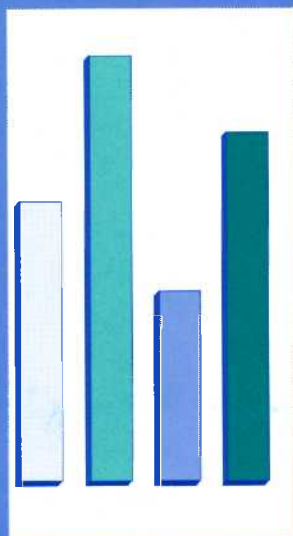
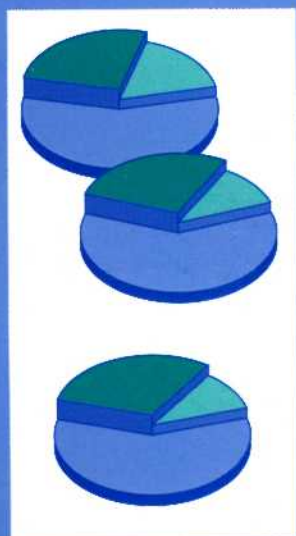


K I D S C O U N T

F A C T B O O K



D e l a w a r e



1 9 9 5

Copyright © 1995, **KIDS COUNT IN DELAWARE**

Please feel free to copy all or portions of this report. We welcome further distribution but require acknowledgment of **KIDS COUNT IN DELAWARE** in any reproduction, quotation or other use of the Fact Book 1995.

To order additional copies contact:

Mary Ann Poling
Project Director
Kids Count in Delaware
121 Townsend Hall
University of Delaware
Newark, DE 19717-1303

(302) 831-4966 Fax: (302) 831-4987
E-mail: MAPOLING@STRAUSS.UDEL.EDU.

Printed by the University of Delaware Graphic Communications Center
Editing: Pamela S. Finkelman of Sam Waltz & Associates
Design and Layout: Claudia Ballou of Sam Waltz & Associates
Karen Kaler of RSVP Design

KIDS COUNT IN DELAWARE

Fact Book 1995



Funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Staff

Mary Ann Poling
Project Director
Kids Count in Delaware

Brooksie Pruden and
Ginger Knutsen
Cooperative Extension
University of Delaware

Advisory Board

Sergeant Antonio Asion
Latino Task Force

Louis E. Bartoshesky
M.D., M.P.H.
Delaware Chapter
American Academy of
Pediatrics, Medical Center
of Delaware

The Hon. Patricia Blevins
State Senator

The Hon. Samuel Cooper,
Mayor
Diaz Bonville,
City of Rehoboth Beach

Steven A. Dowshen, M.D.
Alfred I. duPont Institute

Sally Gore
W. L. Gore & Associates, Inc.

Christine Harris and
Melanie Holden
First State Community
Action Agency

Lloyd Elaine Maier
Delaware PTA

The Hon. Jane Maroney
State House of
Representatives

Tom Mullins
City of Milford – DECCASA

Brenda Corine Phillips
City of Wilmington

Ed Pollard
Family Court of the State
of Delaware

Gary Pollio
United Way of Delaware

Gail Russell
J.P. Morgan

Michael R. Scanlan
MBNA

Debra Singletary and
Jill Rogers
Delmarva Rural Ministries

Starlene Taylor, Ed.D.
Cooperative Extension
Delaware State University

Collis O. Townsend
Delaware Community
Foundation

Steering Committee

Lisa Blunt-Bradley
(former member)
Department of Health
and Social Services

Benjamin Fay
Committee on Early
Education
and Social Services

Rosanne Griff-Cabelli
Coordinating Council for
Children with DisAbilities

Lynne Howard
Office of the Governor

Nancy McKenna
Foster Care Review Board

Patricia Tanner Nelson, Ed.D.
Cooperative Extension
University of Delaware

Jan Rheingold
Child Care Connection

Dale Sampson-Levin
Delaware ACTION for
Families and Children

Elaine C. Young
United Way of Delaware

Data Collection and Analysis Committee

Louis E. Bartoshesky,
M.D., M.P.H.
Delaware Chapter
American Academy of
Pediatrics, Medical Center
of Delaware

Don Berry, Director
Herb Macia
Health Statistics Center

Karen Blackburn
Kathy Butler
Criminal Justice Council

Bob Boozer, Ph.D.
Thomas V. Soltys, Ed.D.
Bruce Dacey,
Department of Public
Instruction

Clive Brown
Division of Public Health

Steve Fredericks,
Norwood Coleman,
Department of Services for
Children, Youth, and Their
Families

Rosanne Griff-Cabelli
Administrator and Project
Director, Delaware ISIS

Saul Hoffman, Ph.D.
Department of Economics,
University of Delaware

Judy McKinney-Cherry
Delaware Economic
Development Office

Donald L. Peters, Ph.D.
Department of Individual
and Family Studies,
University of Delaware

Ed Ratledge, Director,
Center for Applied
Demography
and Survey Research
University of Delaware

Jan Rheingold, Director
Child Care Connection

Jorge Rodriguez-Laberca,
M.P.A.,
Statistical Analysis Center

Ed Simon
Labor Department

John Stapleford, Ph.D.,
Director, Bureau of
Economic Research,
University of Delaware

Kul Brushshan Suri, Ph.D.
Department of Social
Work, Delaware State
University

Community Education Committee

John Brennan
Office of Public Relations
University of Delaware

Sheila Clough Crifasi
Department of
Communication
University of Delaware

Benjamin Fay
Steering Committee
Member

Mary Ann Finch
Cooperative Extension
University of Delaware

Joe Mauro
Miller-Mauro Group, Inc.

Claire McCabe
Agricultural Sciences
Communication
University of Delaware

John Mira
City of Wilmington
Planning

Patricia Tanner Nelson, Ed.D.
Steering Committee
Cooperative Extension
University of Delaware

Dale Sampson-Levin
Steering Committee
Delaware ACTION for
Families and Children

Sandra Sbar
United Way of Delaware

Gerri Weagraff
Child Care Connection



A MESSAGE FROM THE ADVISORY BOARD CHAIR

The members of the Kids Count in Delaware Advisory Board believe that the status of children should be our state's top priority. As the result of this commitment, the Kids Count in Delaware project has identified areas, known as indicators, where our children need help. The mission of the organization is to gather and organize reliable data on the condition of our youth ages 0 to 19 and present the statistics in a way that will allow Delawareans to better understand our children's needs. The dedicated men and women of Kids Count in Delaware will remain champions for appropriate policy change.

Kids Count in Delaware, a program made possible by a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is committed to making Delaware citizens accountable for the future of our children. The Fact Book 1995 is the result of a year of hard work on the part of countless volunteers. However, the facts and figures in this book will lead to as many questions as answers on how to improve the well-being of our children. Although we have

made progress, Kids Count in Delaware challenges leaders in the public and private sectors, as well as all citizens, to continue to confront serious problems relating to the health and welfare of our youth.

Our Kids Count in Delaware Fact Book 1995 is just a beginning. We anticipate including additional data when we issue new editions of the Fact Book. This book and its successors will be made available to individuals, organizations and communities throughout the state – anywhere there are people who want to help children. Kids Count in Delaware offers interested organizations and individuals the opportunity to become partners in the important work of improving the status of our children.

The Kids Count in Delaware Advisory Board welcomes anyone who cares about children to join us in our project. We will prove that Delaware cares about its kids.

Louis E. Bartoshesky, M.D., M.P.H.
Chair
Kids Count in Delaware Advisory Board



Table of Contents

Acknowledgments	2
Advisory Board Chair's Message	3
Table of Contents	4
Introduction	5
Overview: Caring about Kids	7
Section I: The Demographics	8
Section II: The Economic Picture	10
Section III: At Risk at Birth	14
Section IV: Why our Children Die	20
Section V: Dropping Out	22
Section VI: Youth Violence and Drug Arrests	24
Delaware's Children at a Glance	26
Delaware's Children at a Glance by County	28
Data Tables	34



KIDS COUNT IN DELAWARE

KIDS COUNT IN DELAWARE is a four-year project funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. The *KIDS COUNT* Fact Book is an integral part of the Foundation's effort to profile the condition of children nationwide. **KIDS COUNT IN DELAWARE** has published a 1995 Fact Book to provide a benchmark for the children in our state. We will use this reference tool to accurately measure Delaware's commitment to its children.

The facts and figures contained in this report are reliable and objective. Using the Fact Book as a guide, policy makers, grass-roots organizers, parents and educators can assess family well-being, track trends and measure outcomes and meaningful change over time.

The **KIDS COUNT IN DELAWARE** project plans to publish a Fact Book each year to help improve children's lives. We want politicians, community leaders – and all Delawareans – to be held accountable. The Fact Book will inform us, through clearly presented priorities and tables of substantiated data, of the consequences of policy decisions that have an impact on our children.

UNDERSTANDING THE DATA

KIDS COUNT IN DELAWARE uses 10 indicators to track the outcome measures of economic well-being, health, safety and education. This first year we have gathered the data from local sources to address the same indicators as the national project.

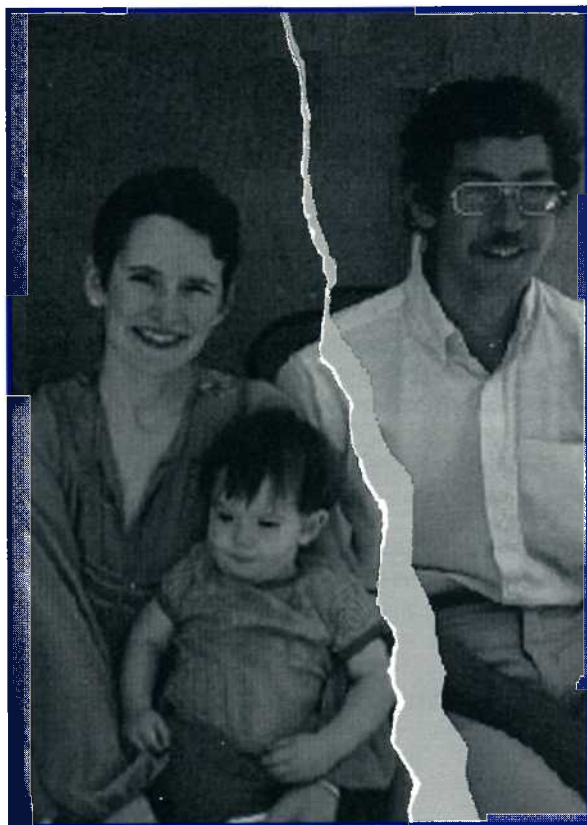
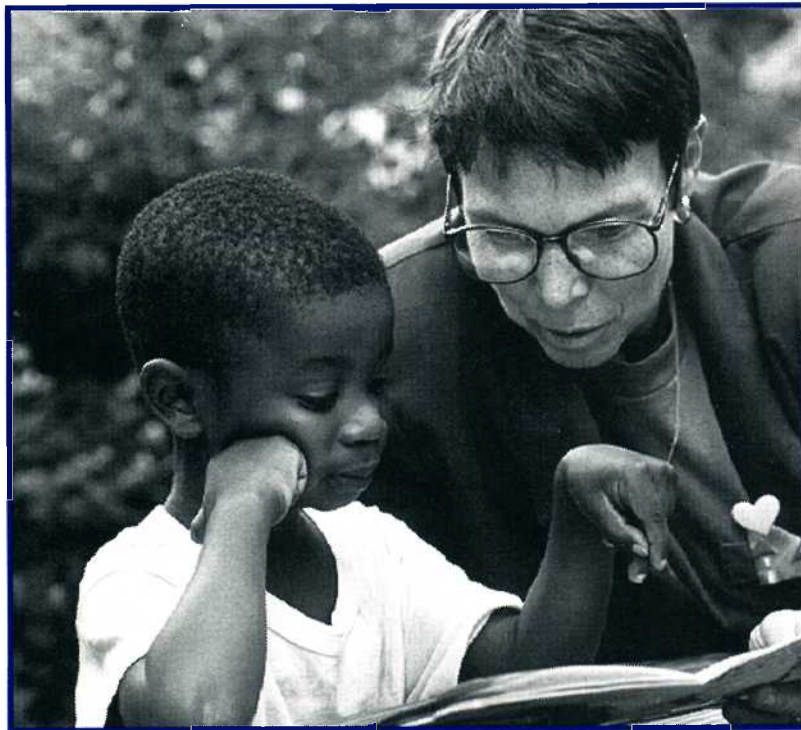
Though a mere 10 measures cannot depict all aspects of our children's needs, they were chosen for having these three attributes:

1. They reflect a broad range of conditions for our children – for example, they address juvenile violence, public school graduation rates and healthy births.
2. They reflect conditions across the developmental stages – from birth through early adulthood.
3. They are consistent across the states and over time – permitting legitimate national comparison.

Through funding by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, **KIDS COUNT IN DELAWARE** is afforded the opportunity to use Delaware sources and report the findings in the most meaningful and statistically accurate way. The data are gathered primarily from these major sources:

1. 1990 census – a snapshot in time, reflecting 1989 data.
2. 1988-1992 (5-year average) – to minimize fluctuation in reporting rates, due to the variance in the numbers and our small population size.
3. 1992 (current year source).





CARING ABOUT KIDS

Priority Issues

KIDS COUNT IN DELAWARE is concerned about all issues which affect children. However, given the number of problems, limited resources and growing need, the project's Steering Committee has selected four critical trends and conditions:

Single-Parent Families

Births to Teenage Mothers

Juvenile Crime and Violence

Education

Single-Parent Families

Of all families in Delaware, 24 percent were headed by a single parent in 1989. One in five children lived in single-parent families. Females were the heads of household for 82 percent of the children who live with single parents. From 1988 to 1992, 30 percent of all births in Delaware were to single mothers.

In addition, 31.8 percent of all female heads of household live in poverty. Although the percentage of births to single mothers has increased, there has been an overall decrease in poverty among female heads of household.

Births to Teenage Mothers

In 1992, 12.4 percent of all births were to young mothers under 20 years of age. During the same period, 26 percent of the births were second children, and 9 percent were third children born to teen mothers. The teen fertility rate (births per 1,000 female teenagers) was 54.7 between 1988 and 1992. The African-American teen fertility rate was 123.2. Among the teenagers giving birth during this period, 79.4 percent of teenage mothers were single and 10.2 percent of teen births resulted in low birth-weight infants.

Juvenile Crime and Violence

Between 1986 and 1992, juvenile crime arrests doubled, incidents of forcible rape committed by juveniles doubled and arrests of juveniles for aggravated assault quadrupled.

Between 1986 and 1992, drug sales arrests increased 8.1 times and possession arrests doubled. Instead of increasing marijuana involvement, arrests for sale and possession of opium, cocaine and derivatives doubled in relation to marijuana abuse.

Education

In the class of 1993, 21.6 percent of public school ninth graders did not graduate on time. This number includes GEDs, night graduates and certificates of performance. In the same class, 29.8 percent of the ninth graders attending only day-school did not graduate on time.

