Delaware continues to make great strides in providing for the strong and healthy development of our children.

As Governor, I recognize that our youngest citizens are our greatest resource. Providing a strong foundation for all of Delaware’s children promises a bright future for our state. Continued investments in initiatives like full-day kindergarten, math and reading specialists, the SEED scholarship, and efforts to reduce infant mortality rates are vital. New initiatives, such as expanding the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to include dental coverage, demonstrate our continued commitment to Delaware’s children.

The KIDS COUNT/FAMILIES COUNT Fact Book serves as an important resource, providing information to tell us how well we’re doing, and where we can continue to do better. I know this resource will continue to serve as an important tool for so many who work every day in helping to grow strong and healthy children in Delaware.

Sincerely,

Ruth Ann Minner
Governor
Fact Book 2007

Funded by The Annie E. Casey Foundation
the University of Delaware
and the State of Delaware
Acknowledgments

Staff
Teresa L. Schooley
Director
KIDS COUNT in Delaware
Center for Community Research and Service
University of Delaware

Bethany J. Welch
Graduate Research Assistant
Center for Community Research and Service
University of Delaware

Sommer Wynn
Graduate Research Assistant
Center for Community Research and Service
University of Delaware

Janice L. Barlow, M.P.A.
Assistant to the Director
Center for Community Research and Service
University of Delaware

Signe Clayton Bell, M.P.A.
Communications and
Special Projects Coordinator
Center for Community Research and Service
University of Delaware

Design and Photography
Karen Kaler
RSVP Design

KIDS COUNT Board
Donna Curtis, M.P.A., Chair
Consultant

Marc Richman, Ph.D., Vice Chair
Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families

Prue Albright, R.N., M.S.N.
Gwendoline B. Angalet, Ph.D.
Nemours Health and Prevention Services

Althea Armstrong
Stork’s Nest

Kristin Bennett
Public Health Nursing Director
Division of Public Health

Jana Lane-Brown
Department of Parks and Recreation
City of Wilmington

Steven A. Dowsben, M.D.
Alfred I. duPont Hospital for Children

Benjamin Fay
Doris Gonzalez
Director, Early Childhood Programs
Telamon Organization

Ann R. Gorlin
READ-ALOUD Delaware

Theodore W. Jarrell, Ph.D.
Department of Education

Steven S. Martin
Scientist, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies
University of Delaware

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

Sandra Peterson
Delaware State University

Sandra M. Shelnut, M.S.W.
Alliance for Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention

Alvin Snyder

Clinton Tymes
Director, Small Business Development Center
University of Delaware

Nancy Wilson, Ph.D.
Department of Education

Board Members Emeritus
Tyrone Jones
Metropolitan Wilmington Urban League

Sam Latheam
AFL-CIO

Helen C. Riley
Executive Director, St. Michael’s Day Nursery

FAMILIES COUNT Committee
Nancy Wilson, Ph.D., Chair
Department of Education

Sergeant Randy Fisher
Delaware State Police

John Frazer
Office of the Controller General

Karen Horton, AICP
Delaware State Housing Authority

Karryl H. McManus
Delaware Department of Health & Social Services

Mary Kate McLaughlin
Office of the Governor

Carl W. Nelson, Ph.D.
Division of Management Support Services
Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families

Thanks for the data:
• Delaware Department of Education
• Delaware Dept. of Health and Social Services
• Delaware Department of Labor
• Delaware Department of Public Safety
• Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families
• Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research
• Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies
• Delaware Health Statistics Center
• Delaware Population Consortium
• Delaware State Housing Authority
• Domestic Violence Coordinating Council
• Family and Workplace Connection
• Statistical Analysis Center

Thanks to Don Berry, Ph.D.,
Delaware Department of Education for Communities Count data and maps.

A special thank you to the Delaware children and families featured on the cover and throughout this book.
Welcome to the twelfth edition of the KIDS COUNT in Delaware Fact Book

“Imagination is more important than knowledge. For knowledge is limited whereas imagination embraces the entire world, stimulating progress and giving birth to evolution.”

Albert Einstein

Dear Friends,

Each year as we prepare the KIDS COUNT Fact Book we look at hundreds of photos of Delaware’s children. And each year, we are struck by the joy and wide-eyed wonder in their faces. We see the endless possibilities for their futures; the grace and delight in their expressions; and the imagination they hold in their hands to shape the world.

Each year we hope to share with you the good news and the bad – in hopes that we, as a state, will address these and make our children’s dreams come true.

Over the years KIDS COUNT has become an indispensable source of information that is critical to the work of Delaware policymakers and those who are active in the effort to improve the lives of children. One of fifty-one similar projects throughout the United States funded by The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT in Delaware is housed in the Center for Community Research and Service at the University of Delaware and led by a Board of committed and concerned child advocates from the public and private sector.

This effort is joined with Governor Minner’s commitment to children and families through the FAMILIES COUNT in Delaware initiative, which expands upon the ten core tracking indicators of National KIDS COUNT to look at a broad range of measures relevant to the health and well-being of children and families.

Nationally, KIDS COUNT Fact Books have been published for over a decade and in that time have become the source of data for the well-being of our children and families. National surveys show that 74% of state legislators and 45% of county officials are familiar with the KIDS COUNT Fact Book or web site. Of those familiar with KIDS COUNT, two-thirds of legislative leaders think that KIDS COUNT programs have a major impact on public attitudes and public policy regarding children.

We encourage you to use our Web site, www.dekidscount.org, to download a PDF of the Fact Book as well as our other publications. In addition, visit www.kidscount.org. Delaware data can be found on the national KIDS COUNT website of The Casey Foundation in more detail. You can view data in a county or state profile, or create a line graph, a map or a ranking table.

Children remain the strength, promise and future of Delaware. Through this Fact Book and other activities, KIDS COUNT remains committed to ensuring that all children reach that promise.

Sincerely,

Donna Curtis, M.P.A.
Chair, Board

Theodore W. Jarrell, Ph.D.
Chair, Data Committee

Terry Schooley
Director
# Table of Contents

A Message from Kids Count in Delaware .................................................. 3
List of Data Tables .................................................................................. 5
Kids Count in Delaware Introduction ...................................................... 8
Overview .............................................................................................. 10
Interpreting the Data ............................................................................ 12
Counting the Kids: Delaware Demographics ........................................ 13

## Health and Health Behaviors ................................................................. 19

- Prenatal Care .................................................................................. 20
- Kids Count Indicator Low Birth Weight Babies .................................... 22
- Kids Count Indicator Infant Mortality .................................................. 24
- Women and Children Receiving WIC .................................................. 31
- Lead Poisoning ............................................................................. 32
- Child Immunizations ....................................................................... 33
- Childhood Asthma .......................................................................... 34
- Children without Health Insurance .................................................... 36
- Kids Count Indicator Child Deaths .................................................... 38
- Kids Count Indicator Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, & Suicide .... 40
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases .......................................................... 43
- Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs .................................................... 44
- Delaware Children Speak about Health and Health Behaviors .......... 46

## Educational Involvement and Achievement ........................................ 53

- Early Intervention ........................................................................... 54
- Head Start / ECAP .......................................................................... 55
- Student Achievement ....................................................................... 56
- Advanced Placement ........................................................................ 60
- Children Receiving Free and Reduced-Price School Meals ................. 62
- Kids Count Indicator High School Dropouts ....................................... 63
- Kids Count Indicator Teens Not in School and Not Working ................. 66
- Delaware Children Speak about Education ......................................... 68

## Family Environment and Resources .................................................. 71

- Kids Count Indicator Births to Teens ................................................ 72
- Kids Count Indicator No Parent with Full-time Employment ............... 77
- Kids Count Indicator Children in Poverty .......................................... 78
- Kids Count Indicator Children in One-Parent Families ....................... 85
- Children Living with Grandparents ..................................................... 90
- Female-Headed Families in Poverty ................................................... 91
- Child Support ................................................................................ 92
- Health Care Coverage ...................................................................... 93
- Child Abuse and Neglect ................................................................ 94
- Foster Care .................................................................................... 96
- Juvenile Delinquents in Out-of-Home Care ........................................ 97
- Home Ownership .......................................................................... 98
- Domestic Violence ......................................................................... 99
- Delaware Children Speak about Family ............................................. 100

## Community Environment and Resources .......................................... 103

- Child Care ..................................................................................... 104
- Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests .......................................................... 106
- Gambling ....................................................................................... 108
- Unemployment .............................................................................. 110
- Adult Crime .................................................................................. 112
- Delaware Children Speak about Community ..................................... 113

## Data Tables .......................................................................................... 117
Data Tables

**Demographics**
Table 1: Population of Children by Age ............................................................... 119
Table 2: Population ............................................................................................... 120
Table 3: Population of Delaware Cities ................................................................. 121
Table 4: Hispanic Population Estimates ............................................................... 121
Table 5: Hispanic Population Estimates ............................................................... 122
Table 6: Families with Children .......................................................................... 122
Table 7: Children and Their Living Arrangements ............................................. 122

**Health and Health Behavior**
Table 8: Prenatal Care ......................................................................................... 123
Table 9: Births by Birth Weight, Race and Hispanic Origin of Mother, and Prenatal Care. 124
Table 10: Births by Birth Weight, Age of Mother, and Prenatal Care .................. 125
Table 11: Births by Birth Weight, Marital Status, and Prenatal Care .................... 126
Table 12: Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births .............................................. 127
Table 13: Percentage of Very Low Birth Weight Births ...................................... 127
Table 14: Low Birth Weight Births by Age, Race and Hispanic Origin of Mother 128
Table 15: Very Low Birth Weight Births by Age, Race and Hispanic Origin of Mother 129
Table 16: Infant Mortality Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin ......................... 130
Table 17: Infant, Neonatal, and Postneonatal Mortality Rates ............................. 131
Table 18: Infant Deaths by Causes of Death and Race of Mother ....................... 131
Table 19: Infant Deaths by Detailed Cause of Death Category and Race ............. 132
Table 20: Infant Mortality Rates by Risk Factor ................................................. 133
Table 21: Infant Mortality Rates by Birth Interval .............................................. 133
Table 22: Infant Mortality Rates by Gestation .................................................... 134
Table 23: Infant Mortality Rates by Birth Weight .............................................. 134
Table 24: Infant Mortality Rates by Prenatal Care ............................................. 134
Table 25: Infant Mortality Rates by Source of Payment ...................................... 135
Table 26: Infant Mortality Rates by Single or Multiple Birth .............................. 135
Table 27: Infant Mortality Rates by Mothers’ Smoking ....................................... 135
Table 28: Ranking of Infant Mortality Rates by State ........................................ 136
Table 29: Lead Poisoning .................................................................................... 137
Table 30: Child Immunizations ......................................................................... 137
Table 31: Hospitalizations for Childhood Asthma ............................................. 137
Table 32: Children without Health Insurance .................................................... 138
Table 33: Child Death Rates .............................................................................. 138
Table 34: Teen Death Rates ................................................................................ 138
Table 35: Causes of Deaths of Children by Age ................................................ 139
Table 36: Crash Involvement Rate ..................................................................... 140
Table 37: Teen Crash Involvement by Hour ...................................................... 140
Table 38: Traffic Arrests of Teens Involved in Crashes ....................................... 141
Table 39: Drivers in Fatal Crashes ..................................................................... 141
Table 40: Sexually Transmitted Diseases .......................................................... 142
Table 41: Sexually Transmitted Diseases by Age and Gender ............................ 142
Table 42: Sexually Transmitted Diseases by Race ............................................. 143
Table 43: 8th Graders Using Substances ............................................................. 144
Table 44: 11th Graders Using Substances ........................................................... 144
## Data Tables

### Educational Involvement and Achievement
- Table 45: Head Start/ECAP ................................................................. 145
- Table 46: Limited English Proficiency .................................................. 145
- Table 47: Delaware Student Testing Program (DSTP) .......................... 146
- Table 48: AP Students ........................................................................ 147
- Table 49: AP Tests ................................................................................ 147
- Table 50: Free and Reduced-Price Lunches .......................................... 148
- Table 51: Dropouts .............................................................................. 149
- Table 52: Dropouts and Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity ......................... 149
- Table 53: Dropout Rate and Percentage by Race/Ethnicity .................... 150
- Table 54: Dropout Rate by Race/Ethnicity ........................................... 150
- Table 55: Dropouts and Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity and Gender ........ 151
- Table 56: Dropout Rate and Percentage by Race/Ethnicity and Gender .... 151
- Table 57: Graduation Rates ................................................................ 152
- Table 58: Teens Not in School and Not in the Labor Force .................... 152
- Table 59: Teens Not Graduated, Not Enrolled, and Not Working ........... 153

