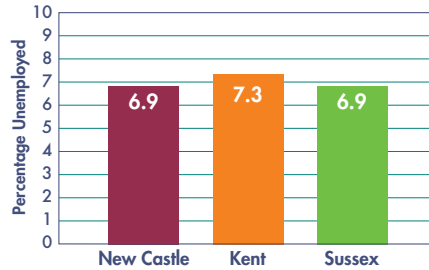
### Regional Comparison of Unemployment Percentage, 2013



Source: Delaware Department of Labor, Office of Occupational and Labor Market Information

## Unemployment

### County Comparison of Unemployment Percentage, Delaware, 2013



Source: Delaware Department of Labor, Office of Occupational and Labor Market Information

**Did you know?** Delaware JobLink is a free job matching and workforce information service for job seekers. By creating an online account, a jobseeker can build an online resume, conduct job searches, receive email notifications of new job openings, and more. For more information, please visit <https://joblink.delaware.gov/ada/>

Source: Delaware Department of Labor, JobLink, <https://joblink.delaware.gov/ada/>

## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

The Delaware Department of Labor has received a \$1.4 million grant from the U.S. Department of Labor to provide job training and job search assistance to displaced workers who have been challenged over the long-term by residual effects from the economic downturn. The funding for expands training for unemployed individuals to acquire industry-recognized credentials that lead to new career opportunities. It supports on-the-job training, customized training, registered apprenticeships and other approaches that connect individuals with employers, with a focus on providing these services to those in longer term unemployment. Delaware defines this as individuals who have been unemployed for a minimum of 27 weeks.

Source: State of Delaware, <http://news.delaware.gov/2013/06/27/delaware-receives-1-4m-in-federal-grant-to-train-dislocated-workers/>

For more information see

No Parent with Full-time Employment..... 97

[www.delawareworks.com](http://www.delawareworks.com)



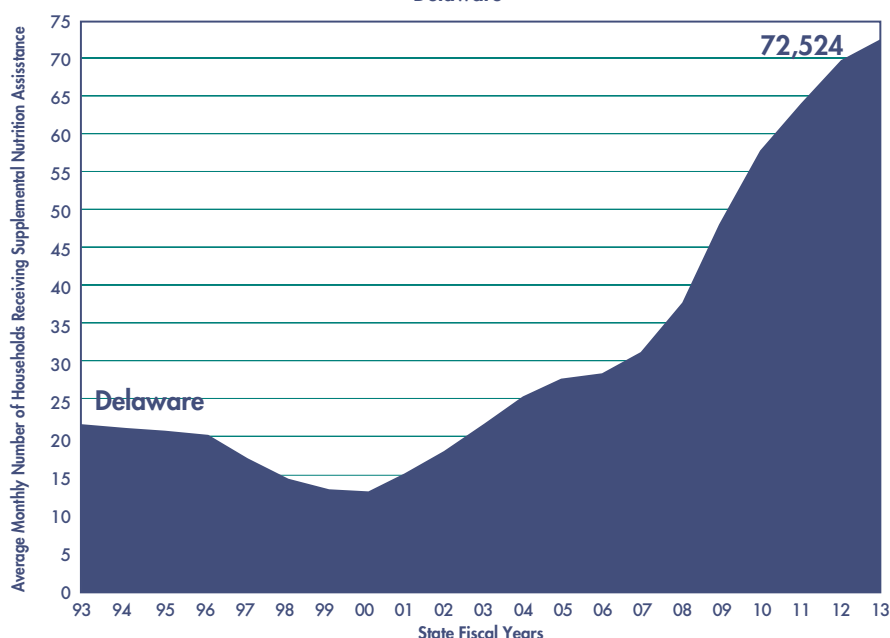
# Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)



*Adequate nutrition is crucial for the appropriate growth and development of young children. Studies reveal that undernourished children are at risk for illness, cognitive delay, and poor social skills. These effects will continue to influence their development later in life. Children who need food benefits, provided through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, are at a much higher risk of suffering from malnutrition and other illnesses associated with poverty. According to an analysis released by the Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, nearly 50% of all U.S. children and 90% of black children will be on food benefits at some point during childhood.*

## Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

Delaware



Source: Delaware Health and Social Services

## Food Bank of Delaware's Backpack Program

	05/06	06/07	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
Delaware Sites (#)	10	9	16	49	48	60	99
Meals Distributed	3,528	6,398	11,573	28,051	55,846	64,634	131,818

In the beginning of the 2013/14 year (through Nov. 2013)

45 sites in New Castle County distributed	8,547 meals
35 sites in Kent County distributed	13,275 meals
21 sites in Sussex County distributed	7,037 meals

Source: Food Bank of Delaware

**Did you know?** Approximately one in seven Americans receives SNAP benefits and one in three children in America are SNAP participants.

According to the Census Bureau, in 2011 the SNAP program raised 4.6 million Americans out of poverty (including 2.1 million children). Social Security and the Earned Income Tax Credit were the only programs to do more than SNAP in directly alleviating poverty that year.

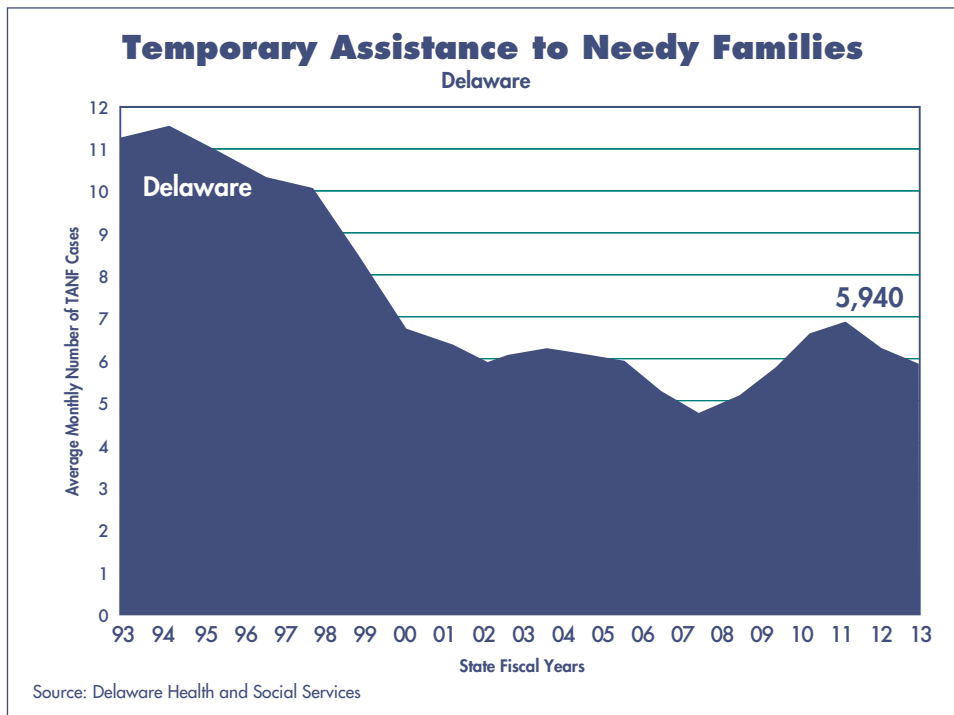
Source: <http://www.spotlightonpoverty.org/ExclusiveCommentary.aspx?id=9e02413a-a348-417d-9770-b627bbc9e181>

For more information see

Children Receiving Free and  
Reduced-Price School Meals..... 71

# Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

*The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) is Delaware's main cash assistance program, which is administered through a joint effort of the Division of Social Services (DSS), Delaware Department of Labor, Delaware Department of Transportation and the Delaware Economic Development Office. The program provides needy families and parents with the cash that they need to meet expenses, like high energy bills and car repairs, stay employed, and receive basic assistance. TANF also helps to ensure that children, in low-income/needy families, can continue to receive the basic needs, support, and services they need to continue to develop.*



**Did you know?** Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) is Delaware's main cash assistance program. The goal of TANF is to give people temporary help until they get a job. Within the program both the State and the TANF client have responsibilities. The State provides positive incentives for the family to become self-sufficient, and the family must accept responsibility to become self-sufficient and self-supporting. Time on TANF is limited for most people. You can get benefits for 36 months, but you must work or participate in work related activities for 30 hours a week to receive a TANF check.

Source: Delaware Health and Social Services, Division of Social Services,  
<http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dss/tanf.html>

**Did you know?** An online application for Delaware residents seeking TANF is available at <https://assist.dhss.delaware.gov/>. The website allows individuals and community based organizations access to screen and apply for many other social service programs such as: Child Care Assistance, Long Term Care, Food Supplement Program, National School Lunch Program, and more.

Source: Delaware Assist, <https://assist.dhss.delaware.gov/>

## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

In order to qualify for TANF, you must be a resident of Delaware, either pregnant or have a child under 19 years of age, a U.S. citizen, legal alien, or permanent resident, have low income, and be either under-employed, unemployed, or about to be unemployed. For more information, please visit: <http://www.benefits.gov/benefits/benefit-details/1655>.

Source: <http://www.benefits.gov/benefits/benefit-details/1655>

# Tax Credits Benefiting Families



*The tax system has a significant impact on poverty, 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. Often times, a full-time job at minimum wage is insufficient to lift a family out of poverty. Economic hardship in families can have profound effects on children's development and their prospects for the future. There are several tax credits that have positive impacts on families.*

**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, 2014

# Qualifying Children	Single, Income must be less than	Married Filing Jointly, Income must be less than	Maximum Credit
0	\$14,590	\$20,020	\$ 496
1	\$38,511	\$43,941	\$3,305
2	\$43,756	\$49,186	\$5,460
3	\$46,997	\$52,427	\$6,143

## Federal EITC Claims

Benefits in Delaware, 2014

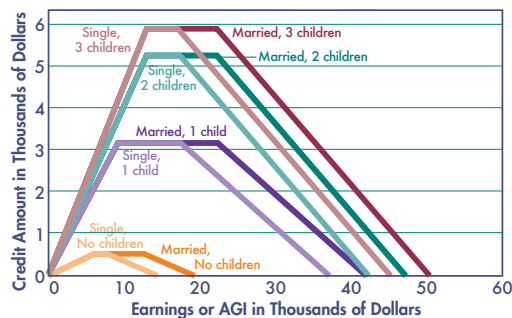
Number of federal EITC claims in Delaware:	73,000
Total federal EITC claimed by DE residents:	\$163 Million
Average federal EITC amount:	\$2,222

Source: Internal Revenue Service

**Did you know?** After the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP), the EITC is the largest cash or near cash assistance program targeted at low-income families. TPC estimates that almost 26 million households will receive a total of \$60 billion in reduced taxes and refunds in 2013 in the United States.

Source: Tax Policy Center, Taxation and the Family: What is the Earned Income Tax Credit? <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/briefing-book/key-elements/family/eitc.cfm>

## EITC Levels by Income



Source: Internal Revenue Service



# Tax Credits Benefiting Families

**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?** Research has shown that the EITC leads to increased birth weights in newborns, improved mental health among mothers as well as fewer biological indicators associated with poor health in affected mothers.

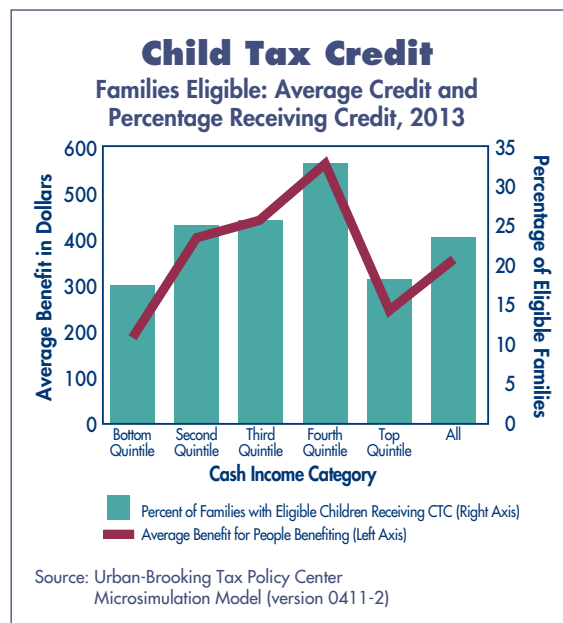
Source: <http://www.nber.org/papers/w18206>

**Did you know?** When applying for EITC, it is important to carefully follow the rules and procedures. It is best to have a professional assist in the process. If IRS denied your EITC for any year after 1996 and found your error was due to reckless or intentional disregard of the EITC rules, you cannot claim EITC for the next 2 years. If your error was due to fraud, you cannot claim EITC for the next 10 years. The date IRS denies your EITC and the date on which you file your tax return affects the 2 or 10 year time frame for when you are barred from claiming EITC.

Source: The Internal Revenue Service, <http://www.irs.gov/Individuals/EITC-Earned-Income-Tax-Credit-Questions-and-Answers>

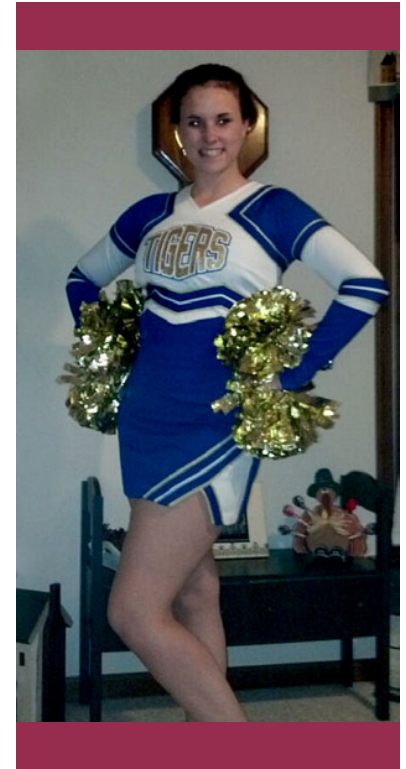
**Did you know?** The Delaware EITC Campaign offers free individual and small business tax preparation year-round at many locations statewide. The tax sites are located at non-profit or faith-based organizations. Federal and state tax returns are prepared by trained, friendly volunteer tax preparers that help workers claim the Earned Income Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit, and other credits and deductions. Each site is managed by a tax professional, prepared to answer volunteer questions, ensure quality, and manage overall site operations. In addition, we assist clients with identifying other financial services and products offered through our organization, or other reputable organizations.

Source: Nehemiah Gateway, <http://www.nehemiahgateway.org/index.cfm?ref=40200&ref2=3>



Income Thresholds	
Child Tax Credit Income Thresholds, 2013	
Joint Return:	\$110,000
Unmarried Individual:	\$75,000
Married Individual filing a separate return:	\$55,000

Source: The Tax Policy Center, Urban Institute and Brookings Institute, "The Tax Policy Briefing Book"



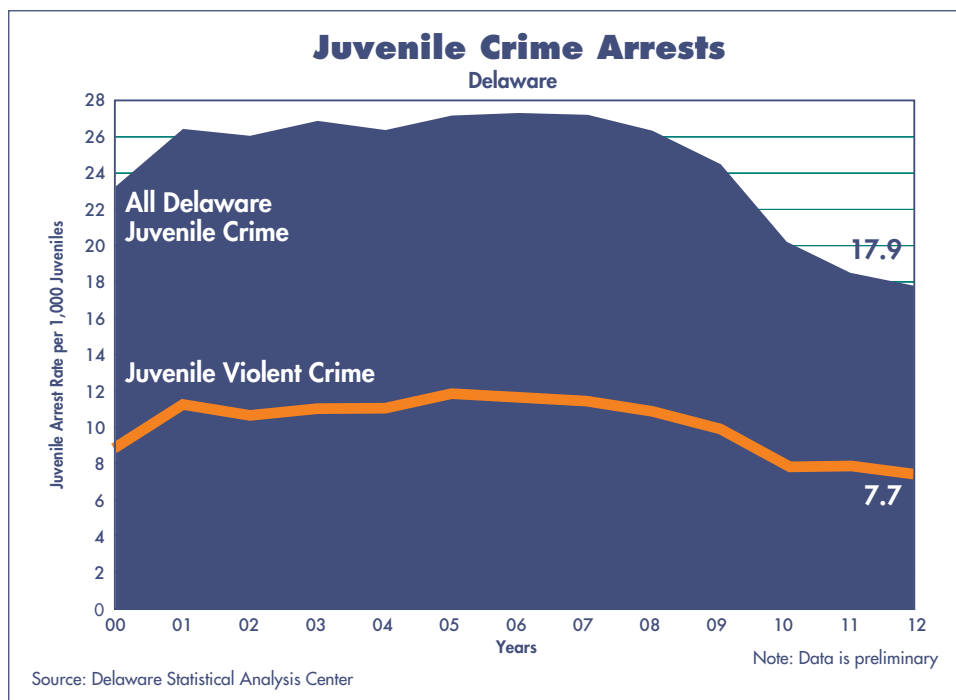
For more information see

[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)

# Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests



*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 affect a child's physical, social, emotional, and academic development as well as impact the child's adult life. Violent crime is classified into four offenses: murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Each of these involve force or threat of force. Poor and minority children face risks and disadvantages that often pull them into what child advocates label a "Cradle to Prison Pipeline." 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.*



**Did you know?** The Family Division of the Delaware Department of Justice is focused on protecting Delaware's families by securing justice for victims of domestic violence, and is responsible for handling cases involving child protection, child support, juvenile delinquency, and truancy. The Family Division prosecutes most crimes committed by juveniles except certain serious offenses, including murder and first degree rape. The Juvenile Delinquency and Truancy Unit prosecutes some 7,000 cases per year. Nine Deputy Attorneys General prosecute juvenile delinquency cases.

Source: Juvenile Justice System in Delaware, [http://kids.delaware.gov/pdfs/yrs\\_csg\\_jjbook.pdf](http://kids.delaware.gov/pdfs/yrs_csg_jjbook.pdf)

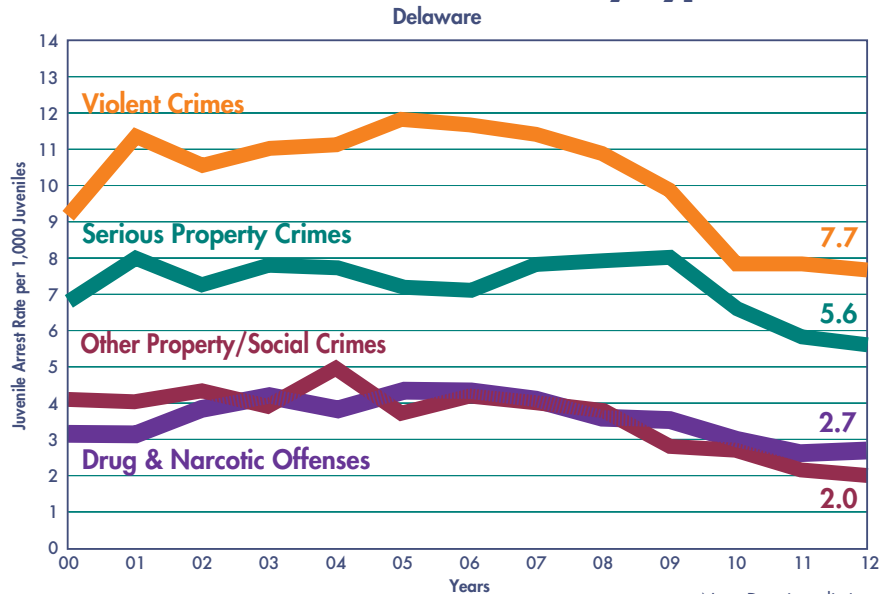
**Did you know?** Through the Gun Violence Prevention Program, which began in 2011, youth adjudicated delinquent for gun crimes as well as for other crimes at the Ferris School and Grace and Snowden Cottages will undergo a specialized curriculum designed to deter gun violence. Central to this effort is a family outreach component to keep parents updated on the materials and information the students will be using. Beyond addressing the individual, the program provides a series of statewide train-the-trainer workshops to qualified professionals who, through their community based organizations, schools, and other venues, will be equipped to teach the curriculum to appropriate populations.

Source: Delaware Center For Justice, [http://www.djustice.org/?page\\_id=137](http://www.djustice.org/?page_id=137)

**Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate** – number of arrests for violent crimes per 1,000 children 10–17; includes homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

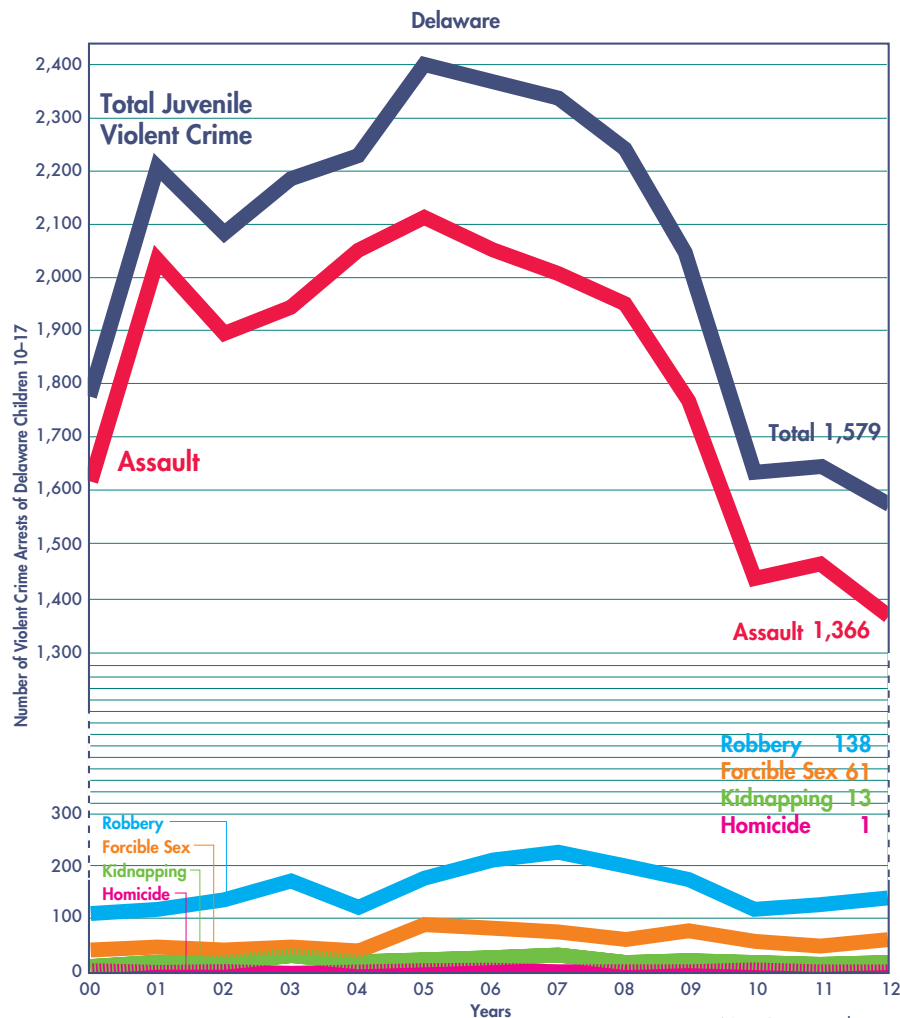
# Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests

## Juvenile Crime Arrests by Type



Source: Delaware Statistical Analysis Center

## Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests



Source: Delaware Statistical Analysis Center



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

Juvenile Delinquents in Out-of-Home Care.... 119

Adult Crime..... 134

[www.pledge.org](http://www.pledge.org)

[www.ncdjjdp.org/cpsv](http://www.ncdjjdp.org/cpsv)

<http://findyouthinfo.gov/>

[www.justicepolicy.org/](http://www.justicepolicy.org/)

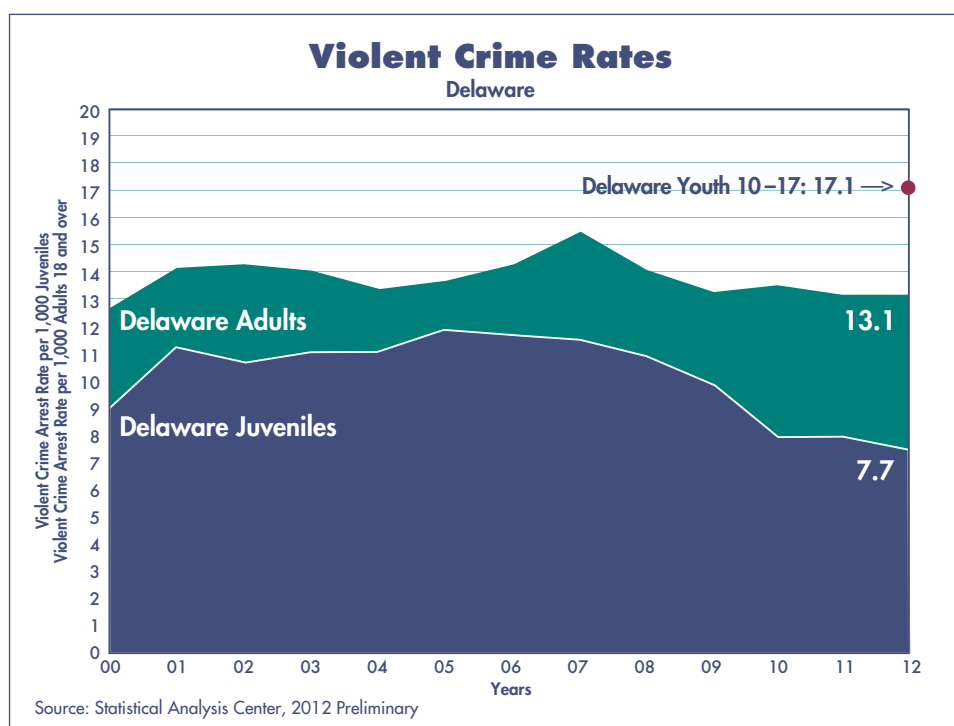


# Adult Crime



*Adult crime not only affects incarcerated individuals, but it also impacts their children and families. Families of inmates face challenges such as lack of financial support and social alienation related to the stigma associated with having one of their members in prison. It is difficult for an incarcerated parent to maintain contact with a child and both parent and child suffer from the separation.*

*Research indicates that most children of incarcerated parents live in poverty during and after the parent's arrest. The period in which a parent is incarcerated is often particularly difficult for the child. A child in this situation will face challenges that are likely to affect development. The psychological and emotional implications for these youth include trauma, anxiety, guilt, shame, and fear. Moreover, 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 intergenerational incarceration.*

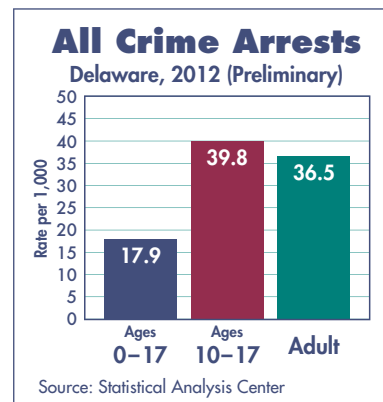


**Did you know?** Roughly 1.5 million children in the United States have a parent incarcerated in a state or federal prison. One in every 15 African-American children, 1 in every 42 Hispanic children, and 1 in every 111 white children has a parent in prison.

Source: Child Trends, <http://www.childtrends.org/parents-in-prison-why-keeping-low-level-drug-offenders-in-prison-hurts-kids-and-what-the-justice-department-is-doing-to-help/>

**Did you know?** The Delaware Department of Corrections Community Relations works with civic, community, religious, and other organizations in accommodating requests for information and assistance. In particular, the work serves to aid offenders and their families and seizing any opportunity to encourage young people to be law abiding citizens. This is done through school sessions, mentoring programs, and events to attract families such as their annual Mischief Night Haunted House which attracts over 1200 people.