In the 1992-1993 school year, 4.2 percent of public school students dropped out.

Of all teens in 1989, 5.1 percent were not in school and not in the labor force and 3.8 percent had not graduated from high school and had not joined the labor force.

THE DEMOGRAPHICS

The average age in Delaware is increasing. The number of children ages 0 to 19 is also growing. At the same time, the elderly enjoy a longer life expectancy and will steadily increase as a percentage of the state population to the year 2000.

IMPACT: Since fertility rates generally decline with age in women over 30, the per capita fertility rate will decrease in future years. However, by 2005 there will be 30,000 more children in Delaware.

TOTAL INCREASE IN NUMBER OF CHILDREN

(1990 – 186,321 children in Delaware)



1995 – 11,194 more children in Delaware*



2000 – 25,385 more children in Delaware



2005 – 30,383 more children in Delaware*

*projected

Each symbol represents approximately 1,000 children.

Number of Children In Delaware Ages 0 to 19

1995	197,015
2000	211,706 (projected)
2005	216,704 (projected)

The Trend of Female Aging

From 1980 to 1992, the number of women in the state between the ages of 15 and 24 dropped by 16.9 percent. Women ages 30 to 39 increased in number by 39.3 percent. The trend of female aging will continue. By 1995, the number of women ages 15 to 24 will decrease by another 19 percent and women between the ages of 30 to 39 will have a 47 percent increase when compared to 1980 demographics.

We are All Getting Older

Through the year 2000, the number of elderly will steadily increase. During the period between 1980 and 1992, the 65 and over population increased 42.6 percent. The 75 and over group became 48.3 percent larger and is predicted to grow another 11.7 percent by 1995.



The Totals: How Many and Who We Are (1992 Figures)

The number of people residing in Delaware has increased by 1.4 percent since 1991. In 1992, 685,000 people lived in Delaware, compared to 675,350 in 1991. Women outnumbered men 51.4 percent to 48.5 percent – 352,300 women and 332,650 men. The white population accounted for 79.8 percent of residents, and 17.1 percent were African-Americans.

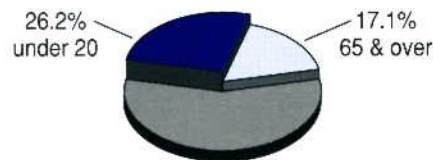
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY



New Castle County
population 450,950



Kent County
population 115,350



Sussex County
population 118,400



THE ECONOMIC PICTURE

The percentage of children in poverty is perhaps the most global benchmark for the well-being of children. In addition, marital status is a significant factor in the economic success of a family. Nationally, the poverty rate for single-parent families is 42 percent, compared to 8 percent for two-parent families.

DEFINITIONS

Purchase of Care – subsidized child care program

Percent of Poverty – 100 percent of poverty relates to the income level based on family size

IMPACT: Poverty and single-parent families are closely related to a broad array of concerns in the areas of health, education, emotional stability and delinquency.

PERCENT DECREASE IN POVERTY

Percent decrease in poverty between 1980 and 1990 by county



New Castle County – 33.6%



Kent County – 5.7%



Sussex County – 19.4%

Percent decrease in poverty between 1980 and 1990 by race



White – 37.3%



African-American – 10.9%



Hispanic – 41.9%

What is Poverty?*

Family Size	Monthly Income	Annualized Income
1	\$ 613.33	\$ 7,360.00
2	\$ 820.00	\$ 9,840.00
3	\$1,026.67	\$12,320.00
4	\$1,233.33	\$14,800.00
5	\$1,440.00	\$17,280.00

*1994

We've Made Progress, but 20,000 of our Children Still Live in Poverty

Between 1980 and 1990, census data reveal a 25 percent decrease in the poverty rate for children under 18 years of age. However, 20,000 of our children lived below the poverty line in 1989 – every third African-American child, every fourth Hispanic child and every seventeenth white child.

In 1989, 31.8 percent of families headed by a single female were still in poverty despite a 20.9 percent decrease in the poverty rate among such families.

The poverty rates for children in Delaware under 18 are lower than the United States poverty rates. This holds true for all families.



The Number of Single-Parent Households is on the Rise

Births to single mothers and divorce are the biggest contributors to the increasing number of single-parent families. In 1989, 82 percent of the children living in a single-parent family lived with a female head of the household with an average income of \$9,306. Married couples in Delaware, by contrast, had average incomes of \$53,832 – 279 percent more. For single-parent households during 1989, female-headed households were 2.3 times more likely to live in poverty than male-headed households.

Nearly 1 in 4 families in Delaware are headed by a single-parent, while 1 in 5 children in Delaware live in single-parent families.

Welfare Does Not Eliminate Poverty

Poverty, the cause of numerous problems for children, is not eliminated by public assistance programs. For example, the combined buying power of Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and Food Stamps – two large entitlement programs – cannot lift a family of three out of poverty.

Child Care is in Demand

There are 17,326 children in licensed family homes in Delaware, 17,723 receiving child care in care centers and 525 children registered in large family homes. In February 1995, 5,500 children were served by the subsidized Purchase of Care Program. Purchase of Care also estimates serving 220 children who require "special needs" care.

SINGLE-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS



1980 – 21.2% of all households



1990 – 24.3% of all households

Each symbol represents approximately 2 percent.

SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES

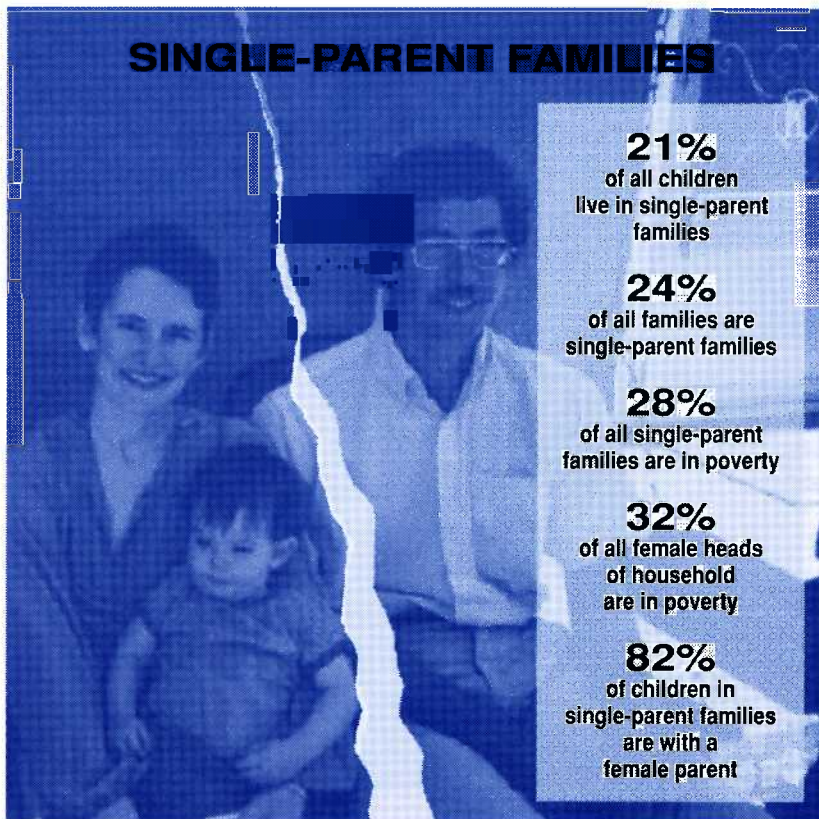
21%
of all children
live in single-parent
families

24%
of all families are
single-parent families

28%
of all single-parent
families are in poverty

32%
of all female heads
of household
are in poverty

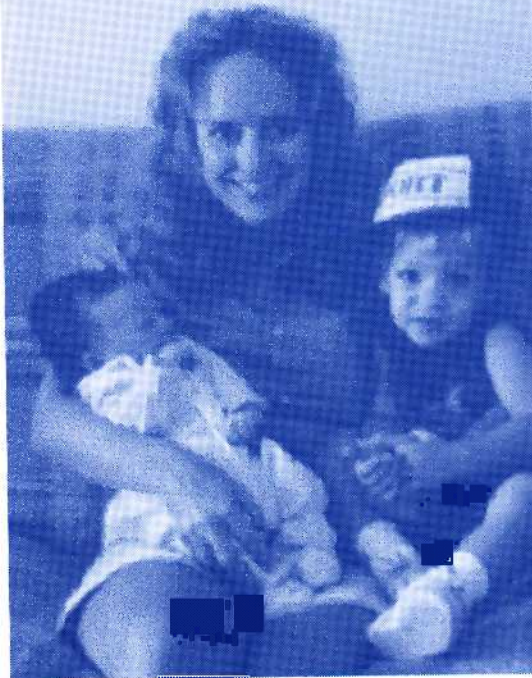
82%
of children in
single-parent families
are with a
female parent



However, a significant unmet need remains for child care among low income families. Purchase of Care has a current waiting list of 1,473 children in 966 families. Among low income families living up to 155 percent of poverty, an estimated 24,000 children who need child care did not receive assistance.

Estimates indicate that in the next five years, 14,500 subsidized positions will be required for children in families with incomes at 100 percent of poverty.

SINGLE FEMALE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD



32%
are in poverty

They earn
36%
of the wages
earned by married
couple families

They have
82%
of children in
single-parent
families

A single female head
of household is
2.3 times
more likely to be
in poverty than
a single male head
of household

Births to Single Mothers are Increasing in Delaware and the Nation

Between 1988 and 1992, about 30 percent of all births in Delaware were to single mothers. Among African-American mothers, nearly 71 percent of births were to single mothers, while 17.3 percent of all white births were to single mothers.

The percentage of births to single mothers has increased in both the United States and Delaware during the past ten years. The percentage of single-mother births in Delaware has been consistently higher than for the United States as a whole.

BY COUNTY:

Kent County has the highest percentage of its children in poverty. Sussex County has the highest percentage of its minority children in poverty.

Rates of poverty in Kent and Sussex Counties were higher than in New Castle County for both single female- and male-headed households.




When comparing the counties, there is no significant difference in the percentage of married couple or single-parent families (headed by either males or females).

Percentage of Births to Single Mothers

New Castle County	28.7%
Kent County	29.6%
Sussex County	35.5%

Divorces Often Involve Children

In 1992, 3,397 divorces and annulments were granted in Delaware, representing an increase of 12.9 percent over 1991. More than half (53.9%) of all divorces involved couples with children under the age of 18, affecting over 3,100 children.



SINGLE MOTHERS

- 17%**
of all white births were to single mothers
- 30%**
of all births were to single mothers
- 33%**
of all births to single mothers were to teenagers under 20
16% were under 18
17% were 18 and 19
- 50%**
of single mothers received adequate prenatal care
- 71%**
of all African-American births were to single mothers
- 79%** of teenage mothers were single
- Single mothers have **2 times** the infant mortality rate of married mothers



AT RISK AT BIRTH

Over the past decade the neonatal mortality rate in Delaware has remained significantly higher than the rate for the United States as a whole. The risk of infant mortality includes both factors related to the health of the infant as well as to characteristics of the mother at the time of birth. The most fragile time period for survival of a newborn is the first 27 days following birth.

Neonatal – the period from birth to 27 days

Infant – the period from birth to one year

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

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

Adequate Prenatal Care – adequacy of prenatal care as measured by the Kessner Index

Infant Mortality Rate – calculated in deaths per 1,000 deliveries

Fertility Rate – live births per 1,000 females between the ages of 15 and 44

Teen Fertility Rate – births per 1,000 females between the ages of 15 and 19

IMPACT: Low birth weight is the single most reliable predictor of infant mortality. Low birth weight is also associated with prolonged expensive hospitalizations, with persistent health problems throughout childhood and into adulthood, and with an increased risk for developmental disabilities. Many low birth-weight babies also have major birth defects.

Teen and African-American Mothers Have More Infants at Risk

Teen and African-American mothers are more likely to have low birth-weight infants. Infants born to African-American mothers are 2.5 times more likely to be born with low birth-weight than infants born to white mothers.

Delaware Continues to Exceed the National Rate

Delaware's low birth-weight rates have not changed significantly since 1981 and remain consistently higher than the United States rates.



BY COUNTY:

The three counties show no significant differences in the percentage of very low birth-weight and low birth-weight babies.

Prenatal Care Varies with Race, Age and Marital Status (1988-1992)

RACE

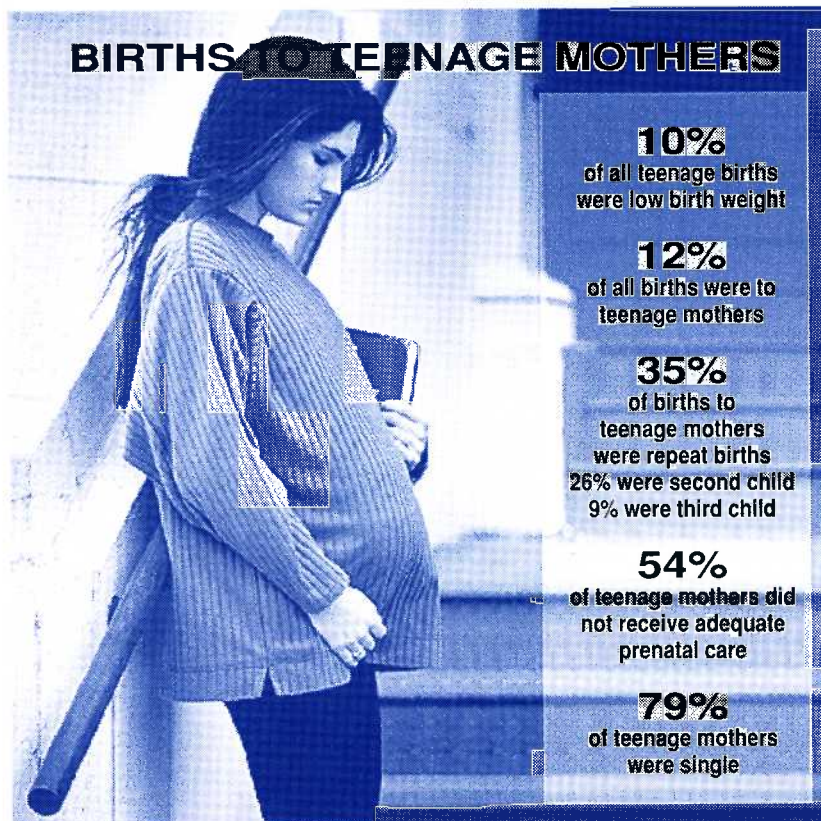
The majority of white mothers (77.6%) received adequate prenatal care, while 51.3 percent of African-American mothers received the same level of care. Adequate prenatal care was received by 72.3 percent of mothers who gave birth to babies at or above normal birth-weight.