### Family Environment and Resources
- Table 60: Teen Birth Rates (15–19 year olds) ......................................... 153
- Table 61: Teen Birth Rates (15–17 year olds) ......................................... 154
- Table 62: Pre- and Young Teen Birth Rates (10–14 year olds) .............. 154
- Table 63: Births to Single Teens ............................................................ 155
- Table 64: Births by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Age of Mother .......... 156
- Table 65: Children with No Parent Working Full-time ......................... 157
- Table 66: Children in Poverty ............................................................... 157
- Table 67: Children in Poverty by Household Structure ......................... 157
- Table 68: Income of Families with Children by Family Type ............... 158
- Table 69: Poverty Thresholds ............................................................... 158
- Table 70: Births to Single Mothers by Race and Hispanic Origin ......... 159
- Table 71: Births to Single Mothers by Age ............................................ 160
- Table 72: Children in One-Parent Households ..................................... 161
- Table 73: Poverty Rates for One-Parent Families ................................. 161
- Table 74: Poverty Rates for Female-Householder Families ................. 161
- Table 75: Female-Headed Families in Poverty ..................................... 162
- Table 76: Median Income of Female-Headed Families ......................... 162
- Table 77: Current Child Support Owed that Is Paid ............................. 162
- Table 78: Home Ownership ............................................................... 163
- Table 79: Child Abuse and Neglect ..................................................... 163
- Table 80: Foster Care ......................................................................... 163
- Table 81: Juvenile Delinquents in Out-of-Home Care ........................... 163
- Table 82: Health Insurance .................................................................. 164

### Community Environment and Resources
- Table 83: Subsidized Child Care .......................................................... 164
- Table 84: Available Child Care ............................................................. 164
- Table 85: School Age Programs ............................................................ 165
- Table 86: Site-Based Public School Age Programs ............................... 165
- Table 87: Child Care Costs .................................................................. 165
- Table 88: Juvenile Crime Arrests ........................................................... 166
- Table 89: School Conduct Report .......................................................... 167
- Table 90: Unemployment ................................................................... 167
- Table 91: Adult Crime Arrest Rates ....................................................... 168
Dedicated to the imagination of children, the children who imagine a better world, and the adults who help make that better world a reality.
Welcome to the twelfth edition of KIDS COUNT in Delaware and the eighth joint publication of KIDS COUNT in Delaware/FAMILIES COUNT in Delaware, a collaborative project of the State of Delaware and KIDS COUNT, which is housed in the Center for Community Research and Service at the University of Delaware. Since 1995 KIDS COUNT in Delaware has been reporting on the status of children in the state and, working with the State of Delaware since 1998, has been monitoring the conditions of families, children and individuals in the community.

The KIDS COUNT and FAMILIES COUNT indicators have been combined into four categories:

- Health and Health Behaviors
- Educational Involvement and Achievement
- Family Environment and Resources
- Community Environment and Resources

The ten KIDS COUNT indicators, featured in the Overview and throughout the book as KIDS COUNT Indicators, have been chosen by the national KIDS COUNT project because they possess three important attributes:

- They reflect a wide range of factors affecting the well-being of children.
- They reflect experiences across developmental stages from birth through early adulthood.
- They permit legitimate comparison because they are consistent across states and over time.

The featured indicators are:

- Births to teens
- Low birth weight babies
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide
- Teens not graduated and not enrolled
- Teens not in school and not working
- Children in poverty
- Children with no parent with full-time employment
- Children in one-parent families

The ten indicators used reflect a developmental perspective on childhood and underscore our goal to achieve a world where pregnant women and newborns thrive, infants and young children receive the support they need to enter school prepared to learn; adolescents choose healthy behaviors; and young people experience a successful transition into adulthood. In all of these stages of development, young people need the economic and social assistance provided by a strong family and a supportive community.

In addition to the featured indicators, we continue to report on a variety of indicators, such as early care and education, prenatal care, substance abuse, and asthma data based on hospitalizations which all impact the lives of children. Indicators related to educational involvement and achievement especially highlighting the results of the Delaware Student Testing Program are included in the second category, while indicators relating to families and community follow. Additional tables with more extensive information are included at the end of the Fact Book. Demographic information with maps from the 2000 Census provide an overview of the changing face of Delaware.

Ultimately the purpose of this book is to stimulate debate, not to end debate by producing definitive answers. We hope this information will add to the knowledge base of our social well-being, guide and advance informed discussion and help us concentrate on issues that need attention, and focus on a better future for our children and families.
Trends KIDS COUNT in Delaware Indicators

Measures Needing Attention:  • Low Birth Weight  
• Teen Deaths  
• Children in Poverty

Measures Showing Improvement:  • Births to Teens  
• High School Dropouts  
• Teens Not Attending School and Not Working

Measures Remaining Constant:  • Infant Mortality  
• Child Deaths  
• No Parent with Full-Time Employment  
• Children in One-Parent Families

Other Indicators of Interest in the 2007 Fact Book

Cause for Applause:  • Head Start and Early Childhood Education  
• Advanced Placement  
• Student Achievement – Delaware Student Testing Program Results

Cause for Concern:  • Children without Health Insurance  
• Juvenile Violent Crime

Making Sense of the Numbers

The information on each indicator is organized as follows:

• Description  A description of the indicator and what it means to child and family well-being

• Data  Charts and graphs giving a visual representation of the data and, when available, showing trends over time and comparing Delaware data to U.S. data

• Related information  Did you know?, Put Data into Action, and For more information sections with more information

Sources of Data

The data are presented primarily in three ways:

• Annual data

• Three-year and five-year averages to minimize fluctuations of single-year data and provide more realistic pictures of children’s outcomes

• Annual, three-year or five-year average data for a decade or longer to illustrate trends and permit long-term comparisons

The data has been gathered primarily from:

• Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware  
• Delaware Health Statistics Center, Delaware Health and Social Services  
• Department of Education, State of Delaware  
• Delaware State Data Center, Delaware Economic Development Office  
• Statistical Analysis Center, Executive Department, State of Delaware  
• Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, State of Delaware  
• Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families, State of Delaware  
• U.S. Bureau of the Census  
• National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
• Delaware Population Consortium  
• Family and Workplace Connection  
• Division of State Police, Department of Public Safety  
• Domestic Violence Coordinating Council  
• Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware
Overview

Births to Teens
Page 72
Number of births per 1,000 females ages 15–17

Low Birth Weight Babies
Page 22
Percentage of infants weighing less than 2,500 grams
(5.5 lbs.) at live birth (includes very low birth weight)
Five-year average, 2000–04: Delaware 9.3, U.S. 7.8

Infant Mortality
Page 24
Number of deaths occurring in the first year
of life per 1,000 live births

Child Deaths
Page 38
Number of deaths per 100,000 children 1–14 years old
Five-year average, 2000–04: Delaware 22.9, U.S. 21.2

Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide
Page 40
Number of deaths per 100,000 teenagers 15–19 years old
Five-year average, 2000–04: Delaware 58.6, U.S. 53.9
High School Dropouts
Page 63
Percentage of youths 16–19 who are not in school and not high school graduates
School year, 2004–05: Delaware 5.3

Teens Not Attending School and Not Working
Page 66
Percentage of teenagers 16–19 who are not in school and not employed
Three year average, 2004–06: Delaware 8.8, U.S. 8.6

Children in Poverty
Page 78
Percentage of children in poverty. The poverty threshold for a one-parent, two-child family was $15,219 for 2004 and $16,242 for 2006. For a family of four with two children, the threshold was $19,157 for 2004 and $20,444 for 2006.
Three year average, 2004–06: Delaware 12.7, U.S. 17.7

No Parent with Full-time Employment
Page 77
Percentage of families in which no parent has full-time employment.
Three year average, 2004–06: Delaware 18.9, U.S. 22.4

Children in One-Parent Families
Page 85
Percentage of children ages 0–17 living with one parent.
Three year average, 2004–06: Delaware 33.1, U.S. 31.2
The KIDS COUNT in Delaware/FAMILIES COUNT in Delaware Fact Book 2007 uses the most current, and reliable data available. Data that is inadequate or unavailable is denoted by N/A.

For some data, only the decennial census has information at the county level.

Most indicators are presented as three- or five-year averages because rates based on small numbers of events in this modestly-populated state can vary dramatically from year to year. A three- or five-year average is less susceptible to distortion. It is helpful to look at trends rather than at actual numbers, rates, or percentages due to the small numbers.

Accepted names for various racial and ethnic groups are constantly in flux and indicators differ in their terminology. KIDS COUNT has used the terminology reported by the data collection sources.

Fiscal Year Data: Most data presented here are for calendar years. Where data collected by state or federal authorities is available by school calendar year or fiscal year, the periods are from September to June or July 1 to June 30, respectively.

Notes: When necessary we have included technical or explanatory notes under the graphs or tables.

Counties and Cities: Where possible, data were delineated by counties and the City of Wilmington.

In a state with a small population such as Delaware, the standard sampling error is somewhat larger than in most states. For this reason, KIDS COUNT has portrayed the high school dropout rate in two ways: the sample size, which shows trends, and the Department of Education’s dropout numbers. There is a slight variation in those two graphs due to the size of the population.

**Numbers, Rates, and Percentages**

Each statistic tells us something different about children. The numbers represent real individuals. The rates and percentages also represent real individuals but have the advantage of allowing for comparisons between the United States and Delaware and between counties.

In this publication, indicators are presented as either raw numbers (25), percentages (25%), or rates (25 per 1,000 or 25 per 100,000). The formula for percents or rates is the number of events divided by the population at risk of the event (county, state, U.S.) and multiplied by 100 for percent or 1,000 or 100,000 for rates.

**A Caution About Drawing Conclusions**

Caution should be exercised when attempting to draw conclusions from percentages or rates which are based on small numbers. Delaware and its counties can show very large or very small percentages as a result of only a few events. KIDS COUNT encourages you to look at overall trends.

The key in the evaluation of statistics is to examine everything in context. The data challenges stereotypes — pushing us to look beyond the surface for the less obvious reasons for the numbers. Individual indicators, like the rest of life’s concerns, do not exist in a vacuum and cannot be reduced to a set of the best and worst in our state.

Where county level data are presented, readers can gain a better understanding of the needs in particular segments of the state. Delaware rankings within the National KIDS COUNT Data Book can fluctuate from year to year. Therefore, it is important to look at the trends within the state and over a significant period of time. Hopefully, the graphs help to clarify that picture.
Data from the 2000 U.S. Census and the Delaware Population Consortium provide a picture of the population of the state of Delaware, its counties and cities, and the nation. Demographically speaking, we are much less of a child centered society now than we were 100 years ago. In the United States, children accounted for 40 percent of the population in 1900, but only 26 percent in 2000. Similar trends are evident in Delaware.

Nationwide, the number of children grew 14 percent between 1990 and 2000. Delaware experienced an increase of 19 percent, growing from 163,341 children in 1990 to 194,587 in 2000. This increase ranked Delaware as having the 11th highest percentage increase among all fifty states. Sussex County had the largest percentage increase of children (30%), followed by New Castle County (18%) and Kent County (14%).

### Population at a Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000 Total Population</th>
<th>2000 Total Age 0-17</th>
<th>2000 Total Age 18+</th>
<th>2000 Total % 0-17</th>
<th>1990 Total Age 0-17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>783,600</td>
<td>194,587</td>
<td>589,013</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td>163,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle County</td>
<td>500,265</td>
<td>124,749</td>
<td>375,516</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>106,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington</td>
<td>72,664</td>
<td>18,793</td>
<td>53,871</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
<td>17,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>126,697</td>
<td>34,533</td>
<td>92,164</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
<td>30,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>156,638</td>
<td>35,305</td>
<td>121,333</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
<td>27,088</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

The Hispanic population in Delaware grew from 15,820 in 1990 to 37,277 in 2000, an increase of 136%. Among the counties, Sussex showed the largest percent increase at 369%. The census county divisions that showed the greatest increases were Georgetown (1536%), Selbyville-Frankford (816%), and Millsboro (670%).

