

# WHAT WOULD IT TAKE?

# Delaware

NATIONAL  
OVERALL RANK

32



## ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Domain Rank 29

<p><b>Children in poverty</b> 2019 16% or 32,000 children</p>	<p><b>Children whose parents lack secure employment</b> 2019 28% or 56,000 children</p>	<p><b>Children living in households with a high housing cost burden</b> 2019 28% or 57,000 children</p>	<p><b>Teens not in school and not working (16 – 19 year olds)</b> 2019 6% or 3,000 children</p>
<p>At a rate of 16% Delaware is lower than the U.S. average rate of 17% of children in poverty.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of 7%, Delaware must reduce the number of children in poverty by 18,000.</p>	<p>At a rate of 28% Delaware is higher than the U.S. average rate of 26% of children whose parents lack secure employment.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of 19% Delaware must reduce the number of children whose parents lack secure employment by 17,000.</p>	<p>At a rate of 28% Delaware is lower than the U.S. average rate of 30% of children living in households with a high housing cost burden.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of 16%, Delaware must reduce the number of children living in households with a high housing cost burden by 25,000.</p>	<p>At a rate of 6% Delaware is equal to the U.S. average rate of 6% of teens not in school and not working.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of 4%, Delaware must reduce the number of teens not in school and not working by 1,000.</p>



## EDUCATION

Domain Rank 25

<p><b>Young children not in school</b> 2017-2019 49% or 11,000 children</p>	<p><b>Fourth graders not proficient in reading</b> 2019 67%</p>	<p><b>Eighth graders not proficient in math</b> 2019 71%</p>	<p><b>High school students not graduating on time</b> 2018/19 11%</p>
<p>At a rate of 49% Delaware is lower than the U.S. average rate of 52% of young children not in school.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of 34%, Delaware must reduce the number of young children not in school by 4,000.</p>	<p>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%.</p> <p>*Calculations of event reduction data for this measure are not available based on a methodology for calculating population (n) which is not replicable publicly.</p>	<p>At a rate of 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%.</p> <p>*Calculations of event reduction data for this measure are not available based on a methodology for calculating population (n) which is not replicable publicly.</p>	<p>At a rate of 11% Delaware is lower than the U.S. average rate of 14% of high school students not graduating on time. The #1 ranked state has a rate of 8%.</p> <p>*Calculations of event reduction data for this measure are not available based on a methodology for calculating population (n) which is not replicable publicly.</p>



## HEALTH

Domain Rank 30

<p><b>Low-birthweight babies</b> 2019 9.4% or 995 babies</p>	<p><b>Children without health insurance</b> 2019 5% or 10,000 children</p>	<p><b>Child and teen deaths</b> 2019 29 per 100,000 or 63 deaths</p>	<p><b>Teens who are overweight or obese</b> 2018/19 31%</p>
<p>At a rate of 9.4% Delaware is higher than the U.S. average rate of 8.3% of low-birthweight babies.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of 6.3%, Delaware must reduce the number of low-birthweight babies by 330.</p>	<p>At a rate of 5% Delaware is lower than the U.S. average rate of 6% of children without health insurance.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of 2%, Delaware must reduce the number of children without health insurance by 6,000.</p>	<p>At a rate of 29 per 100,000 Delaware is higher than the U.S. average rate of 25 per 100,000 child and teen deaths.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of 15 per 100,000, Delaware must reduce the number of child and teen deaths by 30 total.</p>	<p>At a rate of 31% Delaware is equal to the U.S. average rate of 31% of teens who are overweight or obese. The #1 ranked state has a rate of 22%.</p> <p>*Calculations of event reduction data for this measure are not available based on a methodology for calculating population (n) which is not replicable publicly.</p>



## FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

Domain Rank 30

<p><b>Children in single-parent families</b> 2019 38% or 73,000 children</p>	<p><b>Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma</b> 2019 14% or 28,000 children</p>	<p><b>Children living in high-poverty areas</b> 2015-2019 5% or 11,000 children</p>	<p><b>Teen births</b> 2019 15 per 1,000 or 444 births</p>
<p>At a rate of 38% Delaware is higher than the U.S. average rate of 34% of children in single-parent families.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of 19%, Delaware must reduce the number of children in single-parent families by 37,000.</p>	<p>At a rate of 14% Delaware is higher than the U.S. average rate of 12% of children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of 4%, Delaware must reduce the number of children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma by 19,000.</p>	<p>At a rate of 5% Delaware is lower than the U.S. average rate of 9% of children living in high-poverty areas.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of 0%, Delaware must reduce the number of children living in high-poverty areas by 11,000.</p>	<p>At a rate of 15 per 1,000 Delaware is lower than the U.S. average rate of 17 per 1,000 teen births.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of 7 per 1,000, Delaware must reduce the number of teen births by 235.</p>