TEEN MOTHERS

Most teen mothers do not receive satisfactory levels of prenatal care – 46.2 percent. Only 44.3 percent of teen mothers giving birth to low birth-weight infants received adequate prenatal care.

SINGLE MOTHERS

For single mothers giving birth to infants of normal weight, 49.9 percent received adequate care. Of the single mothers who gave birth to low birth-weight infants, 43.5 percent received adequate care. Married mothers were recipients of adequate prenatal care much more often – 80.7 percent for normal weight babies and 73.1 percent for those who gave birth to low birth-weight babies.



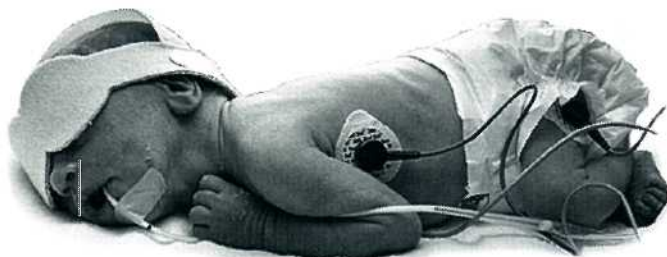
What Our Babies Weigh

1.6%
of all infants were born
with very low birth weight.

1.1%
of all births to white mothers
were very low birth weight.

3.4%
of all births to African-American mothers
were very low birth weight.

The percentage of very low birth-weight
infants is unchanged since 1981.



Low birth weight – less than 2,500 grams (5.5 lbs.),
includes very low birth weight



Normal birth weight – 2,500 grams (5.5 lbs.) or more

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth-weight babies
in Delaware represent:



7.6% of all infants born



10.2% of births to teenagers



8.0% of births to women 20–24 years old



6.3% of births to women 25–29 years old



7.6% of births to women 30+ years old



5.9% of all births to white women



13.5% of all births to African-American
women

Delaware Average →

Our Infant Mortality Rate Remains One of the Nation's Highest

Between 1988 and 1992, Delaware's infant mortality rate was 10.9, a 5.5 percent decrease from the rate of 11.5 between 1987 and 1991. The decrease is 23.8 percent from the infant mortality rate of 14.3 between 1978 and 1982.

Our rate remains higher than the United States rate of 9.3 for the period 1988 to 1992.

In 1992, 93 Delaware infants died.

African-American Newborns Face a Higher Mortality Risk

The mortality rate for African-American babies was more than twice the rate experienced by white infants – 9.8 compared to 8.2.

BY COUNTY:

Kent County had the highest infant mortality rate of the three counties (11.3). The rate in the City of Wilmington was 19.6, higher than any of the individual counties.

Danger Exists During the Neonatal Period

Almost 69 percent of all infant deaths occurred during the neonatal period (the first 27 days).

Consistent with Delaware's infant mortality rate, the neonatal death rate remains higher than the United States rate. However, we are nominally lower in the post-neonatal death category (28 to 365 days following birth) compared to the national rate.

It is important to recognize that in Delaware, neonatal deaths for both whites and African-Americans exceed the corresponding national rate.

What are the Risk Factors for Infant Mortality?

LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT

Low birth-weight is the single most significant predictor of infant mortality. The mortality rate for very low birth-weight infants was about 115 times higher than the death rate for babies weighing 2500 grams or more at birth.

The infant mortality rate for very low birth-weight babies born to white mothers was about 1.2 times higher than the mortality rate of the very low birth-weight babies born to African-American mothers.



SINGLE MOTHERS

- 17%**
of all white births were to single mothers
- 30%**
of all births were to single mothers
- 33%**
of all births to single mothers were to teenagers under 20
16% were under 18
17% were 18 and 19
- 50%**
of single mothers received adequate prenatal care
- 71%**
of all African-American births were to single mothers
- 79%** of teenage mothers were single
- Single mothers have **2 times** the infant mortality rate of married mothers

BIRTHS TO TEEN MOTHERS

Infant deaths rates were higher for babies born to teen mothers. In 1992, 600 babies were at risk due to their births by teen mothers. Another 721 births were to mothers in the 18 to 19 age category. Females under the age of 20 gave birth to 12.4 percent of all Delaware newborns in 1992.

BIRTHS TO SINGLE MOTHERS

The babies of single mothers died at a rate almost twice that of married mothers. However, for African-Americans, married mothers suffered a slightly lower rate of infant mortality than single mothers.

YEARS OF EDUCATION

More years of education generally resulted in a lower infant mortality risk. African-Americans had higher infant death rates regardless of educational levels.

INADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE

About 53 percent of mothers of infants who died between 1986 and 1991 received adequate prenatal care. With inadequate prenatal care an infant is more than twice as likely to die.



Delaware's Fertility Rate is Rising

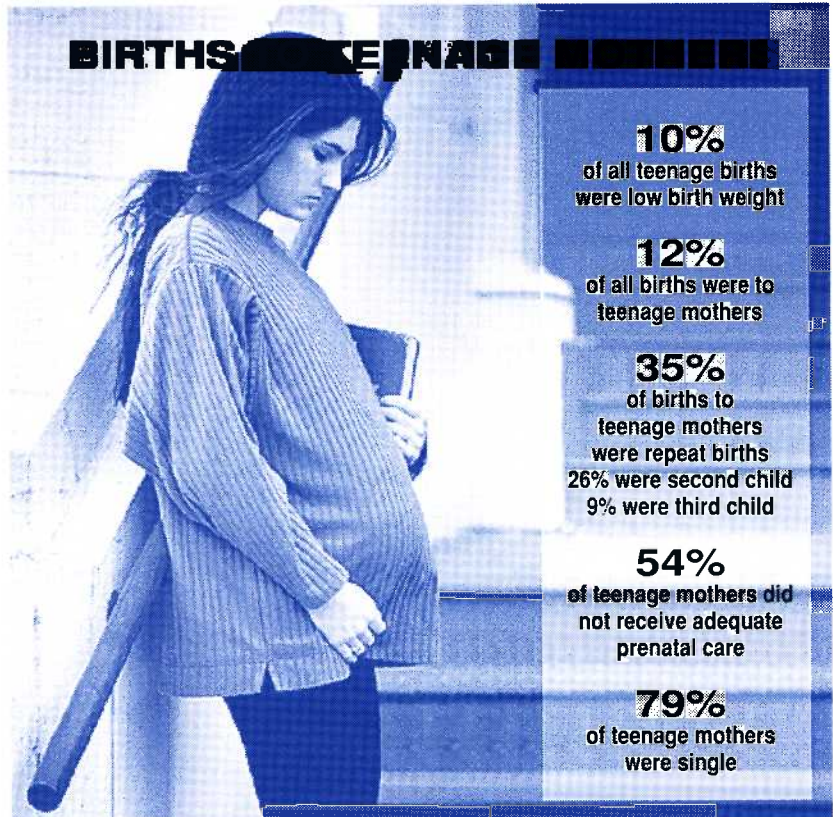
The average of Delaware's five-year fertility rates for all women in the 15 to 44 age group has risen slightly over the past ten years. However, we still remain below the national rates.

Delaware Teen Fertility Rates are Also Increasing

From 1988 to 1992, the teenage fertility rate was 54.7. The rate has increased 1.3 percent from the 1987-1991 period, and 9 percent since 1978-1982.

The teenage fertility rate for African-Americans was 123.2 per 1,000 females compared to 37.6 for whites during the 1988-1992 time period.

In 1992, over 26 percent of births to 18 and 19 year old mothers represented a second child, and 9 percent of this age group gave birth to a third son or daughter.



SINGLE FEMALE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD



32%
are in poverty

They earn
36%
of the wages
earned by married
couple families

They have
82%
of children in
single-parent
families

A single female head
of household is
2.3 times
more likely to be
in poverty than
a single male head
of household

BY COUNTY:

Delaware's teenage fertility rate continued to be substantially higher in Kent and Sussex Counties, than in New Castle County.

The African-American fertility rate is highest in Sussex County and lowest in Kent County.



WHY OUR CHILDREN DIE

Unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death for our children ages 1 to 19. Of these accidents, automobile crashes cause the largest percentage of teenage deaths. High on the list of reasons for the death of our young people ages 15 to 24 is suicide in the number 2 position, followed by homicide.

DEFINITION

Child Death Rate – deaths per 100,000 population divided into three age groups:

1 to 4; 5 to 14; 15 to 24

IMPACT: Unintentional injuries are accidents. With attention to safety rules and the exercise of good judgment, most accidents are preventable. Suicides and homicides are all preventable. The tragedy of young people dying due to preventable causes represents a painful loss to the future of Delaware as well as to the victims' families and friends.

CAUSES OF DEATH AGES 1–4



Our Children are Being Murdered

Homicide is the number 2 cause of death for Delaware children between the ages of 1 and 4.

Homicide and suicide are tied as the number 3 reasons for the premature deaths of our children ages 5 to 14.

The United States death rate due to homicide was 3.8 for children 0 to 4. The rate in Delaware was 7.1.

The Lowest Death Rates are Among Children Ages 5 to 14

Delaware children between the ages of 5 to 14 had the lowest death rate, 22.4 during the 1988 to 1992 time period for all age groups.

How our Teenagers Die

Young people, ages 15 to 24 had the second lowest death rate, 78.9 deaths per 100,000 population during the 1988 to 1992 time period.

Automobile Accidents are the Number One Killer Ages 5 to 24

Automobile accidents are the number one killer of our youth ages 5 to 24. From 1987 to 1991 motor vehicle accidents were responsible for a 35.5 death rate in the 15 to 24 age group.



IN

Delaware's Homicide Rate for Young People was Below the U.S. Rate

The Delaware homicide rate for young people ages 5 to 14 is 7.4 compared to the national rate of 17.5 between 1987 and 1991.

Delaware's Suicide Rates are Below the National Rate

The three counties each had a lower rate of suicide as the cause of death for young people between the ages of 15 and 24, compared to the national rate of 13.0.

BY COUNTY 1987 to 1991:

NEW CASTLE COUNTY

Car crashes as a cause of mortality in New Castle County were lower than the national averages. The suicide rate was 12.5.

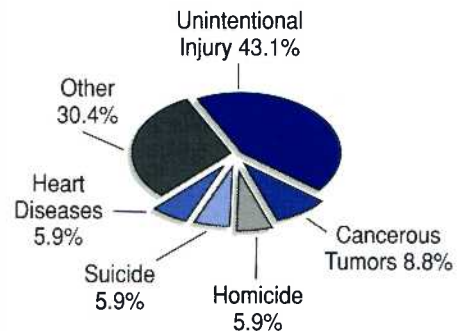
KENT COUNTY

Death rates due to car crashes were higher than the national rates. Suicides in Kent County were 12.2.

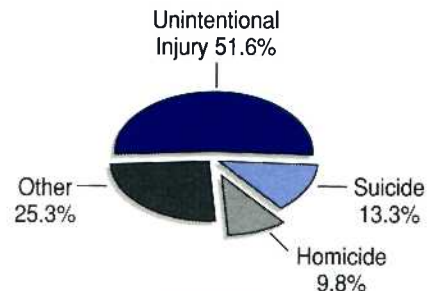
SUSSEX COUNTY

In the category of unintentional injuries, Sussex County has the highest death rate compared to the other two Delaware counties and the United States as a whole. The leading cause of accidental death was motor vehicle crashes. The suicide rate for young people ages 15 to 24 was 5.7.

CAUSES OF DEATH AGES 5-14



CAUSES OF DEATH AGES 15-24



DROPPING OUT

More males drop out of school than females and most dropouts leave school in the ninth and tenth grades. Five percent of our teens are neither in the labor force nor in school. Three-quarters of these children have not graduated from high school.

DEFINITIONS

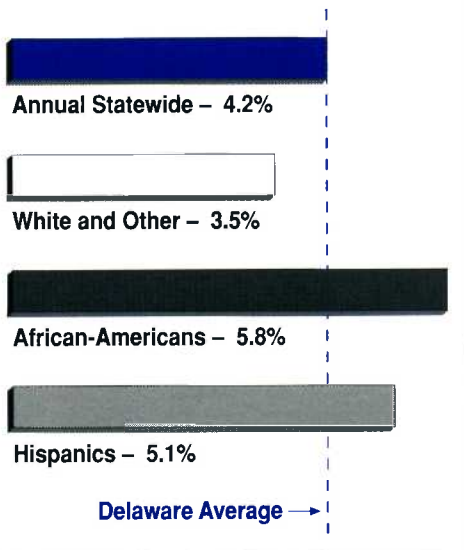
Graduation Rate – graduation from public high school within four years of starting grade nine

Day School – normal school hours for public school students; 16.5 percent of Delaware resident students attend private schools

Labor Force – any person 16 years of age and older who has at one time or another been employed

IMPACT: Children who drop out before the completion of high school will find it harder to secure jobs as the skills demanded by employers become more technical and require a higher degree of training and employee responsibility. Unskilled manufacturing jobs which can support a family are disappearing.

DROPOUT RATES



More Delaware Students Graduated from High School in 1993

The estimated four-year graduation rate for day-school diploma students increased from 68.0 for the class of 1991 to 70.3 for the class of 1993.

For the class of 1993, the estimated day-school diploma graduation rate was highest among the white and other group (76.2%) and lowest among African-American students (55.4%).

BY COUNTY:

Sussex County had the highest on-time graduation rate for public day-school students (75.0%).

Who Completes High School?

When all students who complete public high school and those who receive evening school diplomas, certificates of performance and GEDs (as defined by the National Center for Educational Statistics) are included, the graduation rate in Delaware increases to 78.4 percent.



The proportion of dropouts who were male outnumbered the female proportion by 56 to 44 percent. Approximately 57 percent of Delaware's reported dropouts occurred in grades 9 and 10. Most children leaving school did so when they were 16 or 17 years old (56.7%). This is a reflection of the compulsory school attendance law requiring attendance at school between the ages of 5 and 16.

Teens Not in the Labor Force and Not in School

Five percent of our teenagers are neither in school nor in the labor force. Three-quarters of these youth have not graduated from high school. Twice as many African-American teenagers as white teens have graduated from high school but have not entered the labor force. African-Americans are 2.7 times more likely not to be in school or the labor force during their teen years as white youth of the same age.