### 2006 Population Estimate and Age Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Delaware Total</th>
<th>Total Children 0–19</th>
<th>Children 0–4</th>
<th>Children 5–9</th>
<th>Children 10–14</th>
<th>Children 15–19</th>
<th>0–4: 12%</th>
<th>5–9: 11%</th>
<th>10–14: 6%</th>
<th>15–19: 5%</th>
<th>65+: 13.8%</th>
<th>20–64: 59.6%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>854,977</td>
<td>226,920</td>
<td>56,577</td>
<td>53,986</td>
<td>57,027</td>
<td>59,330</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>5–9%</td>
<td>10–14%</td>
<td>15–19%</td>
<td>65+: 13.8%</td>
<td>20–64: 59.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Population Consortium, Population Projection Series, Version 2006.0

### Hispanic Population Estimate and Age Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Delaware Hispanic Total</th>
<th>Total Children 0–17</th>
<th>Children 0–4</th>
<th>Children 5–9</th>
<th>Children 10–14</th>
<th>Children 15–17</th>
<th>Adults over 17: 64%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>37,277</td>
<td>13,565</td>
<td>4,517</td>
<td>3,970</td>
<td>3,174</td>
<td>1,904</td>
<td>23,712</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Population Reference Bureau, 2000 Census
Where Are the Kids?
Kent and Sussex Counties, 2000

Source: Population Reference Bureau, 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau
**Delaware Child Population Compared to U.S. 2005**

**Delaware by Race and Hispanic Origin**

- **White Non-Hispanic**: 60%
- **Black Non-Hispanic**: 25%
- **Hispanic**: 9%
- **Other**: 6%

**U.S.**

- **White Non-Hispanic**: 58%
- **Black Non-Hispanic**: 15%
- **Hispanic**: 20%
- **Other**: 7%

Note: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. Available at www.census.gov/popest/datasets.html

---

**The Changing Face of Delaware’s Children**

Children under 18 by Race and Hispanic Origin, Delaware

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>White Non-Hispanic</th>
<th>Black and Other Non-Hispanic</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. Available at www.census.gov/popest/datasets.html

---

**Delaware Population Compared to Children 2000**

**Total Population by Race and Hispanic Origin**

- **Hispanic**: 5%
- **African American Non-Hispanic**: 19%
- **All Others**: 3%
- **White Non-Hispanic**: 73%

**Children under 18 by Race and Hispanic Origin**

- **Hispanic**: 7%
- **Black or African American Non-Hispanic**: 24%
- **All Others**: 5%
- **White Non-Hispanic**: 64%

Note: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau
New Castle County Population
by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2000

Total Population
- Hispanic: 5%
- Black or African American Non-Hispanic: 20%
- All Others: 4%
- White Non-Hispanic: 71%

Children under 18
- Hispanic: 7%
- Black or African American Non-Hispanic: 25%
- All Others: 6%
- White Non-Hispanic: 62%

Kent County Population
by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2000

Total Population
- Hispanic: 3%
- Black or African American Non-Hispanic: 20%
- All Others: 5%
- White Non-Hispanic: 72%

Children under 18
- Hispanic: 4%
- Black or African American Non-Hispanic: 23%
- All Others: 6%
- White Non-Hispanic: 67%

Sussex County Population
by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2000

Total Population
- Hispanic: 4%
- Black or African American Non-Hispanic: 15%
- All Others: 2%
- White Non-Hispanic: 79%

Children under 18
- Hispanic: 7%
- Black or African American Non-Hispanic: 21%
- All Others: 4%
- White Non-Hispanic: 68%

Wilmington Population
by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2000

Total Population
- Hispanic: 10%
- Black or African American Non-Hispanic: 56%
- All Others: 2%
- White Non-Hispanic: 32%

Children under 18
- Hispanic: 14%
- Black or African American Non-Hispanic: 67%
- All Others: 3%
- White Non-Hispanic: 16%

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau
Note: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

For more information see
Tables 1-7 p. 119-122
www.rdms.udel.edu/census
www.aecf.org/kidscount/census
www.cadsr.udel.edu/census2k
www.census.gov
www.prb.org
Household – A household consists of all the people who occupy a housing unit. It may be a family household or a non-family household. A non-family household consists of a householder living alone or where the householder shares the home exclusively with people to whom he/she is not related. A family household is a household maintained by a householder who is in a family and includes any unrelated people who may be residing there.

Family – A family is a group of two people or more related by birth, marriage, or adoption who are residing together.

Own Children – A child under 18 years old who is a son or daughter by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption.

Related Children – All people in a household under the age of 18 who are related to the householder. Does not include householder’s spouse or foster children, regardless of age.

Delaware Households – In 2005 there were 318,000 households in Delaware. The average household size was 2.6.

Families made up 68 percent of the households in Delaware. Most of the nonfamily households were people living alone (26 percent of all Delaware households), but some were comprised of people living in households in which no one was related to the householder.

Source: American Community Survey, 2005

Families with Related Children by Household Structure

Delaware, 2000

- Female Headed Households with Children: 26%
- Married Couples with Children: 67%
- Male Headed Households: 7%

New Castle County, 2000

- Female Headed Households with Children: 26%
- Married Couples with Children: 66%
- Male Headed Households: 8%

Kent County, 2000

- Female Headed Households with Children: 26%
- Married Couples with Children: 66%
- Male Headed Households: 8%

Sussex County, 2000

- Female Headed Households with Children: 26%
- Married Couples with Children: 66%
- Male Headed Households: 8%

Wilmington, 2000

- Female Headed Households with Children: 40%
- Married Couples with Children: 52%
- Male Headed Households: 8%

Source: Population Reference Bureau, 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Families with & without Children under 18 Living in Household

Delaware, 2000

- Families with Children: 51%
- Families without Children: 49%

New Castle County, 2000

- Families with Children: 53%
- Families without Children: 47%

Kent County, 2000

- Families with Children: 54%
- Families without Children: 46%

Sussex County, 2000

- Families with Children: 43%
- Families without Children: 57%

Wilmington, 2000

- Families with Children: 49%
- Families without Children: 51%

Source: Population Reference Bureau, 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau
Health & Health Behaviors

Prenatal Care .................................................. 20
Low Birth Weight Babies ................................. 22
Infant Mortality ............................................ 24
Women and Children Receiving WIC ............... 31
Lead Poisoning ............................................. 32
Child Immunizations ..................................... 33
Childhood Asthma ......................................... 34
Children without Health Insurance .................. 36
Child Deaths .................................................. 38
Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, & Suicide .. 40
Sexually Transmitted Diseases ....................... 43
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs ............... 44
Delaware Children Speak about Health and Health Behaviors .......................... 46
Prenatal Care

Timely and comprehensive prenatal care is the most important part of a healthy pregnancy. Women who see a health care provider regularly during pregnancy have healthier babies, are less likely to deliver prematurely, and are less likely to have other serious problems related to pregnancy. Studies have shown that women who begin regular prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy have better birth outcomes. Babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care are three times more likely to be born at low birth weight, and five times more likely to die than those whose mothers received timely prenatal care.

Delaware has seen attainment of prenatal care in the first trimester increase from an average of 80 percent in 1990–1994 to 85.4 percent in 2000–2004. Despite barriers such as lack of health insurance, transportation, cultural and personal factors, increasing numbers of Delaware mothers are seeking prenatal care.

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

Did you know?

• Wilmington, normally an area where maternal risk factors are the worst in the state, has shown a steady increase in the percentage of women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester, up from an average of 66.0% in the 1988–92 time period, to 84.8% in the 2000–04 time period.
• 213 babies are born in an average week in Delaware, 21 of whom are born to mothers who receive inadequate prenatal care.

1 Delaware Health Statistics Center
There are resources available to help expectant mothers obtain early prenatal care in Delaware. These include:

- **Better Beginnings** – Sponsored by Planned Parenthood of Delaware and Christiana Care Health Systems, the Better Beginnings program provides prenatal education, clinical services, and labor and delivery services. For information, call 1-800-230-PLAN.

- **Smart Start** – A state service for Medicaid-eligible pregnant women to assist in having a healthier baby.

- **Department of Health and Human Services** – Their toll free number, 1-800-311-BABY can be called from anywhere within the country. Pregnant women who call will be connected with their state’s maternal and child health hotline.

For more information see

- Tables 8–11 p. 123–126
- Table 24 p. 134
- www.modimes.org/
- www.kidshealth.org
- www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/
- www.med.umich.edu/obgyn/smartmoms/
- www.aafp.org/
- www.4woman.gov

The percentage of Wilmington women receiving first-trimester prenatal care has increased from 66.0% in 1988–92 to 83.7% in 2000–04.
Low Birth Weight Babies

A baby’s birth weight is a key indicator of the newborn’s health and is directly related to infant survival and healthy development. While advances in medical technology have reduced the number of low birth weight (LBW) infant deaths, the number of LBW babies continues to rise. Low birth weight (LBW) babies are at an increased risk for mental retardation, cerebral palsy and impaired lung, eye, or ear function compared to normal weight babies.

Increased risk of LBW is strongly associated with poverty, maternal smoking and low levels of educational attainment. At almost all educational levels, socioeconomic levels and age categories, African American mothers are at greater risk for having a preterm delivery and a LBW baby.\(^1\)

\(^1\) Rhode Island Kids Count 2005

Did you know?

Twenty low-birth-weight babies are born in an average week in Delaware.

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center
Low Birth Weight Babies
Delaware by Race and Hispanic Origin

Percentage of Babies with Low Birth Weight
(weight less than 2500 grams)
by Age and Race of Mother

Low birth weight babies in Delaware represent:
- 9.3% of all infants born
- 11.2% of births to teenagers
- 9.5% of births to women 20–24 years old
- 8.4% of births to women 25–29 years old
- 9.2% of births to women 30+ years old
- 7.6% of all births to White women
- 14.1% of all births to Black women
- 6.9% of all births to Hispanic women

Delaware Average 9.3%

Five-year average percentages, 2000–2004
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Percentage of Babies with Very Low Birth Weight
(weight less than 1500 grams)
by Age and Race of Mother

Very low birth weight babies in Delaware represent:
- 1.9% of all infants born
- 2.2% of births to teenagers
- 1.8% of births to women 20–24 years old
- 1.7% of births to women 25–29 years old
- 1.9% of births to women 30+ years old
- 1.4% of all births to White women
- 3.3% of all births to Black women
- 1.3% of all births to Hispanic women

Delaware Average 1.9%

Five-year average percentages, 2000–2004
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Infancy – the period from birth to one year
Neonatal – the period from birth to 28 days
Low Birth Weight Babies – infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 lbs.) at birth (includes very low birth weight)
Very Low Birth Weight – less than 1,500 grams (3.3 lbs.)
Pre-term – babies born before the 37th week of pregnancy (60% of low birth weight babies are pre-term.)
Full Term – babies born between the 37th and 42nd week of pregnancy.

For more information see
Tables 9–15 p. 124–129
Table 22 p. 134
www.modimes.org
www.kidshealth.org
www.healthystartassoc.org/
Infant mortality is considered a proxy for overall child health and the nation’s health status. Infant mortality is associated with a variety of factors, including the health of the mother, prenatal care, quality and access to health services, socioeconomic conditions and public health conditions. Nationally, about two thirds of infant deaths occur in the first month after birth and are mostly due to health problems of the infants or to the pregnancy, such as preterm delivery, low birth weight, birth defects, sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) and respiratory distress syndrome. Delaware’s infant mortality rate (IMR) increased to 9.3 in 2000-2004; the state now has the sixth worst IMR in the nation.

1 Michigan Kids Count Data Book 2005
Did you know?

Delaware is one of five states that are working collaboratively with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Association of Maternal and Child Health Programs and the March of Dimes to form the State Infant Mortality Collaborative (SIMC). The purpose of the SIMC is to assist States in investigating and addressing their own infant mortality issues; to develop a state-based research agenda; to produce common resource guides, protocols, and tools; and to publish and disseminate findings.

Source: UNC Center for Maternal & Infant Health www.mombaby.org/index.php?c=4&s=45
Did you know?

- Two major factors have been identified as playing a role in infant mortality. First, there are socioeconomic and biological factors of mothers that can adversely affect the outcome of the pregnancy. Possible outcomes include premature births, low birth weight or sick newborns. Second, infant mortality is dependent upon health status of the baby at the time of birth.¹

- Infant mortality rates are higher among mothers who had received no prenatal care, were under 20, did not complete high school, were unmarried, or were smokers.²

- The highest infant mortality rate is among black women in large cities in the U.S. It is nearly double that of white women.³


² Maternal & Child Health Library. Available at www.mchlibrary.info/knowledgePaths/kp_infmort.html

³ Office of Minority Health, Center for Disease Center. Available at www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/AMIIV/factsheets/infant.htm
### Infant Mortality by Birth Weight

#### Delaware Live Birth Cohort

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth Weight Range</th>
<th>Deaths of Infants Less than 1 Year Old per 1,000 Live Births in Each Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1500 grams</td>
<td>302.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500–2499 grams</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500+ grams</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

#### Five-Year Periods

- 89-93
- 90-94
- 91-95
- 92-96
- 93-97
- 94-98
- 95-00
- 96-01
- 97-02
- 98-03

### Infant Mortality in Delaware by Birth Weight

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth Weight Range</th>
<th>Deaths of Infants Less than 1 Year Old per 1,000 Live Births in Each Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1500 grams</td>
<td>297.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500–2499 grams</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500+ grams</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1500 grams</td>
<td>317.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500–2499 grams</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500+ grams</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

### Did you know?

In 2002, the infant mortality rate in the U.S. rose for the first time in 50 years despite new developments in the care of high risk pregnancies and sick newborn babies. This increase launched a national review of causes.