Source: The State of Delaware, Department of Corrections, <http://doc.delaware.gov/communityRelations.shtml>



For more information see

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests..... 132

[www.millionmommarch.com](http://www.millionmommarch.com)

[www.socialchangenow.org](http://www.socialchangenow.org)

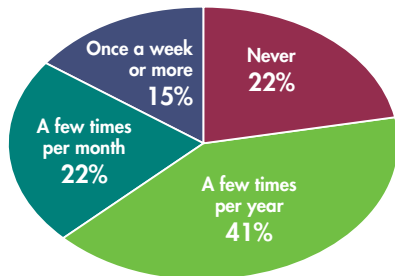
[www.bbbsde.org](http://www.bbbsde.org)



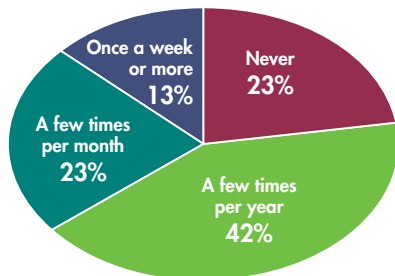
*Delaware's nonprofit sector is a vibrant social and economic force within the state. The sector employs thousands and allows for many families, adults, and children to receive important services.*

## Volunteerism

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



### Delaware



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

**Did you know?** Since 1997, the Community Service Building Corporation in Wilmington has provided an innovative, professional, and collaborative work environment at below market rent for the administrative offices of charitable, non-profit organizations. As of January, 2013, the Community Service Building had 73 nonprofit tenants occupy the 177,000 rentable square feet.

Source: Community Service Building Corporation, <http://csbcorp.org/pages/aboutUs.html>

## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

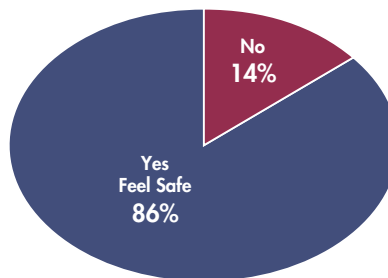
Volunteer Delaware provides an online list of volunteer opportunities for people who would like to give back to their communities. Volunteer Delaware is part of the Division of State Service Centers within the Department of Health and Social Services. For more information, please visit <http://www.volunteerdelaware.org/>

Source: Volunteer Delaware

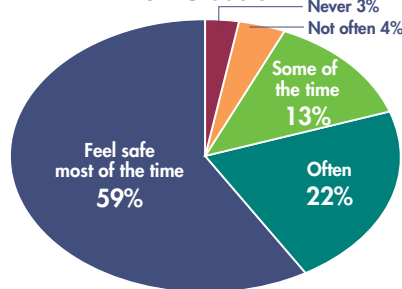
## Neighborhood Safety

I feel safe in my neighborhood.  
Delaware, 2013

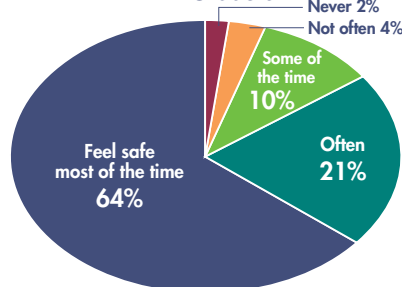
### 5th Graders



### 8th Graders



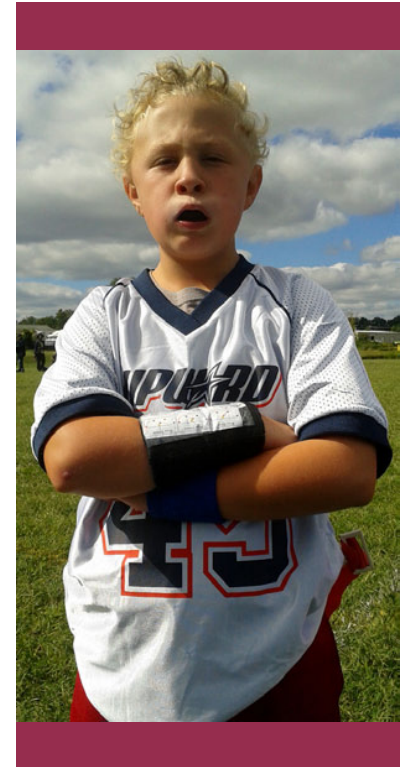
### 11th Graders



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

**Did you know?** In the United States, an estimated 64.5 million people volunteered through or for an organization at least once between September 2011 and September 2012. During the same period, married people volunteered at 31.9% and individuals with higher education volunteered at a higher rate. Among persons aged 25 and over, 42.2% of people with a college degree volunteered compared to 17.3% of people who were high school graduates.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Volunteering in the United States, <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/volun.nr0.htm>

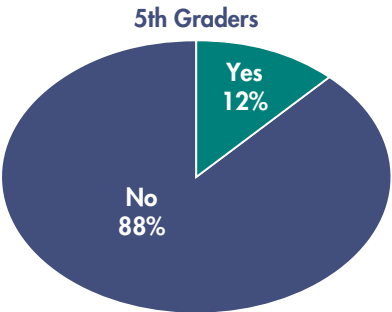


# Community Environment and Resources



## Buying Cigarettes

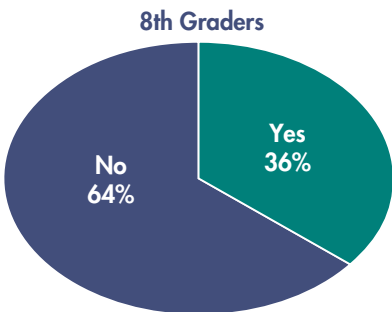
Do you know of places where students your age can buy cigarettes?  
Delaware, 2013



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

## Buying Marijuana

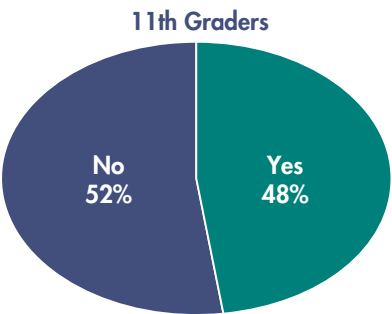
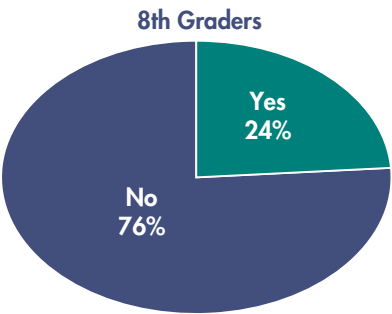
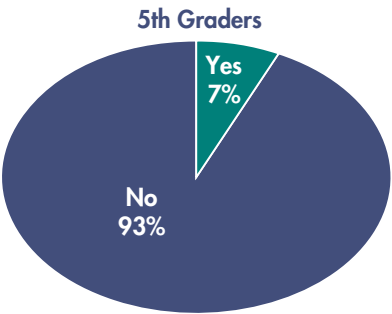
Do you know of places where students your age can buy marijuana?  
Delaware, 2013



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

## Buying Alcohol

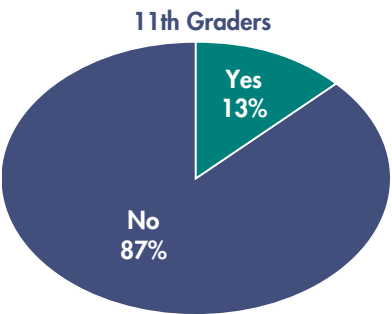
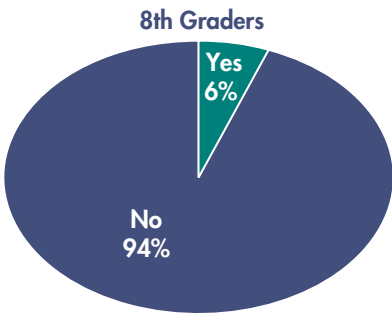
Do you know of places where students your age can get alcohol?  
Delaware, 2013



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

## Distributing Marijuana

In the past year, have you sold or given marijuana?  
Delaware, 2013



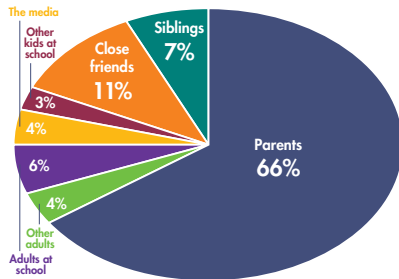
Source: Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware



## 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 Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

**Did you know?** Underage drinking rates *directly* cost Delaware approximately \$200 million in 2010. This number factors in the costs of medical care, legal issues, lost productivity, and other costs. The cost to the state of Delaware of this health concern is to combat (but does not completely cover) alcohol's cause of problems such as homicide, suicide, traumatic injury, drowning, burns, violent/property crime, high risk sex, fetal alcohol syndrome, and need for treatment for abuse and dependence.

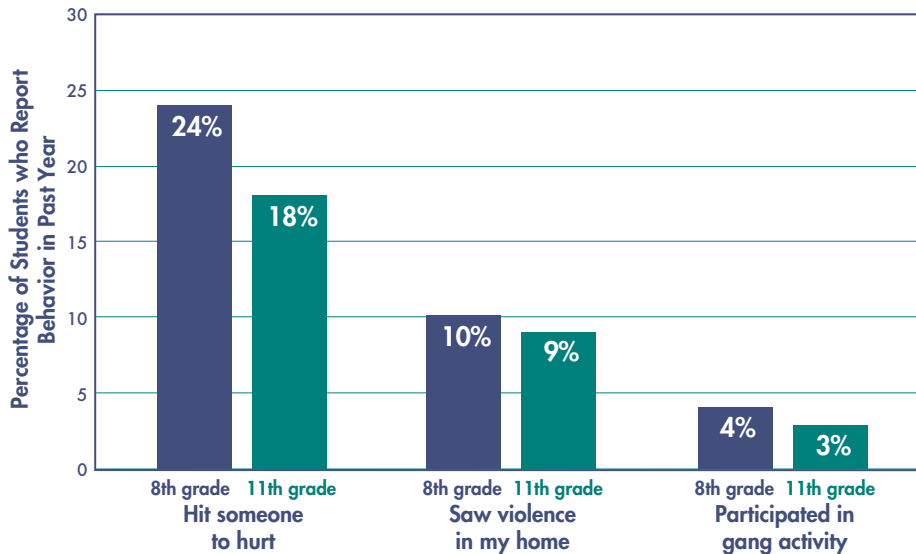
Source: Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center  
<http://www.udetc.org/factsheets/DE.pdf>



## Teen Violence and Victimization

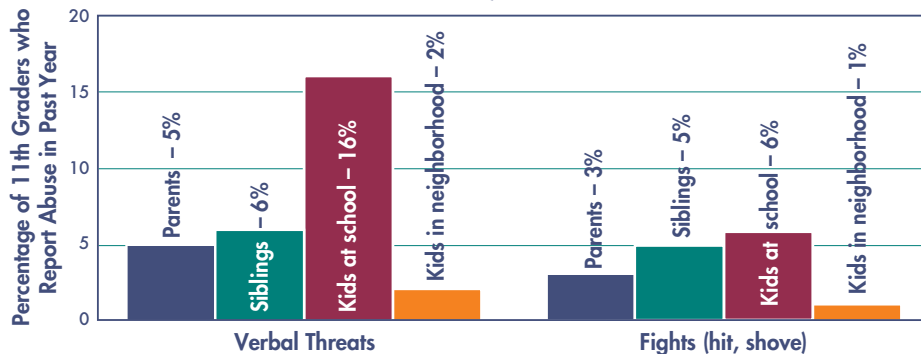
In the past year, which of the following things have you done?

Delaware, 2013



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

Delaware, 2013



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

For more information see

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs ..... 48

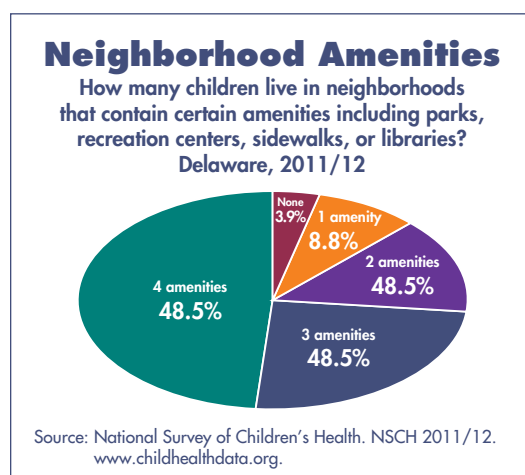
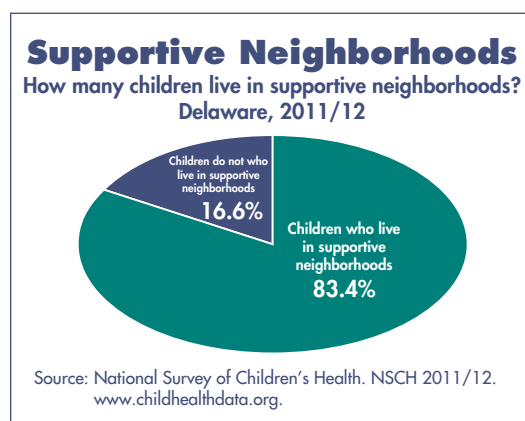
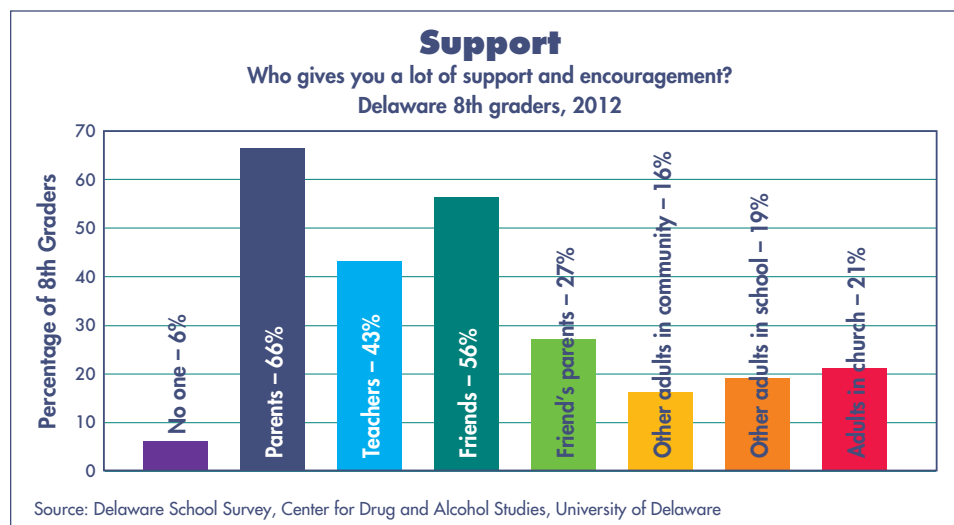
Delaware Children Speak about Health and Health Behaviors.....58

[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 and Resources



**Did you know?** In order to combat childhood stress brought about by external or internal forces, parents and caregivers can provide the following:

- A safe, secure, familiar, consistent, and dependable home.
- A limit in the television programs that young children watch (including news broadcasts), which can produce fears and anxiety.
- Calm, relaxed time with your children.
- Encouragement of your child to ask questions.
- Encouragement of expression of concerns, worries, or fears.
- A source for your child to talk to without being critical.
- Encouragement and affection. Try to involve your child in situations where he or she can succeed.
- Positive encouragement and reward instead of punishment.

Source: MedlinePlus, Stress in childhood <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/002059.htm>

## PUT DATA INTO ACTION

Each year in Delaware, individuals, groups, and corporations are honored by the Governor's Outstanding Volunteer Awards. The Governor's Outstanding Volunteer Awards are sponsored by the Office of the Governor, the Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, the Division of State Service Centers, the State Office of Volunteerism, UnitedHealthcare, WSFS Bank, as well as the Governor's Commission on Community and Volunteer Service.

Source: The State of Delaware, <http://news.delaware.gov/2013/10/04/governor-announces-delawares-outstanding-volunteers/>





**DATA  
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Table 1:

## Population of Children

Population Estimates for Ages 0 to 21 by Age, Gender, Race and Ethnicity, July 1, 2013

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	3,122	1,524	313	703	5,662	0	3,118	1,516	314	722	5,670
1	3,080	1,501	319	699	5,599	1	3,072	1,488	319	718	5,597
2	2,516	1,303	647	901	5,367	2	2,688	1,357	583	976	5,604
3	2,610	1,286	656	855	5,407	3	2,773	1,385	578	999	5,735
4	2,719	1,398	645	956	5,718	4	2,796	1,391	562	1,034	5,783
5	2,708	1,326	642	994	5,670	5	2,891	1,378	577	985	5,831
6	2,824	1,316	612	940	5,692	6	2,911	1,343	579	1,046	5,879
7	2,811	1,309	602	950	5,672	7	2,835	1,360	568	1,001	5,764
8	2,792	1,365	628	886	5,671	8	3,039	1,369	530	956	5,894
9	2,821	1,288	546	913	5,568	9	2,952	1,377	530	969	5,828
10	2,767	1,339	552	778	5,436	10	2,907	1,411	533	903	5,754
11	2,943	1,443	558	753	5,697	11	3,139	1,409	510	855	5,913
12	2,969	1,470	554	801	5,794	12	3,180	1,516	507	849	6,052
13	2,958	1,459	511	746	5,674	13	3,166	1,512	422	717	5,817
14	3,010	1,452	479	668	5,609	14	3,200	1,519	469	768	5,956
15	3,004	1,445	473	639	5,561	15	3,142	1,472	411	694	5,719
16	3,132	1,443	459	618	5,652	16	3,290	1,521	438	691	5,940
17	3,143	1,452	400	585	5,580	17	3,274	1,518	453	689	5,934
18	3,179	1,553	441	640	5,813	18	3,375	1,584	399	674	6,032
19	3,336	1,578	387	609	5,910	19	3,459	1,648	376	733	6,216
20	3,824	1,736	437	722	6,719	20	3,672	1,813	402	722	6,609
21	4,037	1,669	475	737	6,918	21	4,003	1,721	453	791	6,968
Total	66,305	31,655	11,336	17,093	126,389	Total	68,882	32,608	10,513	18,492	130,495

Note: Estimates for ages 0-21 for the Counties and the City of Wilmington are available at [http://www.doe.k12.de.us/reports\\_data/planning.shtml](http://www.doe.k12.de.us/reports_data/planning.shtml)  
Source: Delaware Population Consortium, Population Projection Series, Version 2013.0

**Table 2:**

## Delaware Population

Population Estimates by Sex and Race/Ethnicity for Delaware and Counties, 2013

Area/Sex/Race	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-64	65+	Total	% 0-19	% 20-64	% 65+	% Total
Delaware	56,142	57,469	57,702	58,357	577,675	118,611	925,956	24.8	62.4	12.8	100.0
Male	28,389	29,196	29,492	29,841	268,871	63,303	449,092	12.6	29.0	6.8	48.5
White Non-Hispanic	14,447	14,628	15,592	16,540	173,620	52,061	286,888	6.6	18.8	5.6	31.0
Black Non-Hispanic	7,137	6,827	7,367	7,743	54,874	7,909	91,857	3.1	5.9	0.9	9.9
Other Non-Hispanic	2,356	2,784	2,441	2,077	14,320	1,803	25,781	1.0	1.5	0.2	2.8
Hispanic	4,449	4,957	4,092	3,481	26,057	1,530	44,566	1.8	2.8	0.2	4.8
Female	27,753	28,273	28,210	28,516	308,804	55,308	476,864	12.2	33.3	6.0	51.5
White Non-Hispanic	14,047	13,956	14,647	15,794	201,724	45,263	305,431	6.3	21.8	4.9	33.0
Black Non-Hispanic	7,012	6,604	7,163	7,471	66,814	7,312	102,376	3.1	7.2	0.8	11.1
Other Non-Hispanic	2,580	3,030	2,654	2,160	17,552	1,614	29,590	1.1	1.9	0.2	3.2
Hispanic	4,114	4,683	3,746	3,091	22,714	1,119	39,467	1.7	2.5	0.1	4.3
New Castle	33,483	34,279	34,830	36,024	351,256	59,613	549,485	15.0	37.9	6.4	59.3
Male	16,959	17,445	17,807	18,533	165,252	30,951	266,947	7.6	17.8	3.3	28.8
White Non-Hispanic	8,113	8,110	8,721	9,570	100,803	23,893	159,210	3.7	10.9	2.6	17.2
Black Non-Hispanic	4,669	4,415	4,866	5,285	36,657	4,895	60,787	2.1	4.0	0.5	6.6
Other Non-Hispanic	1,605	1,813	1,466	1,301	10,533	1,176	17,894	0.7	1.1	0.1	1.9
Hispanic	2,572	3,107	2,754	2,377	17,259	987	29,056	1.2	1.9	0.1	3.1
Female	16,524	16,834	17,023	17,491	186,004	28,662	282,538	7.3	20.1	3.1	30.5
White Non-Hispanic	7,852	7,839	8,253	9,196	113,893	22,478	169,511	3.6	12.3	2.4	18.3
Black Non-Hispanic	4,611	4,258	4,763	4,977	44,876	4,614	68,099	2.0	4.8	0.5	7.4
Other Non-Hispanic	1,732	1,887	1,557	1,284	12,166	900	19,526	0.7	1.3	0.1	2.1
Hispanic	2,329	2,850	2,450	2,034	15,069	670	25,402	1.0	1.6	0.1	2.7
Kent	11,168	11,505	11,693	11,160	103,861	20,322	169,709	4.9	11.2	2.2	18.3
Male	5,609	5,828	5,966	5,724	47,565	10,756	81,448	2.5	5.1	1.2	8.8
White Non-Hispanic	3,229	3,258	3,391	3,322	31,453	8,469	53,122	1.4	3.4	0.9	5.7
Black Non-Hispanic	1,436	1,442	1,551	1,517	11,081	1,779	18,806	0.6	1.2	0.2	2.0
Other Non-Hispanic	404	540	548	446	2,175	291	4,404	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5
Hispanic	540	588	476	439	2,856	217	5,116	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6
Female	5,559	5,677	5,727	5,436	56,296	9,566	88,261	2.4	6.1	1.0	9.5
White Non-Hispanic	3,190	2,982	3,146	3,007	36,282	7,343	55,950	1.3	3.9	0.8	6.0
Black Non-Hispanic	1,384	1,447	1,481	1,518	13,799	1,582	21,211	0.6	1.5	0.2	2.3
Other Non-Hispanic	467	607	594	489	3,283	410	5,850	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6
Hispanic	518	641	506	422	2,932	231	5,250	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6
Sussex	11,491	11,685	11,179	11,173	122,558	38,676	206,762	4.9	13.2	4.2	22.3
Male	5,821	5,923	5,719	5,584	56,054	21,596	100,697	2.5	6.1	2.3	10.9
White Non-Hispanic	3,105	3,260	3,480	3,648	41,364	19,699	74,556	1.5	4.5	2.1	8.1
Black Non-Hispanic	1,032	970	950	941	7,136	1,235	12,264	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.3
Other Non-Hispanic	347	431	427	330	1,612	336	3,483	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4
Hispanic	1,337	1,262	862	665	5,942	326	10,394	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.1
Female	5,670	5,762	5,460	5,589	66,504	17,080	106,065	2.4	7.2	1.8	11.5
White Non-Hispanic	3,005	3,135	3,248	3,591	51,549	15,442	79,970	1.4	5.6	1.7	8.6
Black Non-Hispanic	1,017	899	919	976	8,139	1,116	13,066	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.4
Other Non-Hispanic	381	536	503	387	2,103	304	4,214	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5
Hispanic	1,267	1,192	790	635	4,713	218	8,815	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.0

Percentages are calculated based on total state population

Source: Delaware Population Consortium, Population Projection Series, Version 2013.0



Table 3:

## Population of Children in New Castle County by Census Tract

Number of Children and Percentage of Population Who Are Children Ages 0–19 by Census Tract  
New Castle County, Five-year Averages, 2008–2012

Census Tract	0 – 5 yrs.		5 – 9 yrs.		10 – 14 yrs.		15 – 19 yrs.		Total under 19	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2	252	4.9	205	4.0	464	9.1	160	3.1	1,081	21.1
3	115	3.6	201	6.2	281	8.7	292	9.1	889	27.6
4	156	5.4	93	3.2	83	2.9	170	5.8	502	17.3
5	240	6.8	321	9.0	247	7.0	296	8.3	1,104	31.1
6.01	206	6.0	437	12.7	353	10.3	144	4.2	1,140	33.2
6.02	327	10.5	358	11.5	157	5.0	228	7.3	1,070	34.3
9	150	8.7	51	2.9	181	10.5	149	8.6	531	30.7
11	48	1.5	45	1.4	42	1.4	23	0.7	158	5.0
12	45	3.1	50	3.5	9	0.6	6	0.4	110	7.6
13	133	3.6	217	5.9	240	6.6	131	3.6	721	19.7
14	142	6.8	86	4.1	29	1.4	159	7.6	416	19.9
15	78	3.5	102	4.6	2	0.1	200	9.0	382	17.2
16	224	8.7	126	4.9	123	4.8	229	8.9	702	27.3
19.02	58	3.2	78	4.3	139	7.7	73	4.0	348	19.2
21	174	8.4	95	4.6	109	5.3	182	8.8	560	27.1
22	402	12.0	354	10.6	344	10.3	367	11.0	1,467	43.9
23	342	10.0	337	9.9	265	7.8	479	14.0	1,423	41.7
24	392	8.1	180	3.7	83	1.7	499	10.3	1,154	23.8
25	195	5.5	284	8.0	288	8.1	145	4.1	912	25.7
26	692	17.0	430	10.6	310	7.6	285	7.0	1,717	42.2
27	188	8.6	199	9.1	117	5.4	157	7.2	661	30.3
28	68	3.8	104	5.8	49	2.7	79	4.4	300	16.7
29	315	10.0	359	11.4	275	8.7	168	5.3	1,117	35.4
30.02	330	12.0	204	7.4	143	5.2	212	7.7	889	32.3
101.01	407	9.2	425	9.6	403	9.1	174	3.9	1,409	31.8
101.04	246	7.3	256	7.6	128	3.8	149	4.4	779	23.1
102	115	5.8	73	3.7	132	6.6	172	8.6	492	24.7
103	111	4.1	220	8.1	208	7.7	136	5.0	675	24.9
104	398	8.7	239	5.2	206	4.5	207	4.5	1,050	22.9
105.02	360	6.5	342	6.2	148	2.7	211	3.8	1,061	19.2
107.02	262	5.1	140	2.7	302	5.9	517	10.1	1,221	23.8
108	252	5.1	233	4.7	218	4.4	343	6.9	1,046	21.1
109	147	5.6	117	4.5	144	5.5	138	5.3	546	20.9

Source: American Community Survey

Table 3 continued (page 2 of 4):

# Population of Children in New Castle County by Census Tract

Number of Children and Percentage of Population Who Are Children Ages 0–19 by Census Tract  
New Castle County, Five-year Averages, 2008–2012