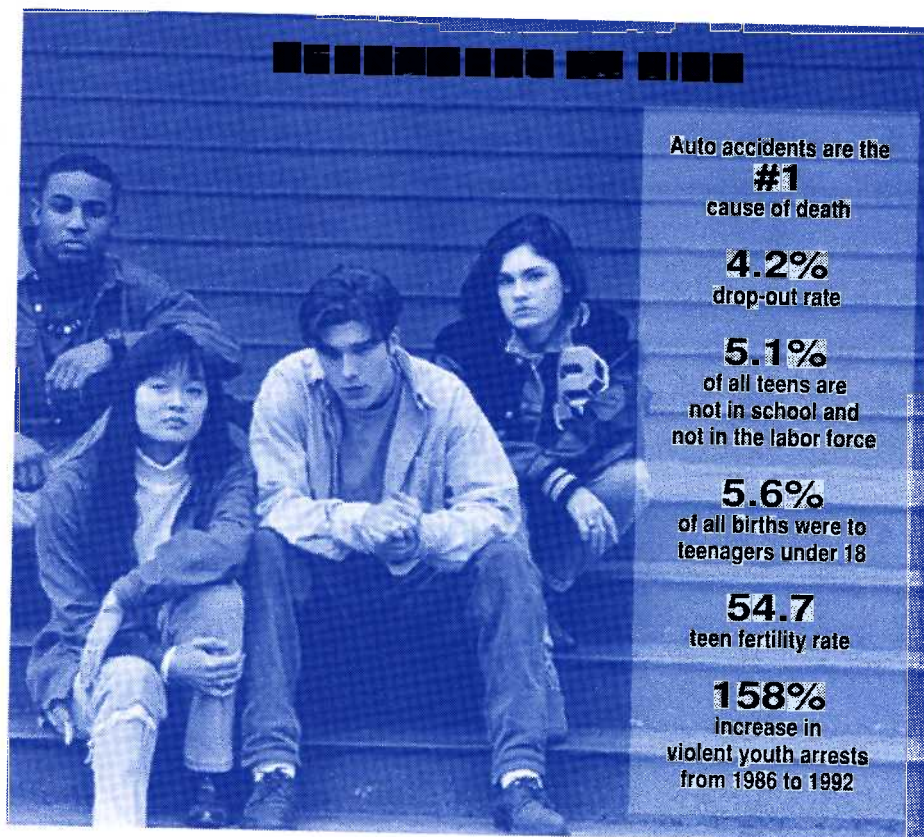
BY COUNTY:

County	Dropout Rate	Teens Not in School Nor in the Labor Force
New Castle	3.9%	4.6%
Kent County	5.3%	5.1%
Sussex County	3.7%	7.2%

African-American students in Kent County are nearly twice as likely to drop out of school as their white peers.

Serious Discipline Incidents in the Schools

In accordance with Title 14, Delaware Code §4112, the public schools in Delaware reported 382 total incidents of assault and possession (controlled substances or weapons) during the 1992-1993 school year.



YOUTH VIOLENCE AND DRUG ARRESTS

Violent crime arrests have doubled and drug arrests for sales and possession have increased dramatically. The types of drugs being confiscated have changed from marijuana to opium, cocaine and derivatives.

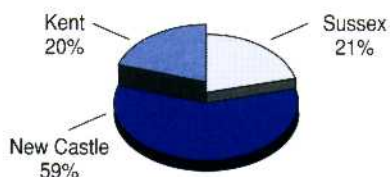
DEFINITIONS

Juvenile – a youth under 19 years of age

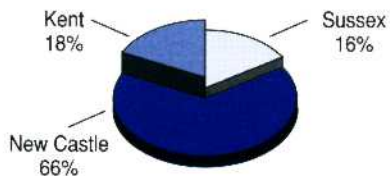
Violent Crimes – homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault

IMPACT: The drug culture with the accompanying pathology of violence and broken families has devastated many of our Delaware neighborhoods, rural and urban. The crimes are becoming more vicious and the perpetrators are getting younger. The costs to the state in money and shattered lives has had a serious impact on children and their families in all our schools and neighborhoods – reaching beyond the most affected communities.

JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS BY COUNTY



Percent of total juvenile violent crime arrests in Delaware in 1992 by county



Percent of Delaware youth population by county

Violent Crime Arrests are on the Rise

Juvenile violent crime arrests more than doubled in the 1986 to 1992 period. In 1986 there were 208 arrests rising to 537 in 1992. Included in these violent offenses were homicide, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

Forcible rape doubled from 29 to 57 arrests. Aggravated assault nearly quadrupled from 81 arrests in 1986 to 342 in 1992.

The vast majority of violent offenders were male (89.0%) in 1992. The percentage of males has been consistent since 1989, the last year the data were available.

In 1992, 63.3 percent of violent crime arrests were African-American teens. White teens accounted for 36.3 percent of all arrests for these violent offenses.

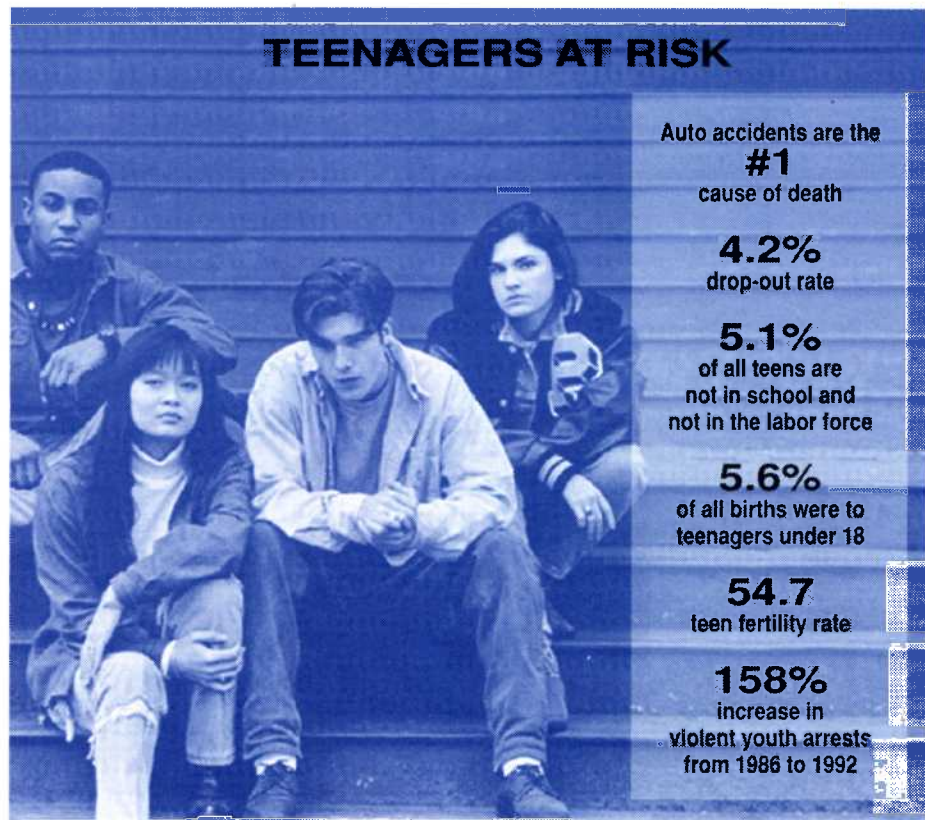


Youth and Drugs

Sales and possession drug offenses committed by the youth of Delaware increased from 1986 to 1992. In 1992 there were 3.5 times as many drug possession arrests as there were arrests for drug sales.

Drug sales offenses increased 8.1 times between 1986 and 1992, while possession offenses nearly doubled (1.8 times).

Marijuana accounted for the majority of drug possession arrests in 1986. By 1992, there were twice as many arrests for possession of opium, cocaine and derivatives as a group than marijuana possession arrests. The vast majority of drug offenders arrested for both sales and possession were male (91.9%). This percentage has remained fairly constant since 1989.



DELAWARE'S CHILDREN AT A GLANCE



Population Estimates for 1992

	All Races	White	African-American
Total Population	685,000		
Number of children <20	191,400	143,100	41,350
Ages 0-4	50,100	37,150	11,050
Ages 5-9	49,400	36,950	10,600
Ages 10-14	44,550	32,950	9,850
Ages 15-19	47,350	36,050	9,850

Education 1992/1993

	All Races	White	African-American
Public Schools			
Student Enrollment (K-12)	104,321	69,714	29,321
Graduation Rate	70.2	76.2	55.4
Day School Graduates	5,492	4,178	1,178
Drop-outs (rate)	1,187 (4.2)	708 (3.5)	435 (5.8)
Resident Nonpublic Students	20,668	18,228	1,532

Birth Information 1992

	All Races	White	African-American
Number of Births	10,658	7,881	2,542
Births to Single Mothers	3,478	1,590	1,848
Births to Single Mothers <20	1,137	510	605
Births to Single Mothers >20	2,341	1,080	1,243
Births to Mothers <20	1,321	664	630
Births to Mothers <17	600	251	336
Births Receiving Adequate Prenatal Care (# & %)	7,953 74.6%	6,419 81.4%	1,356 53.3%
Low Birth-Weight Births	812	461	337
Very Low Birth-Weight Births	171	80	90
Number of Infant Deaths	93	44	49



IN

Five-Year Averages for Periods (1987–1991) and 1988–1992

	All Races	White	African-American
General Fertility Rate	(67.2) 67.4	(63.6) 63.9	(87.3) 87.1
Teen Fertility Rate	(54.0) 54.7	(37.3) 37.6	(122.3) 123.2
% Births to Single Mothers	(28.9) 29.9	(16.3) 17.3	(69.7) 70.6
% Births to Mothers <20 Who Were Single Mothers	(76.7) 79.4	(61.2) 65.2	(94.0) 94.9
% Low Birth-Weight Births	(7.4) 7.6	(5.5) 5.7	(13.3) 13.5
% LBW Births to Teens	(10.1) 10.2	(7.8) 8.0	(12.7) 12.6
Infant Mortality Rate	(11.5) 10.9	(8.9) 8.2	(20.0) 19.8

Children and Economic Well-Being (1990 Census)

	All Races	White	African-American
Children in Poverty	19,256 (12.0%)	7,543 (6.3%)	10,600 (31.0%)
Children in Single- Parent Families	30,798 (21.0%)		
Teens Not in School and Not in the Labor Force	1,905 (5.1%)	1,121 (3.9%)	716 (9.6%)

Juvenile Arrests in 1992

	All Races	White	African-American
Violent Crime Arrests	537	195	340
Homicide	5	2	3
Forcible Rape	57	29	27
Robbery	133	26	107
Aggravated Assault	342	138	203
Drug Arrests	295	84	210
Drug Sales	65	8	57
Drug Possession	230	76	153

Child Safety in 1992

Deaths	Ages 1–14	Ages 15–19
Total	32	23
Unintentional Injuries – Automotive	6	14
All Others	7	0
Homicide	4	2
Suicide	1	2



NEW CASTLE COUNTY'S CHILDREN AT A GLANCE



Population Estimates for 1992

	All Races	White	African-American
Total Population	450,950		
Number of children <20	125,000	93,900	25,800
Ages 0-4	32,600	24,200	6,750
Ages 5-9	31,900	23,950	6,600
Ages 10-14	28,800	21,250	6,250
Ages 15-19	31,700	24,500	6,200



Education 1992/1993

	All Races	White	African-American
Public Schools			
Student Enrollment (K-12)	60,787	39,047	18,016
Graduation Rate	68.9	76.1	53.1
Day School Graduates	3,251	2,437	718
Drop-outs (rate)	656 (3.9)	384 (3.4)	239 (5.0)
Resident Nonpublic Students	18,247	16,040	1,361

Birth Information 1992

	All Races	White	African-American
Number of Births	7,054	5,255	1,648
Births to Single Mothers	2,229	1,000	1,217
Births to Single Mothers <20	707	320	381
Births to Single Mothers >20	1,522	680	836
Births to Mothers <20	789	388	393
Births to Mothers <17	372	152	216
Births Receiving Adequate Prenatal Care (# & %)	5,504 78.0%	4,449 84.7%	935 56.7%
Low Birth-Weight Births	575	329	234
Very Low Birth-Weight Births	122	56	65
Number of Infant Deaths	66	29	37



Five-Year Averages for Periods (1987–1991) and 1988–1992

	All Races	White	African-American
General Fertility Rate	(64.3) 64.9	(61.2) 61.7	(83.8) 84.8
Teen Fertility Rate	(46.3) 47.1	(29.8) 30.2	(122.5) 124.4
% Births to Single Mothers	(27.6) 28.7	(15.1) 16.1	(70.6) 71.5
Births to Mothers <20 Who Were Single Mothers	(81.4) 84.1	(68.2) 72.3	(94.8) 95.7
% Low Birth-Weight Births	(7.6) 7.8	(5.6) 5.8	(14.3) 14.5
% LBW Births to Teens	(11.3) 11.2	(8.6) 8.8	(13.9) 13.7
Infant Mortality Rate	(11.3) 10.8	(8.6) 7.9	(20.8) 20.8

Children and Economic Well-Being (1990 Census)

	All Races	White	African-American
Children in Poverty	10,196 (9.8%)	3,402 (4.4%)	6,052 (28.1%)
Children in Single- Parent Families	19,949 (20.9%)		
Teens Not in School and Not in the Labor Force	1,177 (4.6%)	679 (3.4%)	448 (9.8%)

Juvenile Arrests in 1992

	All Races	White	African-American
Violent Crime Arrests	317	113	203
Homicide	2	1	1
Forcible Rape	30	15	15
Robbery	91	19	72
Aggravated Assault	194	78	115
Drug Arrests	197	48	147
Drug Sales	42	5	37
Drug Possession	155	43	110

Child Safety in 1992

Deaths	Ages 1–14	Ages 15–19
Total	17	12
Unintentional Injuries – Automotive	3	7
All Others	2	0
Homicide	1	1
Suicide	0	1



KENT COUNTY'S CHILDREN AT A GLANCE



Population Estimates for 1992

	All Races	White	African-American
Total Population	115,350		
Number of children <20	35,150	26,000	7,950
Ages 0-4	9,500	7,000	2,100
Ages 5-9	9,200	6,850	2,100
Ages 10-14	7,950	5,950	1,750
Ages 15-19	8,500	6,200	2,000

Education 1992/1993

	All Races	White	African-American
Public Schools			
Student Enrollment (K-12)	23,856	16,883	5,992
Graduation Rate	69.8	73.7	58.5
Day School Graduates	1,202	924	251
Drop-outs (rate)	326 (5.3)	196 (4.3)	120 (8.5)
Resident Nonpublic Students	1,646	1,447	147

Birth Information 1992

	All Races	White	African-American
Number of Births	1,907	1,441	408
Births to Single Mothers	624	340	265
Births to Single Mothers <20	221	119	92
Births to Single Mothers >20	403	221	173
Births to Mothers <20	275	166	96
Births to Mothers <17	103	54	42
Births Receiving Adequate Prenatal Care (# & %)	1,364 71.5%	1,077 74.7%	246 60.3%
Low Birth-Weight Births	132	79	51
Very Low Birth-Weight Births	28	15	13
Number of Infant Deaths	19	12	7



Five-Year Averages for Periods (1987–1991) and 1988–1992

	All Races	White	African-American
General Fertility Rate	(73.9) 73.0	(71.8) 71.4	(86.0) 82.3
Teen Fertility Rate	(64.0) 63.2	(53.2) 52.7	(96.9) 93.6
% Births to Single Mothers	(28.4) 29.6	(17.7) 19.5	(62.0) 62.4
Births to Mothers <20 Who Were Single Mothers	(67.7) 71.0	(50.9) 56.1	(92.6) 94.0
% Low Birth-Weight Births	(7.1) 7.3	(5.7) 6.0	(11.4) 11.5
% LBW Births to Teens	(8.7) 8.9	(7.0) 7.4	(11.2) 11.0
Infant Mortality Rate	(11.3) 11.3	(9.0) 8.8	(19.0) 19.9