Available at www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/files/infantmortalityreport.pdf

### The American Academy of Pediatrics suggests the following measures in order to prevent Sudden Infant Death Syndrome:

1. Place all healthy infants younger than one year of age to sleep on their backs.
2. Babies should sleep in room temperature (68–77 degrees Fahrenheit) to avoid overheating.
3. Put your baby to sleep with a pacifier during the first year of life.
4. While infants can be brought into a parents’ beds for nursing or comforting, parents should return them to their cribs or bassinets when they’re ready to sleep.

Source: American Academy of Pediatrics. Available at www.aap.org/healthtopics/Sleep.cfm
**Infant Mortality**

**Infant Mortality by Prenatal Care**

Delaware Live Birth Cohort by Trimester Prenatal Care Began

- **No-Care**
  - No: 63.8
- **Third**
  - First: 8.2
  - Second: 7.5
  - Third: 11.0

Five-Year Periods

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

**Infant Mortality by Source of Payment**

Delaware Live Birth Cohort by Source of Payment for Delivery

- **Self Pay**
  - 27.6
- **Medicaid**
  - 9.5
- **Private Insurance**
  - 7.7

Five-Year Periods

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

**Infant Mortality in Delaware by Trimester and Prenatal Care**

- **No Care**
  - 70.6
- **First**
  - White: 8.2, Black: 7.0
- **Second**
  - White: 11.0, Black: 10.8
- **Third**
  - White: 14.6, Black: 14.8

Black & White Rates for No prenatal care and Third trimester are subject to very high variability and do not meet standards of reliability and validity.

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

**Infant Mortality in Delaware by Source of Payment for Delivery**

- **Medicaid**
  - White: 6.1, Black: 6.1
- **Self Pay**
  - White: 20.8, Black: 20.8
- **Private**
  - White: 13.3, Black: 13.3

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center
Delaware Infant Mortality Task Force and Healthy Infant and Mother Consortium

In May 2005, the Infant Mortality Task Force, convened by Governor Minner, issued a report outlining twenty priority recommendations focused on decreasing infant mortality. Legislation was subsequently passed to form the Delaware Healthy Mother and Infant Consortium composed of public health officials, health care practitioners, nonprofit leaders and legislators. A key event, Widening the Circle Conference in June 2006, had close to 200 participants and served to educate the public as well as health care practitioners on issues related to women’s health and infant mortality in Delaware.

To date, the Division of Public Health and the DHMIC have established:

- wraparound services with Medicaid for preconception, prenatal and postnatal care
- a comprehensive Family Practice Team model
- the Fetal Infant Mortality Review Committee
- the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System
- the Center for Excellence in Maternal and Child Health and Epidemiology

As of publication $3 million has been allocated to address infant mortality by the State of Delaware with an additional $1.9 million in the FY 2008 recommended budget.

Women, Infants, and Children Receiving WIC

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) is a federally-funded program that supports low-income pregnant, postpartum and breastfeeding women, infants and children up to the age of five who are at nutritional risk. For qualifying individuals, WIC offers supplemental nutritious foods, nutrition education and counseling at WIC clinics, and screening and referrals to other health, welfare, and social services. A study showed that women who participated in the program during their pregnancies had lower Medicaid costs for themselves and their babies than those who did not participate. WIC participation was also linked with longer gestation periods, higher birth weights and lower infant mortality.


Did you know?

- Studies estimate that for every dollar spent on WIC, Medicaid savings range from $1.92 to $4.21, mostly due to improved health outcomes. ¹
- More than 45% of all babies born in Delaware will participate in WIC at some point in their lives. ² In the U.S., 47% of babies born are eligible for WIC. It is estimated that 93% of all eligible people receive WIC benefits. ³
- In the U.S., nearly 38% of all WIC recipients are Hispanic, 35.9% are White*, 20.1% are Black*, 3.5% are Asian/Pacific Islanders and 1.4% Native American/Alaskan. ⁴

* White refers here to non-Hispanic Whites and Black refers to non-Hispanic Blacks
1, 2 Delaware Health & Social Services. Available at www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/pressreleases/2004/wicconf8-24-04.html
The Delaware Office of Lead Poisoning Prevention provides the following four core services for residents:

- Promote the testing of all children at 12 months of age, and repeat testing of those at high-risk until six years of age;
- Case management and inspection for lead hazards in homes of children with increased blood-lead levels;
- Health education programs and materials on the causes and affects of lead poisoning among young children, and how to identify and reduce lead hazards;
- Analysis of all results of children tested for lead poisoning to determine which children are at increased risk, and to target prevention programs.

For more information contact the Delaware Office of Lead Poisoning Prevention at (302) 744-4546.
Child Immunizations

One of the most cost-effective preventive health measures is child vaccination. Through immunization we prevent the spread of many deadly infectious diseases. Because children are more vulnerable to disease, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends vaccinating children against most vaccine-preventable diseases by the time they are two years old. Most schools require children to be fully immunized when enrolling because vaccinations protect not only the child receiving the vaccine but also those in the child's community. Today, children in the United States routinely get 9 vaccines that protect them from 13 diseases that at one time were a serious threat. The CDC's immunization schedule for children recommends four doses of the diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP) vaccine, three or more doses of polio vaccine, one or more doses of the measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine, three or more doses of the Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) vaccine, the hepatitis B vaccine, and the varicella (chickenpox) vaccine. The DTP, polio, MMR, and Hib vaccines are collectively referred to as the combination series or 4:3:1:3 vaccine.\(^1\)

2 Child Trends DataBank www.childtrendsdbank.org/indicators/17Immunization.cfm

Did you know?
The Vaccines for Children (VFC) program is a federal program that provides eligible children all recommended vaccines for a small processing fee. The federal government pays for the vaccines, and doctors and clinics agree to give the vaccines to children who qualify. Children from birth through 18 years of age can receive vaccines through the VFC program if they are at least one of the following: 1) eligible for Medicaid, 2) without health insurance, 3) American Indian or Alaska Native. For more information on the VFC program and its guidelines visit www.cdc.gov/nip/vfc or call (800) CDC-INFO.

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommended 2006 childhood immunization schedule changes including:

- A Hepatitis A vaccine for all infants 12 to 23 months of age, with a second dose six months later.
- A single dose of meningococcal conjugate vaccine for all 11- to 12-year-olds, for adolescents at high school entry or 15 years, for college freshmen who will be living in a dormitory.

For more information see
Table 30
www.aap.org/advocacy/releases/jan06immsch.htm
www.kidshealth.org
For information on immunization in Delaware, contact the Immunization Branch of the Delaware Department of Public Health at 302-741-2950.
**Childhood Asthma**

Asthma is an inflammatory condition of bronchial airways producing excessive mucus in the lungs, and swelling and contracting of the airways. It is the most common serious chronic disease of childhood. Childhood asthma is a disorder with genetic predisposition and strong allergic component. Common allergens include cockroaches, dust mites, furry pets, mold, tobacco, and smoke. Rescue medications and long-term inflammatory controller medications can help alleviate the problems associated with asthma. Asthma in children is the cause of almost three million physician visits and 200,000 hospitalizations each year. The annual U.S. health care cost associated with asthma is estimated $16 billion. In 2003 alone, asthma was the cause for 12.8 million missed days of school for U.S. children. Low-income populations, minorities, and children living in inner cities experience disproportionately higher disease and death due to asthma.

2. American Academy of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology. Available at www.aaaai.org/patients/publicedmat/tips/childhoodasthma.stm
4. Center for Disease Control. Available at www.cdc.gov/asthma/children.htm

---

**Hospitalizations for Childhood Asthma**

Inpatient Asthma Discharges for Children 0–17, Delaware Hospitals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Delaware Total Discharges</th>
<th>Children Discharged</th>
<th>Readmissions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Discharge Rates for Childhood Asthma**

Inpatient Asthma Discharges Rates for Children 0–17, Delaware Hospitals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Discharge Rates per 1,000 Children 0–17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Readmission Rates for Childhood Asthma**

Inpatient Asthma Readmission Rates for Children Admitted in Same Year, Delaware Hospitals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Readmissions per 100 Children 0–17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center
Did you know?

The Burden of Asthma in Delaware, released in October 2005 by the Division of Public Health, and the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control reports:

- In 2003, 11.7% of Delaware adults (about 72,000) reported having asthma at some time during their lives, according to the Delaware Behavioral Risk Factor Survey.
- Delaware’s prevalence is the same as the national prevalence for 2003.
- Asthma appears to be slightly more prevalent among young people. In the Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey for 2003, about 19% of high school students reported having been diagnosed with asthma; and 6.5% said they had an asthma attack in the past 12 months.
- Delaware’s asthma-related hospital discharge rate is generally comparable to the national rate.
- Children under age 4 are more than twice as likely to be hospitalized with asthma than any other age group. They are about 4 times as likely to have an asthma-related hospitalization than adults. The report estimates about 3,000 asthma-related hospitalizations of young children a year.
- In Delaware, African American residents are hospitalized because of asthma at rates nearly three times greater than whites. Neither the lifetime nor the current prevalence rates have such a high level of disparity.
- There is no central registry of emergency room data, so the report examines data from two insurance plans—state employees and Medicaid. Medicaid members are almost three times as likely to use emergency room services for asthma treatment.
- In 2000 and 2001, the most recent years for which data are available, there were 17 deaths per year from asthma in Delaware.
- Charges to Medicaid for asthma medications more than doubled, from $4.4 million in 2000 to $9.7 million in 2003. Total asthma-related Medicaid charges in 2003 were $13.9 million.
- Total asthma-related claims from the state employee plan in 2003 were $2.6 million.
- Eight years of evidence-based, comprehensive tobacco prevention and education programs in the state have resulted in significant reductions in cigarette smoking in our state. Prevalence of regular smoking among high school students—those who smoke on at least 20 days of every month—decreased from 15% in 2000 to 9% in 2004, according to the Delaware Youth Tobacco Survey. The state’s strong Clean Indoor Act is also protecting people with asthma from exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke in public places.
- The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) monitors six air pollutants, and produces an Air Quality Index (AQI), which is available on the DNREC website. The report shows the number of days the AQI is rated unhealthy for sensitive individuals such as asthmatics. New Castle County has the most days categorized as unhealthy with more than 15 days classified as unhealthy in ten of the last 11 years. In contrast, Sussex County had less than 15 unhealthy AQI days in eight of 11 years, and Kent County has had more than 15 unhealthy AQI days only once (in 1998).

Source: Delaware Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health. Available at www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/dpc/asthma.html

Discharge Rate – Number of inpatient asthma discharges for children 0–17 years of age per 1,000 children in the same aged group
Readmissions – Number of asthma inpatient hospital admissions for children ages 0–17 who had previously been discharged with a diagnosis of asthma in the same year
Readmission Rate – Number of inpatient asthma readmissions for children ages 0–17 per 100 children previously admitted in the same year

For more information see
Table 31 p. 137
www.kidshealth.org
www.childasthma.com
www.lungusa.org
www.aaaai.org/

The National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute offers a questionnaire and a checklist entitled ‘How Asthma-Friendly Is Your School?’ that parents and school staff can use to determine whether their school is accommodating to asthmatic children. Available in English and Spanish, the resources help identify and isolate specific problem areas for asthmatic children and are supplemented with an extensive list of organizations that can help to promote asthma friendly changes in schools. They can be downloaded at: www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/public/lung/asthma/friendhi.htm, or call the NHLBI Health Information Center. 240-592-8573 or 240-629-3255 (TTY)

Did you know?

According to Child Trends 2003 data analysis, 11% of Delaware children under 18 were affected by asthma within the previous year, compared to 8% in the U.S.

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation. Available at www.aecf.org/kidscount/dd/compare_results.jsp?i=130

Source: Delaware Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health. Available at www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/dpc/asthma.html
**Children without Health Insurance**

Health insurance coverage affects how people use health care services. The status of health insurance is the single most important influence in determining whether health care is accessible to children when they need it. In 2004, 8.3 million children under the age of 19 were uninsured in the U.S. In Delaware, 1 out of 11 children under age 19 are estimated to not have health insurance. Medicaid and the State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) attempt to combat the problem of uninsured youth in our nation. In 2003, 25 million children were enrolled in Medicaid, the nation’s major source of health insurance coverage for low-income citizens. Millions of children who are eligible for public coverage remain uninsured. In order to increase enrollment, the federal government has proposed a $1 billion budget in grants for the 2006 fiscal year.

Health insurance is critical for our nation’s youth. Depending on the benefits offered, health insurance can make it possible for children to receive access to acute and chronic illness care as well as preventative care. Improved access to effective health care can improve children’s health status over time, which in turn may positively affect many other aspects of children’s lives.