Census Tract	0 – 5 yrs.		5 – 9 yrs.		10 – 14 yrs.		15 – 19 yrs.		Total under 19	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
110	158	5.2	237	7.8	152	5.0	188	6.2	735	24.2
111	152	5.9	55	2.1	133	5.2	158	6.1	498	19.3
112.01	188	7.2	154	5.9	129	4.9	129	4.9	600	22.9
112.02	160	3.8	285	6.8	215	5.2	292	7.0	952	22.8
112.03	323	6.6	161	3.3	278	5.7	285	5.9	1,047	21.5
112.04	78	2.5	175	5.6	192	6.1	133	4.3	578	18.5
112.05	31	1.5	140	6.7	167	8.0	197	9.5	535	25.7
112.06	286	6.9	270	6.5	265	6.4	244	5.9	1,065	25.7
113	158	6.8	134	5.7	109	4.7	79	3.4	480	20.6
114	155	4.6	236	7.0	132	3.9	163	4.8	686	20.3
115	140	5.1	149	5.4	102	3.7	254	9.2	645	23.4
116	263	8.4	204	6.5	109	3.5	125	4.0	701	22.4
117	250	6.1	202	4.9	292	7.1	149	3.6	893	21.7
118	209	5.3	184	4.7	206	5.2	252	6.4	851	21.6
119	179	5.2	307	9.0	298	8.7	176	5.2	960	28.1
120	138	3.3	319	7.6	256	6.1	194	4.6	907	21.6
121	157	5.6	175	6.3	75	2.7	323	11.6	730	26.2
122	355	7.5	313	6.7	348	7.4	328	7.0	1,344	28.6
123	169	6.1	254	9.1	154	5.5	190	6.8	767	27.5
124	192	4.5	311	7.3	345	8.1	284	6.7	1,132	26.6
125	699	12.4	364	6.5	323	5.8	249	4.4	1,635	29.1
126	137	5.6	133	5.4	126	5.1	170	6.9	566	23.0
127	216	5.0	304	7.1	230	5.3	188	4.4	938	21.8
129	452	9.0	467	9.3	363	7.3	442	8.8	1,724	34.4
130	119	5.7	127	6.1	119	5.7	180	8.6	545	26.1
131	113	6.1	122	6.6	63	3.4	101	5.4	399	21.5
132	216	7.5	280	9.7	155	5.4	199	6.9	850	29.5
133	200	11.1	29	1.6	94	5.2	53	2.9	376	20.8
134	78	3.2	139	5.8	154	6.4	136	5.7	507	21.1
135.01	144	2.2	366	5.7	377	5.9	294	4.6	1,181	18.4
135.03	392	5.6	389	5.5	487	6.9	513	7.3	1,781	25.3
135.05	86	2.8	151	5.0	249	8.2	223	7.4	709	23.4
135.06	246	5.1	255	5.3	499	10.4	486	10.1	1,486	30.9

Source: American Community Survey

Table 3 continued (page 3 of 4):

## Population of Children in New Castle County by Census Tract

Number of Children and Percentage of Population Who Are Children Ages 0–19 by Census Tract  
New Castle County, Five-year Averages, 2008–2012

Census Tract	0 – 5 yrs.		5 – 9 yrs.		10 – 14 yrs.		15 – 19 yrs.		Total under 19	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
136.04	187	4.9	320	8.4	208	5.5	210	5.5	925	24.3
136.07	334	5.7	390	6.6	279	4.7	270	4.6	1,273	21.6
136.08	109	6.1	58	3.2	179	9.9	68	3.8	414	23.0
136.10	242	4.2	475	8.3	435	7.6	522	9.1	1,674	29.2
136.11	117	2.1	275	5.0	368	6.7	253	4.6	1,013	18.4
136.12	255	4.1	556	8.9	483	7.7	277	4.4	1,571	25.1
136.13	203	3.7	363	6.6	284	5.2	369	6.7	1,219	22.2
136.14	226	6.7	101	3.0	389	11.5	259	7.7	975	28.9
136.15	148	4.4	171	5.0	117	3.4	103	3.0	539	15.8
137	253	6.9	324	8.8	243	6.6	121	3.3	941	25.6
138	309	6.0	286	5.5	326	6.3	198	3.8	1,119	21.6
139.01	275	8.9	174	5.6	104	3.4	214	6.9	767	24.8
139.03	400	7.9	263	5.2	346	6.9	453	9.0	1,462	29.0
139.04	416	5.7	422	5.8	471	6.5	451	6.2	1,760	24.2
140	182	3.5	83	1.6	527	10.3	310	6.0	1,102	21.4
141	507	10.2	329	6.6	312	6.3	533	10.7	1,681	33.8
142	81	5.0	109	6.7	54	3.3	42	2.6	286	17.6
143	196	2.9	147	2.2	277	4.1	1,618	24.1	2,238	33.3
144.02	162	4.7	181	5.3	18	0.5	157	4.6	518	15.1
144.03	269	4.4	127	2.1	244	4.0	1,605	26.5	2,245	37.0
144.04	154	4.2	233	6.3	90	2.4	116	3.1	593	16.0
145.01	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	153	7.4	153	7.4
145.02	23	0.4	27	0.4	8	0.1	2,252	37.0	2,310	37.9
147.02	196	9.4	94	4.5	94	4.5	200	9.6	584	28.0
147.03	390	7.9	252	5.1	233	4.7	310	6.3	1,185	24.0
147.05	352	6.8	268	5.2	334	6.4	303	5.8	1,257	24.2
147.06	278	8.4	363	10.9	254	7.7	423	12.8	1,318	39.8
148.03	105	2.8	257	6.9	184	4.9	123	3.3	669	17.9
148.05	764	7.2	864	8.2	949	9.0	700	6.6	3,277	31.0
148.07	481	5.7	684	8.1	594	7.0	822	9.7	2,581	30.5
148.08	289	4.7	450	7.3	533	8.6	399	6.4	1,671	27.0
148.09	434	6.0	483	6.7	293	4.1	386	5.4	1,596	22.2
148.10	288	4.0	492	6.9	446	6.3	551	7.7	1,777	24.9

Source: American Community Survey



Table 3 continued (page 4 of 4):

## Population of Children in New Castle County by Census Tract

Number of Children and Percentage of Population Who Are Children Ages 0–19 by Census Tract  
New Castle County, Five-year Averages, 2008–2012

Census Tract	0 – 5 yrs.		5 – 9 yrs.		10 – 14 yrs.		15 – 19 yrs.		Total under 19	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
149.03	714	8.7	793	9.6	663	8.0	778	9.4	2,948	35.7
149.04	254	4.9	360	6.9	296	5.7	451	8.7	1,361	26.2
149.06	334	6.5	323	6.3	317	6.2	381	7.4	1,355	26.4
149.07	396	7.4	719	13.5	487	9.2	319	6.0	1,921	36.1
149.08	200	8.2	255	10.4	64	2.6	140	5.7	659	26.9
149.09	868	13.0	412	6.2	249	3.7	590	8.8	2,119	31.7
150	266	5.1	346	6.6	250	4.8	390	7.4	1,252	23.9
151	132	3.8	122	3.5	220	6.4	318	9.2	792	22.9
152	441	6.7	585	8.9	456	6.9	430	6.5	1,912	29.0
154	262	8.7	257	8.5	203	6.7	294	9.7	1,016	33.6
155.02	177	6.7	266	10.1	155	5.9	250	9.5	848	32.2
156	54	2.2	162	6.7	158	6.5	234	9.7	608	25.1
158.02	137	5.9	113	4.9	217	9.3	276	11.9	743	32.0
159	342	9.7	228	6.4	92	2.6	176	5.0	838	23.7
160	360	10.7	307	9.1	195	5.8	281	8.3	1,143	33.9
161	72	3.7	55	2.8	80	4.1	117	5.9	324	16.5
162	89	3.4	105	4.0	133	5.0	227	8.6	554	21.0
163.01	344	6.9	160	3.2	258	5.1	309	6.2	1,071	21.4
163.02	560	7.6	389	5.3	815	11.0	546	7.4	2,310	31.3
163.05	604	7.9	547	7.2	514	6.7	387	5.1	2,052	26.9
164.01	373	6.0	489	7.9	560	9.0	448	7.2	1,870	30.1
164.04	131	4.4	209	7.1	177	6.0	282	9.6	799	27.1
166.01	947	8.1	1,000	8.6	1,133	9.7	729	6.3	3,809	32.7
166.02	375	5.6	600	9.0	632	9.5	517	7.8	2,124	31.9
166.04	891	7.8	1,284	11.2	1,008	8.8	843	7.3	4,026	35.1
166.08	218	5.2	210	5.0	352	8.4	452	10.7	1,232	29.3
168.01	393	7.6	498	9.6	261	5.0	420	8.1	1,572	30.3
168.04	358	5.8	531	8.6	461	7.5	484	7.8	1,834	29.7
169.01	70	3.7	40	2.1	93	4.9	147	7.7	350	18.4
169.04	19	0.4	39	0.9	78	1.8	217	5.1	353	8.2

Source: American Community Survey

Table 4:

## Population of Children in Kent County by Census Tract

Number of Children and Percentage of Population Who Are Children Ages 0–19 by Census Tract  
Kent County, Five-year Averages, 2008–2012

Census Tract	0 – 5 yrs.		5 – 9 yrs.		10 – 14 yrs.		15 – 19 yrs.		Total under 19	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
401	256	3.9	381	5.7	551	8.3	488	7.4	1,676	25.3
402.01	375	7.1	440	8.3	408	7.7	520	9.8	1,743	32.9
402.02	727	5.7	1,097	8.5	936	7.3	878	6.8	3,638	28.3
402.03	456	8.9	476	9.3	442	8.6	254	5.0	1,628	31.8
405.01	335	6.6	332	6.6	589	11.7	232	24.9	1,488	24.9
405.02	72	3.4	330	15.4	187	8.7	24	1.1	613	28.6
407	424	8.9	180	3.8	352	7.4	435	9.2	1,391	29.3
409	15	0.6	51	2.0	61	2.4	664	26.1	791	31.1
410	486	8.0	372	6.1	322	5.3	369	6.0	1,549	25.4
411	597	17.1	445	12.8	199	5.7	323	9.3	1,564	44.9
412	246	6.1	348	8.7	193	4.8	217	5.4	1,004	25.0
413	223	10.7	276	13.3	29	1.4	82	3.9	610	29.3
414	477	14.5	140	4.3	125	3.8	93	2.8	835	25.4
415	224	5.6	211	5.3	345	8.7	277	6.9	1,057	26.5
416	162	7.7	126	6.0	108	5.2	87	4.2	483	23.1
417.01	514	8.9	316	5.5	322	5.6	300	5.2	1,452	25.2
417.02	342	6.9	357	7.2	439	8.8	396	8.0	1,534	30.9
418.01	810	8.3	569	5.8	784	8.0	614	6.3	2,777	28.4
418.02	594	11.6	454	8.9	374	7.3	285	5.6	1,707	33.4
419	256	5.0	335	6.5	275	5.4	361	7.0	1,227	23.9
420	213	7.0	177	5.8	109	3.6	180	5.9	679	22.3
421	252	6.2	352	8.7	262	6.5	235	5.8	1,101	27.2
422.01	528	5.9	661	7.3	1102	12.2	665	7.4	2,956	32.8
422.02	737	7.7	536	5.6	549	5.7	803	8.4	2,625	27.4
425	304	9.0	87	2.6	174	5.1	179	5.3	744	22.0
428	344	4.8	575	8.0	477	6.6	436	6.0	1,832	25.4
429	183	3.7	267	5.4	423	8.5	394	7.9	1,267	25.5
430	296	5.9	398	8.0	406	8.1	348	7.0	1,448	29.0
431	29	1.2	151	6.2	130	5.3	170	6.9	480	19.6
432.02	176	4.9	218	6.0	245	6.8	174	4.8	813	22.5
433	244	4.0	330	5.4	122	2.0	1,433	23.6	2,129	35.0
434	255	6.0	207	4.9	189	4.5	235	5.6	886	21.0

Source: American Community Survey

Table 5:

# Population of Children in Sussex County by Census Tract

Number of Children and Percentage of Population Who Are Children Ages 0–19 by Census Tract  
Sussex County, Five-year Averages, 2008–2012

Census Tract	0 – 5 yrs.		5 – 9 yrs.		10 – 14 yrs.		15 – 19 yrs.		Total under 19	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
501.01	91	2.7	153	4.6	233	7.0	307	9.2	784	23.5
501.03	164	3.6	292	6.5	271	6.0	166	3.7	893	19.8
501.04	243	6.7	219	6.0	229	6.3	95	2.6	786	21.6
501.05	262	4.6	463	8.0	413	7.2	366	6.4	1,504	26.2
502	404	11.8	224	6.6	270	7.9	305	8.9	1,203	35.2
503.01	488	7.5	434	6.6	485	7.4	485	7.4	1,892	28.9
503.02	361	8.4	288	6.7	324	7.6	280	6.6	1,253	29.3
504.01	131	3.9	181	5.3	215	6.3	279	8.2	806	23.7
504.03	233	7.3	273	8.6	163	5.1	272	8.6	941	29.6
504.05	181	5.3	147	4.3	213	6.3	210	6.2	751	22.1
504.06	671	14.6	444	9.7	312	6.8	113	2.5	1,540	33.6
504.07	146	3.7	229	5.9	482	12.3	159	4.1	1,016	26.0
504.08	227	6.7	201	4.9	209	5.0	229	5.5	866	22.1
505.01	109	3.2	192	5.7	212	6.2	205	6.0	718	21.1
505.03	557	10.9	351	6.8	322	6.3	263	5.1	1,493	29.1
505.04	380	6.5	301	5.1	441	7.5	349	6.0	1,471	25.1
506.01	358	6.9	255	4.9	325	6.2	381	7.3	1,319	25.3
506.02	182	3.4	260	4.8	279	5.2	299	5.5	1,020	18.9
507.01	187	4.6	174	4.3	232	5.7	249	6.2	842	20.8
507.03	149	5.8	186	7.3	114	4.5	126	4.9	575	22.5
507.04	289	7.5	116	3.0	137	3.6	158	4.1	700	18.2
507.05	466	8.6	213	3.9	85	1.6	141	2.6	905	16.7
507.06	65	4.0	47	2.9	39	2.4	59	3.6	210	12.9
508.01	241	8.4	103	3.6	208	7.2	132	4.6	684	23.8
508.02	254	6.0	161	3.8	132	3.1	525	12.3	1,072	25.2
508.03	284	4.4	237	3.7	256	4.0	185	2.9	962	15.0
509.01	43	1.9	110	5.0	156	7.1	141	6.4	450	20.4
509.02	79	2.1	187	4.9	66	1.7	138	3.6	470	12.3
510.03	327	7.5	175	4.0	345	8.0	208	4.8	1,055	24.3
510.04	80	2.1	254	6.6	168	4.4	213	5.5	715	18.6
510.05	75	1.6	200	4.4	171	3.7	229	5.0	675	14.7
510.06	96	3.6	120	4.5	78	2.9	118	4.4	412	15.4
510.07	153	3.3	200	4.3	98	2.1	127	2.7	578	12.4

Source: American Community Survey



Table 5 continued (page 2 of 2):

## Population of Children in Sussex County by Census Tract

Number of Children and Percentage of Population Who Are Children Ages 0–19 by Census Tract  
Sussex County, Five-year Averages, 2008–2012

Census Tract	0 – 5 yrs.		5 – 9 yrs.		10 – 14 yrs.		15 – 19 yrs.		Total under 19	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
511.01	9	1.4	6	0.9	6	0.9	12	1.9	33	5.1
511.02	27	2.4	40	3.6	10	0.9	37	3.3	114	10.2
511.03	2	0.2	18	2.0	43	4.8	22	2.5	85	9.5
512.01	57	3.1	15	0.8	167	9.0	78	4.2	317	17.1
512.02	10	1.4	33	4.6	17	2.4	28	3.9	88	12.3
512.03	17	2.7	4	0.6	12	1.9	12	1.9	45	7.1
512.04	6	1.0	6	1.0	11	1.9	8	1.4	31	5.3
512.05	2	0.3	3	0.5	2	0.3	9	1.4	16	2.5
513.01	88	1.7	218	4.3	173	3.4	201	4.0	680	13.4
513.02	164	4.2	241	6.1	215	5.5	195	5.0	815	20.8
513.03	229	5.0	185	4.1	95	2.1	198	4.4	707	15.6
513.05	63	2.5	147	5.9	78	3.1	131	5.2	419	16.7
513.06	103	4.2	63	2.6	65	2.6	111	4.5	342	13.9
514	409	8.7	424	9.1	410	8.8	446	9.5	1,689	36.1
515	459	7.6	375	6.2	539	9.0	498	8.3	1,871	31.1
517.01	364	9.4	221	5.7	147	3.8	238	6.1	970	25.0
517.02	502	8.5	446	7.6	443	7.5	315	5.4	1,706	29.0
518.01	364	9.0	199	4.9	179	4.4	211	5.2	953	23.5
518.02	322	8.2	232	5.9	264	6.7	386	9.8	1,204	30.6
519	203	5.0	375	9.2	343	8.4	385	9.4	1,306	32.0

Source: American Community Survey

Table 6:

# Population of Delaware Cities

Population Estimates by Sex and Race/Ethnicity  
Newark, Wilmington, and Dover, 2013

Area/Sex/Race	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-64	65+	Total	% 0-19%	% 20-64%	% 65+	% Total
Newark*	890	927	948	6,052	19,751	2,907	31,475	1.0	2.1	0.3	3.4
Male	438	461	461	2,668	9,622	1,191	14,841	0.4	1.0	0.1	1.6
Female	452	466	487	3,385	10,129	1,716	16,634	0.5	1.1	0.2	1.8
Wilmington	5,457	4,964	4,731	4,422	45,315	7,039	71,928	2.1	4.9	0.8	7.8
Male	2,720	2,476	2,399	2,215	21,201	3,228	34,239	1.1	2.3	0.3	3.7
White Non-Hispanic	464	324	250	242	6,741	1,419	9,440	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.0
Black Non-Hispanic	1,591	1,528	1,598	1,544	11,115	1,508	18,884	0.7	1.2	0.2	2.0
Other Non-Hispanic	141	119	92	78	592	78	1,100	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	524	505	459	351	2,753	223	4,815	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5
Female	2,737	2,488	2,332	2,207	24,114	3,811	37,689	1.1	2.6	0.4	4.1
White Non-Hispanic	457	325	275	243	6,671	1,674	9,645	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.0
Black Non-Hispanic	1,627	1,560	1,514	1,536	14,067	1,865	22,169	0.7	1.5	0.2	2.4
Other Non-Hispanic	152	108	96	87	749	87	1,279	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	501	495	447	341	2,627	185	4,596	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5
Dover*	2,415	2,219	1,955	3,499	21,240	5,394	36,722	1.1	2.3	0.6	4.0
Male	1,256	1,060	1,006	1,667	9,978	2,037	17,004	0.5	1.1	0.2	1.8
Female	1,160	1,159	949	1,832	11,261	3,357	19,717	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 2013.0

Table 7:

## Families with Children

Number and Percentage of Families with Children by Marital Status of Parents  
Delaware and Counties, Five-year Estimates, 2008–2012

Type of Family	Delaware		New Castle		Kent		Sussex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
One Parent	74,858	37.26	43,390	34.83	15,094	37.53	16,374	40.64
Male Head of Household	16,995	8.28	9,491	7.62	3,042	7.56	4,462	11.07
Female Head of Household	57,863	28.22	33,899	27.21	12,052	29.97	11,912	29.56
Married	128,631	62.73	80,252	64.43	24,953	62.05	23,426	58.14
Total	205,051	100	124,544	100	40,216	100	40,291	100

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

Table 8:

## Children and Their Living Arrangements

Number of Children by Age Groups in Households  
Delaware, Five-year Estimates, 2008–2012

Living Arrangement	Total Under Age 18	Under 6 Years	6 to 11 Years	12 to 17 Years
Children Living in Households	205,051	67,256	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	57,863	17,821	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 disaggregated by age.

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

**Table 9:**

## 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.	1990- 1994	1991- 1995	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
U.S.	76.1	77.1	78.1	79.0	79.7	80.2	80.5	80.8	81.1	80.6	77.6	72.7	66.7	57.4	50.5	N/A
White	79.3	80.1	81.0	81.7	82.2	82.5	82.7	83.0	83.2	82.5	79.3	74.1	67.8	58.6	51.8	N/A
Black	61.8	63.5	65.6	67.2	68.5	69.6	70.4	70.7	71.5	71.7	68.9	64.8	59.8	49.5	41.9	N/A
Hispanic*	62.7	64.7	66.8	68.5	69.8	70.8	71.4	72.1	72.9	73.3	72.0	67.4	62.4	55.4	50.1	N/A
Delaware	80.0	81.2	82.3	82.6	82.9	83.0	83.1	83.9	84.9	85.1	85.4	84.7	82.3	79.4	77.2	75.3
White	85.6	86.2	86.7	86.5	86.5	86.4	86.5	87.1	87.8	87.9	87.9	86.7	84.0	81.0	78.5	76.7
Black	62.6	65.4	68.2	70.3	71.5	72.9	73.6	75.5	77.5	78.6	79.9	79.9	78.0	75.1	73.1	71.2
Hispanic*	65.2	65.6	66.8	67.3	67.8	68.7	69.4	70.8	72.2	72.6	72.1	69.8	65.9	61.4	57.6	55.2
New Castle	85.2	86.7	88.5	89.1	89.1	88.6	88.7	89.5	90.6	90.6	91.1	90.6	88.7	86.4	84.5	82.6
White	90.2	91.1	92.3	92.5	92.4	91.8	91.9	92.4	93.1	92.9	93.3	92.5	90.6	88.5	86.9	85.0
Black	68.7	72.3	76.1	78.3	78.7	79.3	79.4	81.1	83.5	84.2	85.2	85.3	83.6	80.7	78.9	77.0
Hispanic*	72.7	74.2	78.0	79.3	79.8	79.7	81.3	82.2	84.2	84.9	86.2	85.6	82.2	79.2	75.9	73.1
Wilmington	71.0	73.6	77.7	79.9	79.9	79.6	79.8	80.8	82.8	83.7	84.8	84.7	82.8	79.9	77.9	75.9
White	83.1	84.3	86.9	88.1	87.9	87.0	87.1	87.6	88.4	89.1	89.9	89.4	87.3	85.1	83.1	80.6
Black	64.0	67.4	72.3	75.1	75.3	75.6	75.8	77.0	79.7	80.6	81.7	81.8	80.1	76.8	74.9	73.2
Hispanic*	66.1	68.0	73.9	78.0	78.2	78.2	79.7	80.4	81.5	83.1	84.3	84.0	80.7	78.1	75.6	72.4
Kent	70.7	71.0	69.7	68.0	68.2	69.3	69.4	71.1	72.8	74.8	76.6	77.7	75.2	71.9	69.8	68.7
White	74.7	74.6	73.0	71.3	71.5	72.5	72.5	74.0	75.6	77.5	79.1	80.2	78.0	75.0	72.8	71.9
Black	57.7	59.3	58.1	56.7	57.8	59.7	60.6	63.3	65.4	67.8	70.3	71.3	68.4	64.5	62.3	60.9
Hispanic*	65.8	67.2	65.4	65.3	62.3	61.3	60.1	62.1	63.1	67.2	68.7	69.4	66.2	60.6	56.8	56.1
Sussex	69.7	70.4	71.5	73.3	74.5	75.7	76.1	76.7	76.4	75.9	74.4	71.7	68.0	64.5	61.7	59.8
White	78.6	79.0	79.4	79.7	80.2	80.8	80.9	81.6	81.6	81.1	78.6	74.8	70.0	65.4	61.9	60.0
Black	46.7	47.8	50.5	55.4	58.3	61.7	64.2	65.7	66.0	67.6	68.2	67.0	65.1	63.6	61.5	58.9
Hispanic*	37.6	40.1	40.5	42.2	44.2	47.1	45.7	47.2	47.6	46.7	42.7	37.6	32.7	27.3	24.6	23.1

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 10:**

## 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, 2005–2009 Averages

Race/Hisp. Origin* Birth Wt.. (g)	Total		First Trimester		Second Trimester		Third Trimester		No Care		Unknown	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Races	58,980	100.0	44,427	75.3	9,847	16.7	2,543	4.3	1,521	2.6	642	1.1
<2500	5,329	100.0	3,971	74.5	834	15.7	159	3.0	273	5.1	92	1.7
<1500	1,117	100.0	877	78.5	117	10.5	16	1.4	87	7.8	20	1.8
1500-2499	4,212	100.0	3,094	73.5	717	17.0	143	3.4	186	4.4	72	1.7
2500+	53,610	100.0	40,449	75.5	9,009	16.8	2,380	4.4	1,247	2.3	525	1.0
Unknown	41	100.0	7	17.1	4	9.8	4	9.8	1	2.4	25	61.0
White	40,440	100.0	31,004	76.7	6,412	15.9	1,801	4.5	864	2.1	359	0.9
<2500	2,915	100.0	2,254	77.3	388	13.3	87	3.0	139	4.8	47	1.6
<1500	524	100.0	435	83.0	33	6.3	9	1.7	39	7.4	8	1.5
1500-2499	2391	100.0	1819	76.1	355	14.8	78	3.3	100	4.2	39	1.6
2500+	37490	100.0	28744	76.7	6020	16.1	1712	4.6	724	1.9	290	0.8
Unknown	35	100.0	6	17.1	4	11.4	2	5.7	1	2.9	22	62.9
Black	15,586	100.0	11,099	71.2	3,021	19.4	671	4.3	551	3.5	244	1.6
<2500	2,158	100.0	1,521	70.5	406	18.8	64	3.0	123	5.7	44	2.0
<1500	554	100.0	408	73.6	81	14.6	7	1.3	46	8.3	12	2.2
1500-2499	1604	100.0	1113	69.4	325	20.3	57	3.6	77	4.8	32	2.0
2500+	13423	100.0	9577	71.3	2615	19.5	605	4.5	428	3.2	198	1.5
Unknown	5	100.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	2	40.0
Other	2,954	100.0	2,324	78.7	414	14.0	71	2.4	106	3.6	39	1.3
<2500	256	100.0	196	76.6	40	15.6	8	3.1	11	4.3	1	0.4
<1500	39	100.0	34	87.2	3	7.7	0	0.0	2	5.1	0	0.0
1500-2499	217	100.0	162	74.7	37	17.1	8	3.7	9	4.1	1	0.5
2500+	2697	100.0	2128	78.9	374	13.9	63	2.3	95	3.5	37	1.4
Unknown	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Hispanic*	9,016	100.0	4,973	55.2	2,602	28.9	1,080	12.0	243	2.7	118	1.3
<2500	638	100.0	405	63.5	134	21.0	48	7.5	39	6.1	12	1.9
<1500	108	100.0	79	73.1	13	12.0	4	3.7	12	11.1	0	0.0
1500-2499	530	100.0	326	61.5	121	22.8	44	8.3	27	5.1	12	2.3
2500+	8358	100.0	4568	54.7	2468	29.5	1032	12.3	204	2.4	86	1.0
Unknown	20	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	100.0