Children and Economic Well-Being (1990 Census)

	All Races	White	African-American
Children in Poverty	4,995 (16.9%)	2,557 (11.5%)	2,276 (34.7%)
Children in Single- Parent Families	5,622 (20.6%)		
Teens Not in School and Not in the Labor Force	341 (5.1%)	230 (4.8%)	104 (6.0%)



Juvenile Arrests in 1992

	All Races	White	African-American
Violent Crime Arrests	107	41	65
Homicide	1	0	1
Forcible Rape	16	8	7
Robbery	30	6	24
Aggravated Assault	60	27	33
Drug Arrests	50	18	32
Drug Sales	11	3	8
Drug Possession	39	15	24



Child Safety in 1992

Deaths	Ages 1–14	Ages 15–19
Total	6	5
Unintentional Injuries – Automotive	2	3
All Others	0	0
Homicide	2	0
Suicide	1	0

SUSSEX COUNTY'S CHILDREN AT A GLANCE



Population Estimates for 1992

	All Races	White	African-American
Total Population	118,400		
Number of children <20	31,000	23,100	7,300
Ages 0-4	7,900	5,950	1,900
Ages 5-9	8,050	6,000	1,900
Ages 10-14	8,050	5,950	1,900
Ages 15-19	7,000	5,200	1,600

Education 1992/1993

	All Races	White	African-American
Public Schools			
Student Enrollment (K-12)	19,678	13,784	5,313
Graduation Rate	75.0	79.6	60.4
Day School Graduates	1,039	817	212
Drop-outs (rate)	205 (3.7)	128 (3.2)	76 (5.5)
Resident Nonpublic Students	775	741	24

Birth Information 1992

	All Races	White	African-American
Number of Births	1,697	1,185	486
Births to Single Mothers	625	250	366
Births to Single Mothers <20	209	71	132
Births to Single Mothers >20	416	179	234
Births to Mothers <20	257	110	141
Births to Mothers <17	125	45	78
Births Receiving Adequate Prenatal Care (# & %)	1,085 63.9%	893 75.4%	175 36.0%
Low Birth-Weight Births	105	53	52
Very Low Birth-Weight Births	21	9	12
Number of Infant Deaths	8	3	5



IN
DELAWARE

Five-Year Averages for Periods (1987–1991) and 1988–1992

	All Races	White	African-American
General Fertility Rate	(72.7) 72.9	(65.8) 66.3	(104.0) 103.1
Teen Fertility Rate	(78.1) 79.6	(55.4) 56.2	(156.3) 160.4
% Births to Single Mothers	(34.9) 35.5	(19.7) 20.4	(74.9) 75.5
Births to Mothers <20 Who Were Single Mothers	(72.8) 74.5	(54.5) 56.7	(92.6) 93.1
% Low Birth-Weight Births	(7.2) 7.1	(5.3) 5.2	(11.9) 12.0
% LBW Births to Teens	(8.4) 8.6	(6.5) 6.8	(10.5) 10.7
Infant Mortality Rate	(12.2) 10.7	(10.1) 8.8	(18.0) 16.1

Children and Economic Well-Being (1990 Census)

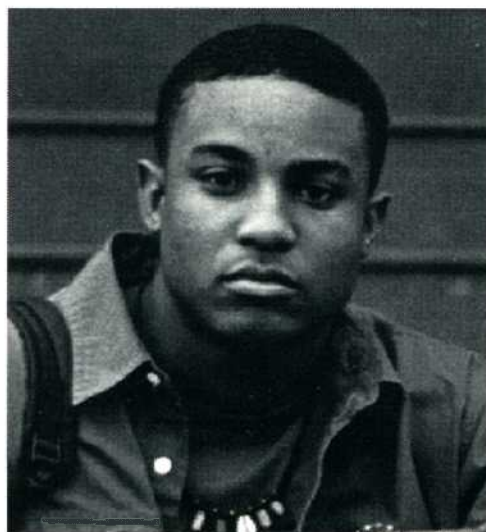
	All Races	White	African-American
Children in Poverty	4,065 (15.4%)	1,584 (7.9%)	2,272 (37.3%)
Children in Single- Parent Families	5,227 (21.7%)		
Teens Not in School and Not in the Labor Force	387 (7.2%)	212 (5.2%)	164 (14.2%)

Juvenile Arrests in 1992

	All Races	White	African-American
Violent Crime Arrests	113	40	73
Homicide	2	0	2
Forcible Rape	11	6	5
Robbery	12	1	11
Aggravated Assault	88	33	55
Drug Arrests	50	18	32
Drug Sales	12	0	12
Drug Possession	38	18	20

Child Safety in 1992

Violent Deaths	Ages 1–14	Ages 15–19
Total	9	6
Unintentional Injuries – Automotive	1	4
All Others	5	0
Homicide	1	1
Suicide	0	1



DATA TABLES

The Economic Picture

Table 1:	Percent Change in Poverty Rates, Related Children Under 18 Years of Age, Delaware and Counties, 1980 and 1990 Census
Table 2:	Percent Change in Poverty Rates, Related Children Under 5 Years of Age, Delaware and Counties, 1980 and 1990 Census
Table 3:	Percent Change in Poverty Rates, Related Children 5–17 Years of Age, Delaware and Counties, 1980 and 1990 Census
Table 4:	Percent Change in Poverty Rate, Number and Percent of Children in Poverty By Race and Hispanic Origin, Delaware, 1980 and 1990 Census
Table 5:	Number and Percent of Children Below Poverty Level, Children Under 18 years of Age, Delaware, Counties, and City of Wilmington, 1990 Census
Table 6:	Number and Percent of Families with Related Children Under 18 Years of Age By Family Type, Delaware, 1980 and 1990 Census
Table 7:	Number and Percent of Families With Related Children Under 18 Years of Age, Delaware and Counties, 1990 Census
Table 8:	Delaware Children and their Families, Delaware and Counties, 1990 Census
Table 9:	Mean Income of Families With Own Children By Family Type, 1990 Census, Percent Change, 1980 and 1990 Census, U.S. and Delaware
Table 10:	Poverty Rates for One-Parent Female (FHH) and Male (MHH) Householder Families With Related Children Under 18 Years of Age, Delaware and Counties, 1990 Census
Table 11:	Poverty Rates for One-Parent Female Householder (FHH) Families With Related Children Under 18 Years of Age, Delaware and Counties, 1980 and 1990 Census
Table 12:	Related Children Under 18 in Poverty, Number and Percent By Family Type, U.S. and Delaware, 1990 Census

At Risk at Birth

Table 13:	Five Year Average Percentage of Live Births to Single Mothers, U.S., Delaware, Counties, 1981–1992
Table 14:	Five-Year Average Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births by Age and Race of Mother, Delaware, 1988–1992
Table 15:	Five-Year Average Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births, by Age and Race of Mother, Delaware and Counties, 1988–1992
Table 16:	Five-Year Average Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births, U.S. and Delaware, 1981–1992
Table 17:	Five-Year Average Percentage of Very Low Birth Weight Births by Age and Race of Mother, Delaware and Counties, 1988–1992
Table 18:	Number and Percent of Live Births by Birth Weight in Grams and Adequacy of Prenatal Care (Percentages calculated by birth weight group), Delaware, 1988–1992
Table 19:	Number and Percent of Live Births by Race of Mother, Birth Weight in Grams and Adequacy of Prenatal Care (Percentages calculated by birth weight group), Delaware, 1988–1992
Table 20:	Number and Percent of Live Births by Age of Mother, Birth Weight in Grams and Adequacy of Prenatal Care (Percentages calculated by birth weight group), Delaware, 1988–1992
Table 21:	Number and Percent of Live Births by Marital Status, Birth Weight in Grams and Adequacy of Prenatal Care (Percentages calculated by birth weight group), Delaware, 1988–1992
Table 22:	Five-Year Average Infant Mortality Rates By Race, U.S., Delaware, Counties, and City of Wilmington, 1988–1992
Table 23:	Five-Year Average Infant Mortality Rates By Races, U.S., Delaware, Counties and City of Wilmington, 1978–1992
Table 24:	Ranking of Five-Year Average Infant Mortality Rates, U.S., 50 States and District of Columbia, 1988–1992
Table 25:	Infant Mortality Rates, Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality Rates, U.S. and Delaware, 1988–1992
Table 26:	Infant Mortality Rates by Risk Factor, Delaware, 1986–1991
Table 27:	Number and Percent of Infant Deaths and Adequacy of Prenatal Care, Delaware, 1986–1991

- Table 28: Infant Mortality Rates by Race of Mother and Adequacy of Prenatal Care, Delaware, 1986–1991
- Table 29: Number and Percent of Infant Deaths by Selected Leading Causes of Death by Race of Mother, Delaware, 1986–1991, Live Birth Cohort (all birth weights)
- Table 30: Five-Year Average Teenage Fertility Rate (births per 1,000 female teenagers) by Race, U.S., Delaware, and Counties, 1978–1992
- Table 31: Five Year Average Percentage of Births to Single Mothers Under 20 Years of Age, U.S., Delaware, Counties, 1981–1992
- Table 32: Number and Percent of Live Births by Race and Age of Mother, Delaware, Counties and City of Wilmington, 1992
- Table 33: Percent of Live Births by Live Birth Order and Age of Mother (percentages calculated by age group), Delaware, Counties, and City of Wilmington, 1992

Why Our Children Die

- Table 34: Five Leading Causes of Death by Age, Delaware, 1988–1992
- Table 35: Number of Deaths by Age for Selected Leading Causes of Death, Delaware, Counties, and City of Wilmington, 1992
- Table 36: Number of Deaths for Selected Leading Causes of Death By Race and By Gender, Delaware, 1992
- Table 37: Number of Deaths for Selected Leading Causes of Death By Age, By Race and By Gender, Delaware, 1992
- Table 38: Five-Year Average Age-Specific Mortality Rates Per 100,000 Population, U.S., Delaware, and Counties, 1987–1991

Dropping Out

- Table 39: School Enrollment, All Persons Ages 3 and Over, By Level and Public/Non-Public Status, U.S. and Delaware, 1990 Census
- Table 40: Estimated Delaware 1993 Graduation Rate, Public School Students
- Table 41: Graduation Rate by Race, Day-School Diploma Graduates Only, Class of 1993
- Table 42: History of Public School “On-Time” Day-School Diploma Graduates, Delaware, Class of 1985 through Class of 1993
- Table 43: Delaware Public School Dropouts, 1992–1993
- Table 44: Delaware Dropouts and Student Enrollment By Race, Public School Students, Delaware and Counties, 1992–1993 School Year
- Table 45: Dropout Rate and Percent of all Dropouts By Race, Public School Students, Delaware and Counties, 1992–1993 School Year
- Table 46: Delaware Dropouts and Student Enrollment By Race, Public School Students, Gender, 1992–1993 School Year
- Table 47: Dropout Rate and Percent of all Dropouts By Race, Public School Students, Gender, 1992–1993 School Year
- Table 48: Number of Teens (16-19 Years) Not in School and Not in the Labor Force, Delaware, Counties and City of Wilmington, 1990 Census
- Table 49: Percent of Teens (16-19 Years) Not in School and Not in the Labor Force, Delaware, Counties and City of Wilmington, 1990 Census
- Table 50: Reports of Student Violence and Possession, Received September 1, 1992 - June 30, 1993, In Accordance With Title 14, Delaware Code, §4112

Youth Violence and Drug Arrests

- Table 51: Violent Juvenile Arrests, Delaware and Counties, 1986–1992
- Table 52: Juvenile Arrest by Type of Crime, Delaware, 1986–1992

Table 1:

**Percent Change in Poverty Rates
Related Children Under 18 Years of Age
Delaware and Counties, 1980 and 1990 Census**

Area	All Children	1980		All Children	1990		Percent Rate Change 1980-1990
		Children below Poverty Number	Rate		Children below Poverty Number	Rate	
Delaware	163,534	25,463	15.6	159,941	18,697	11.7	-25.0
New Castle	107,300	15,313	14.3	104,087	9,848	9.5	-33.6
Kent	29,783	5,230	17.6	29,437	4,881	16.6	- 5.7
Sussex	26,451	4,920	18.6	26,417	3,968	15.0	-19.4

Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center; U.S. Bureau of the Census
Poverty rates are per 100 children in the population.

Related children include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head.
Children under 18 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are not included in this analysis.