---

2 The Kaiser Commission. Available at www.kff.org/about/kcmu.cfm
3 The Kaiser Commission. Available at www.kff.org/about/kcmu.cfm
4 The Future of Children. Available at www.futureofchildren.org/information2827/information_show.htm?doc_id=875182

---

**Children without Health Insurance**

Delaware Compared to U.S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Children (0–17) without Health Insurance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three-Year Periods

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

---

**Did you know?**

- 35 percent of Delaware’s children are enrolled in Medicaid. 26 million of all Medicaid enrollees across the country are children.
- It is estimated that 19,050 Delaware children are uninsured. Fifty-five percent of these uninsured children are eligible, but not enrolled in Medicaid or the State Children’s Health Insurance Program.

**Delaware Healthy Children Program**

Applications and Enrollment through October, 2006

- Applications mailed to families since the start of SCHIP: 18,781
- Total ever enrolled*: 37,014
- Total currently enrolled: 4,856

*Total ever enrolled is an unduplicated count of both long-term Delaware Healthy Children Program enrollees plus a large number of individuals who move back and forth between Medicaid and DHCP, even if only for a month.

Number of Children Currently Enrolled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Thousands of Children Currently Enrolled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>4,856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Department of Social Services

---

**Did you know?**

- Children without health insurance are more than three times as likely to lack necessary dental care; more than twice as likely to go without needed prescription medications; and more than twice as likely to go without eyeglasses. 1

- In 2004, 92 percent of white* children, 87 percent of Black children, and 79 percent of Hispanic children had health insurance coverage. Of children with a family income of $75,000 or more, 95 percent had coverage, compared with only 82 percent of children with a family with an income under $25,000. 2

- Between April 2003 and July 2004, 23 states made health insurance policies stricter for eligible children. These states froze enrollment, increased premiums, and reversed previously simplified enrollment procedures. 3

---

The Delaware Healthy Children Program (DHCP) is a low-cost health insurance program for uninsured children under the age of 19 with a family income below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. Started in 1999, DHCP offers all the benefits of most private health insurance plans. This includes routine check-ups, eye exams, and doctor and hospital services. A low monthly fee ranges from $10 to $25 per month depending on income, with co-pays. Eligible children for the Delaware Healthy Children Program must be U.S. citizens, or non-citizen children must be classified by the federal government as “qualified aliens”.

For more information on eligibility and the Delaware Healthy Children Program, please call toll free 1-800-996-9969 or write to DHCP at P.O. Box 950, New Castle, DE 19720-9914.

---

For more information see

- Table 32 p. 138
- Table 82 p. 164
- www.state.de.us/dhcc
- www.childrensdefense.org
- www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dss/dhcpfaq.html
- www.kff.org
- www.cms.gov
- www.insurekidsnow.gov
- www.aedp.org
- www.delawareuninsured.org/
- www.familiesusa.org

---

*White refers to non-Hispanic White.

2 Child Trends Data Bank. Available at www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/26HealthCareCoverage.cfm
3 The Kaiser Commission. Available at www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/26HealthCareCoverage.cfm
Child Deaths Children 1–14

One of the biggest tragedies that families may face is the death of a child. Since 1980 child death rates have dropped dramatically, particularly among children ages 1–4.\(^1\) Child mortality patterns tend to change during and after infancy due to two primary factors: 1) Biological factors that dominate during infancy; and 2) Factors directly reflecting behavior, which increase importance with age. Unintentional injuries (caused by motor vehicles, firearms, drowning, fire, falls, etc.) account for 31.6 percent of deaths of Delaware children 1–14, and 46.5 percent of deaths of Delaware children 1–19.\(^2\) Most unintentional injuries occur between May and August, during evening hours when children are most likely to be unsupervised.\(^3\)

Even though the overall child mortality rates caused by injury are decreasing each year, death rates among children of low-income families continue to rise. In addition, racial and ethnic disparities in child mortality continue to persist with African American children bearing twice the risk than white children.\(^4\)

---

2. Delaware Health Statistics Center

---

Did you know?

In 1995 The Child Death Review Commission was established the purpose of safeguarding Delaware’s children by examining the deaths of children under the age of 18. In addition, the Commission is charged with providing system wide recommendations in an effort to prevent deaths and to improve services for children.
Did you know?

- The annual cost of child injury deaths in United States is an estimated $34.5 billion. 1
- As of January 1, 2004, a total of 141 children were killed by passenger air bags. It is estimated that 92 percent of these deaths involved a child who was restrained at the time of the crash, including 23 infants in rear-facing car seats in front of passenger air bags. 2
- Homicide is the leading cause of injury deaths among infants (under one year of age) in the United States. 3 Infants are most likely to be killed by their mother during the first week of life but are more likely to be killed by a male (usually their father or stepfather) thereafter. 4
- Children ages 4 and under are at the greatest risk to be a victim of a burn-related death, with a rate more than two times that of children ages 5-14. 5

1 Safe Kids Worldwide. Available at www.safekids.org/members/unitedStates.html
2 Safe Kids USA. Available at www.usa.safekids.org/content_documents/MVO_facts.pdf
5 Safe Kids USA. Available at www.usa.safekids.org/content_documents/MVO_facts.pdf

The Delaware Children’s Fire Safety Foundation is a nonprofit organization formed to conduct, support, and sponsor educational activities intended to eliminate fire-related deaths and injuries among children of Delaware. The foundation believes that Delaware children must be taught the skills necessary to protect themselves and others from the hazards of fire. Fire safety education saves lives. Through the Foundation’s educational activities, children can learn to save their own lives and the lives of others during a fire.

In 1973, The National Fire Protection Association’s “Learn Not to Burn” educational series was introduced to provide innovative learning tools for teaching important fire and burn prevention behaviors using songs, games and play activities. The Foundation offers a fun and interactive Safe T. Bear website for children to learn behaviors such as “Stop, Drop, and Roll”, “Cool a Burns”, and “Crawl Low Under”. Children can access activities such as coloring pages, poster contests and a variety of information on topics ranging from first aid, emergency escape, and match safety. The Safe T. Bear children’s website is available at www.safetbear.com/index.html. The Delaware Children’s Fire Safety Foundation website can be accessed at www.safetbear.com/foundation/index.html.

Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, & Suicide

Accidents, homicide, and suicide accounted for 75 percent of all deaths of teenagers ages 15-19 in the U.S. in 2001; they are also the most preventable causes of death. Accidents, especially motor vehicle accidents, account for three times as many deaths as any other cause.¹ Two out of five teenage deaths result from motor vehicle crashes.² In the U.S., homicide is the second leading cause of death of teenagers. Over 80 percent of all teenage homicides were the result of a firearm related injury. Gang violence has been increasingly associated with teenage homicides. In 2002, nearly three-fourths of teenage homicides were attributed to gang violence. Suicide is the third leading cause of death of teenagers ages 15-19. Risk factors for teenage suicide range from mood disorders such as depression and bipolar disorders to stressful life events and low interaction levels with parents. While female teens are about twice as likely to attempt suicide, males are much more likely to actually commit suicide.³

² National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Available at www.cdc.gov/ncipc/factsheets/teenmvh.htm
³ Child Trends Data Bank. Available at www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/70ViolentDeath.cfm

---

**Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide**

Delaware Compared to U.S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>U.S. Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Teens, 15-19</th>
<th>Delaware Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Teens, 15-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>96-00</td>
<td>60.8</td>
<td>60.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97-01</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>55.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98-02</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>52.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99-03</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>48.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00-04</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Deaths of Teens 15-19**

Number in Delaware by Cause and Gender, 2000–2004

- Unintentional Injuries: 119
  - 83 Male, 36 Female
  (Includes Motor Vehicle: 95)
- Homicide: 23
  - 22 Male, 1 Female
- Suicide: 21
  - 17 Male, 4 Female

Total in 5-year Period: 199 Teens
- 151 Males, 48 Females

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

---

**Deaths of Teens 15-19**

Number in Delaware by Cause, 2004

- Motor Vehicle Crashes: 14 males, 8 females
- Suicide: 2 males, 0 females
- Homicide: 6 males, 1 female
- Other Unintentional Injuries: 2 males, 0 females
- All Other Causes: 3 males, 4 females

Total Number of Deaths: 40 teens

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center
Impact of Graduated Driver’s License on 16-Year-Old Driver Crashes in Delaware

Delaware is one of thirty-seven states that have implemented a Graduated Driver’s Licensing (GDL) program. The program was enacted on July 1, 1999 and Delaware has since experienced a significant decrease in the number of motor vehicle crashes involving teens ages 16 to 19.

Delaware’s GDL program includes all three levels recommended by the National Conference of State Legislatures, Energy and Transportation Program. Level 1 involves obtaining a learner’s permit and requires supervised driving at all times for six months. Level 2 is reached six months after the issuance of a Level 1 learner’s permit. Level 2 involves limited unsupervised driving and passenger restrictions. After twelve months of driving experience with a learner’s permit, a Level 3 license, full licensure with unrestricted privileges, can be obtained.

Source: Delaware Division of Motor Vehicles. Available at www.dmv.de.gov/services/driver_services/drivers_license/dr_lic_grad_dl.shtml

Did you know?

Through its Healthy People 2010 initiative, the federal government has set a national goal to reduce homicides and firearm-related deaths. Additionally, the program has set a goal for the reduction of teen suicide attempts. The measurable goal is to reduce the percentage of youth who report suicide attempts requiring medical attention from 2.6 percent in 1999 to 1.0 percent by 2010.

Source: Healthy People 2010. Available at www.healthypeople.gov/
Many teenagers feel isolated during the transitional period of adolescence. The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) reports that a study found 90 percent of suicidal teenagers believed their families did not understand them. If you suspect that your teen-ager might be thinking about suicide, do not remain silent. Suicide is preventable, but you must act quickly.

- Ask your teenager about it. Don’t be afraid to say the word “suicide”. Getting the word out in the open may help your teenager think someone has heard his cries for help.
- Reassure them that you love them. Remind them that no matter how awful their problems seem, they can be worked out, and you are willing to help.
- Ask them to talk about their feelings. Listen carefully. Do not dismiss their problems or get angry with them.
- Remove all lethal weapons such as guns and secure any potentially harmful items such as knives, pills, and ropes.
- Seek professional help. Ask your teenager’s pediatrician to guide you. A variety of outpatient and hospital based treatment programs are available.

Source: American Academy of Pediatrics. Available at www.aap.org/advocacy/childhealthmonth/prevteensuicide.htm
Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) remain a major public health challenge in the United States. In recent years, substantial progress has been made in preventing, diagnosing and treating certain STDs yet the CDC estimates that there are 19 million new cases each year. Of these new cases, almost half of them are among young people ages 15 to 24. Chlamydia remains the most commonly reported infectious disease nationwide, but most cases go undiagnosed. Studies have found that Chlamydia is far more common among young women than young men, and the long term consequences of untreated disease for women are much more severe.

Source: STD Program, Delaware Division of Public Health

For more information see:
Table 40–42  p. 142–143
www.thebody.com
www.agi-usa.org/sections/sti.php
www.plannedparenthood.org
www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/facts.htm
Alcohol, Tobacco, & Other Drugs

Abuse of alcohol and other drugs is a major threat to the health and well-being of teenagers. Teens who abuse alcohol and drugs may have difficulty establishing their identity, developing relationship skills, gaining physical and emotional independence, and preparing for the future. Data from 2001 to 2004 indicates a 17 percent cumulative decline in illicit drug use by teenagers in the U.S.\(^1\) In Delaware, 23 percent of 11th graders reported regularly smoking marijuana in December 2004, an all-time low since 1994. Teenage cigarette smoking continues to be a problem. Everyday, nearly 4,400 young people between the ages of 12-17 start smoking in the U.S. An estimated 2,000 of these young people will become daily smokers. Teens who smoke are three times more likely to use alcohol, eight times more likely to smoke marijuana, and 22 times more likely to use cocaine.\(^2\)

Research shows that parental influence is a primary reason that youth do not use drugs. Most teens who do not use alcohol, tobacco, or illegal drugs credit their parents as a major factor in that decision.\(^3\) Suggested tips for parents include: establish open communication, understand your teen’s point of view, and serve as an example of healthy behavior.

2 The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Available at www.cdc.gov/tobacco/research_data/youth/Youth_Factsheet.htm

 Substance Abuse
Delaware, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance Abuse</th>
<th>8th graders who talk with parents about school almost every day</th>
<th>8th graders who argue or fight with parents almost every day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cigarette Use</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Use</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binge Drinking</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana Use</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Illegal Drugs</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware School Survey 2006, 7,436 responses. Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

Did you know?

