

WHAT WOULD IT TAKE?

Delaware

NATIONAL
OVERALL RANK

27



ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Domain Rank 26

Children in poverty 2018 19% or 37,000 children	Children whose parents lack secure employment 2018 28% or 57,000 children	Children living in households with a high housing cost burden 2018 33% or 66,000 children	Teens not in school and not working (16 – 19 year olds) 2018 4% or 2,000 children
At a rate of 19% Delaware is higher than the U.S. average rate of 18% of children in poverty. To equal the #1 rate of 10%, Delaware must reduce the number of children in poverty by 18,000.	At a rate of 28% Delaware is higher than the U.S. average rate of 27% of children whose parents lack secure employment. To equal the #1 rate of 17% Delaware must reduce the number of children whose parents lack secure employment by 23,000.	At a rate of 33% Delaware is higher than the U.S. average rate of 31% of children living in households with a high housing cost burden. To equal the #1 rate of 18%, Delaware must reduce the number of children living in households with a high housing cost burden by 30,000.	At a rate of 4% Delaware is lower than the U.S. average rate of 7% of teens not in school and not working. To equal the #1 rate of 3%, Delaware must reduce the number of teens not in school and not working by 500.



EDUCATION

Domain Rank 30

Young children not in school 2016-2018 50% or 12,000 children	Fourth graders not proficient in reading 2019 67%	Eighth graders not proficient in math 2019 71%	Teens ages 16 to 19 not attending school and not a high school graduate 2017/18 13%
At a rate of 50% Delaware is lower than the U.S. average rate of 52% of young children not in school. To equal the #1 rate of 34%, Delaware must reduce the number of young children not in school by 4,000.	At a rate of 67% Delaware is higher than the U.S. average rate of 66% of fourth graders not proficient in reading. The #1 ranked state has a rate of 55%. *Calculations of event reduction data for this measure are not available based on a methodology for calculating population (n) which is not replicable publicly.	At a rate of 71% Delaware is higher than the U.S. average rate of 67% of eighth graders not proficient in math. The #1 ranked state has a rate of 53%. *Calculations of event reduction data for this measure are not available based on a methodology for calculating population (n) which is not replicable publicly.	At a rate of 13% Delaware is lower than the U.S. average rate of 15% of teens ages 16 to 19 not attending school and not a high school graduate. The #1 ranked state has a rate of 9%. *Calculations of event reduction data for this measure are not available based on a methodology for calculating population (n) which is not replicable publicly.



HEALTH

Domain Rank 29

Low-birthweight babies 2018 8.9% or 948 babies	Children without health insurance 2018 4% or 8,000 children	Child and teen deaths 2018 33 per 100,000 or 71 deaths	Teens who are overweight or obese 2017/18 27%
At a rate of 8.9% Delaware is higher than the U.S. average rate of 8.3% of low-birthweight babies. To equal the #1 rate of 5.9%, Delaware must reduce the number of low-birthweight babies by 320.	At a rate of 4% Delaware is lower than the U.S. average rate of 5% of children without health insurance. To equal the #1 rate of 1%, Delaware must reduce the number of children without health insurance by 6,000.	At a rate of 33 per 100,000 Delaware is higher than the U.S. average rate of 25 per 100,000 child and teen deaths. To equal the #1 rate of 15 per 100,000, Delaware must reduce the number of child and teen deaths by 39 total.	At a rate of 27% Delaware is lower than the U.S. average rate of 31% of teens who are overweight or obese. The #1 ranked state has a rate of 24%. *Calculations of event reduction data for this measure are not available based on a methodology for calculating population (n) which is not replicable publicly.



FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

Domain Rank 25

Children in single-parent families 2018 40% or 76,000 children	Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma 2018 9% or 18,000 children	Children living in high-poverty areas 2014-2018 3% or 7,000 children	Teen births 2018 17 per 1,000 or 497 births
At a rate of 40% Delaware is higher than the U.S. average rate of 35% of children in single-parent families. To equal the #1 rate of 19%, Delaware must reduce the number of children in single-parent families by 40,000.	At a rate of 9% Delaware is lower than the U.S. average rate of 13% of children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma. To equal the #1 rate of 4%, Delaware must reduce the number of children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma by 10,000.	At a rate of 3% Delaware is lower than the U.S. average rate of 10% of children living in high-poverty areas. To equal the #1 rate of 0%, Delaware must reduce the number of children living in high-poverty areas by 7,000.	At a rate of 17 per 1,000 Delaware is equal to the U.S. average rate of 17 per 1,000 teen births. To equal the #1 rate of 7 per 1,000, Delaware must reduce the number of teen births by 293.