Table 2:

**Percent Change in Poverty Rates
Related Children Under 5 Years of Age
Delaware and Counties, 1980 and 1990 Census**

Area	All Children	1980		All Children	1990		Percent Rate Change 1980-1990
		Children below Poverty Number	Rate		Children below Poverty Number	Rate	
Delaware	40,529	7,482	18.5	47,848	6,370	13.3	-28.1
New Castle	26,194	4,336	16.6	31,399	3,377	10.8	-34.9
Kent	7,843	1,724	22.0	8,990	1,673	18.6	-15.5
Sussex	6,492	1,422	21.9	7,459	1,320	17.7	-19.2

Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center; U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 3:

**Percent Change in Poverty Rates
Related Children 5 – 17 Years of Age
Delaware and Counties, 1980 and 1990 Census**

Area	All Children	1980		All Children	1990		Percent Rate Change 1980-1990
		Children below Poverty Number	Rate		Children below Poverty Number	Rate	
Delaware	123,005	17,981	14.6	112,093	12,327	11.0	-24.7
New Castle	81,106	10,977	13.5	72,688	6,471	8.9	-34.1
Kent	21,940	3,506	16.0	20,447	3,208	15.7	- 1.9
Sussex	19,959	3,498	17.5	18,958	2,648	14.0	-20.0

Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center; U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 4:

**Percent Change in Poverty Rate
Number and Percent of Children in Poverty
By Race and Hispanic Origin
Delaware, 1980 and 1990 Census**

Race/ Hispanic Origin	Number of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent Change In Poverty Rate 1980-1990 Census
Delaware			
All Races	19,256	12.0	-23.0
White	7,543	6.3	-37.3
African-American	10,600	30.8	-10.9
Hispanic	1,297	25.0	-41.9
Asian-American	149	6.6	2.7
Native American	80	21.5	83.3

Source: Population Reference Bureau; U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 5:

**Number and Percent of Children Below Poverty Level
Children Under 18 years of Age
Delaware, Counties, and City of Wilmington, 1990 Census**

Area	All Races	Whites	African- American	Other	Hispanic Origin
Delaware	12.0%	6.3%	31.0%	19.7%	24.6%
	19,256	7,543	10,600	1,113	1,297
New Castle County	9.8%	4.4%	28.1%	17.1%	23.5%
	10,196	3,402	6,052	742	895
Wilmington	27.2%	6.9%	34.2%	34.4%	33.1%
	4,737	308	3,889	540	618
Balance of NC County	6.2%	4.2%	21.2%	7.3%	14.3%
	5,459	3,094	2,163	202	277
Kent County	16.9%	11.5%	34.7%	21.2%	22.6%
	4,995	2,557	2,276	162	239
Sussex County	15.4%	7.9%	37.3%	39.8%	40.5%
	4,065	1,584	2,272	209	163

Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center; U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 6:

**Number and Percent of Families with Related Children
Under 18 Years of Age
By Family Type
Delaware, 1980 and 1990 Census**

Type of Family	1980		1990		Percent Change 1980-1990
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
One-Parent	18,025	21.2	21,708	24.3	14.6
Male Head of Household	2,815	3.3	4,083	4.6	39.4
Female Head of Household	15,210	17.9	17,625	19.7	10.1
Married Couple	67,002	78.8	67,642	75.7	-3.9
Total	85,027	100.0	89,350	100.0	

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center; U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 7:

**Number and Percent of Families With Related Children
Under 18 Years of Age
Delaware and Counties, 1990 Census**

Type of Family	Delaware		New Castle		Kent		Sussex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
One-Parent	21,708	24.3	14,252	24.3	3,807	23.6	3,649	25.0
Male HH	4,083	4.6	2,627	4.5	614	3.8	842	5.8
Female HH	17,625	19.7	11,625	19.8	3,193	19.8	2,807	19.2
Married Couple	67,642	75.7	44,375	75.7	12,317	76.4	10,950	75.0
Total	89,350	100.0	58,627	100.0	16,124	100.0	14,599	100.0

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center; U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 8:

Delaware Children and their Families Delaware and Counties, 1990 Census

	Delaware		New Castle		Kent		Sussex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total children under 18	146,816	100.0	95,532	65.1	27,268	18.6	24,016	16.3
In married-couple family:								
Under 3 years	21,188	14.4	14,099	14.8	3,929	14.4	3,160	13.2
3 and 4 years	13,924	9.5	9,081	9.5	2,717	10.0	2,126	8.9
5 years	6,931	4.7	4,388	4.6	1,275	4.7	1,268	5.3
6 to 11 years	39,580	27.0	25,831	27.0	7,117	26.1	6,632	27.6
12 and 13 years	11,944	8.1	7,713	8.1	2,307	8.5	1,924	8.0
14 years	5,764	3.9	3,645	3.8	1,136	4.2	983	4.1
15 to 17 years	16,687	11.4	10,826	11.3	3,165	11.6	2,696	11.2
Total	116,018	79.0	75,583	79.1	21,646	79.4	18,789	78.2
In other family:								
Male head of household, no spouse:								
Under 3 years	931	0.6	621	0.7	134	0.5	176	0.7
3 and 4	632	0.4	418	0.4	106	0.4	108	0.4
5 years	307	0.2	151	0.2	71	0.3	85	0.4
6 to 11 years	1,978	1.3	1,304	1.4	226	0.8	448	1.9
12 and 13 years	507	0.3	349	0.4	59	0.2	99	0.4
14 years	276	0.2	137	0.1	31	0.1	108	0.4
15 to 17 years	937	0.6	612	0.6	116	0.4	209	0.9
Total	5,568	3.8	3,592	3.8	743	2.7	1,233	5.1
Total in single-parent family		18.1						
Female head of household, no spouse:								
Under 3 years	3,052	2.1	1,893	2.0	652	2.4	507	2.1
3 and 4 years	2,744	1.9	1,612	1.7	625	2.3	507	2.1
5 years	1,444	1.0	899	0.9	320	1.2	225	0.9
6 to 11 years	9,266	6.3	6,025	6.3	1,879	6.9	1,362	5.7
12 and 13 years	3,004	2.0	2,066	2.2	456	1.7	482	2.0
14 years	1,486	1.0	932	1.0	256	0.9	298	1.2
15 to 17 years	4,234	2.9	2,930	3.1	691	2.5	613	2.6
Total	25,230	17.2	16,357	17.1	4,879	17.9	3,994	16.6
Total in single-parent family		81.9						

Source: Delaware Economic Development Office; U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 9:

**Mean Income of Families With Own Children
By Family Type, 1990 Census
Percent Change, 1980 and 1990 Census
U.S. and Delaware**

Area	Married-Couple	Percent Change	Female Householder	Percent Change	Male Householder	Percent Change
U.S.	\$48,880	11.2	\$16,568	-1.4	\$27,592	-10.7
Delaware	\$53,832	19.7	\$19,306	19.6	\$28,736	-2.4

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center; Population Reference Bureau, U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 10:

**Poverty Rates for One-Parent Female (FHH) and Male (MHH)
Householder Families With Related Children Under 18 Years of Age
Delaware and Counties, 1990 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	17,625	5,609	31.8	4,083	555	13.6	2.3
New Castle	11,625	3,202	27.5	2,627	264	10.0	2.8
Kent	3,193	1,257	39.4	614	127	20.7	1.9
Sussex	2,807	1,150	41.0	842	164	19.5	2.1

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center; U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 11:

**Poverty Rates for One-Parent Female Householder (FHH) Families
With Related Children Under 18 Years of Age
Delaware and Counties, 1980 and 1990 Census**

Area	One-Parent FHH Families	1980 FHH Families below poverty		One-Parent MHH Families	1990 MHH Families below Poverty		Percent Change 1979-1989
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
Delaware	15,210	6,122	40.2	17,625	5,609	31.8	-20.9
New Castle	10,318	4,006	38.8	11,625	3,202	27.5	-29.1
Kent	2,737	1,180	43.1	3,193	1,257	39.4	-8.6
Sussex	2,155	936	43.4	2,807	1,150	41.0	-5.5

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center; U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 12:

**Related Children Under 18 in Poverty
Number and Percent By Family Type
U.S. and Delaware, 1990 Census**

	Children under 18 in Married Couple Families		Children under 18 in Female Headed Families		Children under 18 in Male Headed Families	
	Number in Poverty	Percent in Poverty	Number in Poverty	Percent in Poverty	Number in Poverty	Percent in Poverty
U.S.	4,419,632	9.3	6,179,808	49.9	562,396	23.5
Delaware	5,282	4.3	12,471	39.9	944	14.0

Source: Population Reference Bureau; U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 13:

**Five Year Average Percentage of Live Births to Single Mothers
U.S., Delaware, Counties, 1981–1992**

Area/Race	1981– 1985	1982– 1986	1983– 1987	1984– 1988	1985– 1989	1986– 1990	1987– 1991	1988– 1992
U.S.								
All Races	20.3	21.2	22.3	23.4	24.6	25.8	27.0	28.1
White	12.9	13.7	14.6	15.6	16.8	18.0	19.2	20.4
African-American	58.0	59.1	60.2	61.3	62.6	63.9	65.2	66.4
Delaware								
All Races	25.2	25.7	26.3	26.4	27.3	27.9	28.9	29.9
White	12.7	13.1	13.7	14.2	14.9	15.4	16.3	17.3
African-American	66.5	67.0	67.4	66.9	68.2	68.7	69.7	70.6
New Castle								
All Races	24.7	25.1	25.8	25.5	26.3	26.7	27.6	28.7
White	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.7	14.2	14.5	15.1	16.1
African-American	68.3	68.7	68.9	68.7	69.5	69.8	70.6	71.5
Kent								
All Races	22.8	23.1	23.8	24.4	25.9	27.1	28.4	29.6
White	12.9	13.0	13.5	14.6	15.6	16.5	17.7	19.5
African-American	55.4	56.5	57.5	56.9	59.2	60.6	62.0	62.4
Sussex								
All Races	29.8	30.7	31.5	32.2	33.0	33.5	34.9	35.5
White	12.2	13.2	14.4	16.3	17.3	18.2	19.7	20.4
African-American	71.3	71.7	71.7	71.1	72.9	73.2	74.9	75.5

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

Table 14:

**Five-Year Average Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births
by Age and Race of Mother
Delaware, 1988-1992**

Age	All Races	White	African-American
Delaware	7.6	5.7	13.5
Less than 20	10.2	8.0	12.6
20-24	8.0	5.7	13.0
25-29	6.3	4.8	12.6
30+	7.6	6.2	17.0

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 15:

**Five-Year Average Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births
by Age and Race of Mother
Delaware and Counties, 1988-1992**

Area/Age	All Races	White	African-American
Delaware	7.6	5.7	13.5
Less than 20	10.2	8.0	12.6
20-24	8.0	5.7	13.0
25-29	6.3	4.8	12.6
30+	7.6	6.2	17.0
New Castle	7.8	5.8	14.5
Less than 20	11.2	8.8	13.7
20-24	8.6	5.9	13.8
25-29	6.4	4.9	13.4
30+	7.5	6.0	18.0
Kent	7.3	6.0	11.5
Less than 20	8.9	7.4	11.0
20-24	7.4	5.7	11.8
25-29	5.5	4.6	8.6
30+	8.7	7.3	16.2
Sussex	7.1	5.2	12.0
Less than 20	8.6	6.8	10.7
20-24	7.1	4.7	11.7
25-29	6.4	4.7	13.7
30+	7.0	5.8	13.2

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 16:

**Five-Year Average Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births
U.S. and Delaware, 1981–1992**

	1981- 1985	1982- 1986	1983- 1987	1984- 1988	1985- 1989	1986- 1990	1987- 1991	1988- 1992
U.S.	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0
Delaware	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.6

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 17:

**Five-Year Average Percentage of Very Low Birth Weight Births
by Age and Race of Mother
Delaware and Counties, 1988–1992**

Area/Age	All Races	White	African-American
Delaware	1.6	1.1	3.4
Less than 20	2.5	1.8	3.2
20-24	1.8	1.1	3.3
25-29	1.2	0.8	3.0
30+	1.6	1.2	4.4
New Castle	1.7	1.1	3.7
Less than 20	2.8	2.1	3.5
20-24	1.8	1.0	3.4
25-29	1.3	0.8	3.5
30+	1.6	1.2	4.6
Kent	1.6	1.1	3.2
Less than 20	2.2	1.6	3.2
20-24	1.7	1.0	3.5
25-29	0.8	0.7	1.4
30+	2.0	1.4	5.1
Sussex	1.5	1.0	2.6
Less than 20	1.8	1.2	2.3
20-24	1.7	1.3	2.6
25-29	1.1	0.8	2.7
30+	1.3	1.0	3.0

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

Table 18:

**Number and Percent of Live Births by Birth Weight in Grams
and Adequacy of Prenatal Care
(Percentages calculated by birth weight group)
Delaware, 1988–1992**

Birth Weight	Adequate		Intermediate		Inadequate		Unknown	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Delaware	38,504	71.2	11,216	20.7	3,509	6.5	828	1.5
over 2500g	36,050	72.3	10,178	20.4	2,980	6.0	686	1.4
less than 2500g (low birth weight)	2,435	59.2	1,030	25.1	527	12.8	119	2.9
less than 1500g (very low birth weight)	500	57.2	194	22.2	132	15.1	48	5.5

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 19:

**Number and Percent of Live Births by Race of Mother,
Birth Weight in Grams and Adequacy of Prenatal Care
(Percentages calculated by birth weight group)
Delaware, 1988–1992**

Birth Weight	Adequate		Intermediate		Inadequate		Unknown	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	31,211	77.6	6,912	17.2	1,539	3.8	574	1.4
over 2500g	29,607	78.1	6,397	16.9	1,391	3.7	492	1.3
less than 2500g (low birth weight)	1,588	68.7	510	22.1	148	6.4	64	2.8
less than 1500g (very low birth weight)	279	64.7	93	21.6	37	8.6	22	5.1
African-American	6,607	51.3	4,140	32.2	1,911	14.8	217	1.7
over 2500g	5,797	52.1	3,630	32.6	1,533	13.8	163	1.5
less than 2500g (low birth weight)	807	46.4	507	29.1	376	21.6	50	2.9
less than 1500g (very low birth weight)	216	49.5	100	22.9	94	21.6	26	6.0
Other	686	72.5	164	17.3	59	6.2	37	3.9
over 2500g	646	73.1	151	17.1	56	6.3	31	3.5
less than 2500g (low birth weight)	40	65.6	13	21.3	3	4.9	5	8.2
less than 1500g (very low birth weight)	5	71.4	1	14.3	1	14.3	0	0.0

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 20:

**Number and Percent of Live Births by Age of Mother,
Birth Weight in Grams and Adequacy of Prenatal Care
(Percentages calculated by birth weight group)
Delaware, 1988–1992**

Birth Weight	Adequate		Intermediate		Inadequate		Unknown	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less Than 20 Years	3,099	46.2	2,535	37.8	978	14.6	103	1.5
over 2500g	2,797	46.4	2,309	38.3	840	13.9	84	1.4
less than 2500g (low birth weight)	302	44.3	225	33.0	137	20.1	18	2.6
less than 1500g (very low birth weight)	72	43.9	43	26.2	42	25.6	7	4.4
20 to 24 Years	9,063	64.3	3,593	25.5	1,220	8.7	27	1.6
over 2500g	8,461	65.3	3,260	25.2	1,052	8.1	18	2.0
less than 2500g (low birth weight)	592	52.5	330	29.3	168	14.9	38	3.4
less than 1500g (very low birth weight)	129	52.0	65	26.2	34	13.7	20	8.1
25 to 29 Years	13,418	77.6	2,868	16.6	741	4.3	272	1.6
over 2500g	12,717	78.5	2,621	16.2	633	3.9	227	1.4
less than 2500g (low birth weight)	698	64.3	245	22.6	107	9.9	35	3.2
less than 1500g (very low birth weight)	130	62.8	38	18.4	25	12.1	14	6.8
30 to 34 Years	9,523	81.2	1,632	13.9	407	3.5	160	1.4
over 2500g	8,910	82.2	1,465	13.5	323	3.0	138	1.3
less than 2500g (low birth weight)	611	69.3	166	18.8	84	9.5	21	2.4
less than 1500g (very low birth weight)	122	65.2	37	19.8	23	12.3	5	2.7
35+ Years	3,401	80.6	588	13.9	163	3.9	66	1.6
over 2500g	3,165	81.7	523	13.5	132	3.4	54	1.4
less than 2500g (low birth weight)	232	69.5	64	19.2	31	9.3	7	2.1
less than 1500g (very low birth weight)	47	69.1	11	16.2	8	11.8	2	2.9

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 21:

**Number and Percent of Live Births by Marital Status,
Birth Weight in Grams and Adequacy of Prenatal Care
(Percentages calculated by birth weight group)
Delaware, 1988–1992**