- Eighteen percent of parents think their child has tried marijuana versus 40 percent of teens who say they have actually tried marijuana.\(^1\)
- Teenage smokers suffer from shortness of breath almost three times as often as teens that do not smoke and produce phlegm more than twice as often. On average, someone who smokes a pack a day or more lives seven years less than someone who never smokes.\(^2\)
- People who began drinking before age of 15 are four times more likely to have an alcohol dependency as adults than those who wait to drink until they are 21.\(^3\)
- The percentage of twelfth grade students who report being substance free (no cigarettes, no alcohol, no illicit drugs) in the last 30 days increased from 26% in 1976 to a high of 46% in 2003.\(^4\)

2 The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Available at www.cdc.gov/dhgs/dcf/du.htm
4 Child Trends DataBank. Available at www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/80SubstanceFreeYouth.cfm
Trends in Cigarette, Alcohol, and Marijuana Use

Delaware 5th Graders

- Alcohol: 2%
- Cigarettes: 1%
- Marijuana: 0%

11th graders: 5,636 responses. Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

Trends in Cigarette, Alcohol, and Marijuana Use

Delaware 8th Graders

- Alcohol: 23%
- Cigarettes: 11%
- Marijuana: 9%

Trends in Cigarette, Alcohol, and Marijuana Use

Delaware 11th Graders

- Alcohol: 41%
- Cigarettes: 22%
- Marijuana: 17%

11th graders: 5,636 responses. Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

For more information see:
Table 43–44 p. 144
www.tobaccofreekids.org
www.state.de.us/drugfree
www.childtrendsdatabank.org/drugs.cfm
www.al-anon-alateen.org
www.udetc.org
Since 1995, the Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies at the University of Delaware has administered an annual survey to public school students about alcohol, tobacco, and drug use. This study is supported by the Office of Prevention with the cooperation of the Department of Education and the Delaware Drug Free School Coordinators. It has become a valuable tool in assessing trends of drug use among Delaware students. Over time, the survey has been adapted to include questions on school behavior, health habits, and parental interaction. In recent years, the study has shown an increased interest in safety, parental involvement, educational needs and healthy lifestyles.

The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies has provided Kids Count with a wealth of information detailing the issues which are included in each section as Delaware Children Speak.


### Strenuous Physical Activity

How many days in the past week have you exercised or participated in physical activity for at least 20 minutes that made you sweat and breathe hard, such as basketball, soccer, running, swimming laps, fast bicycling, fast dancing or similar aerobic activity?

**Delaware, 2005**

9–12th Graders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 days</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 days</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 days</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 days</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 days</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 days</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 day</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 days</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Non-Strenuous Physical Activity

How many days in the past week have you participated in physical activity for at least 30 minutes that did NOT make you sweat or breathe hard, such as fast walking, slow bicycling, skating, pushing a lawn mower, or mopping floors?

**Delaware, 2005**

9–12th Graders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 days</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 days</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 days</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 days</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 days</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 days</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 day</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Did you know?

According to the National Survey of Children’s Health, 35% of Delaware children ages 10 to 17 were overweight or obese in 2003, compared to 31% of children in the U.S. Of Delaware children ages 6 to 17, 55% were not exercising regularly, compared to 52% in the U.S.

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation. Available at www.aecf.org/kidscount/compare_results.jsp?i=130
**Concern about Weight**

Which of the following are you trying to do about your weight?

Delaware, 2005

9–12th Grade Males

- Lose weight: 30.5%
- Gain weight: 26.3%
- Stay same weight: 22.6%
- Not trying anything: 20.7%

9–12th Grade Females

- Lose weight: 58.8%
- Gain weight: 8.2%
- Not trying anything: 12.4%
- Stay same weight: 20.5%

**Weight Control**

Step taken in the last 30 days to lose weight or keep from gaining weight

Delaware, 2005

**Exercised**

- All: 60.9%
- Males: 57.5%
- Females: 64.8%

**Ate less food, fewer calories or low-fat food**

- All: 39.7%
- Males: 27.6%
- Females: 50.8%

**Went without eating for 24 hours or more**

- All: 11.3%
- Males: 7.0%
- Females: 15.7%

**Took diet pills, powders, or liquids without doctor’s advice**

- All: 4.2%
- Males: 2.9%
- Females: 5.3%

**Vomited or took laxatives**

- All: 3.6%
- Males: 2.3%
- Females: 5.0%

Source for all graphs on pages 46 and 47:

Responses from 2,717 9th–12th grade students. CDC Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2005, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware
Delaware Children Speak about Health and Health Behaviors

Getting regular physical activity and abstaining from substance use will help children live long and healthy lives. Children and adolescents need at least 60 minutes of moderate to vigorous physical activity every day to maintain good health. Regular exercise throughout the school years can help prevent the development of sedentary behavior habits during adulthood. Physical activity produces overall physical, psychological and social benefits. 1 The use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs is one of the biggest problems facing young people today. 2 Research has shown that there are many negative social, academic and health related outcomes associated with substance use. Teen substance use is associated with psychiatric problems such as depression and anxiety, delinquent behavior, poor academic success, health related issues and engaging in other risky behavior such as early sexual activity. 3

1 American Heart Association. Available at www.americanheart.org
2 American Association of Pediatrics. Available at http://aap.org/healthtopics/subabuse.cfm
3 Child Trends Data Bank. Available at www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/80SubstanceFreeYouth.cfm

---

### Lifestyle Choices

**Delaware High School Students, 2005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Students</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>92%</td>
<td>Sometimes, most the time, or always <strong>wore a seatbelt</strong> when riding in a car driven by someone else</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73%</td>
<td>Did <strong>not ride with a driver</strong> who had been <strong>drinking alcohol</strong> during the past 30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83%</td>
<td>Did <strong>not carry a weapon</strong> in the past 30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93%</td>
<td>Did <strong>not attempt suicide</strong> during the past 12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79%</td>
<td>Did <strong>not smoke cigarettes</strong> during the past 30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57%</td>
<td>Did <strong>not drink alcohol</strong> during the past 30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77%</td>
<td>Did <strong>not use marijuana</strong> during the past 30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45%</td>
<td><strong>Never had sexual intercourse</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61%</td>
<td><strong>Not sexually active</strong> during the last 3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61%</td>
<td><strong>Participated in vigorous physical activity</strong> for at least 20 min., 3 or more days in the past 7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16%</td>
<td>Ate 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day during the past 7 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CDC Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2005, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

Note: The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was administered to 2,717 students in 32 public high schools in Delaware during the spring of 2005. The results are representative of all students in grades 9–12. The sample was comprised of the following students: Female: 49%, Male: 51%; 9th grade: 32%, 10th grade: 26%, 11th grade: 22%, 12th grade: 21%; African American: 30%, Hispanic/Latino: 7%, White: 61%, All other races: 1%, Multiple races: 1%. Students completed a self-administered, anonymous questionnaire.

---

### Did you know?

The federal government has set several national goals through its Healthy People 2010 initiative related to adolescents and illicit drug, alcohol and tobacco use. Some of these goals include: decreasing the percentage of high school students smoking one or more cigarettes per month from 35 percent to 16 percent by 2010; decreasing the “proportion of adolescents reporting use of marijuana in the last 30 days” from 8.3 percent in 1998 (for ages 12-17) to 0.7 percent by 2010; and reducing binge drinking among high school seniors from 32 percent in 1998 to 11 percent in 2010. The initiative also aims to increase the age, proportion, and percentage of adolescents who remain substance-free and to change adolescents’ perceptions of drug, alcohol and tobacco use.

Source: Child Trends Data Bank. Available at www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/80SubstanceFreeYouth.cfm
Declining Cigarette Use
Delaware 8th and 11th Graders

Source: Delaware School Survey 1997–2005, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

Parents Influence Teen Smoking
Delaware, 2006

8th Graders who Smoke Cigarettes

Delaware School Survey 2006, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

For more information see
Tables 43–44 p. 144
www.udel.edu/cdas/
www.state.de.us/drugfree/
http://childnutrition.doe.k12.de.us/
www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/80SubstanceFreeYouth.cfm
Sexual Activity
How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?
Delaware, 2005

9th Graders
- Never 56.0%
- 16 yrs. 4.5%
- 15 yrs. 10.7%
- 14 yrs. 12.9%
- 13 yrs. 7.4%
- 12 yrs. 11 or younger 8.0%

10th Graders
- Never 49.8%
- 16 yrs. 3.8%
- 15 yrs. 12.8%
- 14 yrs. 13.6%
- 13 yrs. 11.5%
- 12 yrs. 4.1%

11th Graders
- Never 37.9%
- 17 or older 3.1%
- 16 yrs. 14.0%
- 15 yrs. 16.2%
- 14 yrs. 11.8%
- 13 yrs. 11 or younger 4.1%

12th Graders
- Never 30.9%
- 17 or older 3.1%
- 16 yrs. 11.3%
- 15 yrs. 17.3%
- 14 yrs. 13.7%
- 13 yrs. 6.7%

During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?
Delaware, 2005

9th Graders
- Never had sex 57.9%
- 1 person 16.6%
- 2 people 7.8%
- 3: 7.0%
- 4: 3.1%
- 5: 1.4%

10th Graders
- Never had sex 50.2%
- 1 person 18.2%
- 2 people 9.0%
- 3: 6.1%
- 4: 7.1%
- 5: 3.9%

11th Graders
- Never had sex 38.3%
- 1 person 17.3%
- 2 people 13.1%
- 3: 9.6%
- 4: 3.6%
- 5: 3.0%

12th Graders
- Never had sex 31.1%
- 1 person 18.6%
- 2 people 11.9%
- 3: 7.8%
- 4: 7.2%
- 5: 6.2%

Note: All students did not answer every question, causing percentages to vary.
Source: 2,717 responses. CDC Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2005, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware
Sexual Activity
During the past 3 months, with how many people did you have sexual intercourse?
Delaware, 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9th Graders</td>
<td>1 person 19.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 people: 0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th Graders</td>
<td>1 person 23.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 people: 0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th Graders</td>
<td>1 person 33.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 people: 0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th Graders</td>
<td>1 person 38.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 people: 1.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The last time you had sexual intercourse, what one method did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy?
Delaware, 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>9th Graders</th>
<th>10th Graders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Condoms</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
<td>32.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BC pills</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Depo-Provera</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No method</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: All students did not answer every question, causing percentages to vary.
Source: 2,717 responses. CDC Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2005, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware
Delaware Children Speak about Health and Health Behaviors

Sexual Activity
How many times have you been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant?
Delaware, 2005

9th Graders
- 0 times: 94.0%
- 1 time: 3.5%
- Not sure: 1.0%

10th Graders
- 0 times: 94.5%
- 1 time: 3.8%
- Not sure: 0.8%

11th Graders
- 0 times: 90.8%
- 1 time: 6.0%
- Not sure: 0.5%

12th Graders
- 0 times: 87.3%
- 1 time: 8.2%
- Not sure: 0.5%

The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?
Delaware, 2005

9th Graders
- Never had sex: 56.2%
- Yes: 33.6%
- No: 10.2%
- Not sure: 0.8%

10th Graders
- Never had sex: 50.3%
- Yes: 36.0%
- No: 13.7%
- Not sure: 1.2%

11th Graders
- Never had sex: 38.0%
- Yes: 43.3%
- No: 18.7%
- Not sure: 2.7%

12th Graders
- Never had sex: 31.2%
- Yes: 41.3%
- No: 27.5%
- Not sure: 2.7%

Note: All students did not answer every question, causing percentages to vary.
Source: 2,717 responses. CDC Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2005, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

For more information see
Table 40–42 p. 142–143
www.udel.edu/cdas/
www.state.de.us/drugfree/dfd_data.html
www.udel.edu/delawaredata/
Early Intervention

Early intervention programs seek to improve the mental, verbal, social, and emotional wellbeing of young children who have developmental disabilities or who are vulnerable due to biological or environmental factors. Early intervention programs also provide support and assistance to the family and establish long-term benefits for communities. Over fifty years of research indicates that early intervention programs are accomplishing their goals. Results show that children who receive early intervention need fewer special education services later in life and are less likely to be held back in school.


“Both of my sons received Early Intervention Services. As they are approaching their teens, I look back now on our experiences as Early Intervention being the foundation upon which we have been able to build. Both boys were the beneficiaries of sturdy, strong foundations and because of this they continue to grow, thrive, and achieve.”

– A Delaware parent

Child Development Watch is an early intervention program offered by Delaware Health and Social Services (DHSS) for children ages birth to three. This program is designed to enhance the development of infants and toddlers with disabilities and/or development delays and to enhance the capacity of their families to meet their needs. Services within the program include family counseling, nutrition plans, psychological services and special instruction related to skill development. More than 1,000 children in Delaware have received early intervention services through Child Development Watch.

K-3 Early Intervention Program is a collaborative effort between several state agencies and participating school districts. The K-3 Early Intervention Program addresses issues within the home or child behavior that affect performance in the classroom. The goal is to enable families to support the social and academic growth and the healthy development of children so they may attain positive outcomes in school. Program services include: counseling services, social skill workshops, and conflict resolution.

For more information see
www.kidsource.com/kidsource/pages/ed.early.html
www.state.de.us/kids/fs_fs_k3prog.shtml
**Head Start/ECAP**

Head Start is a comprehensive preschool program for low-income children ages 3-4. The overall goal of Head Start is to offer services that ensure children achieve the academic and social readiness needed to be successful in school.