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

**Table 11:**

## **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, 2005–2009 Averages

Mother's Age/ Infant's Birth Wt. (g)	Total Number	Total Percent	First Trimester Number	First Trimester Percent	Second Trimester Number	Second Trimester Percent	Third Trimester Number	Third Trimester Percent	No Care Number	No Care Percent	Unknown Number	Unknown Percent
Total	58,980	100.0	44,427	75.3	9,847	16.7	2,543	4.3	1,521	2.6	642	1.1
<2500	5,329	100.0	3,971	74.5	834	15.7	159	3.0	273	5.1	92	1.7
<1500	1,117	100.0	877	78.5	117	10.5	16	1.4	87	7.8	20	1.8
1500-2499	4,212	100.0	3,094	73.5	717	17.0	143	3.4	186	4.4	72	1.7
2500+	53,610	100.0	40,449	75.5	9,009	16.8	2,380	4.4	1,247	2.3	525	1.0
Unknown	41	100.0	7	17.1	4	9.8	4	9.8	1	2.4	25	61.0
Less than 20 yrs.	6,107	100.0	3,731	61.1	1,662	27.2	414	6.8	239	3.9	61	1.0
<2500	680	100.0	432	63.5	166	24.4	32	4.7	42	6.2	8	1.2
<1500	163	100.0	109	66.9	33	20.2	2	1.2	17	10.4	2	1.2
1500-2499	517	100.0	323	62.5	133	25.7	30	5.8	25	4.8	6	1.2
2500+	5,423	100.0	3,298	60.8	1,496	27.6	382	7.0	197	3.6	50	0.9
Unknown	4	100.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	75.0
20-24 Years	14,913	100.0	10,170	68.2	3,208	21.5	902	6.0	460	3.1	173	1.2
<2500	1,400	100.0	971	69.4	279	19.9	48	3.4	81	5.8	21	1.5
<1500	282	100.0	220	78.0	38	13.5	3	1.1	16	5.7	5	1.8
1500-2499	1,118	100.0	751	67.2	241	21.6	45	4.0	65	5.8	16	1.4
2500+	13,505	100.0	9,197	68.1	2,929	21.7	854	6.3	379	2.8	146	1.1
Unknown	8	100.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	75.0
25-29 Years	16,419	100.0	12,777	77.8	2,448	14.9	633	3.9	393	2.4	168	1.0
<2500	1,320	100.0	1,008	76.4	183	13.9	38	2.9	66	5.0	25	1.9
<1500	260	100.0	205	78.8	18	6.9	7	2.7	26	10.0	4	1.5
1500-2499	1,060	100.0	803	75.8	165	15.6	31	2.9	40	3.8	21	2.0
2500+	15,087	100.0	11,765	78.0	2,263	15.0	594	3.9	326	2.2	139	0.9
Unknown	12	100.0	4	33.3	2	16.7	1	8.3	1	8.3	4	33.3
30-34 Years	13,443	100.0	11,103	82.6	1,573	11.7	369	2.7	251	1.9	147	1.1
<2500	1,124	100.0	911	81.0	124	11.0	25	2.2	41	3.6	23	2.0
<1500	236	100.0	194	82.2	21	8.9	4	1.7	11	4.7	6	2.5
1500-2499	888	100.0	717	80.7	103	11.6	21	2.4	30	3.4	17	1.9
2500+	12,309	100.0	10,192	82.8	1,447	11.8	342	2.8	210	1.7	118	1.0
Unknown	10	100.0	0	0.0	2	20.0	2	20.0	0	0.0	6	60.0
35+ Years	8,098	100.0	6,646	82.1	956	11.8	225	2.8	178	2.2	93	1.1
<2500	805	100.0	649	80.6	82	10.2	16	2.0	43	5.3	15	1.9
<1500	176	100.0	149	84.7	7	4.0	0	0.0	17	9.7	3	1.7
1500-2499	629	100.0	500	79.5	75	11.9	16	2.5	26	4.1	12	1.9
2500+	7,286	100.0	5,997	82.3	874	12.0	208	2.9	135	1.9	72	1.0
Unknown	7	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	6	85.7

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

**Table 12:**

## **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, 2005–2009 Averages

Mother's Marital Status/ Infant's Birth Wt. (g)	Total		First Trimester		Second Trimester		Third Trimester		No Care		Unknown	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Married	31,602	100.0	26,368	83.4	3,654	11.6	763	2.4	529	1.7	288	0.9
<2500	2,348	100.0	1,947	82.9	253	10.8	37	1.6	78	3.3	33	1.4
<1500	462	100.0	396	85.7	24	5.2	5	1.1	29	6.3	8	1.7
1500-2499	1,886	100.0	1,551	82.2	229	12.1	32	1.7	49	2.6	25	1.3
2500+	29,231	100.0	24,416	83.5	3,398	11.6	722	2.5	450	1.5	245	0.8
Unknown	23	100.0	5	21.7	3	13.0	4	17.4	1	4.3	10	43.5
Single	27,378	100.0	18,059	66.0	6,193	22.6	1,780	6.5	992	3.6	354	1.3
<2500	2,981	100.0	2,024	67.9	581	19.5	122	4.1	195	6.5	59	2.0
<1500	655	100.0	481	73.4	93	14.2	11	1.7	58	8.9	12	1.8
1500-2499	2,326	100.0	1,543	66.3	488	21.0	111	4.8	137	5.9	47	2.0
2500+	24,379	100.0	16,033	65.8	5,611	23.0	1,658	6.8	797	3.3	280	1.1
Unknown	18	100.0	2	11.1	1	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	83.3

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

**Table 13:**

## 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

	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
U.S.	7.2	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
Delaware	8.0	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
New Castle	8.3	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
Wilmington	12.1	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
Kent	7.2	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
Sussex	7.7	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

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

**Table 14:**

## 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

	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
U.S.	1.3	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
Delaware	1.6	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
New Castle	1.7	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
Wilmington	2.9	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
Kent	1.5	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
Sussex	1.4	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

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 15:**

## 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				2005–2009				2006–2010				2007–2011			
	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	6.9	8.2	N/A	N/A	7.0	8.2	N/A	N/A	7.0
Less than 20	9.9	8.5	14.1	8.0	9.9	N/A	N/A	8.0	9.8	N/A	N/A	8.0	9.7	N/A	N/A	8.0
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	7.4	N/A	N/A	6.2	7.4	N/A	N/A	6.2
30+	8.2	7.4	14.2	7.4	8.3	N/A	N/A	7.4	8.3	N/A	N/A	7.4	8.3	N/A	N/A	7.5
Delaware	9.1	7.3	14.0	7.1	9.0	7.2	13.9	7.1	8.9	7.2	13.6	7.0	8.8	7.0	13.2	7.0
Less than 20	11.3	8.6	14.8	7.6	11.1	8.3	15.0	7.5	10.5	7.6	14.4	6.9	10.4	7.6	14.4	7.0
20-24	9.5	7.4	13.6	7.0	9.4	7.3	13.4	6.6	9.3	7.4	12.9	6.9	9.0	7.2	12.3	6.8
25-29	8.1	6.6	12.7	6.7	8.0	6.6	12.7	6.4	8.0	6.5	12.8	6.1	8.1	6.4	13.0	6.1
30+	9.0	7.5	15.1	7.5	9.0	7.4	14.8	8.2	9.0	7.5	14.7	8.0	8.6	7.2	13.8	8.2
New Castle	9.6	7.6	14.6	8.0	9.5	7.4	14.5	7.9	9.4	7.3	14.3	7.8	9.1	7.0	13.8	7.8
Less than 20	12.7	9.5	16.2	9.3	12.0	8.8	15.8	8.6	11.3	8.0	14.8	8.1	11.1	7.9	14.5	8.5
20-24	10.4	7.7	14.5	7.7	10.5	7.7	14.8	7.2	10.2	7.4	14.2	7.3	9.8	7.5	13.2	7.4
25-29	8.4	6.9	12.8	7.1	8.5	7.0	12.8	7.0	8.4	6.8	13.1	6.9	8.5	6.5	13.6	6.6
30+	9.2	7.6	15.4	8.4	9.1	7.3	15.0	9.0	9.1	7.4	15.0	9.1	8.7	7.0	14.1	9.2
Wilmington	13.4	7.9	16.8	9.8	13.5	7.7	17.0	9.7	13.2	8.1	16.3	9.9	12.6	7.6	15.7	8.8
Less than 20	14.5	9.4	15.7	11.4	14.6	9.8	15.8	11.3	14.3	11.0	15.0	11.1	12.8	8.1	14.0	7.9
20-24	13.6	7.9	16.1	9.0	13.9	7.8	16.6	7.8	13.5	8.3	15.6	8.0	13.0	7.9	15.1	7.1
25-29	13.2	7.6	17.2	9.3	13.7	7.6	17.7	10.1	13.7	8.2	17.6	10.4	12.8	6.3	17.2	8.1
30+	12.7	7.7	18.7	10.3	12.2	7.2	18.0	11.0	11.8	7.3	17.1	11.5	11.9	8.1	16.4	12.7
Kent	9.0	7.6	12.6	9.1	8.8	7.3	12.5	8.4	8.6	7.3	11.9	7.3	8.5	7.2	11.7	8.2
Less than 20	11.0	9.3	12.4	7.8	11.8	9.5	13.9	8.8	10.3	8.1	13.1	7.6	10.4	8.0	13.9	6.5
20-24	9.2	7.8	12.2	10.0	8.2	7.0	11.0	7.7	8.5	7.5	10.7	7.4	8.2	6.8	11.0	8.3
25-29	7.7	6.4	11.4	9.8	7.9	6.6	11.3	9.9	7.9	6.5	10.8	7.8	7.9	6.7	10.3	9.3
30+	9.4	8.2	14.9	8.0	9.3	7.8	15.3	7.7	9.0	7.7	13.9	6.4	9.0	7.7	13.0	7.9
Sussex	7.7	6.5	13.0	5.0	7.8	6.7	12.7	5.3	7.9	6.8	13.0	5.4	7.9	6.8	12.9	5.3
Less than 20	8.4	6.3	13.1	4.5	8.7	6.6	13.5	4.8	8.9	6.7	14.5	4.3	9.0	6.7	14.9	4.3
20-24	8.0	6.6	12.3	4.9	8.1	6.9	11.6	5.3	8.2	7.3	11.2	6.2	8.0	7.0	11.3	5.5
25-29	7.2	5.9	14.3	5.1	6.9	5.6	14.2	4.3	7.0	5.6	14.1	4.1	7.1	5.7	14.3	4.4
30+	7.6	6.9	12.8	5.5	8.1	7.5	12.3	6.6	8.2	7.7	13.6	6.5	8.2	7.6	12.3	6.5

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

**Table 16:**

## 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				2005–2009				2006–2010				2007–2011			
	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	1.5	N/A	N/A	1.2	1.5	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	1.8	N/A	N/A	1.3	1.8	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	1.1	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	1.9	1.3	3.5	1.2	1.8	1.2	3.4	1.1	1.8	1.2	3.4	1.3
Less than 20	2.4	1.7	3.5	1.2	2.7	1.8	3.9	1.2	2.4	1.4	3.7	0.9	2.3	1.4	3.5	1.2
20–24	1.9	1.3	3.1	0.8	1.9	1.3	3.0	0.9	1.7	1.3	2.7	0.8	1.7	1.2	2.7	1.0
25–29	1.6	1.1	3.4	1.0	1.6	1.1	3.2	1.1	1.6	1.2	3.3	1.0	1.6	1.1	3.3	1.1
30+	1.8	1.3	4.0	1.6	1.9	1.3	4.3	1.7	1.8	1.2	4.3	1.5	1.8	1.2	4.1	1.8
New Castle	2.0	1.4	3.7	1.3	2.1	1.4	3.8	1.4	2.0	1.3	3.8	1.3	2.0	1.3	3.7	1.5
Less than 20	2.7	1.9	3.7	1.5	2.8	1.8	3.9	1.4	2.5	1.2	3.8	1.3	2.4	1.4	3.4	1.7
20–24	2.2	1.5	3.3	1.0	2.3	1.6	3.4	1.1	2.1	1.5	3.1	0.9	2.1	1.3	3.2	0.9
25–29	1.7	1.2	3.5	1.1	1.8	1.3	3.4	1.2	2.0	1.4	3.8	1.3	2.0	1.3	3.9	1.6
30+	1.9	1.3	4.2	1.9	2.0	1.3	4.4	2.0	2.0	1.3	4.3	1.8	1.9	1.3	4.2	2.0
Wilmington	2.8	1.2	3.9	1.7	3.1	1.5	4.1	1.9	3.1	1.6	4.0	2.1	2.8	1.2	3.8	1.6
Less than 20	3.0	1.6	3.4	1.9	3.2	1.2	3.9	1.5	3.2	1.4	3.8	1.7	2.4	0.9	2.8	1.2
20–24	2.7	1.7	3.2	1.5	2.8	1.7	3.3	1.6	2.4	1.3	2.9	1.7	2.4	0.6	3.1	1.3
25–29	3.3	1.3	4.9	1.7	3.2	1.5	4.5	2.1	3.5	1.6	5.0	2.5	3.1	1.0	4.6	1.2
30+	2.4	0.7	4.5	1.8	3.2	1.4	5.3	2.7	3.3	1.8	5.1	2.8	3.1	1.7	4.8	2.9
Kent	1.7	1.2	3.2	1.5	1.7	1.2	3.2	1.6	1.5	1.1	2.5	1.1	1.5	1.1	2.4	1.7
Less than 20	2.6	1.6	3.7	2.1	3.0	1.8	4.4	2.0	2.0	1.1	3.1	0.0	2.1	1.0	3.5	0.0
20–24	1.8	1.3	3.1	1.0	1.6	1.2	2.6	1.3	1.4	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.9	1.7
25–29	1.4	1.0	2.7	1.4	1.3	0.9	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.9	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.5
30+	1.7	1.2	3.5	1.9	1.9	1.3	4.1	1.7	1.7	1.1	3.6	1.4	1.8	1.3	3.6	2.8
Sussex	1.5	1.1	3.0	0.6	1.5	1.1	3.0	0.7	1.4	1.1	3.1	0.7	1.4	1.0	2.9	0.7
Less than 20	1.7	1.3	2.6	0.3	2.2	1.7	3.2	0.5	2.4	1.9	3.8	0.5	2.3	1.6	3.9	0.6
20–24	1.3	1.0	2.5	0.4	1.3	1.0	2.3	0.6	1.3	1.0	2.2	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.9	0.9
25–29	1.6	1.1	3.8	0.9	1.3	0.9	3.4	0.6	1.2	0.9	2.7	0.5	1.0	0.7	2.8	0.2
30+	1.4	1.0	3.5	0.9	1.5	1.1	3.7	1.0	1.5	1.0	4.9	1.0	1.5	1.1	4.2	1.1

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 17:**

## 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	1991- 1995	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
U.S.	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.5
White	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5
Black	16.4	15.8	15.3	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.0	14.0	13.8	13.6	13.3	13.1	12.7
Delaware	8.9	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.4	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.3	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.0
White	6.4	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.7	6.2	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.3	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.8
Black	17.0	15.8	14.7	14.4	15.8	15.9	17.1	16.7	16.7	16.1	17.1	16.1	15.7	15.3	15.6	14.2
Hispanic*	6.6	5.2	5.5	3.4	4.0	6.3	6.9	6.3	8.3	7.9	7.5	7.2	8.2	7.7	7.6	7.4
New Castle	9.0	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.9	8.5	9.1	9.2	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.0	9.0	8.8
White	6.3	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.6	6.2	6.4	6.8	7.3	7.1	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.1
Black	18.3	17.5	15.3	15.1	17.4	17.7	18.2	18.0	18.0	16.5	16.7	16.3	16.3	15.7	16.1	15.8
Wilmington	16.6	15.2	13.6	12.8	13.7	14.4	14.0	13.5	13.5	12.4	12.8	12.3	13.0	13.0	13.8	14.1
White**	10.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Black	20.4	20.5	17.8	16.8	18.0	18.7	18.0	17.9	17.6	15.9	17.0	16.3	17.3	16.3	18.0	18.0
Balance of NC Co.	7.2	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.7	7.2	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.0	7.7
White	5.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.4	6.1	6.4	6.8	7.3	7.2	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.4	6.0
Black	16.0	14.4	12.9	13.6	16.8	16.8	18.5	18.1	18.2	17.0	16.6	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.9	14.5
Kent	8.6	8.6	8.2	9.0	8.4	8.6	8.7	9.9	9.5	10.2	10.0	9.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.5
White	6.5	6.8	5.8	7.1	6.3	7.0	6.9	9.5	8.6	9.2	7.6	7.0	4.4	4.6	4.3	5.1
Black	15.5	15.2	16.6	15.9	15.7	14.3	15.2	12.7	13.4	13.9	17.0	14.9	13.6	13.2	14.0	10.2
Sussex	8.7	7.9	9.0	9.5	8.5	8.1	9.0	8.3	7.4	8.1	8.2	7.5	7.9	7.6	7.2	7.0
White	6.8	6.8	8.0	8.9	8.0	7.5	7.6	6.5	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.1	6.2	5.7	5.2	5.6
Black	13.8	10.4	11.1	10.4	9.9	10.4	14.4	15.9	15.4	16.9	19.0	16.9	15.7	16.0	15.6	12.6

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 18:**

## 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	2000–2004			2002–2006			2004–2008			2006–2010		
	Infant	Neo- natal	Post- neonatal	Infant	Neo- natal	Post- neonatal	Infant	Neo- natal	Post- neonatal	Infant	Neo- natal	Post- neonatal
U.S.	6.9	4.6	2.3	6.8	4.6	2.3	6.7	4.4	2.3	6.5	4.3	2.2
White	5.7	3.8	1.9	5.7	3.8	1.9	5.6	3.7	1.9	5.5	3.6	1.9
Black	14.0	9.3	4.8	13.8	9.1	4.7	13.3	8.7	4.6	12.7	8.3	4.4
Delaware	9.3	6.7	2.6	8.8	6.4	2.4	8.4	5.9	2.5	8.0	5.6	2.4
White	7.3	5.3	2.1	6.5	4.8	1.8	6.2	4.3	1.9	5.8	3.8	2.0
Black	16.1	11.4	4.7	16.1	11.6	4.5	15.3	10.8	4.5	14.2	10.3	3.9

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 19:**

## Infant Deaths by Causes of Death and Race of Mother

Number and Percentage of Infant Deaths by Selected Leading Causes of Death by Race of Mother  
Total Number All Birth Weights, Live Birth Cohorts, Delaware, 2006–2010 Averages

Cause of Death	All Races		White		Black		Other & Unknown	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Causes	463	100%	235	100%	213	100%	15	100%
Birth Defects	68	15%	48	20%	18	8%	2	13%
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	255	55%	107	46%	142	67%	6	40%
Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birth weight (Included in figures above)	105	23%	37	16%	67	31%	1	7%
Symptom, Signs, and Ill-defined Conditions (Includes Sudden Infant Death Syndrome)	60	13%	30	13%	27	13%	3	20%
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	14	3%	8	3%	6	3%	0	—
Unintentional Injuries	9	2%	4	2%	5	2%	0	—
Diseases of the Respiratory System	7	2%	1	<1%	1	<1%	0	—
All Other Causes	50	11%	33	14%	12	6%	4	27%

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 20:**

## 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, 2006–2010

Categories	Specific causes of death within categories	White	Black	Other	Unknown	Total
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period:	Total	107	142	5	1	255
	Newborn affected by maternal hypertensive disorders	0	1	0	0	1
	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	18	20	2	1	41
	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes	12	11	0	0	23
	Newborn affected by other complications of labor and delivery	4	1	0	0	5
	Newborn affected by noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk	1	1	0	0	2
	Slow fetal growth and fetal malnutrition	0	2	0	0	2
	Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified	37	67	1	0	105
	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	3	4	0	0	7
	Respiratory distress of newborn	6	8	0	0	14
	Congenital pneumonia	0	1	0	0	1
	Interstitial emphysema and related conditions originating in the perinatal period	1	2	1	0	4
	Pulmonary hemorrhage originating in the perinatal period	2	0	0	0	2
	Atelectasis	5	5	0	0	10
	Bacterial sepsis of newborn	3	5	0	0	8
	Neonatal hemorrhage	5	2	0	0	7
	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	2	0	0	4
	All other causes	6	8	1	0	15
Symptoms, signs, and ill defined conditions	Total	30	27	3	0	60
	Sudden infant death syndrome	24	23	3	0	50
	All other causes	6	4	0	0	10
Congenital anomalies: Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities		48	18	2	0	68
Infectious and parasitic diseases:	Total	8	6	0	0	14
	Diarrhea and gastroenteritis of infectious origin	1	0	0	0	1
	Septicemia	6	2	0	0	8
	Candidiasis	0	1	0	0	1
	All other causes	8	6	0	0	14
Accidents (unintentional injuries)		4	5	0	0	9
Diseases of the respiratory system:	Total	4	3	0	0	7
	Influenza and pneumonia	1	1	0	0	2
	All other causes	3	2	0	0	5
Homicide: Assault (homicide)		3	1	0	0	4
All other causes:	Total	31	11	2	2	46
	Malignant neoplasms	2	0	0	0	2
	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 & certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	1	0	0	1	2
	Volume depletion, disorders of fluid, electrolyte and acid-base balance	1	0	0	0	1
	Anoxic brain damage, not elsewhere classified	0	2	0	0	2
	Diseases of the circulatory system	10	2	2	0	14
	Gastritis, duodenitis, and noninfective enteritis and colitis	3	1	0	1	5
	Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without hernia	1	1	0	0	2
	Renal failure and other disorders of kidney	2	2	0	0	4
	Complications of medical and surgical care	0	1	0	0	1
	All other causes	10	2	0	0	12
Total, All Causes:		235	213	12	3	463

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 21:**

## Infant Mortality Rates by Risk Factor

Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Race and Risk Factor  
Live Birth Cohorts, Delaware, Five-year Averages

Risk Factor	2002–2006			2003–2007			2004–2008			2005–2009			2006–2010		
	All	White	Black	All	White	Black	All	White	Black	All	White	Black	All	White	Black
Birth Weight in grams															
<1500	283.6	286.0	286.3	286.1	293.0	286.0	282.2	276.9	289.5	279.3	262.0	298.9	260.3	241.2	283.9
1500–2499	12.1	10.5	13.9	13.4	12.0	15.0	13.8	13.0	15.0	15.2	13.9	17.5	15.8	17.5	13.7
2500+	2.2	1.7	3.6	2.3	1.9	3.5	1.9	1.7	2.7	1.9	1.7	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.7
Age of Mother															
<20	11.0	11.0	11.6	11.6	10.6	13.6	11.1	8.8	14.7	11.8	8.6	16.5	11.5	7.8	16.1
20–24	8.9	6.4	14.0	9.2	6.4	14.4	9.4	7.1	14.1	8.9	6.5	13.9	8.2	6.1	12.4
25–29	8.8	5.6	19.2	9.0	6.4	17.3	8.1	6.2	14.3	7.9	5.8	14.6	8.1	6.6	13.2
30+	7.2	5.9	14.3	6.9	5.4	14.0	6.2	4.6	13.7	6.8	4.8	15.3	6.6	5.0	13.6
Marital Status of Mother															
Married	6.2	5.1	13.1	5.6	4.7	11.1	5.4	4.3	11.7	5.6	4.2	13.9	5.5	4.6	11.6
Single	11.5	8.7	15.6	12.2	9.4	16.4	11.3	8.7	15.1	11.2	8.4	15.2	10.6	8.0	14.3
Education of Mother															
<12 years	9.5	8.2	13.3	11.0	9.5	15.3	10.3	8.5	15.0	10.5	8.0	17.1	9.7	6.9	16.4
H.S. diploma	11.3	7.9	18.5	10.7	7.4	17.1	9.9	7.0	15.5	9.7	7.1	14.3	10.4	8.5	13.6
1+ yrs college	5.7	4.4	11.1	5.4	4.1	10.9	5.5	4.2	11.0	5.9	4.1	13.1	5.6	4.3	11.2
Interval in Months Since Last Live Birth															
<18	13.4	9.7	20.5	13.5	8.9	21.9	10.3	6.9	16.9	11.5	---	20.6	9.9	---	15.9
18+	6.6	4.2	13.6	6.5	4.4	12.4	6.2	4.5	11.1	6.0	4.2	10.9	5.8	4.7	9.1

N/A – Data not available

\* Rate based on numerator less than 20.

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

**Table 22:**

## 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															
	1991-1995	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
<18 months	15.2	12.2	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	15.9
18+ months	6.7	5.6	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	9.1

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

**Table 23:**

## Infant Mortality Rates by Gestation

Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Gestation Weeks  
Live Birth Cohorts, Delaware, Five-year Averages

Gestation weeks	Year of Birth														
	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
<b>37+ weeks</b>															
All Races	2.3	2.4	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
White	2.2	2.3	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
Black	2.8	2.8	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
<b>&lt;37 weeks</b>															
All Races	50.3	47.1	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
White	38.1	37.2	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
Black	72.3	65.3	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
<b>&lt;32 weeks</b>															
All Races	212.4	196.5	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
White	186.3	177.7	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
Black	239.1	215.4	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

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

**Table 24:**

## Infant Mortality Rates by Prenatal Care

Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Prenatal Care Attainment  
Live Birth Cohorts, Delaware, Five-year Averages

Trimester Care Began Race	Year of Birth														
	1990-1994	1991-1995	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
<b>First Trimester</b>															
All Races	8.0	7.4	6.7	6.5	6.9	7.3	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.3	7.8	7.8	7.8
White	5.6	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.9
Black	18.0	15.0	13.5	12.3	12.6	14.2	14.6	15.2	14.8	15.0	14.2	14.5	13.9	14.0	13.7
<b>Late or no prenatal care</b>															
All Races	23.8	27.2	24.0	25.2	21.9	19.4	15.5	20.1	21.7	25.8	25.0	25.4	20.5	17.1	13.2
White	24.3	29.6	20.5	24.9	22.3	16.7	11.5	17.4	19.6	24.2	22.1	19.7	15.6	12.7	9.4
Black	24.3	26.3	28.5	25.5	21.5	21.2	19.0	23.0	25.8	30.6	31.8	38.0	31.7	27.4	22.2

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

**Table 25:**

## Infant Mortality Rates by Birth Weight

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

Birth Weight	Year of Birth														
	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
<b>2500+</b>															
All Races	2.3	2.3	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
White	2.0	2.1	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
Black	3.3	2.9	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
<b>&lt;2500</b>															
All Races	68.7	65.4	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
White	58.4	56.9	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
Black	85.3	78.9	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
<b>&lt;1500</b>															
All Races	272.9	255.2	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
White	239.3	229.8	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
Black	306.1	280.3	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

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

**Table 26:**

## Infant Mortality Rates by Payment for Delivery

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

Payment for Delivery Race	Year of Birth															
	1991- 1995	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
Medicaid																
All Races	11.7	10.1	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
White	8.5	7.3	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
Black	15.4	13.8	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
Private Insurance																
All Races	6.1	5.5	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
White	4.8	4.4	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
Black	14.1	12.6	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

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center



**Table 27:**

## Infant Mortality Rates by Single or Multiple Birth

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

Single vs. Multiple Race	Year of Birth														
	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
Single Birth															
All Races	7.0	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
White	5.0	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
Black	13.3	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
Plural															
All Races	30.0	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
White	24.5	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
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

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

**Table 28:**

## Infant Mortality Rates by Mothers' Smoking

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

Mother Smoking Status Race	Year of Birth														
	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
Mother Does Not Smoke															
All Races	7.0	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
White	5.0	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
Black	13.4	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	12.8
Mother Smokes															
All Races	10.3	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	10.9
White	8.2	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
Black	18.6	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	18.0

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 29:

## Ranking of Infant Mortality Rates by State

Ranking of Five-year Average Infant Mortality Rates  
U.S., 50 States, and District of Columbia, 2003–2007 Averages

State	All Races: Rate	Rank	White: Rate	Rank	Black: Rate	Rank
Alabama	9.2	4	7.1	2*	14.1	24*
Alaska**	6.6	27	5.1	41*	11.3	41
Arizona	6.7	26	6.4	12*	14.3	23
Arkansas	8.2	9*	6.9	5	14.1	24*
California	5.2	46*	4.9	46*	12.6	37
Colorado	6.1	34*	5.8	26*	15.3	13
Connecticut	5.9	40	5.0	44*	12.9	35
<b>Delaware</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>14*</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>12</b>
District of Columbia	12.2	1	7.1	2*	15.0	18
Florida	7.2	22*	5.7	30*	12.3	39
Georgia	8.2	9*	5.9	23*	13.2	32
Hawaii**	6.4	28*	5.4	36*	15.2	14*
Idaho**	6.4	28*	6.4	12*	14.7	19
Illinois	7.3	20*	5.8	26*	15.2	14*
Indiana	7.8	14*	6.8	6*	16.9	5*
Iowa	5.3	45	5.1	41*	12.4	38
Kansas	7.3	20*	6.5	11	17.5	3
Kentucky	6.9	25	6.3	14*	13.1	33
Louisiana	9.8	3	6.7	8*	14.6	20*
Maine**	6.0	38*	6.0	21*	10.0	46
Maryland	8.0	12	5.4	36*	13.0	34
Massachusetts	4.9	51	4.6	49	8.7	51
Michigan	7.9	13	6.0	21*	16.9	5*
Minnesota	5.0	49*	4.5	50	9.6	49
Mississippi	10.5	2	6.7	8*	15.1	17
Missouri	7.6	16*	6.3	14*	15.2	14*
Montana**	6.1	34*	5.6	32*	19.1	2
Nebraska	6.0	38*	5.4	36*	13.3	31
Nevada	6.1	34*	5.5	34*	14.4	22
New Hampshire**	5.2	46*	5.1	41*	15.8	10*
New Jersey	5.4	43*	4.4	51	11.2	42
New Mexico**	6.1	34*	5.7	30*	13.5	29*
New York	5.8	41	5.0	44*	9.9	47
North Carolina	8.5	8	6.2	19*	15.8	10*
North Dakota**	6.4	28*	5.9	23*	10.9	44
Ohio	7.8	14*	6.3	14*	16.1	8
Oklahoma	8.1	11	7.1	2*	16.2	7
Oregon	5.6	42	5.5	34*	11.0	43
Pennsylvania	7.4	19	6.2	19*	14.6	20*
Rhode Island	6.4	28*	5.9	23*	12.1	40
South Carolina	8.8	5	6.3	14*	13.8	28
South Dakota**	7.1	24	5.8	26*	14.1	24*
Tennessee	8.7	6	6.8	6*	15.9	9
Texas	6.4	28*	5.6	32*	12.7	36
Utah**	5.0	49*	4.9	46*	10.7	45
Vermont**	5.4	43*	5.3	39	13.5	29*
Virginia	7.5	18	5.8	26*	14.1	24*
Washington	5.1	48	4.9	46*	9.7	48
West Virginia	7.6	16*	7.2	1	19.8	1
Wisconsin	6.4	28*	5.2	40	17.2	4
Wyoming**	7.2	22*	6.7	8*	8.8	50
United States	6.8		5.7		13.6	

\* Indicates a tied rank \*\*Rate and rank for the Black population should be interpreted with caution since the rate is based on less than 50 infant deaths.