Birth Weight	Adequate		Intermediate		Inadequate		Unknown	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Married	30,390	80.7	5,704	15.1	1,030	2.7	538	1.4
over 2500g	28,784	81.2	5,283	14.9	926	2.6	459	1.3
less than 2500g (low birth weight)	1,590	73.1	417	19.2	104	4.8	65	3.0
less than 1500g (very low birth weight)	289	69.0	74	17.7	32	7.6	24	5.7
Single	7,946	49.1	5,492	33.9	2,475	15.3	273	1.7
over 2500g	7,110	49.9	4,877	34.2	2,050	14.4	215	1.5
less than 2500g (low birth weight)	833	43.5	611	31.9	423	22.1	50	2.6
less than 1500g (very low birth weight)	206	46.1	120	26.8	100	22.4	21	4.7
Unknown	168	80.4	20	9.6	4	1.9	17	8.1
over 2500g	156	82.1	18	9.5	4	2.1	12	6.3
less than 2500g (low birth weight)	12	66.7	2	11.1	0	0.0	4	22.2
less than 1500g (very low birth weight)	5	62.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	37.5

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 22:

**Five-Year Average Infant Mortality Rates By Race
U.S., Delaware, Counties, and City of Wilmington, 1988–1992**

	All Races	White	African-American
U.S.	9.3	7.7	17.7
Delaware	10.9	8.2	19.8
New Castle	10.8	7.9	20.8
Wilmington	19.6	12.3	23.8
Balance of NC County	8.6	7.4	17.1
Kent	11.3	8.8	19.9
Sussex	10.7	8.8	16.1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics; Delaware Health Statistics Center
Mortality Rates are deaths per 1,000 live births

Table 23:

Five-Year Average Infant Mortality Rates By Races U.S., Delaware, Counties and City of Wilmington, 1978–1992

Area/Race	1978- 1982	1979- 1983	1980- 1984	1981- 1985	1982- 1986	1983- 1987	1984- 1988	1985- 1989	1986- 1990	1987- 1991	1988- 1992
U.S.	12.6	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.9	10.6	10.4	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.3*
White	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.7
African-American	21.2	20.3	19.7	19.1	18.7	18.3	18.0	18.1	18.0	17.9	17.7
Delaware	14.3	13.6	12.4	12.6	12.2	11.8	12.1	12.3	11.3	11.5	10.9
White	10.8	10.3	9.4	9.7	9.7	9.3	9.6	9.9	8.9	8.9	8.2
African-American	25.9	24.6	22.5	22.1	20.7	19.9	20.6	20.7	19.6	20.0	19.8
New Castle	14.4	14.2	12.9	13.5	13.1	12.6	12.4	12.5	11.2	11.3	10.8
White	10.7	10.7	9.5	10.2	10.1	9.6	9.5	9.6	8.4	8.6	7.9
African-American	27.6	26.7	25.1	25.2	23.9	23.4	23.2	23.1	21.1	20.8	20.8
Wilmington	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.9	20.4	19.6
White	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.2	14.1	12.3
African-American	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.8	24.2	23.8
Balance NC County	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.6	9.0	8.6
White	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.6	8.1	7.4
African-American	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.3	16.4	17.1
Kent	12.2	11.0	10.0	10.5	9.8	9.7	11.3	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.3
White	10.3	9.2	8.9	9.1	8.7	9.3	10.5	9.9	9.4	9.0	8.8
African-American	19.0	17.1	14.1	14.9	13.5	11.3	14.4	15.6	17.7	19.0	19.9
Sussex	16.4	14.6	13.3	11.8	11.6	11.0	11.8	12.8	12.2	12.2	10.7
White	11.8	10.0	9.3	8.4	9.0	8.2	9.1	10.8	10.5	10.1	8.8
African-American	27.4	25.5	22.7	20.0	17.9	17.8	18.5	18.0	16.8	18.0	16.1

*Based on NCHS estimate

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

Table 24:

Ranking of Five-Year Average Infant Mortality Rates U.S., 50 States and District of Columbia, 1988–1992

State	All Races		White		African-American	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
United States	9.3		7.7		17.7	
Alabama	11.3	47	8.5	45	16.8	23
Alaska**	9.7	33*	7.9	24*	14.1	8
Arizona**	8.9	24*	8.3	37*	19.4	40
Arkansas	10.1	40	8.4	42*	16.0	18
California	7.9	8	7.3	11*	17.1	26
Colorado**	8.6	19*	8.2	37*	16.0	18*
Connecticut	8.1	12	6.8	7	17.0	25*
Delaware**	10.8	44	8.3	38*	19.4	40*
District of Columbia	21.5	51	13.4	51	24.9	50
Florida	9.6	30*	7.5	17	16.4	21*
Georgia	11.8	49	8.3	38*	18.0	31*
Hawaii**	7.2	6	4.9	1	14.9	10*
Idaho**	8.9	24*	8.8	49	28.0	51
Illinois	10.9	45	8.1	32*	21.1	48
Indiana	9.9	37	8.7	47*	19.3	38*
Iowa**	8.2	13*	7.9	24*	19.3	38*
Kansas	8.6	19*	7.6	18*	18.3	34*
Kentucky	9.1	27*	8.4	42*	15.6	15
Louisiana	10.7	42*	7.9	24*	14.8	9
Maine**	6.8	2	6.7	4	6.6	2
Maryland	10.0	38*	7.3	11*	16.4	21*
Massachusetts	7.1	3*	6.5	2	13.9	6
Michigan	10.7	42*	7.8	22*	21.9	49
Minnesota	7.3	7	6.6	3	20.9	47
Mississippi	11.9	50	8.2	34*	15.8	16
Missouri	9.6	30*	8.0	30*	17.9	30
Montana**	8.7	22	7.9	24*	20.6	44*
Nebraska**	8.0	9*	7.2	10	19.6	42
Nevada**	8.2	13*	7.3	11*	18.0	31*
New Hampshire**	7.1	3*	7.1	9	14.0	7
New Jersey	9.1	27*	6.7	4*	18.6	37
New Mexico**	8.6	19*	8.2	34*	20.7	46
New York	9.8	36	7.9	24*	17.7	29
North Carolina	11.0	46	8.3	38*	17.5	27
North Dakota**	8.5	18	8.0	29*	6.7	3
Ohio	9.7	33*	8.1	32*	18.0	31*
Oklahoma	9.0	26	8.6	45	15.0	12
Oregon**	8.0	9	7.7	21	20.5	43
Pennsylvania	9.6	30*	7.6	18*	20.6	44*
Rhode Island**	8.4	17	7.9	24*	15.3	14
South Carolina	11.7	48	8.4	42*	17.0	25*
South Dakota**	9.7	33*	8.2	34*	10.3	5
Tennessee	10.2	41	7.8	22*	18.3	34*
Texas	8.3	16	7.3	11*	14.9	10*
Utah**	7.1	3*	6.9	8	15.2	13
Vermont**	6.6	1	6.7	4*	0.0	1
Virginia	10.0	38*	7.4	15*	18.4	36
Washington	8.0	9*	7.6	18*	17.6	28
West Virginia**	9.1	27*	8.9	50	16.0	18*
Wisconsin	8.2	13*	7.4	15*	15.9	17
Wyoming	8.8	23	7.8	47*	7.7	4

* Indicates a tied rank.

** Rate and rank of the African-American population should be interpreted with caution since the rate is based on less than 50 infant deaths.

Infant mortality rates represent the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

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

Table 25:

**Infant Mortality Rates
Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality Rates
U.S. and Delaware, 1988–1992**

Area	Infant	Neonatal	Postneonatal
U.S.			
All Races	9.3	5.9	3.4
White	7.7	4.8	2.8
African-American	17.7	11.4	6.3
Delaware			
All Races	10.9	7.6	3.2
White	8.2	5.9	2.3
African-American	19.8	13.5	6.3

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

Table 26:

**Infant Mortality Rates by Risk Factor
Delaware, 1986–1991**

Risk Factor	All Races	White	African-American
Birth weight			
< 1500 grams	367.9	397.1	338.5
< 2500 grams	99.2	93.5	107.5
2500+ grams	3.2	2.7	5.2
Age			
< 20	14.5	10.6	19.0
20-24	12.3	8.8	20.2
25-29	9.4	7.8	17.4
30+	8.9	7.3	19.5
Marital Status			
Married	8.1	6.9	18.0
Single	17.4	14.5	19.6
Education			
< 12 years	15.6	11.5	21.5
High School diploma	11.7	9.2	18.8
1+ years of college	6.6	5.3	15.4

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 27:

Number and Percent of Infant Deaths and Adequacy of Prenatal Care Delaware, 1986–1991

	Adequate		Intermediate		Inadequate		Unknown	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Delaware	359	53.1	166	24.6	72	10.7	79	11.7

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 28:

Infant Mortality Rates by Race of Mother and Adequacy of Prenatal Care Delaware, 1986–1991

	Adequate	Intermediate	Inadequate
Delaware	8.2	11.9	18.2
White	6.2	10.1	16.4
African-American	17.7	15.3	19.8

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 29:

Number and Percent of Infant Deaths by Selected Leading Causes of Death by Race of Mother Delaware, 1986–1991 Live Birth Cohort (all birth weights)

Cause of Death	All Races		White		African-American		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Causes	676	100.0	381	100.0	288	100.0	7	100.0
Birth Defects	125	18.5	88	23.1	33	11.5	4	57.1
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	353	52.2	182	47.8	168	58.3	3	42.9
Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birth weight	179	26.5	82	21.5	95	33.0	2	28.6
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	75	11.1	46	12.1	29	10.1	0	0.0
Accidents and Adverse Effects	13	1.9	4	1.0	9	3.1	0	0.0
Pneumonia and Influenza	8	1.2	3	0.8	5	1.7	0	0.0
All Other Causes	102	15.1	58	15.2	44	15.3	0	0.0

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

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.

Table 30:

**Five-Year Average Teenage Fertility Rate
(births per 1,000 female teenagers) by Race
U.S., Delaware, and Counties, 1978–1992**

Area/Race	1978- 1982	1979- 1983	1980- 1984	1981- 1985	1982- 1986	1983- 1987	1984- 1988	1985- 1989	1986- 1990	1987- 1991	1988- 1992
U.S.	52.3	52.3	52.0	51.5	51.1	50.7	51.0	52.4	54.1	56.4	58.5
White	44.0	44.1	43.8	43.3	42.8	42.2	42.2	43.3	44.9	47.1	49.2
African-American	99.1	98.1	97.0	96.5	97.0	97.9	100.1	103.2	106.2	109.5	111.8
Delaware	50.2	50.3	49.3	48.8	48.8	48.7	49.0	51.1	52.3	54.0	54.7
White	35.0	35.4	34.9	34.3	34.2	34.0	34.4	35.6	36.4	37.3	37.6
African-American	116.5	115.2	111.2	110.8	110.7	111.1	109.9	115.5	118.0	122.3	123.2
New Castle	42.1	42.1	41.7	40.8	40.9	41.3	41.8	43.5	45.0	46.3	47.1
White	27.8	28.0	28.2	27.3	27.4	27.5	28.2	28.7	29.4	29.8	30.2
African-American	114.1	112.5	108.7	107.4	106.9	108.0	107.3	113.9	118.2	122.5	124.4
Kent	61.9	62.0	60.3	61.3	61.2	60.2	58.4	61.6	62.5	64.0	63.2
White	52.1	53.8	54.5	56.1	55.9	54.2	51.6	53.4	53.1	53.2	52.7
African-American	96.2	91.6	81.6	81.1	81.4	82.9	82.4	89.6	93.5	96.9	93.6
Sussex	75.5	75.8	72.8	71.6	71.0	70.1	71.1	73.6	74.2	78.1	79.6
White	53.0	52.3	47.2	44.6	43.4	43.2	45.6	49.3	51.8	55.4	56.2
African-American	146.0	150.1	152.6	156.8	158.7	157.1	154.5	155.2	150.6	156.3	160.4

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

Table 31:

**Five Year Average Percentage of Births to Single Mothers
Under 20 Years of Age
U.S., Delaware, Counties, 1981–1992**

Area/Race	1981- 1985	1982- 1986	1983- 1987	1984- 1988	1985- 1989	1986- 1990	1987- 1991	1988- 1992
U.S.	53.9	56.3	58.9	61.3	63.5	65.3	66.9	68.1
White	39.6	42.3	45.2	48.2	51.0	53.4	55.5	57.3
African-American	88.4	89.2	90.0	90.5	91.1	91.5	91.9	92.3
Delaware	65.5	66.7	69.0	70.5	73.1	74.7	76.7	79.4
White	43.9	46.2	49.7	53.0	56.2	58.6	61.2	65.2
African-American	91.0	90.7	90.9	90.9	92.3	92.9	94.0	94.9
New Castle	71.6	72.3	74.3	74.9	77.8	79.4	81.4	84.1
White	52.9	54.5	57.4	59.1	62.6	65.3	68.2	72.3
African-American	92.5	92.0	92.7	92.6	93.9	94.1	94.8	95.7
Kent	51.2	52.9	56.1	59.7	62.3	65.3	67.7	71.0
White	34.3	36.3	39.8	44.1	46.4	49.2	50.9	56.1
African-American	84.7	85.2	85.9	86.6	88.1	90.4	92.6	94.0
Sussex	63.2	65.6	67.1	69.0	33.0	70.9	72.8	74.5
White	29.7	34.4	39.5	46.0	17.3	51.2	54.5	56.7
African-American	91.3	91.0	90.0	89.4	72.9	91.3	92.6	93.1

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

Table 32:

Number and Percent of Live Births by Race and Age of Mother Delaware, Counties and City of Wilmington, 1992

Area/Race	Total Births		Births to Teen Mothers Less than 15 years old		Births to Teen Mothers 15-17 years old		Births to Teen Mothers 18-19 years old	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Delaware	10,658	100.0	55	0.5	545	5.1	721	6.8
White	7,881	100.0	12	0.2	239	3.0	413	5.2
African-American	2,542	100.0	42	1.7	294	11.6	294	11.6
Other	235	100.0	1	0.4	12	5.1	14	6.0
New Castle	7,054	100.0	37	0.5	335	4.7	417	5.9
White	5,255	100.0	8	0.2	144	2.7	236	4.5
African-American	1,648	100.0	28	1.7	188	11.4	177	10.7
Other	151	100.0	1	0.7	3	2.0	4	2.6
Wilmington	1,394	100.0	19	1.4	154	11.0	141	10.1
White	483	100.0	0	0.0	28	5.8	31	6.4
African-American	892	100.0	18	2.0	124	13.9	109	12.2
Other	19	100.0	1	5.3	2	10.5	1	5.3
Balance of NC County	5,660	100.0	18	0.3	181	3.2	276	4.9
White	4,772	100.0	8	0.2	116	2.4	205	4.3
African-American	756	100.0	10	1.3	64	8.5	68	9.0
Other	132	100.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	3	2.3
Kent	1,907	100.0	8	0.4	95	5.0	172	9.0
White	1,441	100.0	3	0.2	51	3.5	112	7.8
African-American	408	100.0	5	1.2	37	9.1	54	13.2
Other	58	100.0	0	0.0	7	12.1	6	10.3
Sussex	1,697	100.0	10	0.6	115	6.8	132	7.8
White	1,185	100.0	1	0.1	44	3.7	65	5.5
African-American	486	100.0	9	1.9	69	14.2	63	13.0
Other	26	100.0	0	0.0	2	7.7	4	15.4