Head Start and partner agencies provide a range of individual services in the areas of education and early childhood development; medical, dental and mental health; nutrition; and parent involvement. In addition, the full range of Head Start services is designed to be responsive and appropriate to children's and families' developmental, ethnic, cultural, and linguistic heritage and experience.

Did you know?

- Nationally, during the 2004-2005 school year more than 890,000 current or former Head Start Parents volunteered in the classroom.
- Studies demonstrate that Head Start programs provide health and dental services to children and families who might otherwise not have them. For example, children participating in Head Start are more likely to be immunized than those children who did not attend a Head Start program or other preschool option.

The Delaware Head Start State Collaboration Project is a liaison between the regional office, Head Start partners and state agencies. The mission of the Project is to create a visible presence for Head Start at the state level in policymaking, partnerships, initiatives and decisions that affect low-income children and their families.


ECAP – The Early Childhood Assistance Program (ECAP) is a comprehensive early childhood development program for four year olds whose families are below 100% of poverty. Linking with the federally funded Head Start programs throughout the state, these Department of Education programs provide a full-range of preschool, health, developmental, and other family support services.

Source: Delaware Department of Education

**Head Start/Early Childhood Assistance Program**

Delaware

![Graph showing 4-Year-Old Children Served from 1994-2006]

Source: Delaware Department of Education

For more information see

Table 34 p. 145

www.doe.k12.de.us/programs/earlychildhood/headstart.shtml

www.nhsa.org
Despite society’s desire that every student learn and succeed, many children struggle, and the reasons are as diverse and complex as the students themselves. Responsibility for student achievement lies with a number of people: from school and district administrators and support staff to the teachers and professionals that provide daily instruction, to family members and the students themselves. Research affirms that the education of our nation’s youth has a great impact on their individual development and their chance of success later in life. A person’s breadth of knowledge and ability to think, learn, and communicate are directly related to future success in the labor market. On average, higher achievement test scores suggest that a person will make more money in his or her future job and will be unemployed less often than people who had lower scores. Math and reading assessments are key measures of student achievement. Well developed reading skills are linked to higher high school graduation and college attendance rates. Additionally, children who take higher level math classes have been shown to be more likely to attend college and graduate.

Did you know?

According to the National Assessment of Educational Progress, Delaware public school students compare favorably with the U.S. average for 2005:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Delaware</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4th graders who scored below basic math level</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th graders who scored at or above proficient math level</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th graders who scored below basic reading level</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th graders who scored at or above proficient reading level</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th graders who scored below basic writing level</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th graders who scored at or above proficient writing level</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th graders who scored below basic math level</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th graders who scored at or above proficient math level</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th graders who scored below basic reading level</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th graders who scored at or above proficient reading level</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation. Available at www.aecf.org/kidscount/id/profile_results.jsp?r=9&d=1&c=5&n=1&xs=134&ky=4
The mission of the Latin American Community Center is to provide comprehensive services to Latino families in the Delaware community. For over 34 years, the Community Center has offered tutoring, homework assistance, and English as a second language (ESL) classes in an environment that celebrates families’ cultural heritage and experiences. The staff and programs emphasize educational attainment and academic achievement for young Latinos who might not otherwise succeed in school or value education as an important life goal. The Center is the only provider of bilingual tutoring services in Delaware.

Source: La Programas. Available at www.nlci.org/States/delaware.htm

Did you know?

According to the Population Reference Bureau, 3% of Delaware children ages 5 to 17 that have difficulty speaking English. This compares to 5% of all children in the U.S.

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation. Available at www.aecf.org/kidscount/sld/compare_results.jsp?i=130
DSTP Proficiency Levels – Delaware Student Testing Program

Students receive scores categorized as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Category / Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Distinguished:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Excellent performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Exceeds the standard:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very good performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Meets the standard:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Good performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Below the standard:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Needs improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Well below the standard:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Needs lots of improvement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grade 3 Meeting the DSTP Standard

Reading

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Math

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grade 5 Meeting the DSTP Standard

Reading

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Math

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Department of Education
Note: All includes Native American and Asian.
DSTP Accountability

Student accountability began with the 2002 DSTP. Students in grades 3 and 5 are promoted if their DSTP reading is at level 3 or above. Students in grade 8 are promoted if their DSTP reading and math are at level 3 or above.

Level 2 – Students Below the Standard
- Promoted with an Individual Improvement Plan (IIP)
- IIP must be agreed to by the parents of the student
- IIP may include summer school and/or extra instruction during the school year

Level 1 – Students Well Below the Standard
- Must attend summer school
- Must retake DSTP at the end of summer school
- School must have an IIP in place for a student at the end of summer
- If the student is still below the standard, the student will only be promoted after an Academic Review Committee determines that the student has demonstrated proficiency relative to the standards using additional indicators of performance.

For more information see
- Table 46  p. 145
- Table 47  p. 146
- www.doe.k12.de.us
- www.doe.k12.de.us/AAB/DSTP_ELA_Writing_2005.html

Grade 8 Meeting the DSTP Standard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>Math</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black:</strong> 73.6</td>
<td><strong>Black:</strong> 42.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hispanic:</strong> 78.0</td>
<td><strong>Hispanic:</strong> 50.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>White:</strong> 90.6</td>
<td><strong>White:</strong> 76.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All:</strong> 84.1</td>
<td><strong>All:</strong> 62.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grade 10 Meeting the DSTP Standard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>Math</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black:</strong> 54.0</td>
<td><strong>Black:</strong> 36.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hispanic:</strong> 54.1</td>
<td><strong>Hispanic:</strong> 44.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>White:</strong> 80.1</td>
<td><strong>White:</strong> 70.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All:</strong> 71.2</td>
<td><strong>All:</strong> 59.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Department of Education

Note: All includes Native American and Asian.
Advanced Placement

The Advanced Placement Program is a cooperative educational effort between secondary schools and colleges/universities across the United States. Since 1955, the Program has provided high school students with the opportunity to take college-level courses in a high school setting. Students who participate in the Advanced Placement Program have the opportunity to gain college-level skills and in many cases earn college credit while in high school. Research indicates that there is a strong correlation between AP success and college success.

Delaware high schools currently offer over 279 advanced placement courses in 26 high schools across the state. In the past six years the number of students participating in AP has increased by 144 percent and participation by low-income students increased from 18 to 236. The number of exams taken has also increased with Delaware ranking second in the U.S in the percentage increase of students demonstrating mastery, rising from 7.6% in 2000 to 14.5% in 2006.

**Did you know?**

A federal education initiative, the “Advanced Placement Incentive Program” is part of the “Access to High Standards Act” in the education reform legislation of the No Child Left Behind. Its purpose is to coordinate a range of pre-AP and AP programs in a support function for state and local efforts to raise academic standards for all students. The Delaware partner schools participating in the AP Incentive Program and in pre-college (PSAT) testing have been proactively recruiting students of all ethnic populations and socioeconomic groups to enroll in honors, AP, and other advanced academic offerings. The goals of the Advanced Placement Incentive Program are to:

- Increase the enrollment of low income students in Advanced Placement courses
- Increase the enrollment of low income students in Advanced Placement tests
- Increase the availability of Advanced Placement courses in all schools

Source: AP Incentive Program, Delaware Department of Education. Available at [www.doe.k12.de.us/programs/ap/goals.shtml](http://www.doe.k12.de.us/programs/ap/goals.shtml)
Children Receiving Free & Reduced-Price School Meals

Research has shown that children who are hungry have more difficulty learning and are often lethargic, irritable and have shorter attention spans than children who consume the recommended daily nutrition. The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) is a federally assisted meal program designed to bridge this gap and reduce the number of children who have difficulty learning because they are hungry. Founded in 1946, NSLP is the oldest and largest child nutrition program operated by the Food and Consumer Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Today, NSLP operates in almost 100,000 public and nonprofit private schools and residential childcare facilities. Children enrolled in the program receive nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches each day they are in school. Children whose household incomes are at or below 130 percent of the poverty level are eligible to participate. Children are guaranteed to be supplied with nutritious foods they may not receive it at home. The School Breakfast Program (SBP) is a supplement to the NSLP and it provides cash assistance to states to operate breakfast programs in schools and residential childcare institutions.


Did you know?

- School lunches must meet the recommendations of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, a standard that advocates for a diet with no more than 30 percent of caloric intake from fat, and less than 10 percent from saturated fat. Additionally, children must receive a recommended one-third of their daily allowance of vitamin A, vitamin C, iron, calcium, and calories.

- A Summer Food Service Program was created through USDA to ensure that children in lower-income areas could continue to receive nutritious meals during long school vacations. The SFSP is the single largest Federal resource available for local sponsors who want to combine a feeding program with a summer activity program.

- Through the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACF), nutritious meals are provided for children up to age 12, handicapped children up to age 15 and handicapped or older adults who participate in nonprofit, licensed or approved day care programs.

- In Delaware, the Nutrition Services Incentive Program (NSIP) provides cash and bulk food for group meal sites and meals on wheels programs for persons over age 60.

Source: Delaware Department of Education

* Charter School data were not available before the 1999–2000 school year.
High School Dropouts

Research shows that graduating from high school is a predictor of future success. The reverse is also true; there is a high cost for dropping out of school. Young people who leave high school are likely to lack the minimum skills and credentials necessary to function in today’s society and workplaces heavily reliant on technology. Dropouts are much more likely than their peers who graduated to be unemployed, living in poverty, receiving public assistance, in prison, on death row, unhealthy, and single parents with children who drop out of high school themselves. Helping students stay in school has been a priority of school districts, parents, and community-based programs such as the Delaware Student Excellence Equals Degree. Over the last thirty-five years the high school drop-out rate for young people ages 16-24 has gradually declined. In 2003, the drop out rates reached an all time low of 10 percent. Of those who do drop out, many eventually earn a diploma or a GED. One study found that 63 percent of students who dropped out had earned a diploma or GED within eight years of the year they should have originally graduated.

Source: Child Trends Data Bank. Available at www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/1HighSchoolDropout.cfm

Dropout – A 2004–05 dropout is an individual who was enrolled at the end of the 2003–04 school year; or at any time during the 2004–05 school year; and has not graduated from high school or completed a state- or district-approved educational program; and does not meet any of the following exclusionary conditions:
- Documentation proving transfer to another public school district, private school, or state- or district-approved education program;
- Temporary absence due to suspension or school-approved illness; or
- Death.
High School Dropouts

Graduation Rates

Delaware, School Year 2004–05

Did you know?
The high cost of dropping out of school is not only paid by the individual, but by society overall. In 2004, high school drop outs cost Delaware $962 million in lost wages, taxes, and productivity over the course of their lives.

Source: Alliance for Excellent Education. Available at www.all4ed.org/states2/Delaware/index.html

The Delaware Student Excellence Equals Degree (SEED) program is an incentive for students to stay in school. The class of 2006 is the first eligible for the Delaware SEED scholarship program, which provides tuition for full-time students enrolled in an associate's degree program at Delaware Tech or the University of Delaware's Associate of Arts program. Anyone who graduates from a Delaware public or private high school with at least a 2.5 grade point average and no felony convictions is eligible.

Source: Delaware S.E.E.D. Scholarship. Available at http://seedscholarship.delaware.gov/

For more information see
Tables S1–559  p. 149–153
www.dropoutprevention.org
www.jobcorps.doleta.gov
http://seedscholarship.delaware.gov/

Delaware Average: 5.3

Dropout Rates

by Racial/Ethnic Group
School Year 2004–05

Delaware
All – 5.3
White/Other – 4.2
Hispanic – 10.5
Black – 6.6

New Castle County
All – 5.1
White/Other – 3.5
Hispanic – 10.8
Black – 6.5

Kent County
All – 5.3
White/Other – 4.7
Hispanic – 8.6
Black – 6.3

Sussex County
All – 6.0
White/Other – 5.3
Hispanic – 10.4
Black – 7.4

Source: Delaware Department of Education
Adults Who Are Dropouts
Persons 25 and older who are without high school diplomas or GED by census tract
Delaware, 2000

Census tracts ranked by percentage of persons 25 and over that are high school dropouts. High school dropouts include persons who are not enrolled in school (full-time or part-time) and are not high school graduates. Those persons who have a GED or equivalent are included as high school graduates in this measure.

