

# WHAT WOULD IT TAKE?

# Delaware

NATIONAL  
OVERALL RANK

25



## ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Domain Rank 21

<p><b>Children in poverty</b> 2013 18% or 36,000 children</p>	<p><b>Children whose parents lack secure employment</b> 2013 31% or 63,000 children</p>	<p><b>Children living in households with a high housing cost burden</b> 2013 35% or 72,000 children</p>	<p><b>Teens not in school and not working (16 – 19 year olds)</b> 2013 6% or 3,000 children</p>
<p>At a rate of <b>18%</b> (a difference of <b>8,000</b> fewer children), Delaware is better than the U.S. average rate of <b>22%</b>.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of <b>10%</b>, Delaware must reduce the number of children in poverty by <b>16,000</b>.</p>	<p>At a rate of <b>31%</b> Delaware is the same as the U.S. average rate of <b>31%</b>.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of <b>20%</b> Delaware must reduce the number of children whose parents lack secure employment by <b>22,355</b>.</p>	<p>At a rate of <b>35%</b> (a difference of <b>2,057</b> fewer children), Delaware is better than the U.S. average rate of <b>36%</b>.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of <b>19%</b>, Delaware must reduce the number of children living in households with a high housing cost burden by <b>32,914</b>.</p>	<p>At a rate of <b>6%</b> (a difference of <b>1,000</b> fewer teens), Delaware is better than the U.S. average rate of <b>8%</b> of teens not in school and not working.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of <b>3%</b>, Delaware must reduce the number of teens not in school and not working by <b>1,500</b>.</p>



## EDUCATION

Domain Rank 26

<p><b>Children ages 3 to 4 not attending preschool</b> 2012-13 54% or 12,000 children</p>	<p><b>Fourth graders not proficient in reading*</b> 2013 62% or 6,255</p>	<p><b>Eighth graders not proficient in math*</b> 2013 67% or 6,704</p>	<p><b>High school students not graduating on time</b> 2011/12 23%</p>
<p>At a rate of <b>54%</b> Delaware is the same as the U.S. average rate of <b>54%</b>.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of <b>37%</b>, Delaware must reduce the number of children ages 3 to 4 not attending preschool by <b>3,778</b>.</p>	<p>At a rate of <b>62%</b> (a difference of <b>404</b> fewer children), Delaware is better than the U.S. average rate of <b>66%</b>.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of <b>53%</b>, Delaware must reduce the number of fourth graders not proficient in reading by <b>908</b>.</p>	<p>To equal the U.S. average rate of <b>66%</b>, Delaware must reduce the number of eighth graders not proficient in math by <b>97</b>.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of <b>45%</b>, Delaware must reduce the number of eighth graders not proficient in math by <b>2,138</b>.</p>	<p>The U.S. average rate of high school students not graduating on time is <b>19%</b>. The #1 ranked state has a rate of just <b>7%</b>.</p> <p>*Calculations of event reduction data for this measure are not available based on a methodology for calculating population (n) which is not replicable publicly.</p>



## HEALTH

Domain Rank 25

<p><b>Low-birthweight babies</b> 2013 8.3% or 900 babies</p>	<p><b>Children without health insurance</b> 2013 4% or 9,000 children</p>	<p><b>Child and teen deaths per 100,000</b> 2013 26 per 100,000 or 57 deaths</p>	<p><b>Teens who abuse alcohol or drugs</b> 2012-13 6% or 4,000 teens</p>
<p>To equal the U.S. average rate of <b>8.0%</b>, Delaware must reduce the number of low-birthweight babies by <b>33</b>.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of <b>5.8%</b>, Delaware must reduce the number of low-birthweight babies by <b>271</b>.</p>	<p>At a rate of <b>4%</b> (a difference of <b>6,750</b> fewer children), Delaware is better than the U.S. average rate of <b>7%</b> of children without health insurance.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of <b>2%</b>, Delaware must reduce the number of children without health insurance by <b>4,500</b>.</p>	<p>To equal the U.S. average rate of <b>24 per 100,000</b>, Delaware must reduce the number of child and teen deaths by <b>4</b>.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of <b>16 per 100,000</b>, Delaware must reduce the number of child and teen deaths by <b>22</b>.</p>	<p>At a rate of <b>6%</b> Delaware is equal to the U.S. average rate of <b>6%</b>.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of <b>5%</b>, Delaware must reduce the number of teens who abuse alcohol or drugs by <b>667</b>.</p>



## FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

Domain Rank 28

<p><b>Children in single-parent families</b> 2013 40% or 76,000 children</p>	<p><b>Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma</b> 2013 14% or 30,000 children</p>	<p><b>Children living in high-poverty areas</b> 2009-2013 4% or 8,000 children</p>	<p><b>Teen births per 1,000</b> 2013 25 per 1,000 or 728 births</p>
<p>To equal the U.S. average rate of <b>35%</b>, Delaware must reduce the number of children in single-parent families by <b>9,500</b>.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of <b>19%</b>, Delaware must reduce the number of children in single-parent families by <b>39,900</b>.</p>	<p>Delaware is equal to the U.S. average rate of <b>14%</b> in number of children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of <b>4%</b>, Delaware must reduce the number of children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma by <b>21,429</b>.</p>	<p>At a rate of <b>4%</b> (a difference of <b>20,000</b> fewer children), Delaware is better than the U.S. average rate of <b>14%</b> of children living in high-poverty areas.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of <b>1%</b>, Delaware must reduce the number of children living in high-poverty areas by <b>6,000</b>.</p>	<p>At a rate of <b>25 per 1,000</b> (a difference of <b>29</b> teen births), Delaware is better than the U.S. average rate of <b>26 per 1,000</b> teen births.</p> <p>To equal the #1 rate of <b>12 per 1,000</b>, Delaware must reduce the number of teen births by <b>379</b>.</p>

\* Because NAEP uses numbers based on sample testing of students, the target population for these indicators was estimated using NAEP numbers for the number of students enrolled.

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>ECONOMIC WELL-BEING</b></p>	<p><b>Children in poverty</b> is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 100 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as issued each year by the U.S. Census Bureau. In calendar year 2013, a family of two adults and two children fell in the “poverty” category if their annual income fell below \$23,624.</p> <p><b>Children whose parents lack secure employment</b> is the share of all children under age 18 living in families where no parent has regular, full-time, year-round employment. For children living in single-parent families, this means that the resident parent did not work at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the 12 months prior to the survey. For children living in married-couple families, this means that neither parent worked at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the 12 months prior to the survey. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p><b>Children living in households with a high housing cost burden</b> is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in households where more than 30 percent of monthly household pretax income is spent on housing-related expenses, including rent, mortgage payments, taxes and insurance. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p><b>Teens not in school and not working</b> is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full or part time) and not employed (full or part time). This measure is sometimes referred to as “idle teens” or “disconnected youth.” <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>EDUCATION</b></p>	<p><b>Children not attending preschool</b> is the percentage of children ages 3 and 4 who were not enrolled in nursery school or preschool during the previous two months. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p><b>Fourth graders not proficient in reading</b> is the percentage of fourth-grade public school students who did not reach the proficient level in reading as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). <i>SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress.</i></p> <p><b>Eighth graders not proficient in math</b> is the percentage of eighth-grade public school students who did not reach the proficient level in math as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). <i>SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress.</i></p> <p><b>High school students not graduating on time</b> is the estimated percentage of an entering freshman class not graduating in four years. The measure is derived from the Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate (AFGR), which uses aggregate student enrollment data to estimate the size of an incoming freshman class and aggregate counts of the number of regular diplomas awarded four years later. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD).</i></p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>HEALTH</b></p>	<p><b>Low-birthweight babies</b> is the percentage of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data reflect the mother’s place of residence, not the place where the birth occurred. <i>SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics.</i></p> <p><b>Children without health insurance</b> is the percentage of children under age 18 not covered by any health insurance. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p><b>Child and teen deaths</b> is the number of deaths, from all causes, to children between ages 1 and 19 per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by the place of residence, not the place where the death occurred. <i>SOURCES: Death Statistics: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics. Population Statistics: U.S. Census Bureau.</i></p> <p><b>Teens who abuse alcohol or drugs</b> is the percentage of teens ages 12 to 17 reporting dependence on or abuse of either illicit drugs or alcohol in the past year. Illicit drugs include marijuana, cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants or prescription drugs used nonmedically. <i>SOURCE: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health.</i></p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>FAMILY AND COMMUNITY</b></p>	<p><b>Children in single-parent families</b> is the percentage of children under age 18 who live with their own unmarried parent, either in a family or subfamily. Single-parent families may include cohabiting couples. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p><b>Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma</b> is the percentage of children under age 18 living in households where the household head does not have a high school diploma or equivalent. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p><b>Children living in high-poverty areas</b> is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in census tracts where the poverty rate of the total population is 30 percent or more. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p><b>Teen births</b> is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 19 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother’s place of residence, rather than the place of the birth. <i>SOURCES: Birth Statistics: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics. Population Statistics: U.S. Census Bureau.</i></p>