<p>ECONOMIC WELL-BEING</p>	<p>Children in poverty is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 100 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined each year by the U.S. Census Bureau. In 2017, a family of two adults and two children lived in poverty if their annual income fell below \$24,858. Poverty status is not determined for people living in group quarters (such as military barracks, prisons and other institutional quarters) or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as children in foster care). The data are based on income received in the 12 months prior to the survey. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p>Children whose parents lack secure employment is the share of all children under age 18 living in families where no parent has regular, full-time, year-round employment. For children living in single-parent families, this means the resident parent did not work at least 35 hours per week for at least 50 weeks in the 12 months prior to the survey. For children living in married-couple families, this means neither parent worked at least 35 hours per week for at least 50 weeks in the 12 months before the survey. Children living with neither parent are also listed as not having secure parental employment because they are likely to be economically vulnerable. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p>Children living in households with a high housing cost burden is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in households where more than 30 percent of monthly household pretax income is spent on housing-related expenses, including rent, mortgage payments, taxes and insurance. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p>Teens not in school and not working is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full or part time) and not employed (full or part time). These young people are sometimes referred to as “opportunity” or “disconnected” youth. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p>
<p>EDUCATION</p>	<p>Young children not in school is the percentage of children ages 3 and 4 who were not enrolled in school (e.g. nursery school, preschool or kindergarten). <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p>Fourth graders not proficient in reading is the percentage of fourth-grade public school students who did not reach the proficient level in reading as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress. Public schools include charter schools and exclude Bureau of Indian Education schools and Department of Defense Education Activity schools. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress.</i></p> <p>Eighth graders not proficient in math is the percentage of eighth-grade public school students who did not reach the proficient level in math as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress. Public schools include charter schools and exclude Bureau of Indian Education schools and Department of Defense Education Activity schools. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress.</i></p> <p>Teens 16 to 19 not attending school and not a high school graduate is the percent of teens who have not completed high school and are not currently attending high school. This measure is also known as the status dropout rate. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD).</i></p>
<p>HEALTH</p>	<p>Low-birthweight babies is the percentage of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data reflect the mother’s place of residence, not the place where the birth occurred. <i>SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics.</i></p> <p>Children without health insurance is the percentage of children under age 19 not covered by any health insurance. Please note that due to questionnaire changes in 2014 (2013 health insurance coverage), these data are not directly comparable. Use caution interpreting any trends. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p>Child and teen deaths is the number of deaths, from all causes, to children between ages 1 and 19 per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by the place of residence, not the place where the death occurred. <i>SOURCES: Death Statistics: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics. Population Statistics: U.S. Census Bureau.</i></p> <p>Teens who are overweight or obese is the percentage of teens ages 10 to 17 who are overweight or obese. These data are based on a two-year average of survey responses. <i>SOURCE: National Survey of Children’s Health.</i></p>
<p>FAMILY AND COMMUNITY</p>	<p>Children in single-parent families is the percentage of children under age 18 who live with their own unmarried parent, either in a family or subfamily. In this definition, single-parent families include cohabiting couples. Children living with married stepparents are not considered to be in a single-parent family. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p>Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma is the percentage of children under age 18 living in households where the household head does not have a high school diploma or equivalent. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p>Children living in high-poverty areas is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in census tracts where the poverty rate of the total population is 30 percent or more. In 2017, a family of two adults and two children fell into the “poverty” category if their annual income fell below \$24,858. The data are based on income received in the 12 months prior to the survey. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p>Teen births is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 19 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother’s place of residence, rather than the place of the birth. <i>SOURCES: Birth Statistics: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics. Population Statistics: U.S. Census Bureau.</i></p>

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