Note: Infant mortality rates represent the number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births. It should be noted that rankings do not have particular value for identifying population risk groups or in suggesting appropriate strategies or policy initiatives.

Infant mortality rates in this table may not match rates in the other parts of this report due to different data sources.

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

**Table 30:**

## Lead Poisoning

Percentage of Children Under Age 6 with Blood Lead Levels at or Exceeding 10 mcg/dL, Delaware

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number Tested	8,701	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
Number Identified	560	466	366	208	260	296	178	140	164	64	48	81	129	42	64
% Identified	6.4%	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%

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 lead 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 31:**

## Child Immunizations

Percentage of Children Age 19–35 Months Who Are Fully Immunized  
U.S. and Delaware

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*
U.S.	76.0	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
Delaware	75.0	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

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.

\*2012 data margin of error: U.S. ±1.4; ±6.3

Source: National Immunization Survey, 2012; Centers For Disease Control and Prevention

**Table 32:**

## Persons without Health Insurance

Percentage of Persons (0–64) Not Covered by Health Insurance  
U.S. and Delaware, Three-year Averages

	1993-1995	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
U.S.	17.0	17.2	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
Delaware	14.2	15.8	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	13.5	13.2	12.3

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

**Table 33:**

## Children without Health Insurance

Percentage of Children Not Covered by Health Insurance  
U.S. and Delaware, Three-year Averages

	1993-1995	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
U.S.	13.4	13.9	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
Delaware	10.2	12.1	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

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

**Table 34:**

## Children without Health Insurance by Age

Number of Children Not Covered by Health Insurance, Ages 0–5 and 6–18  
Delaware, Three-year Averages

	2002-2004	2003-2005	2004-2006	2005-2007	2006-2008	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013
Ages 0–5	9.9	10.4	10.8	11.6	10.4	8.4	7.2	7.3	6.8	8.3
Ages 6–18	8.7	10.0	10.5	11.5	10.3	10.3	9.7	8.9	7.8	7.5

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

**Table 35:**

## Rate of Children without Health Insurance by Age

Percentage of Children Not Covered by Health Insurance, Ages 0–5 and 6–18  
Delaware, Three-year Averages

	2002-2004	2003-2005	2004-2006	2005-2007	2006-2008	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013
Ages 0–5	5,773	6,442	7,372	7,996	7,242	6,011	5,311	5,409	4,784	5,614
Ages 6–18	12,959	14,413	14,636	16,163	14,805	15,048	14,266	13,083	11,856	11,406

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



**Table 36:**

## 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

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Children Discharged	551	491	630	585	590	715	624	580	770	601
Readmissions	69	74	77	65	85	129	103	100	114	96
Total Discharges	620	565	707	650	675	844	727	680	884	697
Discharge Rate/1,000	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.3	4.1	3.5	3.2	4.2	3.3
Readmission Rate/100	12.5	15.1	12.2	11.1	14.2	18.0	16.5	17.2	14.8	16.0

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

**Table 37:**

## Child Development Watch

Percentage of Children Aged 0–3 and Total Children Served in Early Invention System  
Delaware, Fiscal Years

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Percent of children 0–3 served	3.40	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
Number of children served	2,144	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

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

**Table 38:**

## 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, 2013

Area/ Gender	Cigarettes	Alcohol	Marijuana
Delaware	4	14	9
Male	4	13	10
Female	4	16	8
New Castle	4	14	10
Male	3	12	11
Female	5	16	9
Kent	5	16	8
Male	5	15	9
Female	4	18	7
Sussex	5	13	7
Male	6	14	7
Female	4	12	6

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

**Table 39:**

## 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, 2013

Area/ Gender	Cigarettes	Alcohol	Marijuana
Delaware	11	35	26
Male	13	37	28
Female	10	34	24
New Castle	11	36	28
Male	10	36	29
Female	10	35	27
Kent	11	31	21
Male	14	32	23
Female	8	29	18
Sussex	15	39	27
Male	19	42	32
Female	12	36	22

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

**Table 40:**

## Sexually Transmitted Diseases

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

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Delaware														
Chlamydia	1,301	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
Gonorrhea	592	594	517	335	288	283	431	320	289	271	314	220	179	292
Primary/ Secondary Syphilis	4	0	2	3	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	3	6	1
New Castle														
Chlamydia	851	660	683	623	670	749	731	678	814	900	908	915	819	924
Gonorrhea	415	357	256	144	172	182	237	193	191	158	183	122	114	201
Primary/ Secondary Syphilis	2	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0
Kent														
Chlamydia	255	326	330	330	313	311	312	281	331	380	373	395	254	339
Gonorrhea	132	159	160	115	57	53	74	45	48	48	61	43	26	46
Primary/ Secondary Syphilis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1
Sussex														
Chlamydia	195	227	231	259	231	255	327	276	247	368	328	251	221	272
Gonorrhea	45	78	101	76	59	48	120	82	50	65	70	55	39	45
Primary/ Secondary Syphilis	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0

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

**Table 41:**

## Sexually Transmitted Diseases by Age and Gender

Number of Cases of Chlamydia and Gonorrhea by Age, Delaware, 2013

		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	33	1,213	1,478	573	230	107	41	28	11	0
	Male	0	1	322	607	287	121	63	38	40	19	1
Gonorrhea	Female	0	8	199	295	148	66	31	7	10	0	0
	Male	0	0	93	217	108	121	63	27	51	20	3

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

**Table 42:**

## Sexually Transmitted Diseases by Race

Number of Cases of Chlamydia and Gonorrhea for 15–19 Year Olds by Race/Hispanic Origin\*  
Delaware

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Delaware</b>														
Chlamydia	1,301	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
Gonorrhea	592	594	517	335	288	283	431	320	289	271	314	220	179	292
All except HIV/AIDS**	2,084	1,973	1,879	1,666	1,618	1,719	1,938	1,683	1,882	2,128	2,094	1,935	1,538	1,902
<b>White</b>														
Chlamydia	387	314	343	328	343	369	376	402	408	469	417	428	366	445
Gonorrhea	60	76	76	61	51	52	84	75	55	41	51	52	47	50
All except HIV/AIDS**	487	434	452	442	435	467	516	545	547	614	548	550	439	516
<b>Black</b>														
Chlamydia	840	824	832	827	804	873	927	762	905	1,089	1,098	1,024	857	980
Gonorrhea	511	486	417	268	225	225	336	233	226	222	261	160	124	230
All except HIV/AIDS**	1,485	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
<b>Hispanic*</b>														
Chlamydia	80	56	59	78	47	86	90	80	101	106	103	121	98	100
Gonorrhea	14	27	17	9	6	15	16	12	4	7	13	12	11	7
All except HIV/AIDS**	102	87	83	57	99	106	115	101	121	129	134	142	109	113
<b>American Indian</b>														
Chlamydia	4	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Gonorrhea	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All except HIV/AIDS**	4	2	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>														
Chlamydia	11	7	5	1	2	3	8	4	3	3	2	6	5	4
Gonorrhea	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
All except HIV/AIDS**	18	13	8	2	3	4	10	6	5	3	2	6	5	4
<b>Other/Unknown</b>														
Chlamydia	59	66	63	55	63	70	59	66	70	82	87	95	66	106
Gonorrhea	14	26	22	5	11	5	10	11	6	7	2	7	8	12
All except HIV/AIDS**	90	103	95	70	88	86	84	93	103	116	117	119	77	125

\* 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 43:**

## Child Death Rates

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

	1990-1994	1991-1995	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
U.S.	29.7	29.1	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
Delaware	25.7	23.4	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

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

**Table 44:**

## Causes of Deaths of Children by Age

Leading Causes of Deaths of Children 1–19 Years Old by Age, Delaware, Five-year Averages

Age	Cause of Death	2003–2007		2004–2008		2005–2009		2006–2010		2007–2011	
		# of Deaths	Percent	# of Deaths	Percent	# of Deaths	Percent	# of Deaths	Percent	# of Deaths	Percent
<b>1–4 Years</b>	Accidents (unintentional injuries)	17	29.3	22	38.0	16	34.8	14	38.9	11	29.7
	Malignant neoplasms	7	12.1	7	12.1	4	8.7	4	11.1	3	8.1
	Diseases of the heart	4	6.9	4	6.9	3	6.5	2	5.6	2	5.4
	Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities	6	10.3	6	10.3	3	6.5	4	11.1	5	13.5
	Influenza and pneumonia	4	6.9	3	5.2	2	4.3	2	5.6	3	8.1
	Assault (homicide)	1	1.7	1	1.7	1	2.2	1	2.2	2	5.4
	All other causes	19	32.8	15	25.9	17	36.9	8	22.3	10	27.0
	Total	58	100.0	58	100.0	46	100.0	36	100.0	37	100.0
<b>5–14 Years</b>	Accidents (unintentional injuries)	18	26.1	19	27.1	25	38.5	28	41.8	30	40.5
	Malignant neoplasms	9	13.0	11	15.7	12	18.5	13	19.4	13	17.6
	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	3	4.3	2	2.9	1	1.5	0	0	1	1.4
	Assault (homicide)	5	7.2	5	7.1	3	4.6	3	4.5	2	2.7
	Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities	6	8.7	5	7.1	2	3.1	1	1.5	4	5.4
	Septicemia	1	1.4	1	1.4	2	3.1	2	3.0	1	1.4
	Diseases of the heart	3	4.3	5	7.1	3	4.6	3	4.5	3	4.1
	All other causes	24	34.7	22	31.4	17	26.1	17	25.3	20	27.0
	Total	69	100.0	70	100.0	65	100.0	67	100.0	74	100.0
<b>15–19 Yrs</b>	Accidents (unintentional injuries)	105	55.2	94	52.2	84	47.2	81	45.3	68	40.7
	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	23	12.1	19	10.6	20	11.2	24	13.4	25	15.0
	Assault (homicide)	28	14.7	33	18.3	36	20.2	35	19.6	35	21.0
	Malignant neoplasms	9	4.7	9	5.0	10	5.6	9	5.0	9	5.4
	Diseases of the heart	2	1.1	2	1.1	3	1.7	4	2.2	5	3.0
	All other causes	23	12.1	23	12.8	25	14.2	26	14.5	25	15.0
	Total	190	100.0	180	100.0	178	100.0	179	100.0	167	100.0

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

**Table 45:**

## 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

	1991-1995	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	2007-2010
U.S.	68.0	66.1	64.3	61.4	56.0	53.2	54.4	53.2	52.2	53.8	53.4	50.0	49.1	47.7	45.4	42.9	N/A
Delaware	44.9	46.1	50.6	51.7	50.0	51.6	54.4	53.1	55.7	59.1	54.7	55.6	54.1	49.6	46.8	46.8	42.3

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

**Table 46:**

## Teen Deaths from Crashes

Deaths of 15–19 Year Olds from Motor Vehicle Accidents by Year and Gender, Delaware

Sex of decedent	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Male	14	5	20	8	10	12	14	10	9	9	5	5	6	6
Female	5	4	7	5	3	8	8	6	8	4	2	5	7	5
Total	19	9	27	13	13	20	22	16	17	13	7	10	13	11

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

**Table 47:**

## Teen Deaths from Suicides

Deaths of 15–19 Year Olds from Suicide by Year and Gender, Delaware

Sex of decedent	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Male	3	2	4	6	3	2	2	7	2	2	3	6	7
Female	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	2
Total	4	2	5	6	6	2	2	8	5	2	3	6	9

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

**Table 48:**

## 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 49:**

## Crash Involvement Rate

Crash Involvement Rate per 1,000 Licensed Drivers by Age, Delaware, Fiscal Years

Age of Licensed Driver	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
16 years old	161.4	165.1	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
17 years old	141.8	157.2	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
18 years old	127.1	131.8	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
19 years old	109.0	102.1	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
All Ages	49.7	49.6	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

Source: Delaware State Police

**Table 50:**

## 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	'96	'97	'98	'99	GDL* '00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13
16 years old	2200–2259	43	46	45	48	23	15	15	10	13	16	7	15	17	10	7	12	11	14
	2300–2359	22	37	25	39	21	10	7	11	8	9	10	10	7	8	5	4	2	6
	0000–0059	22	12	17	15	15	10	6	10	2	4	6	1	4	6	7	9	4	7
	0100–0159	2	8	9	11	6	7	3	1	2	3	7	2	3	2	1	2	1	2
	0200–0259	1	1	5	2	3	1	3	1	4	2	3	1	2	4	1	1	1	2
17 years old	2200–2259	41	45	48	56	40	44	32	50	32	30	41	49	36	31	36	26	16	33
	2300–2359	24	33	30	27	29	25	24	34	29	32	27	24	24	14	22	17	14	13
	0000–0059	30	28	28	20	30	16	16	19	16	17	12	15	14	15	11	33	21	16
	0100–0159	13	11	14	8	14	9	7	16	11	4	13	10	12	10	4	11	9	8
	0200–0259	10	9	9	4	6	8	7	11	6	6	6	8	5	3	4	4	6	2
18 years old	2200–2259	47	50	39	61	56	37	46	46	42	28	46	51	31	28	26	43	27	25
	2300–2359	31	30	48	36	33	27	40	35	37	40	29	30	38	39	22	19	19	18
	0000–0059	24	26	20	24	34	29	30	19	24	13	14	28	17	28	26	39	24	19
	0100–0159	18	14	11	18	24	26	32	13	13	20	14	27	17	23	13	16	8	15
	0200–0259	15	11	18	14	13	18	14	18	14	11	11	10	13	17	4	6	8	7
19 years old	2200–2259	27	42	42	33	38	47	30	33	46	23	31	40	37	43	35	33	33	37
	2300–2359	31	31	28	21	34	35	31	33	26	28	25	34	27	32	29	30	33	20
	0000–0059	19	36	31	25	31	23	22	21	31	23	16	16	15	18	24	31	26	25
	0100–0159	17	20	15	15	18	25	28	14	20	13	23	15	20	21	17	16	18	15
	0200–0259	10	15	9	10	12	12	17	14	19	17	11	10	10	9	16	9	12	13

\* GDL – Graduated Driver's License implemented July 1, 1999

Source: Delaware State Police

**Table 51:**

## Traffic Arrests of Teens Involved in Crashes

Number of Arrests for Teens Involved in Crashes by Violation, Delaware

Title 21 Violation Description	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005*	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
2118 No insurance	80	65	51	44	33	30	269	393	498	452	309	335	369	326
4107 Disobey traffic control device	125	72	28	29	16	19	14	20	31	20	10	19	14	13
4122 Unsafe lane change	115	81	85	104	63	78	95	113	109	96	73	81	103	101
4123 Following too closely	310	281	329	302	277	262	276	316	300	280	230	219	260	273
4132 Unsafe left turn	175	147	145	138	124	110	115	128	127	126	196	76	98	87
4133 Entering roadway unsafely	73	54	66	62	58	47	58	43	59	52	43	42	17	19
4164a&b Stop sign violations	187	175	167	193	165	149	155	123	112	81	62	92	93	82
4168 Unsafe speed	190	223	231	197	199	198	181	215	225	160	109	115	107	116
4176a Careless driving	377	379	365	410	410	291	362	315	340	254	166	224	254	223
4176b Inattentive driving	842	758	779	761	684	677	745	761	731	566	362	483	495	499
4177 Driving under the influence	85	90	99	120	84	83	98	92	111	81	51	38	37	26
Other traffic arrests	380	363	438	412	451	335	802	1,088	1,473	1,631	838	645	728	639
Total Traffic Arrests	2,939	2,688	2,783	2,772	2,564	2,279	3,170	3,607	4,116	3,799	2,446	2,369	2,575	2,404

\* 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 52:**

## Drivers in Fatal Crashes

Drivers (Licensed in Delaware) Involved in Fatal Crashes by Age, Delaware, Fiscal Years

Age of Licensed Driver	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
16 years old	2	3	9	3	3	2	3	4	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
17 years old	4	6	5	3	4	6	3	9	3	7	2	4	6	4	4	0	3
18 years old	6	4	4	4	5	5	8	6	8	5	4	2	4	5	4	1	5
19 years old	2	3	5	7	4	2	4	3	6	7	4	3	3	5	7	5	2
All Ages	129	130	140	108	138	139	156	156	158	142	139	111	110	114	112	102	

Source: Delaware State Police



**Table 53:**

## Available Child Care

### Number of Licensed Child Care Slots, Delaware

	2003	2004	2005*	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Child Care Centers	29,313	34,945	37,878	40,440	41,101	42,819	42,732	43,204	43,158	44,090	44,681
Family Child Care Homes	12,672	12,459	11,406	10,844	10,308	9,929	9,418	8,501	7,905	7,300	6,684
Large Family Child Care Homes	672	692	777	819	891	942	987	1,023	938	974	940
Totals	42,657	48,096	50,061	52,103	52,300	53,690	53,137	52,728	52,001	52,364	52,305

\* 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 54:**

## Licensed Child Care Facilities

### Number of Facilities and Capacity, Delaware and Counties, December 31, 2013

	Delaware		New Castle Co.		Kent Co.		Sussex Co.	
	Facilities	Capacity	Facilities	Capacity	Facilities	Capacity	Facilities	Capacity
Licensed Child Placing Agency	20	0	14	0	4	0	2	0
Licensed Day Care Center	454	44,495	288	30,604	89	8,193	77	5,698
Licensed Family Child Care	778	6,623	452	3,846	144	1,223	182	1,554
Licensed Large Family Child Care	74	892	46	554	7	84	21	254
Licensed Residential Child Care Facilities	27	393	18	259	4	79	5	55

Source: The Delaware Institute for Excellence in Early Childhood

Table 55:

## Child Care by Zip Code

Number of Licensed Child Care Sites and Slots, Delaware, 2013

County	Zip Code	Centers	Sum of Capacity	County	Zip Code	Centers	Sum of Capacity
New Castle	19701	67	2,840	Kent	19943	19	709
New Castle	19702	65	2,588	Kent	19946	7	76
New Castle	19703	22	783	Kent	19950	1	9
New Castle	19706	1	9	Kent	19952	11	481
New Castle	19707	15	1,751	Kent	19953	7	221
New Castle	19709	49	2,150	Kent	19955	1	9
New Castle	19711	46	2,965	Kent	19962	13	189
New Castle	19713	54	2,057	Kent	19963	11	714
New Castle	19716	1	102	Kent	19977	29	1,296
New Castle	19718	1	84	Kent	19979	2	15
New Castle	19720	117	2,645	Sussex	19930	1	9
New Castle	19730	2	190	Sussex	19933	25	285
New Castle	19734	18	484	Sussex	19939	6	276
New Castle	19801	47	2,642	Sussex	19940	6	262
New Castle	19802	84	2,583	Sussex	19941	4	155
New Castle	19803	28	2,195	Sussex	19945	8	232
New Castle	19804	21	896	Sussex	19947	35	715
New Castle	19805	74	3,739	Sussex	19950	11	195
New Castle	19806	6	315	Sussex	19951	3	27
New Castle	19807	3	215	Sussex	19956	24	552
New Castle	19808	39	2,232	Sussex	19958	12	855
New Castle	19809	12	540	Sussex	19960	10	163
New Castle	19810	23	1,367	Sussex	19963	14	303
New Castle	19977	5	39	Sussex	19966	25	579
Kent	19901	47	2,071	Sussex	19968	12	342
Kent	19904	61	2,234	Sussex	19970	6	146
Kent	19931	1	9	Sussex	19971	9	583
Kent	19934	20	1,153	Sussex	19973	65	1,609
Kent	19938	8	129	Sussex	19975	6	291

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

**Table 56:**

## Delaware's Stars for Early Success

Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS), Delaware and Counties, January 2014

Star Level:	Not Participating	Starting with Stars (Level 1)	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Total
<b>Delaware</b>							
Early Care Education		14	93	36	80	35	258
Family Child Care		49	68	22	18	1	158
Large Family Child Care		5	5	2	4	2	18
School Age Only		1	14	6	27	10	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>492</b>
<b>New Castle County</b>							
Early Care Education		8	49	21	53	29	160
Family Child Care		31	46	16	14	0	107
Large Family Child Care		3	3	2	4	1	13
School Age Only		1	8	6	25	4	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>324</b>
<b>Kent County</b>							
Early Care Education		0	25	12	12	4	51
Family Child Care		8	13	3	3	0	28
Large Family Child Care		0	1	0	0	0	1
School Age Only		0	1	1	1	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Sussex County</b>							
Early Care Education		6	19	5	15	2	47
Family Child Care		10	9	2	1	1	23
Large Family Child Care		2	1	0	0	1	4
School Age Only		0	5	0	1	5	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>85</b>

Source: The Delaware Institute for Excellence in Early Childhood

**Table 57:**

## Child Care Costs

Weekly Cost in Dollars to Families for Child Care by Child's Age  
Delaware, Wilmington, and Counties, 2013

Age	Delaware			New Castle County			Wilmington			Kent County			Sussex County		
	Min.	Aver.	High	Min.	Aver.	High	Min.	Aver.	High	Min.	Aver.	High	Min.	Aver.	High
0–12 months	70	183	296	80	187	295	80	179	278	104	166	228	70	135	200
12–23 months	70	133	196	80	187	295	75	162	250	75	137	200	70	135	200
2 years	65	167	269	70	169	269	70	163	256	65	125	185	65	132	200
3 years	65	160	256	70	163	256	70	163	256	65	123	182	65	132	200
4 years	65	160	256	65	160	256	65	160	256	65	123	182	65	132	200
5 / Kindergarten	30	140	250	45	147	250	50	133	215	30	107	185	50	110	170
School-age	35	142	250	40	145	250	43	121	200	30	104	179	40	105	170

Source: Children & Families First

**Table 58:**

## Subsidized Child Care

Number of Children in State Subsidized Child Care  
Projected Monthly Averages, Delaware, Fiscal Years

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Delaware Totals	10,200	11,640	12,613	13,010	13,334	13,813	14,021	14,696	14,913	13,937	13,796	13,744	14,036	13,489
Welfare Reform*	3,743	3,200	2,351	2,135	2,213	2,361	2,449	703	317	3,048	2,914	3,352	3,352	2,828
Income Eligible**	6,457	8,440	10,262	10,875	11,121	11,452	11,572	14,061	14,635	10,967	10,842	10,392	10,997	10,665

\* 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 59:**

## 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) reimbursement 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 60:**

## School Age Programs

Number of Before- or After-School Programs and Total Programs  
Delaware and Counties, 2012

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	452	292	287	187	88	57	77	48
Family Child Care	852	755	499	448	150	127	203	177
School Age Only*	143		94		30		19	

\* Includes Family Child Care that are School Age only programs.