<b>ECONOMIC WELL-BEING</b>	<p><b>Children in poverty</b> is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 100 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined each year by the U.S. Census Bureau. Poverty status is not determined for people living in group quarters (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: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. These data were derived from ACS table B17001</i></p> <p><b>Children whose parents lack secure employment</b> is the share of all children under age 18 living in families where no parent has regular, full-time, year-round employment. For children living in single-parent families, this means the resident parent did not work at least 35 hours per week for at least 50 weeks in the 12 months prior to the survey. For children living in married-couple families, this means neither parent worked at least 35 hours per week for at least 50 weeks in the 12 months before the survey. Children living with neither parent are also listed as not having secure parental employment because they are likely to be economically vulnerable. <i>SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p><b>Children living in households with a high housing cost burden</b> is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in households where more than 30 percent of monthly household pretax income is spent on housing-related expenses, including rent, mortgage payments, taxes, and insurance. <i>SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p><b>Teens not in school and not working</b> is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full or part time) and not employed (full or part time). These young people are sometimes referred to as “idle teens” or “disconnected youth.” <i>SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p>
<b>EDUCATION</b>	<p><b>Young children not in school</b> is the percentage of children ages 3 and 4 who were not enrolled in school (nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten) during the previous three months. “Nursery school” and “preschool” include any group or class of institution providing educational experiences for children during the years preceding kindergarten. Places where instruction is an integral part of the program are included, but private homes that primarily provide custodial care are not included. <i>SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. These data were derived from ACS table B14003.</i></p> <p><b>Fourth graders not proficient in reading</b> is the percentage of fourth-grade public school students who did not reach the proficient level in reading as measured and defined by the National Assessment of Educational Progress. Public schools include charter schools and exclude Bureau of Indian Education schools and Department of Defense Education Activity schools. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress.</i></p> <p><b>Eighth graders not proficient in math</b> is the percentage of eighth-grade public school students who did not reach the proficient level in math as measured and defined by the National Assessment of Educational Progress. Public schools include charter schools and exclude Bureau of Indian Education schools and Department of Defense Education Activity schools. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress.</i></p> <p><b>High school students not graduating on time</b> is the percentage of an entering freshman class not graduating in four years. The measure is derived from the Adjusted Cohort Graduate Rate. The four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate is the number of students who graduate in four years with a regular diploma divided by the number of students who form the adjusted cohort for the graduating class. <i>SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau analysis of U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.</i></p>
<b>HEALTH</b>	<p><b>Low-birthweight babies</b> is the percentage of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data reflect the mother’s place of residence, not the place where the birth occurred. Births of unknown weight were not included in these calculations. Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands are not included in the U.S. Average. <i>SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.</i></p> <p><b>Children without health insurance</b> is the percentage of children under age 19 not covered by any health insurance. The data are based on health insurance coverage at the time of the survey; interviews are conducted throughout the calendar year. <i>SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. These data were derived from ACS table B27001.</i></p> <p><b>Child and teen deaths</b> is the number of deaths, from all causes, to children between ages 1 and 19 per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by the place of residence, not the place where the death occurred. <i>SOURCES: Death Statistics: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Population Statistics: U.S. Census Bureau.</i></p> <p><b>Teens who are overweight or obese</b> is the percentage of teens ages 10 to 17 who are overweight or obese. For this indicator, children between the 85<sup>th</sup> and 95<sup>th</sup> percentile BMI-for-age are categorized as overweight and children at or above the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile BMI-for-age are characterized as obese. Height and weight, as reported by the parent or most knowledgeable adult, are used to determine a child’s BMI. The BMI is age- and gender- specific. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Social Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, National Survey of Children’s Health.</i></p>
<b>FAMILY AND COMMUNITY</b>	<p><b>Children in single-parent families</b> is the percentage of children under age 18 who live with their own single parent, either in a family or subfamily. In this definition, single-parent families include cohabiting couples and do not include children living with married stepparents. Children who live in group quarters (institutions, dormitories, or group homes) are not included in this calculation. <i>SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. These data were derived from ACS table C23008</i></p> <p><b>Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma</b> is the percentage of children under age 18 none of whose parents has a high school diploma or equivalent or higher. <i>SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p><b>Children living in high-poverty areas</b> is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in census tracts where the poverty rate of the total population is 30 percent or more. <i>SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p><b>Teen births</b> is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 19 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother’s place of residence, rather than the place of the birth. <i>SOURCES: Birth Statistics: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Population Statistics: U.S. Census Bureau.</i></p>

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