Source: Delaware Economic Development Office; U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 33:

**Percent of Live Births by Live Birth Order and Age of Mother
(Percentages calculated by age group)
Delaware, Counties, and City of Wilmington, 1992**

Area	Birth Order	Age: Under 18	18 - 19
Delaware	First	83.5	62.7
	Second	13.7	26.2
	Third	2.5	9.2
	Fourth+	0.2	1.9
	Unknown	0.2	0.0
New Castle	First	83.6	61.9
	Second	13.4	25.4
	Third	2.4	10.6
	Fourth+	0.3	2.2
	Unknown	0.3	0.0
Wilmington	First	80.3	46.1
	Second	16.2	28.4
	Third	2.9	21.3
	Fourth+	0.6	4.3
	Unknown	0.0	0.0
Balance of NC County	First	86.4	69.9
	Second	11.1	23.9
	Third	2.0	5.1
	Fourth+	0.0	1.1
	Unknown	0.5	0.0
Kent	First	83.5	65.1
	Second	13.6	26.7
	Third	2.9	8.1
	Fourth+	0.0	0.0
	Unknown	0.0	0.0
Sussex	First	83.2	62.1
	Second	14.4	28.0
	Third	2.4	6.1
	Fourth+	0.0	3.8
	Unknown	0.0	0.0

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 34:

Five Leading Causes of Death by Age Delaware, 1988–1992

Age	Cause of Death	Deaths	
		Number	Percent
1-4 Years	Unintentional Injuries	29	30.9
	Homicide	14	14.9
	Birth Defects	13	13.8
	Cancerous Tumors	8	8.5
	Heart Diseases	4	4.3
	All Other Causes	26	27.7
	Total	94	100.0
5-14 Years	Unintentional Injuries	44	43.1
	Cancerous Tumors	9	8.8
	Heart Diseases	6	5.9
	Homicide	6	5.9
	Suicide	6	5.9
	All Other Causes	31	30.4
	Total	102	100.0
15-24 Years	Unintentional Injuries	206	51.6
	Suicide	53	13.3
	Homicide	39	9.8
	Cancerous Tumors	23	5.8
	Heart Diseases	13	3.3
	All Other Causes	65	16.3
	Total	399	100.0

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 35:

Number of Deaths by Age for Selected Leading Causes of Death Delaware, Counties, and City of Wilmington, 1992

Area	Cause of Death	Age of Decedent			
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
Delaware	Unintentional Injuries	6	3	4	14
	Motor Vehicle crashes	0	3	3	14
	all other	6	0	1	0
	Suicide	0	0	1	2
	Homicide	3	1	0	2
New Castle	Unintentional Injuries	2	2	1	7
	Motor Vehicle crashes	0	2	1	7
	all other	2	0	0	0
	Suicide	0	0	0	1
	Homicide	1	0	0	1
Wilmington	Unintentional Injuries	0	0	0	1
	Motor Vehicle crashes	0	0	0	1
	all other	0	0	0	0
	Suicide	0	0	0	1
	Homicide	0	0	0	1
Kent	Unintentional Injuries	0	1	1	3
	Motor Vehicle crashes	0	1	1	3
	all other	0	0	0	0
	Suicide	0	0	1	0
	Homicide	1	1	0	0
Sussex	Unintentional Injuries	4	0	2	4
	Motor Vehicle crashes	0	0	1	4
	all other	4	0	1	0
	Suicide	0	0	0	1
	Homicide	1	0	0	1

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 36:

**Number of Deaths for Selected Leading Causes of Death
By Race and By Gender
Delaware, 1992**

Cause of Death		All Races		White		African-American	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Delaware	Unintentional Injuries	19	8	18	7	1	1
	– motor vehicle crashes	14	6	13	5	1	1
	– all other	5	2	5	2	0	0
	Suicide	2	1	1	1	1	0
	Homicide	4	2	1	2	3	0

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 37:

Number of Deaths for Selected Leading Causes of Death By Age, By Race and By Gender Delaware, 1992

Cause of Death	Race	Gender	Age of Decedent			
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
Unintentional Injuries (includes motor vehicle crashes)	Delaware— All Races	Male	4	1	4	10
		Female	2	2	0	4
	White	Male	4	1	4	9
		Female	2	1	0	4
	African-American	Male	0	0	0	1
		Female	0	1	0	0
Motor Vehicle Crashes	Delaware – All Races	Male	0	1	3	10
		Female	0	2	0	4
	White	Male	0	1	3	9
		Female	0	1	0	4
	African-American	Male	0	0	0	1
		Female	0	1	0	0
Suicide	Delaware – All Races	Male	0	0	0	2
		Female	0	0	1	0
	White	Male	0	0	0	1
		Female	0	0	1	0
	African-American	Male	0	0	0	1
		Female	0	0	0	0
Homicide	Delaware – All Races	Male	2	0	0	2
		Female	1	1	0	0
	White	Male	1	0	0	0
		Female	1	1	0	0
	African-American	Male	1	0	0	2
		Female	0	0	0	0

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 38:

**Five-Year Average Age-Specific Mortality Rates
Per 100,000 Population
U.S., Delaware, and Counties, 1987–1991**

Cause of Death	Area	Age of Decedent		
		0-4	5-14	15-24
Unintentional Injuries (includes motor vehicle crashes)	U.S.	20.0	11.4	45.5
	Delaware	19.6	11.5	42.9
	New Castle	13.4	9.9	35.8
	Kent	28.5	8.5	45.4
	Sussex	34.3	20.9	75.7
Motor Vehicle Crashes	U.S.	6.3	6.4	35.2
	Delaware	5.8	7.3	35.5
	New Castle	1.3	5.1	29.3
	Kent	8.8	8.5	38.8
	Sussex	21.1	14.4	62.8
Suicide	U.S.	0	0.7	13.0
	Delaware	0	1.1	11.5
	New Castle	0	1.4	12.5
	Kent	0	0	12.2
	Sussex	0	1.3	5.7
Homicide	U.S.	3.8	1.4	17.5
	Delaware	7.1	1.3	7.4
	New Castle	7.7	0.7	7.4
	Kent	6.6	1.2	6.6
	Sussex	5.3	3.9	8.6

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

Table 39:

**School Enrollment, All Persons Ages 3 and Over
By Level and Public/Non-Public Status
U.S. and Delaware, 1990 Census**

	Total Enrollment All Persons Ages 3+ 1990	Percent Change 1980–1990	Early Childhood Program 1990	Percent in in Public School	Elementary/ High School	Percent in Public School
U.S.	64,987,101	4.7	4,503,285	59.5	42,566,788	90.2
Delaware	171,219	1.8	12,068	49.2	108,041	83.5

Source: Population Reference Bureau

Table 40:

Estimated Delaware 1993 Graduation Rate Public School Students

1989 Ninth Grade Enrollment	7,827
1993 Graduates	6,132
Day-School Diplomas	5,492
Record of Performances	77
Evening-School Diploma (19 & Under)	148
G.E.D. (19 & Under)	415
Graduation Rate	78.4

Source: Delaware Department of Public Instruction

Table 41:

Graduation Rate by Race Day-School Diploma Graduates Only Class of 1993

Area	1989 Ninth Grade Enrollment				1993 Graduates				4-year Graduation Rate			
	African-American	Hispanic	White/Other	Total	African-American	Hispanic	White/Other	Total	African-American	Hispanic	White/Other	Total
Delaware	2,126	217	5,484	7,827	1,178	136	4,178	5,492	55.4	62.7	76.2	70.2
New Castle	1,348	167	3,204	4,719	716	98	2,437	3,251	53.1	58.7	76.1	68.9
Kent	427	41	1,254	1,722	250	28	924	1,202	58.5	68.3	73.7	69.8
Sussex	351	9	1,026	1,386	212	10	817	1,039	60.4	111.1	79.6	75.0

Source: Department of Public Instruction, Assessments and Accountability Branch

Table 42:

History of Public School "On-Time" Day-School Diploma Graduates Delaware, Class of 1985 through Class of 1993

Year Entering 9th Grade	Estimated Graduation Rate 9th Grade to Graduation	Graduating Class of:
1981	70.3	1985
1982	70.7	1986
1983	71.0	1987
1984	69.8	1988
1985	71.5	1989
1986	68.5	1990
1987	68.0	1991
1988	69.6	1992
1989	70.2	1993

Source: Delaware Department of Public Instruction

Table 43:

Delaware Public School Dropouts 1992-1993

	Annual Dropout Rate (%)	Percent of All Dropouts (%)
Total	4.2	100.0
Gender		
Male	4.6	56.3
Female	3.8	43.7
Race / Ethnicity		
White/Other	3.5	59.6
African-American	5.8	36.6
Hispanic	5.1	3.7
Age		
Under 16	2.7	16.8
16	4.0	25.4
17	5.6	31.3
18	4.2	18.9
Over 18	5.9	7.7

Source: Delaware Department of Public Instruction

Table 44:

**Delaware Dropouts and Student Enrollment By Race
Public School Students
Delaware and Counties, 1992–1993 School Year**

Area	Number of Enrolled Students				Number of Dropouts			
	African-American	Hispanic	White/Other	All	African-American	Hispanic	White/Other	All
Delaware	7,536	856	19,946	28,338	435	44	708	1,187
New Castle	4,755	624	11,318	16,697	239	33	384	656
Kent	1,408	148	4,604	6,160	120	10	196	326
Sussex	1,373	84	4,024	5,481	76	1	128	205

Source: Department of Public Instruction

Table 45:

**Dropout Rate and Percent of all Dropouts By Race
Public School Students
Delaware and Counties, 1992–1993 School Year**

Area	Annual Dropout Rate				Percent of All Dropouts			
	African-American	Hispanic	White/Other	All	African-American	Hispanic	White/Other	All
Delaware	5.8	5.1	3.5	4.2	36.6	3.7	59.6	100.0
New Castle	5.0	5.3	3.4	3.9	36.4	5.0	58.5	100.0
Kent	8.5	6.8	4.3	5.3	36.8	3.1	60.1	100.0
Sussex	5.5	1.2	3.2	3.7	37.1	0.5	62.4	100.0

Source: Department of Public Instruction

Table 46:

**Delaware Dropouts and Student Enrollment By Race
Public School Students
Gender, 1992–1993 School Year**

Gender	Number of Enrolled Students				Number of Dropouts			
	African-American	Hispanic	White/Other	All	African-American	Hispanic	White/Other	All
Delaware	7,536	856	19,946	28,338	435	44	708	1,187
Male	3,844	431	10,287	14,562	252	22	394	668
Female	3,692	425	9,659	13,776	183	22	314	519

Source: Department of Public Instruction

Table 47:

**Dropout Rate and Percent of all Dropouts By Race
Public School Students
Gender, 1992-1993 School Year**

Gender	African-American	Annual Dropout Rate			African-American	Percent of All Dropouts		
		Hispanic	White/Other	All		Hispanic	White/Other	All
Delaware	5.8	5.1	3.5	4.2	36.6	3.7	59.6	100.0
Male	6.6	5.1	3.8	4.6	21.2	1.9	33.2	56.3
Female	5.0	5.2	3.3	3.8	15.4	1.9	26.5	43.7

Source: Department of Public Instruction

Table 48:

**Number of Teens (16-19 Yrs.) Not in School and Not in the Labor Force
Delaware, Counties and City of Wilmington, 1990 Census**

Area	Total	White	African-American	Other	Hispanic Origin
Delaware					
High School Graduate	472	310	152	10	5
Not high school graduate	1,433	811	564	58	57
New Castle					
High School Graduate	313	212	91	10	5
Not high school graduate	864	467	357	40	36
Wilmington					
High School Graduate	63	15	48	0	0
Not high school graduate	349	60	270	19	25
Kent					
High School Graduate	73	58	15	0	0
Not high school graduate	268	172	89	7	2
Sussex					
High School Graduate	86	40	46	0	0
Not high school graduate	301	172	118	11	19

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 49:

Percent of Teens (16-19 Years) Not in School and Not in the Labor Force Delaware, Counties and City of Wilmington, 1990 Census

Area	Total	White	African-American	Other	Hispanic Origin
Delaware					
High School Graduate	1.3	1.1	2.0	0.9	0.5
Not High School Graduate	3.8	2.8	7.6	5.0	5.5
New Castle					
High School Graduate	1.2	1.0	2.0	1.2	0.7
Not High School Graduate	3.4	2.4	7.8	4.9	5.0
Wilmington					
High School Graduate	1.8	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Not High School Graduate	10.1	7.9	11.1	7.2	7.1
Kent					
High School Graduate	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.0
Not High School Graduate	4.0	3.6	5.1	2.7	0.8
Sussex					
High School Graduate	1.6	1.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
Not High School Graduate	5.6	4.2	10.2	11.6	23.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 50:

Reports of Student Violence and Possession Received September 1, 1992 - June 30, 1993 In Accordance With Title 14, Delaware Code, §4112

Area	Assault/ Touching	Possession Controlled Substance	Possession Weapon/Instrument	Total Incidents	% of K-12 Enrollment
Delaware	159	57	166	382	0.37%
New Castle	111	21	104	236	0.39%
Kent	35	22	27	84	0.35%
Sussex	13	14	35	62	0.32%

Source: Delaware Department of Public Instruction

Table 51:

**Violent Juvenile Arrests
Delaware and Counties, 1986–1992**

Area	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Delaware	208	187	191	214	374	394	537
New Castle	149	124	139	133	251	254	317
Kent	26	33	24	38	54	70	107
Sussex	33	30	28	43	69	70	113

Source: Statistical Analysis Center; State Bureau of Investigation

Table 52:

**Juvenile Arrest by Type of Crime
Delaware, 1986–1992**

Crime Type	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Part 1 Violent	208	187	191	214	374	394	537
Murder, Nonneg. Manslaughter	3	2	2	4	5	5	3
Manslaughter by Negligence	2	0	3	1	0	1	2
Forcible Rape	29	35	39	33	49	50	57
Robbery	93	62	51	28	105	88	133
Aggravated Assault	81	88	96	148	215	250	342
Drug Offenses	137	135	163	296	277	374	295
Drug Sales, Manufacturing	8	12	25	55	72	101	65
Opium, Cocaine & Derivatives	4	9	21	46	66	90	60
Marijuana	4	3	4	6	6	9	5
Synthetic/Manufactured Narcotics	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotics	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Drug Possession	129	123	138	241	205	273	230
Opium, Cocaine & Derivatives	8	8	53	121	132	205	145
Marijuana	119	114	83	116	73	63	74
Synthetic/Manufactured Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotics	2	1	2	4	0	5	11

Source: Statistical Analysis Center; State Bureau of Investigation