

DATA SNAPSHOT

CHILDREN-IN ONE-PARENT FAMILIES

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

trong, capable, resourceful families are at the foundation of improving outcomes for children. There is no substitute for families – no institution, program or policy that can successfully rear kids in the absence o strong families. Where families live also matters. Healthy, vibrant families help create strong communities. Similarly, healthy communities can help foster and protect residents. When communities are sag and have strong institutions, good schools and quality support services families and their children are more likely to thrive. Although the strengths and resources that reside in even the most disadvantaged communities are often underestimated, the combined effects of disinvestment and decline have unmistakable consequences for children who grow up amidst these conditions.



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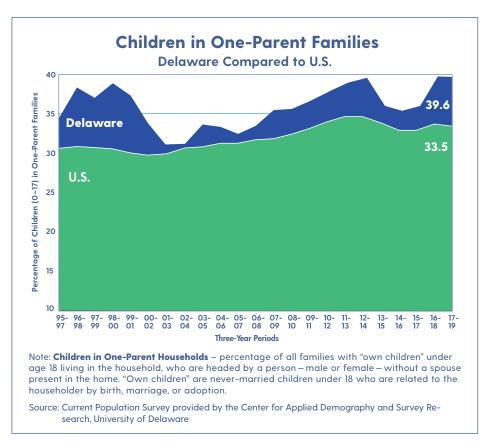
25 Years of Delaware Data: Children in One-Parent Families

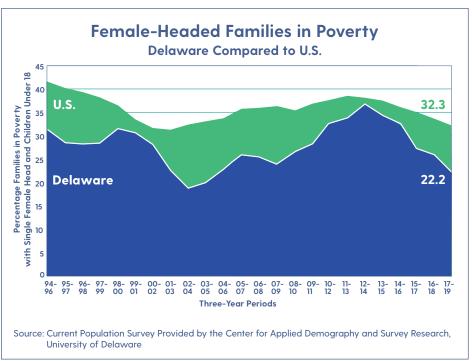
hildren in single-parent families are more likely to experience economic hardship than kids in two-parent families due to the fact that there is only one potential income-earner in the family. Data in the 1995 KIDS COUNT report showed that two parent families earned on average 3.2 times more than single parent families. Today, two parent families earn on average 2.8 times more than single parent families.

Increasingly, single parents (typically single mothers) are the primary caregiver in many families. In 2016, four-in-ten births were to women who were either single or living with a nonmartial partner. As more women take on a breadwinning role, the gender wage gap will have increased implications for children's economic security. Nationally, women earn about 82 cents on the dollar in comparison to what men are paid, with women of color faring even worse. This is only slightly better than in 1995, when women earned about 71 cents for each dollar a man earned. Delaware's gender wage gap is narrower than the national average, but Delaware women who worked full-time, year-round in 2018 still only earned 86 cents for every dollar a full-time, working man earned.

Why Does it Matter?

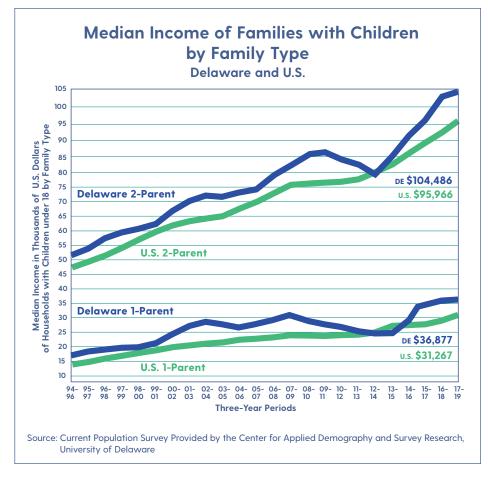
The effects of growing up in singleparent families go beyond economics. A child from a one-parent family is more likely than a child from a twoparent family to drop out of school, be disconnected from the labor market and become a teen parent.





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25 Years of Delaware Data: Children in One-Parent Families



Next Steps

In Delaware, 22.2 percent of female-headed families live in poverty in 2017-2019. Research suggests that correcting the gender wage gap could improve children's economic circumstances. A study conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research found that if working women were paid comparably to men of the same age, similar levels of educational attainment and similar hours of work, the number of U.S. kids with working mothers living in poverty would be cut nearly in half.



CHILDREN IN ONE-PARENT FAMILIES TIMELINE



WWI

Women take up jobs to support their family and keep local economy on track while male soldiers are away during World War II followed by the feminist movement of the 1960s when women entered the workforce in great numbers



EQUAL PAY

Pay discrimination becomes illegal in the U.S. under the federal Equal Pay



EARNINGS

Women earn about 71 cents for each dollar a man earns



LAW

Gender pay gap law signed in Delaware, prohibiting prospective employers from asking job applicants about their salary history



EVDNINGS

Women earn about 82 cents for each dollar a man earns



EQUAL PAY

Eliminate the gender wage gap in order to reduce the number of children with working mothers living in poverty

1939 1963 1995 2017 2018 next



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

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