Source: Children & Families First

Table 61:

## Site-Based Public School Age Programs

Number and Percent of School Age Child Care Located at Schools,  
Delaware and Counties, School Years

	School Year	Delaware			New Castle County			Kent/Sussex County		
		Total	School Age	%	Total	School Age	%	Total	School Age	%
Elementary Schools	2003/04	89	73	82%	49	44	90%	40	29	73%
	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%
Middle Schools	2003/04	40	10	25%	23	4	17%	17	6	35%
	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%
	2011/12	39	4	10%	19	3	16%	20	1	5%

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

Table 62:

## Head Start

Four-year-old Children Served in Head Start/Early Childhood Assistance  
Delaware, School Years

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Head Start Funded Enrollment	1,703	1,702	1,886	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115
Number of Children Served	2,076	2,004	2,213	1,243	1,265	1,265	1,269

**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 63:**

## Free and Reduced-Price Lunches

Average Number of Free and Reduced-Price Lunches Served Daily and Percentage of Total Enrollment  
Delaware and Counties, School Years

	01/02 #/%	02/03 #/%	03/04 #/%	04/05 #/%	05/06 #/%	06/07 #/%	07/08 #/%	08/09 #/%	09/10 #/%	10/11 #/%	11/12 #/%	12/13 #/%
Delaware												
Enrollment	115,550	116,429	117,763	119,044	120,910	122,225	124,010	125,430	126,801	129,395	130,610	131,514
Free	31,731	33,481	32,607	35,110	36,533	37,768	40,501	44,245	50,876	55,469	57,013	61,595
Reduced	7,442	7,745	7,177	7,265	6,525	7,384	7,662	8,702	8,671	7,700	7,290	6,618
% Free/Reduced	33.9%	35.4%	33.8%	35.6%	35.6%	36.9%	38.8%	42.2%	47.0%	48.8%	49.2%	51.9%
New Castle												
Enrollment	65,652	65,468	65,679	66,037	66,771	66,125	65,835	66,628	66,679	67,768	67,799	68,002
Free	17,896	19,193	17,546	19,192	19,953	20,081	21,333	22,424	26,296	28,482	29,127	30,557
Reduced	3,927	4,242	3,503	3,650	3,193	3,791	3,874	4,517	4,630	3,817	3,720	3,478
% Free/Reduced	33.2%	35.8%	32.0%	34.6%	34.7%	36.1%	38.3%	40.4%	46.4%	47.7%	48.4%	50.0%
Kent												
Enrollment	24,598	24,324	24,165	24,730	25,677	26,381	26,924	27,247	27,608	28,226	28,264	28,460
Free	6,223	6,494	6,678	7,036	7,349	7,626	8,496	9,760	10,897	11,933	11,954	13,588
Reduced	1,691	1,674	1,661	1,589	1,508	1,571	1,697	1,858	1,753	1,533	1,497	1,384
% Free/Reduced	52.6%	32.0%	32.2%	33.6%	34.5%	34.9%	34.5%	34.9%	37.9%	42.6%	45.8%	47.7%
Sussex												
Enrollment	21,071	21,580	21,665	21,739	21,897	22,148	22,744	22,929	23,341	23,876	24,225	24,614
Free	6,627	7,043	7,225	7,536	7,546	7,988	8,599	9,809	10,876	12,190	12,658	13,810
Reduced	1,581	1,671	1,697	1,694	1,491	1,648	1,544	1,691	1,630	1,610	1,297	1,227
% Free/Reduced	39.0%	40.4%	41.2%	42.5%	41.3%	43.5%	44.6%	50.2%	53.6%	57.8%	57.6%	61.1%
Charter												
Enrollment	4,229	5,057	6,254	6,538	6,565	7,571	8,507	8,626	9,173	9,525	10,322	10,438
Free	985	751	1,158	1,346	1,685	2,073	2,073	2,252	2,807	2,864	3,274	3,640
Reduced	243	158	316	332	333	374	547	636	658	740	776	529
% Free/Reduced	29.0%	18.0%	23.6%	25.7%	30.7%	32.3%	30.8%	33.5%	37.8%	37.8%	39.2%	39.9%

Source: Delaware Department of Education

**Table 64:**

## 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 2012/13

Grade Level	Regular Education		Special Education		Limited English Proficient		Free and Reduced Lunch		Total Students Number
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Pre-K	4	0%	1,741	100%	12	1%	837	48%	1,745
K	9,350	92%	821	8%	1,560	15%	5,804	57%	10,171
1	9,729	92%	861	8%	1,471	14%	6,062	57%	10,590
2	9,219	91%	967	9%	1,301	13%	5,841	57%	10,186
3	8,932	89%	1,117	11%	866	9%	5,662	56%	10,049
4	8,798	86%	1,384	14%	567	6%	5,583	55%	10,182
5	8,537	85%	1,477	15%	425	4%	5,417	54%	10,014
6	8,397	84%	1,607	16%	298	3%	5,387	54%	10,004
7	8,593	85%	1,499	15%	263	3%	5,369	53%	10,092
8	8,409	85%	1,459	15%	277	3%	5,017	51%	9,868
9	9,473	84%	1,744	16%	369	3%	5,703	51%	11,217
10	8,538	87%	1,246	13%	247	3%	4,414	45%	9,784
11	7,948	88%	1,090	12%	161	2%	3,772	42%	9,038
12	7,305	85%	1,269	15%	132	2%	3,345	39%	8,574
Total	113,232	86%	18,282	14%	7,949	6%	68,213	52%	131,514

Source: Delaware Department of Education

**Table 65:**

## English Language Learners

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

	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
Number Served**	3,516	4,220	4,651	5,710	6,738	6,881	7,184	7,685	6,955	6,921	7,949
Total Enrollment	116,460	117,723	119,882	121,555	122,563	124,578	125,430	126,801	129,395	130,610	131,514
% Total Enrollment	3.0%	3.6%	3.9%	4.7%	5.5%	5.5%	5.7%	6.1%	5.4%	5.3%	6.0%

\* 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 66:**

## Delaware Student Testing Program (DSTP) and Delaware Comprehensive Assessment System (DCAS)

Percentage Meeting the Standard in Reading and Math on DSTP 1998–2010, and on DCAS 2011–2013  
Delaware by Race/Hispanic Origin\*

		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Reading</b>	All 3rd Graders	61.5	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
	Black	42.5	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
	Hispanic	39.5	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
	White	71.6	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
<b>Math</b>	All 3rd Graders	54.8	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
	Black	31.9	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
	Hispanic	36.8	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
	White	66.4	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
<b>Reading</b>	All 5th Graders	59.0	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
	Black	37.2	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
	Hispanic	36.7	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
	White	70.8	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
<b>Math</b>	All 5th Graders	52.3	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
	Black	28.6	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
	Hispanic	32.6	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
	White	64.3	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
<b>Reading</b>	All 8th Graders	60.8	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
	Black	39.7	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
	Hispanic	39.9	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
	White	70.8	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
<b>Math</b>	All 8th Graders	36.1	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
	Black	14.7	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
	Hispanic	18.9	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
	White	45.7	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
<b>Reading</b>	All 10th Graders	58.6	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
	Black	36.8	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
	Hispanic	37.4	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
	White	67.2	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
<b>Math</b>	All 10th Graders	36.1	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
	Black	14.7	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
	Hispanic	18.9	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
	White	45.7	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

\* 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

**Table 67:**

## DSTP and DCAS by Family Income

Percentage Meeting the Standard in Reading and Math on DSTP 1998–2010, and on DCAS 2011–2013  
Delaware by Race/Hispanic Origin\*

		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>3rd Graders</b>																	
<b>Reading</b>	Low Income	43.5	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
	Not Low	74.2	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
<b>Math</b>	Low Income	35.8	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
	Not Low	68.1	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
<b>Writing</b>	Low Income	41.9	33.9	25.9	21.5	32.8	27.4	39.7	59.4	49.4	56.2	33.2	*	*	*	*	*
	Not Low	64.7	56.9	42.7	39.7	53.7	47.9	60.9	76.0	69.5	75.5	55.4	*	*	*	*	*
<b>5th Graders</b>																	
<b>Reading</b>	Low Income	39.7	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
	Not Low	72.9	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
<b>Math</b>	Low Income	32.5	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
	Not Low	66.5	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
<b>Writing</b>	Low Income	31.0	37.5	22.8	36.5	34.6	46.1	47.3	43.5	40.0	49.3	50.7	49.5	*	*	*	*
	Not Low	56.0	58.6	41.7	58.6	57.9	69.7	68.8	64.8	58.8	70.4	71.1	69.2	*	*	*	*
<b>8th Graders</b>																	
<b>Reading</b>	Low Income	41.1	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
	Not Low	71.2	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
<b>Math</b>	Low Income	17.2	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
	Not Low	46.0	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
<b>Writing</b>	Low Income	39.7	33.7	34.0	53.0	56.9	64.9	70.9	65.9	69.6	69.0	74.0	67.6	*	*	*	*
	Not Low	62.4	56.3	57.3	73.7	78.8	85.4	87.1	81.3	84.0	83.9	86.3	84.8	*	*	*	*
<b>10th Graders</b>																	
<b>Reading</b>	Low Income	37.2	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
	Not Low	64.7	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
<b>Math</b>	Low Income	13.2	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
	Not Low	36.2	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
<b>Writing</b>	Low Income	23.7	20.2	30.9	38.9	32.5	56.6	66.1	64.4	62.3	51.9	68.7	73.9	*	*	*	*
	Not Low	40.4	40.8	52.4	62.0	53.8	78.0	85.3	83.6	80.7	71.0	85.9	88.5	*	*	*	*

\* Writing was not assessed.

\* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. All includes Native American and Asian

Note: Beginning in the 2010-11 school year Delaware began using a new assessment called Delaware Comprehensive Assessment System (DCAS) that replaced the previous paper-and-pencil exam, the Delaware Student Testing Program (DSTP). DCAS is a computer adaptive test (CAT) that allows for greater flexibility in testing and provides teachers immediate feedback so they can focus the instruction in the child's classes to meet his or her needs. In September 2010, the State Board of Education adopted a new scoring system that "raises the bar" for what is considered proficient on the exam. Therefore, the percent proficient on DCAS is not directly comparable to percent proficient on DSTP.

Source: Delaware Department of Education

**Table 68:**

## 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

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
AP Test Takers, Delaware (#)	1,173	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
AP Tests Taken, Delaware (#)	1,919	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
AP Tests Passed, Delaware (%)	56.2	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
AP Tests Passed, U.S. (%)	62.1	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

Sources: College Board, Delaware Department of Education

**Table 69:**

## College Enrollment

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

	2000	2005	2009	2010	% Change: 1-Year	3-Year	5-Year
Delaware Public Two-Year	12,019	13,978	15,681	15,474	-1.3%	10.7%	28.7%
Delaware Public Four-Year	22,175	24,704	24,747	24,934	0.8%	0.9%	12.4%
Delaware Total	34,194	38,682	40,428	40,408	0.0%	4.5%	18.2%

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 70:**

## College Costs

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

	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	% Change: 1-Year	3-Year	5-Year
Delaware Public Two-Year	2,310	2,422	2,631	2,763	2,889	3,086	6.8%	17.3%	33.6%
New Jersey Public Two-Year	3,188	3,387	3,550	3,794	3,922	4,111	4.8%	15.8%	29.0%
Pennsylvania Public Two-Year	3,110	3,234	3,345	3,448	3,470	3,663	5.6%	9.5%	17.8%
Maryland Public Two-Year	3,122	3,252	3,329	3,394	3,567	3,700	3.7%	11.1%	18.5%
Delaware Public Four-Year	7,403	7,808	8,291	9,012	9,623	10,496	9.1%	26.6%	41.8%
New Jersey Public Four-Year	9,331	9,974	10,748	11,133	11,649	12,041	3.4%	12.0%	29.0%
Pennsylvania Public Four-Year	9,051	9,792	10,353	10,764	11,331	12,079	6.6%	16.7%	33.5%
Maryland Public Four-Year	7,216	7,314	7,392	7,476	7,737	7,993	3.3%	8.1%	10.8%

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 71:**

## Dropout Rate by Race/Ethnicity

Dropout Rate per 100 Public School Students by Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9–12  
Delaware, School Years

Race/ Ethnicity	93/ 94	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
Black	6.8	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
Hispanic	6.7	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
White	3.8	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
All	4.6	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

Source: Delaware Department of Education

**Table 72:**

## 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

	2006/07 Annual % % of All Dropouts		2007/08 Annual % % of All Dropouts		2008/09 Annual % % of All Dropouts		2009/10 Annual % % of All Dropouts		2010/11 Annual % % of All Dropouts		2011/12 Annual % % of All Dropouts		2012/13 Annual % % of All Dropouts	
Total	5.4	100.0	5.8	100.0	5.1	100.0	3.9	100.0	3.7	100.0	3.9	100.0	2.9	100.0
Gender														
Male	6.3	59.7	6.7	59.2	6.2	61.2	4.4	57.6	4.3	59.1	4.6	59.3	3.4	60.5
Female	4.5	40.3	4.9	40.8	4.1	38.8	3.3	42.4	3.1	40.9	3.2	40.7	2.3	39.5
Race/Ethnicity														
American Indian	5.2	0.3	6.5	0.4	5.4	0.4	9.6	0.9	4.4	0.5	3.9	0.4	3.2	0.5
African American	7.1	41.0	7.5	41.4	6.9	43.7	4.9	41.6	5.1	45.4	5.2	43.2	4.0	44.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.2	1.2	2.6	1.3	2.3	1.4	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.4	3.2	2.8	1.4	1.6
Hispanic	8.4	11.0	8.0	10.5	6.6	10.3	4.8	10.6	4.4	11.4	5.2	13.4	3.4	12.7
White	4.4	46.5	4.7	46.4	4.1	44.3	3.1	44.1	2.8	40.4	2.9	40.3	2.2	40.4
Age														
Less than 15	0.6	2.5	0.5	1.7	0.6	2.7	0.5	2.6	0.3	1.7	0.4	2.4	0.1	0.9
Age 15	1.3	5.0	1.1	5.0	0.7	3.9	1.4	9.1	1.2	8.0	1.8	11.0	1.2	9.9
Age 16	5.4	27.1	5.0	24.5	4.4	23.8	3.7	24.4	3.8	25.7	4.0	25.1	2.6	22.4
17+	14.3	65.4	14.0	68.8	11.5	69.6	8.5	63.9	8.0	64.5	8.1	61.5	6.5	66.7

Source: Delaware Department of Education



**Table 73:**

## 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
2003/04	Delaware	10,201	1,920	22,660	34,781	748	230	1,127	2,105
	New Castle	6,585	1,357	12,510	20,452	487	171	597	1,255
	Kent	2,049	267	5,265	7,581	147	27	261	435
	Sussex	1,567	296	4,885	6,748	114	32	269	415
2004/05	Delaware	10,627	2,124	22,731	35,482	703	222	956	1,881
	New Castle	7,016	1,507	12,516	21,039	458	163	443	1,064
	Kent	2,082	291	5,274	7,647	132	25	249	406
	Sussex	1,529	326	4,941	6,796	113	34	264	411
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

Source: Delaware Department of Education

**Table 74:**

## 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	Annual Dropout Rate				Percentage of All Dropouts			
		Black	Hispanic	White/Other	All	Black	Hispanic	White/Other	All
2003/04	Delaware	7.3	12.0	5.0	6.1	35.5	10.9	53.5	100.0
	New Castle	7.4	12.6	4.8	6.1	23.1	8.1	28.4	59.6
	Kent	7.2	10.1	5.0	5.7	7.0	1.3	12.4	20.7
	Sussex	7.3	10.8	5.5	6.1	5.4	1.5	12.8	19.7
2004/05	Delaware	6.6	10.5	4.2	5.3	37.4	11.8	50.8	100.0
	New Castle	6.5	10.8	3.5	5.1	24.3	8.7	23.6	56.6
	Kent	6.3	8.6	4.7	5.3	7.0	1.3	13.2	21.6
	Sussex	7.4	10.4	5.3	6.0	6.0	1.8	14.0	21.9
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

Source: Delaware Department of Education

**Table 75:**

## 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
2002/03	Delaware	9,874	1,720	22,618	34,212	787	168	907	1,862
	Male	4,869	879	11,632	17,380	468	116	533	1,117
	Female	5,005	841	10,986	16,832	319	52	374	745
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	437

Source: Delaware Department of Education

**Table 76:**

## 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
2002/03	Delaware	8.0	9.8	4.0	5.4	42.3	9.0	48.7	100.0
	Male	9.6	13.2	4.6	6.4	25.1	6.2	28.6	60.0
	Female	6.4	6.2	3.4	4.4	17.1	2.8	20.1	40.0
2003/04	Delaware	7.3	12.0	5.0	6.1	35.5	10.9	53.5	100.0
	Male	9.2	13.2	5.4	6.9	22.1	6.1	29.7	58.0
	Female	5.5	10.7	4.6	5.2	13.4	4.8	23.8	42.0
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

Source: Delaware Department of Education



**Table 77:**

## 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, 2008–2012

Census Tract	Estimate	Percent	Census Tract	Estimate	Percent	Census Tract	Estimate	Percent
New Castle County			112.02	2,966	7%	136.14	2,085	11%
2	3,830	13%	112.03	3,453	7%	136.15	2,770	13%
3	2,199	13%	112.04	2,421	7%	137	2,565	22%
4	2,300	15%	112.05	1,427	3%	138	3,774	13%
5	2,147	21%	112.06	2,998	3%	139.01	2,003	12%
6.01	2,005	17%	113	1,766	5%	139.03	3,266	8%
6.02	1,852	28%	114	2,600	2%	139.04	4,941	4%
9	1,102	22%	115	2,068	2%	140	3,587	9%
11	2,779	12%	116	2,380	3%	141	2,965	6%
12	1,193	9%	117	3,099	3%	142	1,172	7%
13	2,852	3%	118	2,998	0%	143	3,159	1%
14	1,629	13%	119	2,401	5%	144.02	2,075	3%
15	1,817	18%	120	3,145	17%	144.03	2,473	7%
16	1,630	18%	121	1,936	17%	144.04	2,760	2%
19.02	1,326	21%	122	3,104	22%	145.01	506	20%
21	1,364	31%	123	1,833	23%	145.02	560	11%
22	1,576	38%	124	2,832	23%	147.02	1,346	12%
23	1,785	22%	125	3,603	14%	147.03	3,532	16%
24	3,435	10%	126	1,755	10%	147.05	3,558	14%
25	2,351	31%	127	3,108	17%	147.06	1,701	14%
26	2,066	24%	129	2,907	25%	148.03	2,821	5%
27	1,328	19%	130	1,238	8%	148.05	6,825	4%
28	1,315	9%	131	1,433	17%	148.07	5,286	4%
29	1,856	30%	132	1,852	17%	148.08	3,948	13%
30.02	1,391	33%	133	1,380	15%	148.09	5,102	6%
101.01	2,703	12%	134	1,776	6%	148.10	4,812	6%
101.04	2,288	10%	135.01	4,912	4%	149.03	4,729	19%
102	1,339	12%	135.03	4,742	3%	149.04	3,501	5%
103	1,949	9%	135.05	2,213	0%	149.06	3,232	6%
104	3,267	7%	135.06	3,209	1%	149.07	2,944	9%
105.02	4,024	8%	136.04	2,679	2%	149.08	1,555	7%
107.02	3,560	8%	136.07	4,311	6%	149.09	3,876	13%
108	3,656	6%	136.08	1,324	9%	150	3,543	16%
109	1,985	1%	136.10	3,658	4%	151	2,476	14%
110	2,214	3%	136.11	3,987	6%	152	4,165	32%
111	1,996	4%	136.12	4,367	6%	154	1,905	18%
112.01	1,667	1%	136.13	3,855	1%	155.02	1,741	28%

Source: American Community Survey

**Table 77, 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, 2008–2012**

Census Tract	Estimate	Percent	Census Tract	Estimate	Percent	Census Tract	Estimate	Percent
156	1,539	25%	417.02	3,121	7%	507.03	1,647	15%
158.02	1,424	29%	418.01	6,246	18%	507.04	3,195	8%
159	2,408	16%	418.02	2,888	21%	507.05	3,877	16%
160	2,024	18%	419	3,629	26%	507.06	1,567	17%
161	1,520	13%	420	2,153	20%	508.01	2,168	12%
162	1,864	21%	421	2,724	17%	508.02	3,149	8%
163.01	3,548	15%	422.01	5,459	12%	508.03	4,961	5%
163.02	4,708	9%	422.02	6,111	8%	509.01	1,704	10%
163.05	5,014	11%	425	2,421	28%	509.02	3,269	8%
164.01	3,960	5%	428	4,914	14%	510.03	3,204	7%
164.04	2,022	21%	429	3,432	16%	510.04	3,229	8%
166.01	7,180	8%	430	3,140	19%	510.05	3,515	10%
166.02	4,242	6%	431	1,773	18%	510.06	2,320	10%
166.04	6,740	6%	432.02	2,542	23%	510.07	3,582	5%
166.08	2,749	5%	433	2,706	16%	511.01	496	1%
168.01	3,364	10%	434	3,103	16%	511.02	1,003	1%
168.04	4,155	5%				511.03	783	3%
169.01	1,418	14%	Sussex County			512.01	1,552	2%
169.04	3,410	35%	501.01	2,410	18%	512.02	525	1%
			501.03	3,290	6%	512.03	526	2%
Kent County			501.04	2,873	7%	512.04	534	0%
401	4,608	17%	501.05	3,865	23%	512.05	488	3%
402.01	3,176	15%	502	2,109	31%	513.01	4,381	6%
402.02	8,514	9%	503.01	4,587	19%	513.02	2,838	14%
402.03	3,203	17%	503.02	3,040	15%	513.03	3,997	4%
405.01	3,143	11%	504.01	2,355	16%	513.05	2,140	10%
405.02	1,492	14%	504.03	2,112	23%	513.06	2,070	9%
407	3,078	10%	504.05	2,493	14%	514	2,722	28%
409	1,350	17%	504.06	2,818	17%	515	3,809	20%
410	4,015	19%	504.07	3,063	12%	517.01	2,775	19%
411	1,390	3%	504.08	3,055	22%	517.02	3,810	14%
412	2,837	19%	505.01	2,533	16%	518.01	3,006	14%
413	1,240	16%	505.03	3,162	33%	518.02	2,431	23%
414	2,003	20%	505.04	4,242	27%	519	2,928	22%
415	2,655	13%	506.01	3,462	14%			
416	1,502	11%	506.02	4,134	14%			
417.01	3,906	8%	507.01	2,993	23%			

Source: American Community Survey

Table 78:

## 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, 2008–2012

Census Tract	%	Census Tract	%	Census Tract	%	Census Tract	%	Census Tract	%
<b>New Castle County</b>				<b>Kent County</b>					
2	12.2	115	0.4	144.04	0.8	401	11.4	504.06	8.9
3	11.9	116	1.1	145.01	10.7	402.01	12.3	504.07	9.2
4	9.9	117	1.9	145.02	3.2	402.02	5.9	504.08	16
5	19	118	0.3	147.02	9.8	402.03	11.9	505.01	10
6.01	13.2	119	2	147.03	11.6	405.01	9	505.03	6.6
6.02	21.9	120	13.4	147.05	11.7	405.02	11.5	505.04	12.8
9	14.3	121	6.4	147.06	9.8	407	9.4	506.01	9.8
11	6.1	122	11.6	148.03	3	409	7.9	506.02	6.5
12	4	123	13.1	148.05	3.3	410	13.6	507.01	15.7
13	1.8	124	12.1	148.07	3.6	411	1.4	507.03	12
14	6.3	125	8	148.08	10.2	412	8.2	507.04	6.4
15	11.3	126	7.6	148.09	4.9	413	12.7	507.05	12.7
16	12.6	127	11.6	148.10	4	414	11.5	507.06	13.5
19.02	15.5	129	14.9	149.03	10.3	415	8.7	508.01	9.4
21	15.2	130	6.6	149.04	4.4	416	8.1	508.02	5.2
22	19.3	131	10.7	149.06	3.5	417.01	6.1	508.03	2.6
23	12.9	132	10.3	149.07	6.5	417.02	5.5	509.01	9.2
24	3.2	133	13	149.08	5.7	418.01	12.2	509.02	4.4
25	16.2	134	4.2	149.09	9.6	418.02	9.5	510.03	5.6
26	10.9	135.01	2.5	150	12.4	419	14.4	510.04	6.8
27	12.3	135.03	0.9	151	11	420	14	510.05	8.4
28	6.9	135.05	0	152	19.5	421	14.5	510.06	8.9
29	19.8	135.06	1.1	154	15.2	422.01	8.9	510.07	4.5
30.02	28.7	136.04	1.2	155.02	24.3	422.02	6.6	511.01	0
101.01	10.5	136.07	3.6	156	17.2	425	10.1	511.02	0.4
101.04	7.1	136.08	6	158.02	18.1	428	12.4	511.03	2
102	10.4	136.10	3.2	159	9.4	429	10.9	512.01	2.3
103	7.2	136.11	5.2	160	12.8	430	11.2	512.02	0.6
104	4.6	136.12	3.8	161	8.2	431	13.4	512.03	1.9
105.02	5.6	136.13	0.8	162	10.3	432.02	20.5	512.04	0.4
107.02	6.8	136.14	3.8	163.01	11.5	433	10.8	512.05	2.5
108	3.3	136.15	10	163.02	5.6	434	9.6	513.01	3.4
109	0.5	137	9.3	163.05	7.9	<b>Sussex County</b>		513.02	10
110	2.5	138	10.5	164.01	3.4	501.01	13.2	513.03	4.2
111	2.1	139.01	5.2	164.04	15.1	501.03	4.2	513.05	10.3
112.01	0.7	139.03	6.8	166.01	4.2	501.04	6.4	513.06	4.4
112.02	5.8	139.04	2.4	166.02	2.9	501.05	17.7	514	13.9
112.03	6.7	140	4.6	166.04	4.9	502	12.7	515	11.2
112.04	5.7	141	3.3	166.08	4	503.01	12.4	517.01	13.9
112.05	1.3	142	4.4	168.01	5.7	503.02	9.3	517.02	10.5
112.06	1.8	143	0.6	168.04	4.1	504.01	14.6	518.01	8.8
113	3.4	144.02	0.5	169.01	10.2	504.03	12.6	518.02	18.1
114	1.3	144.03	4.5	169.04	27.4	504.05	6	519	15.7

Source: American Community Survey

Table 79:

## Adults 25+ with less than 9th Grade Education

Percentage of Adults 25+ without GED or High School Diploma by Census Tract

Delaware, 2008–2012 Averages

Census Tract	%	Census Tract	%	Census Tract	%	Census Tract	%	Census Tract	%
<b>New Castle County</b>				<b>Kent County</b>					
2	1.2	115	1.1	144.04	1.2	401	5.8	504.06	8.6
3	1.5	116	1.5	145.01	8.9	402.01	2.5	504.07	2.5
4	5.2	117	0.9	145.02	7.9	402.02	3.4	504.08	5.5
5	1.5	118	-	147.02	2.3	402.03	4.8	505.01	6.1
6.01	3.9	119	3.0	147.03	4.1	405.01	2.4	505.03	25.9
6.02	5.9	120	4.1	147.05	2.2	405.02	2.3	505.04	14.6
9	7.5	121	10.5	147.06	4.7	407	0.7	506.01	3.8
11	5.8	122	10.4	148.03	2.0	409	9.4	506.02	7.5
12	4.5	123	10.0	148.05	0.8	410	5.6	507.01	6.9
13	0.8	124	10.7	148.07	0.8	411	1.8	507.03	3.2
14	7.2	125	5.9	148.08	3.1	412	10.7	507.04	2.1
15	6.3	126	2.2	148.09	0.8	413	3.6	507.05	3.6
16	5.3	127	5.1	148.10	2.0	414	8.0	507.06	3.5
19.02	5.7	129	10.3	149.03	9.1	415	4.4	508.01	3.0
21	15.5	130	1.4	149.04	0.1	416	3.3	508.02	3.2
22	19.1	131	6.0	149.06	2.1	417.01	2.1	508.03	2.7
23	9.3	132	6.6	149.07	3.0	417.02	1.8	509.01	1.0
24	6.8	133	2.4	149.08	1.2	418.01	6.2	509.02	3.2
25	14.6	134	2.1	149.09	3.7	418.02	11.2	510.03	1.1
26	12.9	135.01	1.6	150	3.8	419	11.2	510.04	1.2
27	6.3	135.03	2.2	151	2.9	420	6.0	510.05	1.8
28	2.0	135.05	-	152	12.1	421	2.8	510.06	1.1
29	10.2	135.06	-	154	2.5	422.01	3.4	510.07	0.9
30.02	4.5	136.04	0.9	155.02	3.4	422.02	1.1	511.01	0.8
101.01	1.8	136.07	1.9	156	7.4	425	17.7	511.02	0.4
101.04	2.6	136.08	2.7	158.02	10.4	428	2.0	511.03	1.4
102	1.2	136.10	0.8	159	6.7	429	4.8	512.01	-
103	1.4	136.11	0.4	160	5.4	430	7.4	512.02	-
104	2.6	136.12	1.7	161	5.1	431	5.1	512.03	-
105.02	2.1	136.13	-	162	10.5	432.02	2.4	512.04	-
107.02	1.6	136.14	6.9	163.01	3.4	433	5.6	512.05	0.4
108	2.4	136.15	2.8	163.02	3.4	434	6.2	513.01	3.0
109	0.9	137	12.2	163.05	2.8	<b>Sussex County</b>		513.02	3.7
110	0.1	138	2.3	164.01	1.5	501.01	4.9	513.03	0.2
111	1.9	139.01	7.2	164.04	6.1	501.03	1.5	513.05	-
112.01	0.7	139.03	1.6	166.01	3.7	501.04	0.8	513.06	4.3
112.02	0.8	139.04	1.9	166.02	3.2	501.05	5.4	514	13.7
112.03	0.4	140	4.1	166.04	0.7	502	18.2	515	9.2
112.04	1.1	141	3.1	166.08	1.3	503.01	6.9	517.01	5.3
112.05	1.9	142	2.6	168.01	4.8	503.02	5.6	517.02	3.8
112.06	1.1	143	0.7	168.04	0.8	504.01	1.6	518.01	4.7
113	1.2	144.02	2.4	169.01	3.7	504.03	10.7	518.02	4.8
114	0.9	144.03	2.1	169.04	7.4	504.05	8.5	519	6.7

