



2023 KIDS COUNT® DATA BOOK

DELAWARE











THE ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION

CENTER FOR COMMUNITY RESEARCH & SERVICE





KIDS COUNT in Delaware What Would It Take? To be best in the nation for child well-being

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This annual publication is a companion piece to the Annie E. Casey Foundation's national KIDS COUNT Data Book. "What Would It Take" overviews sixteen national indicators of child well-being, analyzes where Delaware falls in comparison to the national average for each

indicator, and examines "what would it take" for Delaware to rank best in the nation for each of the indicators of child well-being.

KIDS COUNT is a national and state-by-state effort of the Annie E. Casey Foundation to track the well-being of children in the United States. KIDS COUNT in Delaware, a project of the University of Delaware Center for Community Research & Service, is a collaborative effort of over forty organizations to enrich local and state discussion concerning ways to secure better lives for all children by providing policy makers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being.

This research was supported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the State of Delaware, and the University of Delaware. We thank them for their support but acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this report are those of the author(s) alone, and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING



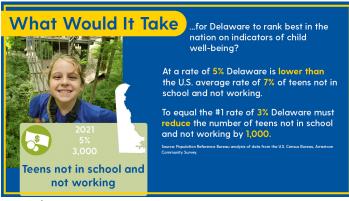
Children in poverty is the percentage of children under 18 who live in families with incomes below 100 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined each year by the U.S. Census Bureau. Poverty status is not determined for people living in group quarters (military barracks, prisons, and other institutional quarters) or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as children in foster care). The data are based on income received in the 12 months prior to the survey. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.



Children whose parents lack secure employment is the share of all children under age 18 who live in families where no parent has regular, full-time, year-round employment. For children living in single-parent families, this means the resident parent did not work at least 35 hours per week for at least 50 weeks in the 12 months prior to the survey. For children living in married -couple families, this means neither parent worked at least 35 hours per week for at least 50 weeks in the 12 months before the survey. Children living with neither parent are also listed as not having secure parental employment because they are likely to be economically vulnerable. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

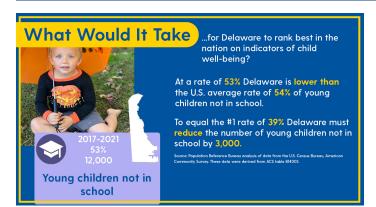


Children living in households with a high housing cost burden is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in households where more than 30 percent of monthly household pretax income is spent on housing-related expenses, including rent, mortgage payments, taxes, and insurance. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

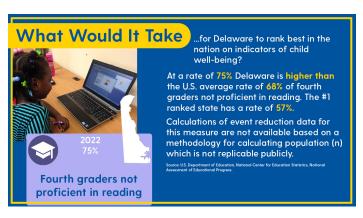


Teens not in school and not working is the percentage of teenagers between 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full or part time) and not employed (full or part time). SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

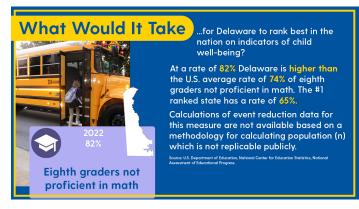
EDUCATION



Young children not in school is the percentage of children ages 3 and 4 who were not enrolled in school (nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten) during the previous three months. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.



Fourth graders not proficient in reading is the percentage of fourth-grade public school students who did not reach the proficient level in reading as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress. Public schools include charter schools and exclude Bureau of Indian Education schools and Department of Defense Education Activity schools. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress.



Eighth graders not proficient in math is the percentage of eighth-grade public school students who did not reach the proficient level in math as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress. Public schools include charter schools and exclude Bureau of Indian Education schools and Department of Defense Education Activity schools. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress.



High school students not graduating on time is the percentage of an entering freshman class not graduating in four years. The measure is derived from the adjusted cohort graduation rate (ACGR). The four-year ACGR is the number of students who graduate in four years with a regular diploma divided by the number of students who form the adjusted cohort for the graduating class. Students who enter ninth grade for the first time form a cohort that is adjusted by adding any students who subsequently transfer into the cohort and subtracting any students who transfer out. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.

HEALTH



Low-birthweight babies is the percentage of live births weighing less than 5.5 pounds (2,500 grams). The data reflect the mother's place of residence, not the place where the birth occurred. SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics.

What Would It Take

...for Delaware to rank best in the nation on indicators of child well-being?

At a rate of 4% Delaware is lower than the U.S. average rate of 5% of children without health insurance.

To equal the #1 rate of 1% Delaware must reduce the number of children without health insurance by 6,000.

Store: Republika indicators about a data from the U.S. Cause Bureau, American community Survey, These data were derived from ACS Table 827001.

Children without health insurance is the percentage of children under age 19 not covered by any health insurance. The data are based on health insurance coverage at the time of the survey; interviews are conducted throughout the calendar year. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

What Would It Take

...for Delaware to rank best in the nation on indicators of child well-being?

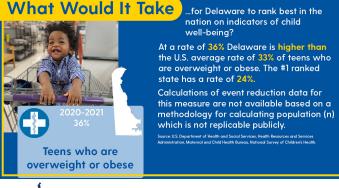
At a rate of 33 per 100,000 Delaware is higher than the U.S. average rate of 30 per 100,000 child and teen deaths.

To equal the #1 rate of 16 per 100,000 Delaware must reduce the number of child and teen deaths by 40 total.

Source Republic Informer Entreact Payabilities (Payabilities Visit Cereas Bureau.)

Child and teen deaths

Child and teen deaths is the number of deaths, from all causes, of children between ages 1 and 19 per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by the place of residence, not the place where the death occurred. SOURCES: Death Statistics: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Population Statistics: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates..



Teens who are overweight or obese is the percentage of teens ages 10 to 17 with a Body Mass Index (BMI)-for-age at or above the 85th percentile. These data are based on a two-year average of survey responses. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Social Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, National Survey of Children's Health.

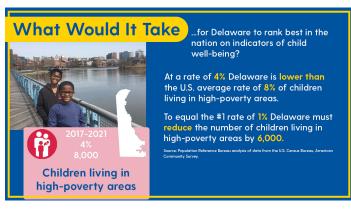
FAMILY AND COMMUNITY



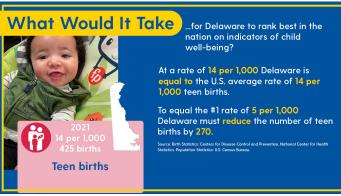
Children in single-parent families is the percentage of children under age 18 who live with their own unmarried parents. Children not living with a parent are excluded. In this definition, single-parent families include cohabitating couples. Children who live with married stepparents are not considered to be in a single-parent family. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

What Would It Take .for Delaware to rank best in the nation on indicators of child well-being? At a rate of 10% Delaware is lower than the U.S. average rate of 11% of children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma To equal the #1 rate of 4% Delaware must reduce the number of children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma by 13,000. Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma

Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in households where the head of household does not have a high school diploma or equivalent. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.



Children living in high-poverty areas is the percentage of children under 18 who live in census tracts where the poverty rates of the total population are 30 percent or more. The data are based on income received in the 12 months prior to the survey. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.



Teen births per 1,000 is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 19 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother's place of residence, rather than the place of the birth. SOURCES: Birth Statistics: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Population Statistics: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.