Source: American Community Survey



Table 80:

## 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

		02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
All Students		83.1	82.8	82.2	81.4	81.2	83.7	85.3	86.7	87.5	80.0	79.9
Race	African American	76.4	75.5	75.8	76.8	75.3	77.3	81.4	80.9	82.3	74.6	75.7
	Hispanic	72.2	66.4	65.6	64.5	65.9	67.3	73.7	80.9	84.3	73.9	77.4
	White	86.0	86.6	86.3	84.2	84.9	87.8	88.5	90.0	90.3	83.6	82.5
Gender	Female	86.0	86.8	85.3	83.9	84.2	86.9	87.7	89.9	89.5	84.4	83.3
	Male	80.0	78.8	79.0	78.9	78.1	80.4	82.9	83.3	85.4	75.8	76.6
Income	Low-Income	70.5	70.1	71.2	69.5	69.7	73.0	76.8	79.2	81.3	72.7	73.7
	Not Low-Income	88.5	88.5	88.0	87.2	87.5	89.3	90.3	91.3	91.9	86.3	76.6
Disability Status	With Disabilities	68.6	70.7	69.2	65.4	65.6	71.5	71.0	75.4	75.8	56.9	59.6
	Without Disabilities	84.9	84.6	84.4	83.5	83.4	85.8	87.2	88.2	89.0	83.9	83.5

Source: Delaware Department of Education

**Table 81:**

## Suspensions and Expulsions

Number of Public School Students Enrolled, Expelled, Suspended, and Rate per 1,000 Students  
Delaware and Counties, School Years

	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
<b>Delaware</b>											
Enrollment	116,399	117,700	118,999	120,890	122,240	124,010	125,430	126,801	129,395	130,610	131,514
Expulsions	96	211	154	163	172	178	172	71	132	130	125
Rate	0.8	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0
Out-of-School Suspensions	29,736	30,603	33,307	33,798	37,235	37,443	38,953	32,147	29,743	30,182	26,034
Rate	255.5	260.0	279.9	279.6	304.6	301.9	310.6	253.5	229.9	231.1	198.0
In-School Suspensions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	32,005	32,101	30,201	28,880	24,923
Rate							255.2	253.2	233.4	221.1	189.5
Total Suspensions							70,958	64,248	59,944	59,062	50,957
Rate							565.7	506.7	463.3	452.2	387.5
<b>New Castle County</b>											
Enrollment	69,091	69,824	70,465	71,305	71,744	72,444	73,305	73,858	75,287	76,135	76,571
Expulsions	74	54	98	59	99	117	129	47	46	43	32
Rate	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4
Out-of-School Suspensions	22,324	23,295	23,608	24,680	27,900	27,573	28,383	23,240	21,291	21,658	18,977
Rate	323.1	333.6	335.0	346.1	388.9	380.6	387.2	314.7	282.8	284.5	247.8
In-School Suspensions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17,854	19,056	15,356	14,487	12,698
Rate							243.6	258.0	204.0	190.3	165.8
Total Suspensions							46,237	42,296	36,647	36,145	31,675
Rate							630.7	572.7	486.8		413.7
<b>Kent County</b>											
Enrollment	25,422	25,907	26,483	27,367	28,023	28,499	28,873	29,278	29,903	29,915	29,989
Expulsions	5	92	15	46	46	40	25	10	39	39	38
Rate	0.2	3.6	0.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Out-of-School Suspensions	3,827	3,206	5,004	4,791	5,117	5,438	6,237	5,155	4,944	5,324	4,097
Rate	150.5	123.8	189.0	175.1	182.6	190.8	216.0	176.1	165.3	178.0	136.6
In-School Suspensions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,747	7,426	8,878	9,468	8,248
Rate							268.3	253.6	296.9	316.5	275.0
Total Suspensions							13,984	12,581	13,822	14,792	12,345
Rate							484.3	429.7	462.2	474.7	411.7
<b>Sussex County</b>											
Enrollment	21,886	21,969	22,051	22,218	22,473	23,067	23,252	23,665	24,205	24,560	24,954
Expulsions	17	65	41	58	27	21	18	14	47	48	55
Rate	0.8	3.0	1.9	2.6	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.9	2.0	2.2
Out-of-School Suspensions	3,585	4,102	4,695	4,327	4,218	4,432	4,333	3,752	3,508	3,200	2,960
Rate	163.8	186.7	212.9	194.6	187.7	192.1	186.3	158.5	144.9	130.3	118.6
In-School Suspensions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,404	5,619	5,967	4,925	3,977
Rate							275.4	237.4	246.5	200.5	159.4
Total Suspensions							10,737	9,371	9,475	8,125	6,937
Rate							461.8	396.0	391.4	330.8	278.0

Source: Delaware Department of Education

**Table 82:**

## 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 2008–2012

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	51,476	5.3%	29,944	3.9%	13,641	8.6%	5,145	4.8%
New Castle	33,261	4.8%	19,002	3.0%	8,821	9.3%	3,611	2.9%
Kent	9,643	3.8%	5,178	2.5%	3,276	5.7%	658	7.0%
Sussex	8,572	8.8%	5,764	8.2%	1,544	10.4%	876	10.0%

\* Persons of Hispanic Origin can be of any race.

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

**Table 83:**

## 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

	1993-1995	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
U.S.	9.2	9.1	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
Delaware	9.8	4.9	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

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

**Table 84:**

## 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	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
U.S.	1.3	1.3	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
White	0.8	0.8	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
Black	4.3	4.0	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
Delaware	2.2	2.0	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
White	0.8	0.8	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
Black	6.3	5.6	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
New Castle	2.1	1.8	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
White	0.7	0.6	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
Black	6.5	5.6	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
Wilmington	7.5	6.8	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
White	1.4	1.4	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
Black	10.3	9.3	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
Kent	1.7	1.5	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
White	1.1	1.0	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
Black	3.4	3.0	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
Sussex	3.0	2.9	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
White	1.1	1.2	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
Black	8.9	8.6	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

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

**Table 85:**

## 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	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
U.S.	36.5	35.3	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
Delaware	41.4	39.5	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
New Castle	38.5	36.2	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
Kent	41.2	38.1	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
Sussex	52.7	53.8	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

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



**Table 86:**

## 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	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
U.S.	57.7	56.0	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
White	50.2	49.0	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
Black	101.6	96.8	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
Delaware	55.3	54.3	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
White	39.5	39.5	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
Black	113.7	108.2	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
New Castle	47.7	46.1	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
White	32.6	31.3	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
Black	108.9	105.4	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
Wilmington	126.7	125.5	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
White	101.4	101.2	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
Black	151.7	149.4	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
Kent	64.3	61.4	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
White	53.3	52.3	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
Black	92.5	83.5	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
Sussex	79.0	82.7	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
White	56.0	63.1	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
Black	158.9	153.5	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

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

**Table 87:**

## 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.	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
U.S.	74.0	75.6	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
White	65.7	67.8	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
Black	94.8	95.5	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
Hispanic	66.5	68.3	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
Delaware	88.3	89.1	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
White	80.2	81.5	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
Black	97.7	97.9	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
Hispanic	76.9	79.6	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
New Castle	91.7	92.5	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
White	85.2	86.5	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
Black	98.4	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	98.6
Hispanic	79.1	81.3	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
Wilmington	96.7	96.9	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
White	87.4	88.5	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
Black	99.2	99.0	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
Hispanic	84.0	85.0	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
Kent	81.6	82.0	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
White	71.8	72.1	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
Black	97.1	96.9	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
Hispanic	77.5	78.5	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
Sussex	85.5	86.7	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
White	75.5	78.4	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
Black	96.1	96.8	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
Hispanic	68.2	74.3	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

\* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race

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

**Table 88:**

## 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

	1992-1994	1993-1995	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
U.S.	31.3	31.2	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
Delaware	26.0	23.6	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

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

**Table 89:**

## Children in Poverty

Percentage of Children (0–17) in Poverty, U.S., Delaware, and Counties, Three-year Averages

	1993-1995	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
U.S.	22.1	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
Delaware	12.5	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
New Castle	11.5	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
Kent & Sussex	14.5	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

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

**Table 90:**

## Adults in Poverty

Percentage of Adults (18+) in Poverty, U.S., Delaware, and Counties, 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
U.S.	10.0	9.8	10.0	10.4	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.8	11.4	12.2	12.7	12.8
Delaware	7.4	6.7	6.	6.7	7.4	7.2	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.9	9.6	10.5	10.8

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

**Table 91:**

## Poverty Thresholds

Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years  
Annual Income in Dollars, U.S., 2012

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	11,945								
65 years and over	11,011								
Two people									
Householder under 65 years	15,374	15,825							
Householder 65 years and over	13,878	15,765							
Three people	17,959	18,480	18,498						
Four people	23,681	24,069	23,283	23,364					
Five people	28,558	28,974	28,087	27,400	26,981				
Six people	32,847	32,978	32,298	31,647	30,678	30,104			
Seven people	37,795	38,031	37,217	36,651	35,594	34,362	33,009		
Eight people	42,271	42,644	41,876	41,204	40,249	39,038	37,777	37,457	
Nine people or more	50,849	51,095	50,416	49,845	48,908	47,620	46,454	46,165	44,387

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 92:**

## Number of Children in Poverty by Age

Number of Children in Poverty, Ages 0–5 and 6–18  
Delaware, Three-year Averages

	2002– 2004	2003– 2005	2004– 2006	2005– 2007	2006– 2008	2007– 2009	2008– 2010	2009– 2011	2010– 2012	2011– 2013
Ages 0–5	6,864	8,055	9,831	11,770	12,172	11,428	12,481	13,530	16,070	16,202
Ages 6–18	16,112	16,787	16,004	15,142	15,377	17,009	21,081	23,950	27,508	28,865

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

**Table 93:**

## Percentage of Children in Poverty by Age

Percentage of Children in Poverty, Ages 0–5 and 6–18  
Delaware, Three-year Averages

	2002– 2004	2003– 2005	2004– 2006	2005– 2007	2006– 2008	2007– 2009	2008– 2010	2009– 2011	2010– 2012	2011– 2013
Ages 0–5	11.9	13.0	14.4	17.1	17.4	15.9	17.0	18.5	23.0	23.8
Ages 6–18	10.8	11.6	11.4	10.8	10.8	11.7	14.4	16.1	18.2	18.9

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



**Table 94:**

## Children in Poverty by Census Tract

Number and Percentage of Children in Poverty by Census Tract  
Delaware, 5-Year Estimates, 2008–2012

Census Tract	Estimate	Percent	Census Tract	Estimate	Percent	Census Tract	Estimate	Percent
New Castle County			112.02	27	3.1	136.14	153	17.2
2	139	20.6	112.03	0	0.0	136.15	43	18.1
3	176	22.4	112.04	0	0.0	137	131	14.7
4	114	26.0	112.05	0	0.0	138	34	3.3
5	174	18.2	112.06	0	1.9	139.01	174	26.9
6.01	486	44.3	113	0	0.0	139.03	0	0.0
6.02	387	41.1	114	24	3.8	139.04	148	12.0
9	132	30.7	115	26	7.0	140	101	12.7
11	0	0.0	116	0	0.0	141	75	5.3
12	6	5.5	117	0	1.8	142	25	9.6
13	68	10.3	118	36	4.5	143	91	11.4
14	16	4.6	119	0	0.0	144.02	13	3.6
15	105	43.0	120	288	35.0	144.03	53	7.3
16	359	55.1	121	54	15.2	144.04	12	2.4
19.02	123	42.3	122	117	10.0	145.01	0	-
21	199	46.3	123	219	34.8	145.02	0	21.7
22	643	48.9	124	180	17.3	147.02	11	3.1
23	370	31.6	125	774	52.3	147.03	116	11.6
24	87	10.0	126	7	1.4	147.05	82	6.9
25	124	16.8	127	172	20.6	147.06	276	24.5
26	557	33.9	129	719	47.7	148.03	52	8.6
27	183	29.3	130	14	2.8	148.05	107	3.6
28	43	17.8	131	19	5.4	148.07	38	1.8
29	669	63.1	132	77	10.5	148.08	220	14.7
30.02	457	61.2	133	0	0.0	148.09	154	10.4
101.01	257	18.5	134	46	10.7	148.10	49	6.1
101.04	120	18.0	135.01	0	0.0	149.03	608	22.7
102	0	0.0	135.03	125	7.4	149.04	23	1.9
103	40	6.4	135.05	10	1.5	149.06	131	10.9
104	39	4.2	135.06	0	0.0	149.07	363	22.9
105.02	39	4.1	136.04	25	2.9	149.08	85	13.5
107.02	123	11.6	136.07	54	4.9	149.09	336	17.6
108	80	9.6	136.08	39	13.0	150	189	19.4
109	13	2.7	136.10	54	3.9	151	101	14.5
110	24	3.6	136.11	11	1.2	152	617	35.2
111	16	3.5	136.12	69	4.6	154	211	25.2
112.01	26	4.7	136.13	44	4.2	155.02	235	31.5

Source: American Community Survey

Table 94, continued (page 2 of 2):

## Number and Percentage of Children in Poverty by Census Tract Delaware, 5-Year Estimates, 2008–2012

Census Tract	Estimate	Percent	Census Tract	Estimate	Percent	Census Tract	Estimate	Percent
156	106	21.2	417.02	277	19.3	507.03	65	22.8
158.02	48	7.3	418.01	565	21.8	507.04	32	4.1
159	30	3.8	418.02	514	32.1	507.05	81	13.3
160	297	28.8	419	141	13.7	507.06	36	33.1
161	14	5.2	420	61	11.0	508.01	93	15.1
162	129	37.6	421	168	17.5	508.02	12	1.5
163.01	100	10.0	422.01	488	17.5	508.03	32	4.3
163.02	175	8.4	422.02	463	24.5	509.01	62	16.7
163.05	253	13.2	425	219	34.5	509.02	60	14.7
164.01	67	5.7	428	392	25.1	510.03	227	23.3
164.04	115	15.7	429	23	2.1	510.04	71	13.5
166.01	317	8.9	430	321	24.7	510.05	50	14.3
166.02	87	4.5	431	57	14.1	510.06	39	10.2
166.04	151	5.4	432.02	240	30.7	510.07	147	29.2
166.08	31	3.4	433	190	25.1	511.01	6	28.6
168.01	4	0.9	434	108	14.9	511.02	0	0.0
168.04	29	1.7				511.03	0	0.0
169.01	49	15.2	Sussex County-			512.01	98	35.0
169.04	0	2.8	501.01	37	6.4	512.02	0	0.0
-			501.03	99	12.4	512.03	0	0.0
Kent County			501.04	252	25.9	512.04	0	0.0
401	139	9.6	501.05	404	25.5	512.05	0	0.0
402.01	186	12.8	502	514	42.9	513.01	208	28.0
402.02	243	7.1	503.01	437	26.8	513.02	220	37.5
402.03	78	5.3	503.02	407	32.9	513.03	0	1.1
405.01	590	42.5	504.01	184	23.4	513.05	48	18.9
405.02	9	1.5	504.03	334	40.7	513.06	23	10.4
407	455	36.2	504.05	62	7.1	514	353	22.9
409	0	0.0	504.06	653	60.4	515	501	30.4
410	164	11.6	504.07	396	47.3	517.01	91	10.9
411	172	12.6	504.08	77	10.2	517.02	310	19.8
412	49	8.3	505.01	0	0.0	518.01	140	14.9
413	441	78.8	505.03	548	43.6	518.02	335	32.6
414	282	37.1	505.04	405	30.2	519	244	19.9
415	402	43.2	506.01	40	3.7			
416	96	20.3	506.02	263	29.2			
417.01	212	15.8	507.01	157	24.6			

Source: American Community Survey

Table 95:

## Population in Poverty by Census Tract

Percentage Population in Poverty by Census Tract  
Delaware, 2007–2011 Estimates

Census Tract	%	Census Tract	%	Census Tract	%	Census Tract	%	Census Tract	%
<b>New Castle County</b>				<b>Kent County</b>					
2	12.2	115	4.2	144.04	2.4	401	5.1	504.06	33.3
3	9.8	116	1.8	145.01	72.1	402.01	10.0	504.07	22.5
4	18.9	117	4.1	145.02	71.7	402.02	6.8	504.08	8.3
5	13.1	118	4.9	147.02	0.8	402.03	9.3	505.01	7.7
6.01	34.1	119	0.8	147.03	12.6	405.01	26.6	505.03	23.3
6.02	35.2	120	12.1	147.05	5.1	405.02	2.7	505.04	13.5
9	31.7	121	10.4	147.06	17.1	407	18.2	506.01	6.0
11	9.1	122	10.2	148.03	5.4	409	18.0	506.02	12.9
12	7.2	123	15.8	148.05	2.4	410	14.3	507.01	10.1
13	5.9	124	11.3	148.07	4.6	411	12.6	507.03	6.4
14	14.5	125	17.0	148.08	6.1	412	9.1	507.04	9.1
15	16.5	126	5.2	148.09	4.9	413	35.9	507.05	7.4
16	39.1	127	9.7	148.1	4.8	414	33.0	507.06	12.1
19.02	32.9	129	15.0	149.03	20.3	415	8.6	508.01	17.1
21	37.0	130	10.2	149.04	4.6	416	4.8	508.02	4.4
22	47.3	131	16.8	146.06	15.7	417.01	7.9	508.03	9.0
23	33.4	132	11.0	149.07	16.3	417.02	15.9	509.01	8.0
24	11.9	133	3.1	149.08	11.9	418.01	10.6	509.02	7.4
25	11.5	134	5.5	149.09	16.1	418.02	14.8	510.03	16.5
26	24.4	135.01	2.3	150	14.6	419	12.5	510.04	6.4
27	10.8	135.03	5.0	151	9.7	420	10.0	510.05	8.3
28	20.0	135.05	0.3	152	21.8	421	12.1	510.06	7.4
29	56.4	135.06	1.4	154	16.1	422.01	10.7	510.07	15.1
30.02	49.6	136.04	6.6	155.02	13.8	422.02	10.5	511.01	10.9
101.01	16.7	136.07	4.1	156	15.5	425	17.1	511.02	4.8
101.04	16.3	136.08	8.7	158.02	7.1	428	14.2	511.03	2.3
102	1.5	136.1	7.2	159	4.5	429	6.7	512.01	16.9
103	7.1	136.11	4.0	160	15.3	430	14.9	512.02	5.1
104	2.8	136.12	3.6	161	2.8	431	6.6	512.03	7.5
105.02	5.6	136.13	2.4	162	16.5	432.02	16.9	512.04	1.7
107.02	13.8	136.14	8.7	163.01	9.8	433	16.6	512.05	0.6
108	5.9	136.15	11.0	163.02	7.4	434	11.6	513.01	4.6
109	4.0	137	8.5	163.05	11.1	<b>Sussex County</b>		513.02	12.1
110	1.5	138	4.6	164.01	2.8	501.01	7.9	513.03	5.3
111	2.3	139.01	12.0	164.04	12.9	501.03	7.0	513.05	6.4
112.01	5.4	139.03	0.7	166.01	7.3	501.04	13.0	513.06	3.3
112.02	4.9	139.04	11.5	166.02	4.6	501.05	7.8	514	15.3
112.03	2.2	140	13.5	166.04	8.3	502	25.8	515	16.2
112.04	1.9	141	4.7	166.08	2.2	503.01	14.0	517.01	6.4
112.05	1.1	142	6.0	168.01	1.7	503.02	15.2	517.02	6.6
112.06	2.3	143	8.1	168.04	2.5	504.01	10.5	518.01	9.8
113	0.8	144.02	26.0	169.01	3.0	504.03	22.6	518.02	15.9
114	2.1	144.03	23.7	169.04	2.7	504.05	8.0	519	15.0

Source: American Community Survey

**Table 96:**

## Children in Poverty by Household Structure

Percentage of Children (0–17) in Poverty by Household Structure, Delaware, Three-year Averages

	1993-1995	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
One Parent	34.5	33.9	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
Two Parents	3.4	4.2	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

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

**Table 97:**

## 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

	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
U.S.														
1-Parent	17,895	18,895	19,689	20,602	20,780	21,512	22,365	23,521	24,187	24,616	24,616	23,974	24,011	24,277
2-Parent	56,592	59,484	62,211	63,844	64,747	65,578	67,428	70,000	72,900	75,100	75,800	75,900	76,033	77,667
Delaware														
1-Parent	19,937	21,171	24,004	27,346	28,681	27,715	26,369	27,493	29,547	30,259	28,599	27,212	26,334	25,201
2-Parent	60,436	62,036	66,667	70,000	71,612	70,748	72,904	74,959	79,266	82,776	85,393	85,950	83,950	82,058

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

**Table 98:**

## 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, 2008–2012

	Delaware	U.S.
Total	26.7%	25.0%
Married Couple Family Household	14.3%	15.0%
Male householder, no wife present family household	32.9%	31.3%
Female householder, no husband present family household	52.2%	50.6%

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



**Table 99:**

## 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 100:**

## 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 101:**

## 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

	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
U.S.	15,293	16,480	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
Delaware	17,711	17,044	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

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

**Table 102:**

## Female-Headed Families in Poverty

Percentage Families in Poverty with Single Female Head and Children Under 18  
U.S. and Delaware, Three-year Averages

	1993-1995	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
U.S.	43.1	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
Delaware	33.0	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

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

**Table 103:**

## Children in One-Parent Households

Percentage of Children (0-17) in One-Parent Households, U.S. and Delaware, Three-year Averages

	1992-1994	1993-1995	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
U.S.	28.8	29.3	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
Delaware	32.8	29.8	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

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

**Table 104:**

## Child Support

Percentage of Current Child Support Owed that Is Paid, U.S. and Delaware, Fiscal Years

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
U.S.	52.7	54.0	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
Delaware	56.1	59.9	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

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 105:**

## 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	05-09	06-10	07-11	04-08	05-09	06-10	07-11	04-08	05-09	06-10	07-11	04-08	05-09	06-10	07-11
U.S.	38.3	39.4	40.1	40.6	33.2	34.3	35.1	35.6	70.3	71.0	71.5	71.8	49.7	51.0	52.0	52.7
<20	84.7	85.6	86.4	87.2	80.4	81.5	82.6	83.7	96.6	96.8	97.0	97.2	81.2	82.6	83.9	85.1
20-24	57.9	59.3	60.6	61.8	51.6	53.0	54.4	55.6	83.6	84.4	85.3	86.0	59.5	61.1	62.6	63.9
25-29	30.8	31.9	32.8	33.5	26.0	27.1	28.0	28.7	63.0	64.0	64.8	65.6	42.5	44.0	45.2	46.1
30+	17.8	18.6	19.4	20.1	15.1	15.9	16.8	17.5	43.6	44.6	45.4	46.2	31.7	32.9	34.0	34.9
Delaware	45.4	46.4	47.0	47.6	37.3	38.6	39.2	40.1	71.5	71.7	72.0	72.1	62.3	63.5	63.8	64.8
<20	92.8	93.2	93.3	93.7	89.3	90.1	90.3	90.8	97.9	97.9	97.8	98.0	88.4	89.4	89.0	89.4
20-24	70.6	71.6	72.7	73.9	63.2	64.4	65.4	66.8	86.8	87.6	88.3	88.9	70.6	72.3	73.7	75.2
25-29	38.0	39.6	40.6	41.9	31.1	32.8	33.9	35.5	65.2	65.9	66.7	67.6	56.3	57.6	57.7	60.2
30+	19.8	20.9	21.8	22.9	15.4	16.4	17.1	18.4	41.4	42.0	43.1	43.7	42.6	43.9	45.1	46.0
Kent	43.6	43.9	44.0	45.0	34.4	34.6	34.7	35.7	68.2	68.5	68.2	68.3	54.4	55.0	55.0	56.5
<20	88.6	89.0	89.1	90.0	84.2	84.9	85.0	85.4	94.4	94.8	94.9	96.0	84.4	85.7	82.6	81.3
20-24	60.1	60.9	61.6	63.0	50.1	50.6	51.5	52.7	81.0	82.4	82.1	82.9	61.0	62.8	64.5	66.9
25-29	32.5	33.1	34.2	35.5	24.3	24.5	25.7	27.1	58.5	59.4	60.3	60.6	44.2	43.8	44.3	46.3
30+	19.6	20.6	20.9	22.5	15.3	16.0	15.8	17.5	36.9	38.0	39.1	39.6	35.8	37.2	38.2	40.0
New Castle	42.6	44.0	44.8	45.4	33.9	35.5	36.3	37.2	70.7	71.0	71.3	71.4	57.4	59.1	60.0	61.4
<20	94.3	94.9	95.1	95.3	90.4	91.5	92.1	92.6	98.9	98.9	98.8	98.6	86.8	88.7	89.5	90.7
20-24	74.2	75.5	76.8	78.1	67.4	69.1	70.5	72.0	88.6	89.4	89.9	90.3	67.7	69.8	72.2	74.2
25-29	37.3	39.1	40.3	41.8	29.9	31.9	33.4	35.3	66.5	67.0	67.3	68.3	49.8	51.4	51.7	55.1
30+	18.0	19.3	20.2	21.2	13.0	14.0	14.8	15.8	41.4	42.5	43.4	44.2	36.6	38.0	39.7	40.5
Wilmington	71.0	71.6	71.1	70.6	48.1	49.0	48.3	48.6	85.5	85.7	85.4	84.9	68.8	70.6	71.0	70.8
<20	97.6	98.1	97.9	97.9	92.2	93.4	93.6	94.8	99.3	99.4	99.0	98.8	91.5	93.6	94.4	95.1
20-24	88.3	89.5	90.0	90.7	75.6	77.8	79.6	81.7	93.6	94.2	94.5	94.5	74.2	78.1	81.8	83.2
25-29	63.5	65.8	65.4	66.7	44.7	47.5	46.9	49.0	78.1	79.9	80.0	80.3	61.0	62.0	62.5	62.0
30+	40.5	41.2	40.4	40.1	21.2	20.9	20.2	20.5	64.2	64.4	63.5	63.4	48.0	47.5	44.5	43.6
Balance of NC County	36.7	38.0	39.2	40.3	32.3	34.0	35.0	35.9	61.5	61.7	63.0	64.1	54.2	56.0	57.1	59.0
<20	92.6	93.2	93.7	94.1	90.1	91.2	91.8	92.2	98.4	98.3	98.5	98.4	85.0	86.9	87.8	89.2
20-24	69.7	71.0	72.6	74.3	66.3	67.9	69.3	70.7	84.6	85.4	86.5	87.5	65.6	67.2	69.0	71.4
25-29	32.6	34.0	35.6	37.2	28.3	30.3	32.0	33.8	60.4	59.9	60.7	62.3	46.9	48.7	49.0	53.4
30+	15.1	16.3	17.4	18.5	12.3	13.3	14.3	15.3	33.4	34.4	36.3	37.7	34.4	36.2	38.8	39.9
Sussex	55.3	56.1	56.2	56.6	48.7	50.0	50.0	50.7	79.3	79.3	80.5	80.5	73.6	73.9	72.8	72.8
<20	93.0	93.0	92.6	93.3	90.9	91.1	90.7	91.3	98.2	97.8	97.8	98.1	92.8	92.2	90.3	89.9
20-24	72.5	73.4	74.4	75.6	67.0	68.1	68.8	70.0	87.2	88.2	90.4	91.2	78.2	79.0	78.8	79.4
25-29	45.2	47.4	47.6	48.7	40.0	42.5	42.3	43.6	68.3	70.7	73.8	74.9	70.9	72.0	71.2	72.2
30+	28.0	28.6	29.5	30.6	24.7	26.0	26.7	28.2	49.0	45.9	47.8	47.2	57.7	58.1	57.3	57.6

\* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

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

**Table 106:**

## 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	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
U.S.	31.6	32.1	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
White	24.5	25.2	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
Black	69.7	70.0	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
Hispanic*	40.8	41.1	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
Delaware	34.3	35.0	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
White	22.7	23.7	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
Black	73.2	72.9	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
Hispanic*	50.9	51.4	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
New Castle	32.3	32.7	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
White	20.7	21.3	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
Black	73.0	72.3	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
Hispanic*	49.4	49.3	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
Wilmington	66.0	66.6	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
White	36.8	37.5	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
Black	83.7	84.2	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
Hispanic*	63.3	63.2	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
Kent	34.5	35.3	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
White	24.7	25.3	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
Black	68.5	69.0	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
Hispanic*	45.2	45.5	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
Sussex	41.7	43.2	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
White	28.7	31.3	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
Black	77.9	78.5	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
Hispanic*	57.1	58.3	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

\* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

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



**Table 107:**

## 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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
All Reports	7,542	7,069	8,035	7,548	7,273	8,512	9,527	11,222	14,010	16,678	17,333
Accepted Cases	5,601	5,236	5,797	5,819	5,566	6,122	5,929	6,533	7,358	8,782	7,999
Children in Accepted Cases	9,978	9,581	10,256	10,294	11,237	11,849	11,251	12,154	13,031	13,217	12,037
Rate per 1,000 Children	49.7	47.5	50.6	50.5	55.0	57.6	55.1	58.9	62.9	64.3	58.4
Substantiated Cases	1,013	1,004	1,325	1,319	1,390	1,520	1,429	1,386	1,651	1,718	1,503
Children in Substantiated Cases	1,640	1,636	1,876	1,846	2,017	2,109	1,958	1,938	2,303	2,414	1,812
Rate per 1,000 Children	8.2	8.1	9.3	9.1	9.9	10.2	9.6	9.4	11.1	11.7	8.8

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

**Table 108:**

## Foster Care

Children in Out-of-Home Care  
Delaware, Fiscal Years

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Average number of children per month	936	980	900	811	714	708	754	789	902	934	816	692	684	739	687
Total number in year	1,514	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
Rate per 1,000 children	7.9	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

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 109:**

## Juveniles in Rehabilitative Facilities

Number and Rate of Juvenile Delinquents in Out-of-Home Care per 1,000 Youth 10–17  
Delaware, Fiscal Years

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of youths	340	361	407	332	298	245	221	217	209
Rate per 1,000 youths	3.6	3.8	4.4	3.6	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3

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

**Table 110:**

## Home Ownership

Percentage of Home Ownership, U.S. and Delaware

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
U.S.	64.1	64.5	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
Delaware	73.8	74.4	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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Housing Vacancy Survey

**Table 111:**

## Housing Foreclosures

Number of Foreclosure Filings by Year, Delaware

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
Delaware	1,434	1,708	2,121	2,204	2,121	2,174	2,962	3,853	4,478	6,157	6,457	5,112	1,276	1,931

\* 2013 data through September

Source: 2000-2005: The Reinvestment Fund, 2006. Mortgage Foreclosure Filings in Delaware; 2006-2007: Office of the State Bank Commissioner; 2008-2013: File & Serve Express, compiled by Counties and Delaware State Housing Authority.

**Table 112:**

## Homeless Students

Number and Percentage of Public School Students Who Are Homeless  
Delaware, School Years

	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
Number of Homeless Students	1,162	1,292	1,599	1,778	2,314	1,946	3,056	3,212	3,280
Number of Homeless Students per 100 Students Enrolled	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.5	2.4	2.5	2.5

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 113:**

## Unemployment

Percentage of Labor Force Unemployed by Race and Gender, U.S. and Delaware

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
U.S.	7.5	6.9	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
Male	7.8	7.1	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
Female	7.8	7.1	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
White	6.5	6.0	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
Black	14.1	12.9	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
Delaware	5.3	5.3	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	7.0
Male*	5.9	5.5	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
Female*	4.6	5.2	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
White	4.1	4.6	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
Black	10.6	9.5	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

\* Data for the Delaware total and data for Delaware by gender and by race were taken from different data sources through 2012.

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 114:

## SNAP Recipients by Zip Code I

Number of Cases and Clients by Zip Code who Receive Food Assistance through Delaware's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), All through Early November, 2013

Zip Code	Cases	Children	Adults	Total	Clients/case	Zip Code	Cases	Children	Adults	Total	Clients/case
19701	2,133	2,027	2,678	4,705	2.2	19931	12	11	16	27	2.3
19702	4,243	4,591	5,132	9,723	2.3	19933	1,491	1,339	1,762	3,101	2.1
19703	1,927	1,794	2,316	4,110	2.1	19934	1,005	787	1,279	2,066	2.1
19706	381	226	436	662	1.7	19936	94	85	121	206	2.2
19707	193	131	228	359	1.9	19938	713	605	928	1,533	2.2
19708	7	2	8	10	1.4	19939	518	455	654	1,109	2.1
19709	1,772	1,694	2,163	3,857	2.2	19940	690	618	904	1,522	2.2
19711	2,281	1,842	2,606	4,448	2.0	19941	464	375	573	948	2.0
19712	1	1	1	2	2.0	19942	2		3	3	1.5
19713	2,937	2,681	3,420	6,101	2.1	19943	1,333	1,128	1,703	2,831	2.1
19714	16	6	16	22	1.4	19944	12	1	15	16	1.3
19716	1		1	1	1.0	19945	778	764	883	1,647	2.1
19717	3	1	3	4	1.3	19946	585	578	745	1,323	2.3
19718	1		1	1	1.0	19947	2,595	2,906	2,487	5,393	2.1
19720	7,665	6,994	9,027	16,021	2.1	19950	780	669	1,034	1,703	2.2
19726	1		1	1	1.0	19951	151	106	187	293	1.9
19730	33	23	42	65	2.0	19952	1,297	1,257	1,741	2,998	2.3
19731	23	18	27	45	2.0	19953	448	412	594	1,006	2.2
19733	38	38	51	89	2.3	19954	196	182	268	450	2.3
19734	576	525	755	1,280	2.2	19955	51	41	68	109	2.1
19735	1		1	1	1.0	19956	2,452	2,268	3,060	5,328	2.2
19736	2	2	2	4	2.0	19958	1,473	901	1,801	2,702	1.8
19801	5,307	3,817	5,853	9,670	1.8	19960	985	1,034	1,187	2,221	2.3
19802	6,600	5,070	7,552	12,622	1.9	19961	8	5	8	13	1.6
19803	362	279	456	735	2.0	19962	1,187	1,023	1,491	2,514	2.1
19804	1,740	1,524	1,988	3,512	2.0	19963	2,650	2,369	3,062	5,431	2.0
19805	8,147	7,899	9,157	17,056	2.1	19964	137	122	183	305	2.2
19806	506	154	550	704	1.4	19966	3,055	2,552	3,742	6,294	2.1
19807	62	50	73	123	2.0	19967	38	40	49	89	2.3
19808	2,175	1,922	2,483	4,405	2.0	19968	968	776	1,161	1,937	2.0
19809	1,200	1,160	1,472	2,632	2.2	19969	6	5	9	14	2.3
19810	782	607	958	1,565	2.0	19970	366	251	448	699	1.9
19850	7	2	7	9	1.3	19971	830	507	967	1,474	1.8
19880	1		1	1	1.0	19973	3,581	3,440	4,338	7,778	2.2
19898	1	1	2	3	3.0	19975	660	613	775	1,388	2.1
19899	122	26	125	151	1.2	19977	2,271	2,045	2,873	4,918	2.2
19901	6,122	4,850	7,224	12,074	2.0	19979	66	52	82	134	2.0
19903	42	13	46	59	1.4	19980	32	23	36	59	1.8
19904	3,840	3,206	4,579	7,785	2.0						
19930	41	19	45	64	1.6	Total	95,272	83,540	112,723	196,263	2.1

Source: Delaware Health and Social Service



**Table 115:**

## SNAP Recipients by Zip Code II

Number of Cases and Clients by Zip Code who Receive Food Assistance through Delaware's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Snapshot November 20, 2013

Zip Code	Cases	Children	Adults	Total	Clients/case	Zip Code	Cases	Children	Adults	Total	Clients/case
19701	1,509	1,488	1,859	3,347	2.2	19936	72	72	93	165	2.3
19702	2,979	3,490	3,449	6,939	2.3	19938	490	456	623	1,079	2.2
19703	1,357	1,360	1,595	2,955	2.2	19939	377	343	468	811	2.2
19706	248	166	286	452	1.8	19940	508	484	657	1,141	2.2
19707	134	109	161	270	2.0	19941	334	295	404	699	2.1
19708	6		6	6	1.0	19942	1		1	1	1.0
19709	1,215	1,250	1,417	2,667	2.2	19943	964	874	1,183	2,057	2.1
19711	1,608	1,397	1,773	3,170	2.0	19944	11	1	14	15	1.4
19713	2,098	2,082	2,366	4,448	2.1	19945	569	609	615	1,224	2.2
19714	9	6	9	15	1.7	19946	424	458	520	978	2.3
19716	1		1	1	1.0	19947	1,869	2,328	1,644	3,972	2.1
19717	1	1	1	2	2.0	19950	554	495	725	1,220	2.2
19720	5,278	5,281	6,043	11,324	2.1	19951	100	66	123	189	1.9
19730	19	14	21	35	1.8	19952	956	977	1,248	2,225	2.3
19731	16	12	16	28	1.8	19953	319	292	411	703	2.2
19733	26	28	30	58	2.2	19954	141	135	179	314	2.2
19734	404	398	530	928	2.3	19955	35	29	43	72	2.1
19801	3,915	3,178	4,265	7,443	1.9	19956	1,806	1,868	2,197	4,065	2.3
19802	4,770	4,123	5,390	9,513	2.0	19958	1,050	721	1,253	1,974	1.9
19803	269	219	334	553	2.1	19960	749	813	861	1,674	2.2
19804	1,291	1,202	1,437	2,639	2.0	19961	6	4	6	10	1.7
19805	5,942	6,307	6,426	12,733	2.1	19962	880	798	1,068	1,866	2.1
19806	335	105	357	462	1.4	19963	1,925	1,868	2,145	4,013	2.1
19807	40	36	44	80	2.0	19964	90	87	116	203	2.3
19808	1,574	1,490	1,722	3,212	2.0	19966	2,176	2,033	2,600	4,633	2.1
19809	838	897	1,000	1,897	2.3	19967	29	31	35	66	2.3
19810	577	476	704	1,180	2.0	19968	679	560	770	1,330	2.0
19850	5		5	5	1.0	19969	4	5	6	11	2.8
19899	62	16	62	78	1.3	19970	239	182	289	471	2.0
19901	4,241	3,838	4,929	8,767	2.1	19971	549	387	629	1,016	1.9
19903	33	11	34	45	1.4	19973	2,661	2,750	3,116	5,866	2.2
19904	2,713	2,452	3,141	5,593	2.1	19975	504	495	559	1,054	2.1
19930	34	17	38	55	1.6	19977	1,547	1,522	1,911	3,433	2.2
19931	7	7	8	15	2.1	19979	47	38	58	96	2.0
19933	1,125	1,069	1,282	2,351	2.1	19980	25	17	27	44	1.8
19934	711	585	881	1,466	2.1	Total	68,080	65,203	78,219	143,422	2.1

Source: Delaware Health and Social Service

**Table 116:**

## TANF Program Recipients by Zip Code I

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, 2013

Zip Code	Cases	Children	Adults	Total	Clients/case	Zip Code	Cases	Children	Adults	Total	Clients/case
19701	176	287	88	375	2.1	19938	65	87	27	114	1.8
19702	397	686	239	925	2.3	19939	36	55	20	75	2.1
19703	191	334	146	480	2.5	19940	43	70	19	89	2.1
19706	16	28	9	37	2.3	19941	40	64	20	84	2.1
19707	10	15	5	20	2.0	19943	109	166	55	221	2.0
19709	120	209	56	265	2.2	19944	1	1		1	1.0
19711	149	257	91	348	2.3	19945	49	88	16	104	2.1
19713	194	314	111	425	2.2	19946	50	87	32	119	2.4
19714	1	3	1	4	4.0	19947	226	457	91	548	2.4
19720	733	1,225	418	1,643	2.2	19950	51	84	27	111	2.2
19730	3	4		4	1.3	19951	10	15	7	22	2.2
19731	4	5	2	7	1.8	19952	99	191	58	249	2.5
19733	5	10	4	14	2.8	19953	19	39	9	48	2.5
19734	39	68	21	89	2.3	19954	19	43	13	56	2.9
19801	616	1,106	447	1,553	2.5	19955	5	7	2	9	1.8
19802	798	1,448	541	1,989	2.5	19956	235	395	163	558	2.4
19803	22	31	11	42	1.9	19958	69	123	45	168	2.4
19804	114	206	63	269	2.4	19960	76	150	37	187	2.5
19805	892	1,639	550	2,189	2.5	19961	2	3	1	4	2.0
19806	21	28	14	42	2.0	19962	107	200	62	262	2.4
19807	3	6	3	9	3.0	19963	198	378	119	497	2.5
19808	126	207	76	283	2.2	19964	16	23	6	29	1.8
19809	135	242	88	330	2.4	19966	196	333	114	447	2.3
19810	60	96	37	133	2.2	19967	1	2	2	4	4.0
19899	4	10	3	13	3.3	19968	60	123	34	157	2.6
19901	496	930	346	1,276	2.6	19970	9	9	5	14	1.6
19903	1	1		1	1.0	19971	39	65	24	89	2.3
19904	328	623	212	835	2.5	19973	327	557	199	756	2.3
19930	1	2	1	3	3.0	19975	34	74	18	92	2.7
19931	2	2	1	3	1.5	19977	170	283	90	373	2.2
19933	143	263	79	342	2.4	19979	4	6	2	8	2.0
19934	73	110	36	146	2.0	19980	2	5	1	6	3.0
19936	7	15	6	21	3.0						
						Total	8,247	14,593	5,023	19,616	2.4

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 117:

## TANF Program Recipients by Zip Code II

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, 2012

Zip Code	Cases	Children	Adults	Total	Clients/case	Zip Code	Cases	Children	Adults	Total	Clients/case
19701	113	171	38	209	1.8	19939	29	41	12	53	1.8
19702	244	398	115	513	2.1	19940	28	46	9	55	2.0
19703	94	152	55	207	2.2	19941	23	33	8	41	1.8
19706	13	22	3	25	1.9	19943	76	108	27	135	1.8
19707	7	10	2	12	1.7	19944	1	1		1	1.0
19709	79	134	21	155	2.0	19945	36	62	9	71	2.0
19711	100	179	49	228	2.3	19946	31	47	17	64	2.1
19713	111	176	51	227	2.0	19947	131	265	34	299	2.3
19720	456	712	178	890	2.0	19950	28	42	8	50	1.8
19730	3	4		4	1.3	19951	6	9	4	13	2.2
19731	3	4	1	5	1.7	19952	67	123	30	153	2.3
19733	2	3	1	4	2.0	19953	13	24	5	29	2.2
19734	22	34	9	43	2.0	19954	14	32	9	41	2.9
19801	345	578	210	788	2.3	19955	4	6	2	8	2.0
19802	472	796	234	1,030	2.2	19956	138	232	69	301	2.2
19803	14	18	4	22	1.6	19958	45	86	22	108	2.4
19804	72	119	31	150	2.1	19960	47	82	18	100	2.1
19805	528	912	226	1,138	2.2	19961	1	2		2	2.0
19806	11	10	8	18	1.6	19962	70	118	30	148	2.1
19808	77	117	36	153	2.0	19963	132	255	64	319	2.4
19809	69	109	29	138	2.0	19964	12	20	4	24	2.0
19810	31	44	11	55	1.8	19966	117	180	45	225	1.9
19899	1	3		3	3.0	19968	33	62	14	76	2.3
19901	289	525	160	685	2.4	19970	4	4	1	5	1.3
19903	2	2	1	3	1.5	19971	26	40	13	53	2.0
19904	204	374	99	473	2.3	19973	194	344	77	421	2.2
19931	2	2	1	3	1.5	19975	22	46	9	55	2.5
19933	85	149	35	184	2.2	19977	104	161	32	193	1.9
19934	41	63	9	72	1.8	19979	3	5	2	7	2.3
19936	5	10	4	14	2.8	19980	1	2		2	2.0
19938	47	65	12	77	1.6						
						Total	4,978	8,373	2,207	10,580	2.1

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 118:**

## Juvenile Crime Arrests

Number of Statewide Juvenile Arrests, National Incident Based Crime (NIBRS)  
and Rate per 1,000 Juveniles, Delaware

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*
Juvenile Violent Crimes Arrest Rate	9.1	11.3	10.6	11.0	11.1	11.8	11.6	11.4	10.9	9.9	7.9	7.9	7.7
Criminal Homicide	4	1	3	0	3	5	5	3	4	3	4	2	1
Kidnapping / Abduction	8	16	16	29	17	21	22	27	16	18	14	10	13
Sex Offenses, Forcible**	44	47	42	47	40	89*	84	76	67	76	64	53	61
Robbery	108	116	134	169	120	175	211	224	197	180	109	120	138
Assault	1,611	2,024	1,892	1,941	2,042	2,105	2,046	2,002	1,946	1,766	1,440	1,459	1,366
Total Violent Crime Arrests	1,775	2,204	2,087	2,186	2,222	2,395	2,368	2,332	2,230	2,043	1,631	1,644	1,579
Drug and Narcotic Offenses Arrest Rate	3.2	3.2	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.7
Drug and Narcotic Offenses	626	626	749	826	760	880	873	842	748	717	629	544	554
Serious Property Crimes Arrest Rate	6.8	8.0	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.2	7.1	7.8	7.9	8.0	6.6	5.8	5.6
Arson	51	39	44	32	33	59	65	34	37	31	11	18	20
Extortion / Blackmail	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	246	293	288	320	357	314	356	318	306	295	292	158	224
Larceny / Theft	926	1,146	988	1,106	1,071	1,028	979	1,189	1,243	1,296	1,026	1,001	874
Motor Vehicle Theft	99	82	92	99	80	60	50	49	37	44	43	33	32
Total Serious Property Crimes	1,324	1,560	1,413	1,557	1,543	1,463	1,450	1,590	1,623	1,666	1,372	1,210	1,150
Other Property and Social Crimes Arrest Rate	4.1	4.0	4.4	3.9	4.9	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.0
Counterfeiting / Forgery	20	24	22	10	18	16	9	19	8	5	4	10	3
Fraud	104	130	119	127	107	98	114	117	130	106	64	67	90
Embezzlement	23	28	23	20	13	28	21	20	13	4	96	3	3
Stolen Property	233	170	192	169	120	107	130	118	149	83	96	75	53
Property Destruction / Vandalism	325	322	394	296	342	348	403	399	329	334	244	183	183
Sex Offenses	0	2	2	5	3	7	2	2	3	1	2	2	0
Pornography/ Obscene Material	1	2	1	1	1	0	3	2	0	1	5	4	1
Gambling Offenses	0	3	3	1	4	3	2	1	1	1	0	1	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Weapons Law Violations***	97	94	120	145	155	145	164	137	153	117	119	92	67
Total Other Property and Social Crimes	803	775	876	774	986	752	848	816	788	673	537	437	402
Total Arrests for Group A Offenses****	4,528	5,165	5,125	5,343	5,289	5,490	5,539	5,580	5,389	5,099	4,169	3,835	3,685
Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000 population	23.3	26.4	26.0	26.8	26.4	27.1	26.3	27.2	26.2	24.6	20.2	18.5	17.9

\* 2012 data is preliminary

\*\* 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.

based on this category change.

\*\*\* Prior to 2010, Weapons Law Violations were listed as Violent Crimes. Rates have been recalculated for past years

\*\*\*\* Arrest information is only provided for Group A NIBRS crimes which are shown above.

Source: Delaware Statistical Analysis Center/SBI 11/18/2011



**Table 119:**

## School Conduct Report

**Offenses required to be reported under Title 14, Delaware Code §4112 and/or DOE Policy, Delaware**

State Totals:	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
School Crimes (Title 14, Delaware Code, §4112)	1,945	1,349	1,160	1,194	1,291	1,056	1,014	957	584
Violent Felonies (Title 11, Delaware Code §4201(c))	80	40	20	73	101	75	92	59	51
Gun-Free School Offenses: Handgun, Rifle, Shotgun, Starter Gun, Explosives/Incendiary Device	3	4	6	9	10	8	6	2	3
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	165	242	202	224	273	177	177	199	164
Drug Offenses (Title 16, Delaware Code)	363	316	268	288	304	284	306	296	246
Assault III (Title 11, Delaware Code §611)	341	221	190	141	141	143	138	100	108
Unlawful Sexual Contact (Title 11, Delaware Code §767)	51	21	14	19	12	20	9	19	12
Offensive Touching Employee Victim <sup>++</sup> (reported as DOE offense starting 2012/13)	703	373	330	306	327	233	213	183	—
Terroristic Threatening Employee Victim <sup>++</sup> (reported as DOE offense starting 2012/13)	239	132	130	134	123	116	73	99	—
Department of Education (DOE) Offenses	5,189	9,216	9,400	9,663	10,790	9,116	9,717	10,291	10,765
Pornography: Possession and Production	7	22	19	18	25	16	4	8	14
Bomb Threats (reported as "Terroristic Threatening of an Employee/Volunteer" starting 2007/08)	8	16	21	—	—	0	0	0	0
Criminal Mischief (Vandalism)	332	214	169	236	305	223	219	221	198
Tampering with Public Records	183	20	16	2	2	2	0	0	0
Alcohol, Possession and Use	108	92	94	75	101	71	77	100	116
Drug Use/Influence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77
Felony Theft Offenses (\$1,000 or More)	10	4	2	11	2	9	1	9	3
Bullying	269	474	570	578	577	556	698	662	846
Offensive Touching of a Student	1,558	3,478	3,609	3,127	3,318	2,585	2,853	3,085	3,307
Terroristic Threatening of a Student	259	242	308	294	275	194	258	246	291
Sexual Harassment (Title 11, Delaware Code § 763)	113	140	114	131	118	118	78	125	131
Fighting / Disorderly Conduct	2,278	4,427	4,406	5,153	5,424	4,752	4,810	4,957	4,534
Inhalants	4	4	0	1	0	2	7	4	0
Drug Paraphernalia	60	82	72	37	47	44	41	51	50
Tobacco Possession and/or use (began reporting in 2008/09)	—	—	—	—	561	504	417	391	353
Medications: Inappropriate Possession and/or use (began reporting in 2008/09)	—	—	—	—	35	40	25	51	30
Under 12: Assault III Student Victim (began reporting in 2010/11)	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	39	25
Under 12: Assault III Employee Victim (began reporting in 2010/11)	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	4
Under 12: Unlawful Sexual Contact III Student Victim (began reporting in 2010/1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5
Under 12: Unlawful Sexual Contact III Employee Victim (began reporting in 2010/1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	0
Offensive Touching Employee Victim****	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	261	597
Terroristic Threatening Employee Victim	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	64	179
Teen Dating Violence (began reporting in 2012/13)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5

Source: Delaware Department of Education

**Table 120:**

## Adult Crime Arrest Rates

Adult Arrest Rates per 1,000 Adults 18 and Over,  
National Incident Based Crime (NIBRS), Delaware

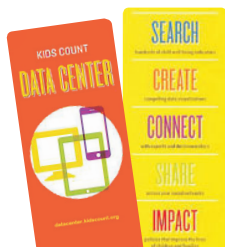
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*
Total Arrest Rates	27.2	31.1	32.9	33.9	32.7	34.2	35.9	38.2	37.8	35.2	35.7	35.9	36.5
Violent Crimes	12.7	14.2	14.3	14.1	13.4	13.7	14.3	15.5	14.1	13.3	13.6	13.1	13.1
Drug and Narcotic Offenses	4.5	5.2	6.1	7.4	7.2	8.5	8.9	9.1	9.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.2
Serious Property Crimes	4.8	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.1	5.9	7.9	7.1	7.6	8.4	8.5	9.3	9.7
Other Property / Social Crimes	5.1	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.2	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.5

\* 2012 data is preliminary

Source: Delaware Statistical Analysis Center



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>**



It allows the ability to create and download different visualizations or spreadsheets of all of our data. Whether you share this report with others, go online for the full digital version, or utilize the Data Center to discover even more ways to customize the data, please join us in using this data to make informed program and policy decisions by investing in Delaware’s biggest asset, our kids.

**CHILDREN IN POVERTY-3 YEAR AVERAGES**

TOOLs: Embed | Save Image | Raw Data | Definition & Sources

**Children in Poverty-3 Year Averages**

Year(s): 5 selected | Data Type: Percent

Data Provided by: KIDS COUNT in Delaware

Compare to 50 largest US cities

REFINE THIS INDICATOR

**DELAWARE LOCATIONS**

Choose up to 7 locations:

☐ For the State

☒ Kent

☒ New Castle

☒ Sussex

☐ Compare to Delaware

**YEARS**

Choose up to 10 years:

☒ 2010-2012

☒ 2009-2011

☒ 2008-2010

**TABLE**

Location	Data Type	2006 - 2008	2007 - 2009	2008 - 2010	2009 - 2011	2010 - 2012
Delaware	Percent	13.3%	13.1%	15.2%	16.9%	19.9%

**DEFINITIONS & SOURCES**

Definitions: Three Year Average Percentages of Children (0-17) in Poverty for Delaware and Counties, New Castle and combined Kent and Sussex from years 1989-2012.

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

## **KIDS COUNT® in Delaware**

**Center for Community Research and Service • School of Public Policy and Administration  
College of Arts and Sciences • University of Delaware • Newark, DE 19716-7350  
302-831-4966 • Fax 302-831-4225 • email: [kids-count@udel.edu](mailto:kids-count@udel.edu) • [www.dekidscount.org](http://www.dekidscount.org)**

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The photographs in this book do not necessarily represent the situations described.





# Resource Guide

**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

**KIDS COUNT in Delaware:** [www.dekidscount.org](http://www.dekidscount.org)



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

Drug Free Delaware  
[www.state.de.us/drugfree](http://www.state.de.us/drugfree)

Division of Social Services  
800-372-2022

Division of State Service Centers  
302-255-9675

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