Key
- Significantly worse than Delaware median (worst quintile of Delaware census tracts)
- Worse than Delaware median
- Similar to Delaware median
- Better than Delaware median
- Significantly better than Delaware median (best quintile of Delaware census tracts)

For detailed information on census tracts see: www.factfinder.census.gov
Teens Not in School and Not Working

Teens that are not involved in productive activities, such as school or work, have a difficult time making a successful transition to responsible adult roles. Research findings suggest that males who are neither enrolled in school nor working are more likely to engage in delinquent behavior or illegal activities to earn money. Females who are not working and not in school are more likely than their male counterparts to become dependent on welfare. Teens in the foster care, juvenile justice, or special education systems are especially vulnerable. Reasons for not working or being in school include the inability to find steady employment or the desire to start a family. Improving educational opportunities is a known support for urban, disadvantaged, and minority youth who face these challenges. Additionally, caring parent-child interactions, positive peer influences, and support from siblings, teachers, and mentors are helpful in influencing a young adult’s choices and attitudes.

Did you know?

- Older youth are more likely than younger youth to be neither working nor enrolled in school. In 2005, 13 percent of youth ages 18 to 19 were neither working nor enrolled in school as compared with 4 percent of youth ages 16 to 17.

- According to the Population Reference Bureau, 16% of Delaware young adults ages 18 to 24, compared to 15% nationwide, are not presently enrolled in school, are not currently working and have no degree beyond a high school diploma or GED. This measure reflects those young adults who are considered having difficulty navigating what most would consider a successful transition to adulthood.

1 Child Trends Data Bank. Available at www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/87IdleYouth.cfm
2 Rhode Island KIDS COUNT 2004 Fact Book.

Note: Variations in the Delaware graph are due to sampling size of the data collection. Data are collected through a sample size too small for county breakout. This measure is based on an analysis of the Current Population Survey, representing a nationwide sampling. Like all estimates derived from sampling, these figures do contain sampling errors. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware
The State of Delaware’s Department of Education keeps track of out-of-school suspensions and expulsions in all regular, vocational/technical, and special public schools for each school year. The duration of out-of-school suspensions is influenced by district policy, district procedure, severity of the incident, frequency of a particular student’s involvement in disciplinary actions, and the availability of disciplinary alternatives.

### Expulsions and Suspensions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Enrollment</th>
<th>Number of Expulsions</th>
<th>Number of Suspensions*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>118,999</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>33,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>70,465</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>23,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>26,483</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>22,051</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>4,695</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Suspensions are total number of suspensions, not students suspended. A student may have multiple suspensions.

Note: Most frequent infractions resulting in Suspensions were Defiance of School Authority, Fighting, General Disruption. Most frequent infractions resulting in Expulsion were Drug Use or Possession, Assault/Battery.

Source: Delaware Department of Education

---

**Did you know?**

Minority and low-income youth are disproportionately impacted by school drop out rates. In 2004, 17 percent of American Indians, ages 16-19, were not working or in school. Hispanics and African Americans had the next highest proportions of teens, ages 16–19, who were not working or in school at 14 percent and 12 percent respectively.

In the last 20 years, yearly earnings for college graduates have tripled, while earnings for high school drop out has only doubled. Recent high school drop-outs will earn $200,000 less than high school graduates and over $800,000 less than college graduates in their lifetimes.

Source: Focus Adolescent Services. Available at www.focusas.com/Dropouts.html

---

The Academic Common Market is a tuition-savings agreement between 16 states, including Delaware, which compose the Southern Regional Educational Board (SREB). If a program of study is not offered by a public college in Delaware, a student may be eligible for in-state tuition at a participating public college in one of 15 SREB states. The ACM includes four-year undergraduate and graduate level degree programs. There are currently over 130 public colleges participating in the ACM.

To be eligible for participation in the ACM, a student must be:
- A Delaware resident and U.S. citizen or eligible non-citizen whose major is not offered at the University of Delaware or Delaware State University, and
- Accepted to an eligible program of study that has been selected for the ACM by a participating college.

For more information see www.doe.k12.de.us/high-ed/acm.programs.htm or contact Delaware Higher Education Commission, 820 N. French Street, Wilmington, DE 197801, Phone: 302-557-3240.

---

The Governor’s Mentoring Initiative was launched in January of 2006 to encourage mentoring in the state of Delaware through leading by example. Under this initiative, Governor Minner offered state employees the option to flex time into their work schedules to mentor youth in community schools. National studies confirm that mentoring has positive effects on youth, including achievement of higher grades in school, better class attendance, improved classroom behavior, a reduction in the use of illegal drugs and alcohol, and improved self-confidence and personal skills.

Source: Governor’s Mentoring Initiative. Available at www.state.de.us/gic/mentoringprogram/

---

For more information see Tables 51–59 p. 149–153
Table 96 p. 169
www.dropoutprevention.org
www.childrensdefense.org
Delaware Children Speak about Education

Educational attainment is an important indicator of our nation’s well-being. Many of the gaps in income and success among adults can be linked to the academic achievement gap that begins even before school. Achievement in school can be measured by performance on tests in areas such as reading and math. Statewide efforts are being made to reduce the achievement gap between different races.

Changes in educational attainment often reflect the demand for skills and knowledge in the workforce as well as changes in society. Completing high school and an undergraduate degree are important steps that yield many benefits, such as better job opportunities and higher earnings after graduation.

Source: Educational Statistics Quarterly, National Center for Education Statistics. Available at www-personal.umich.edu/~dkcohen/EdL_Attainment_NCES_CPS.pdf#search='educational%20attainment'

Did you know?

In September 2002, Governor Ruth Ann Minner signed the “Safe Routes to Schools” law, aimed at making children safer as they walk or bike to Delaware schools. The law created a grant program in DelDOT, using existing funds, to enhance opportunities for children to bike or walk to school. Each school is unique and a mixture of educational, promotional policy changes, and solutions can be tailored to the school. For more information see www.deldot.net.

Grades and Parental Concern

How often do your parents know where you are when you’re not in school?
What grades do you usually make?

Delaware 8th Graders, 2006

Parents know most of the time

- Mostly A: 30%
- Mostly B: 38%
- Mostly C: 25%
- Mostly D or F: 7%

Parents never know

- Mostly A: 18%
- Mostly B: 21%
- Mostly C: 34%
- Mostly D or F: 27%

Source: Delaware School Survey 2006, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

Finishing School

How much schooling do you think you will complete?

Delaware, 2006

8th Graders

- Complete high school: 9%
- Complete college degree: 48%
- Graduate or professional school after college: 29%
- Don’t know: 6%
- Some college: 7%

11th Graders

- Complete high school: 4%
- Complete college degree: 54%
- Graduate or professional school after college: 26%
- Don’t know: 4%
- Some college: 7%

Source: Delaware School Survey 2006, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

Parental Praise

When I do a good job at home or school, my parents tell me about it.

Delaware, 2006

- 5th Graders: 90%
- 8th Graders: 68%
- 11th Graders: 62%

Source: 8th and 11th graders had more choices for responses.

Did you know?

Of every 100 high school freshman, the number who...

- Graduate from high school in four years ..................... 64
- Immediately enter college .... 38
- Still enrolled sophomore year .... 30
- Graduate college on time .... 21

Source: Achieve Closing the Expectations Gap 2006. Available at www.achieve.org
**Delaware Children Speak about Education**

**Studying**
How much time do you spend on a school day (before and after school) doing schoolwork at home?
Delaware, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>More than 2 hours</th>
<th>About 2 hours</th>
<th>More than 1/2 hour or less</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5th Graders</td>
<td></td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Graders</td>
<td></td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th Graders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1/2 hour or less 46%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Television**
How much time do you spend on a school day watching TV?
Delaware, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>More than 2 hours</th>
<th>1/2 hour or less</th>
<th>About 1 hour</th>
<th>More than 1 hour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5th Graders</td>
<td></td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Graders</td>
<td></td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th Graders</td>
<td></td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source for all graphs on this page:

**Did you know?**
Tech Prep, which began in the early 1980s, is a national strategy for improving students’ academic knowledge and technical skills by offering advance academic credits to qualified students in the 10th, 11th, and 12th grade students. Tech Prep Delaware is a cooperative effort between high school teachers and college professors across the state. Tech Prep gives students a career focus for their education. Students no longer drift through school without clear goals or without any real vision of their future. Students can set their sights on a career, discover what it takes to get there and begin preparing for a successful future. For a complete listing of schools and offered courses visit Tech Prep Delaware at www.techprepdelaware.org/faq.html.
Family Environment & Resources

Births to Teens ................................................. 72
No Parent with Full-time Employment ................ 77
Children in Poverty .......................................... 78
Children in One-Parent Families ...................... 85
Children Living with Grandparents ................. 90
Female-Headed Families in Poverty .................. 91
Child Support .................................................. 92
Health Care Coverage ...................................... 93
Child Abuse and Neglect ................................. 94
Foster Care ...................................................... 96
Juvenile Delinquents in Out-of-Home Care .......... 97
Home Ownership ............................................. 98
Domestic Violence ........................................... 99
Delaware Children Speak about Family ............. 100
Births to Teens 15–17

Over one million teenagers ages 15–19 become pregnant every year in the United States. Although teenage pregnancy rates in the U.S. are declining, a significant number of teens continue to have unintended, often unwanted, pregnancies each year.  

Teenage pregnancy places a substantial financial burden on society. Annually, an estimated $7 billion is lost in tax revenues, increased cost for public assistance, child health care costs, and criminal justice system costs due to teen pregnancy. Additionally, teenage childbearing is problematic because it often reduces the opportunities of both the child and the young mother.  

Teenage mothers are less likely to graduate from high school and are more likely than their peers who delay having children to live in poverty and rely on public assistance. Babies born to teenage mothers are often born with low birth weight, experience health and developmental problems, have higher rates of infant mortality, and may be abused or neglected.

*Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center*

**Did you know?**

Teen pregnancy is higher among racial minorities.

Fifty-one percent of Latina girls in the U.S. become pregnant at least once by age 20. Latinas have the highest teen birth rate among the major racial/ethnic groups in the U.S. The teen birth and pregnancy rates for Latinas have not decreased as much in recent years as have the overall U.S. teen birth and pregnancy rates.  

Black teens have the highest teen pregnancy rate among the major racial/ethnic groups in the U.S. However, Black teen pregnancy and birth rates are decreasing faster than the overall U.S. teen pregnancy and birth rates.  

1. Planned Parenthood. Available at www.plannedparenthood.org/pp2/portal/media/factsreports/  
The Alliance for Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention (AAPP) was established in 1995, at the recommendation of the Governor’s task force on teen pregnancy in Delaware. AAPP is helping to reduce the number of adolescents in Delaware who are sexually active, become pregnant or become teen parents. AAPP is designed to coordinate resources and support. It does so by:

- organizing statewide teen pregnancy prevention programs,
- identifying needs of young women,
- targeting high-risk areas and populations,
- operating the Delaware Teenage Pregnancy Prevention media campaign, and
- offering educational workshops and technical support.

For more information about the Alliance for Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention, call (302) 428-6363 or (800) 499-WAIT

Under the K-12 Comprehensive Health Education Program in Delaware, school districts are required to include sexuality education and HIV prevention in their health education programs. The Comprehensive Health Education Program stresses the benefits of abstinence from high-risk behaviors.

Source: K-12 Comprehensive Health Education Program, Department of Education. Available at www.doe.k12.de.us/SchoolImprovement/School%20Health/health%20regs%20final.htm
Births to Teens 15–19

The overall birth rate for Delaware teens ages 15–19 is slightly higher than the United States rate. Birth rates for teens in Sussex County as well as in the City of Wilmington are coming down but continue to be much higher than the Delaware rate.
Did you know?

Sex education in schools is a way to reach youth at a critical age when they are making decisions about their health and emotional wellbeing.

One study has found that over 90 percent of U.S. citizens surveyed support teaching sex education classes in high school. Additionally, 84 percent of people surveyed supported teaching sex education in middle school.

Data from the 1990’s shows that 43 percent of teenage pregnancies ended in unintended births and another 35 percent ended in abortions.

Source: Planned Parenthood. Available at www.plannedparenthood.org/pp2/portal/media/factsreports/
Did you know?

Nearly 80 percent of fathers of children born to teen mothers do not marry the mothers. These fathers pay less than $800 annually in child support, often because they are quite poor themselves.

Many of the fathers of children born to teen mothers are older; almost half of young men who impregnate a minor teen (under 18) are three or more years older.

Parents’ employment is a major factor in family economic stability and family well-being. Being in the labor force does not necessarily lift a family out of poverty, but it increases the likelihood of economic self-sufficiency, access to health care, adequate and stable housing, proper nutrition and academic ability and achievement. Additionally, parents with secure employment may help children’s psychological well-being and improve life in the home by reducing stress levels and other negative effects that unemployment can have on parents and children. Higher income is associated with benefits for children such as better overall health and higher academic achievement. Without full-time employment for at least one parent, many of a child’s basic needs become hard to meet.


**Children with Underemployed Parents**

*Delaware Compared to U.S.*

% of Children living in families where No Parent has Full-time, Year-round Employment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Delaware</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990-1992</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-1995</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-1998</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-2001</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware*

**Did you know?**

Children who live in two parent households are much more likely than children who live in single parent households to have at least one parent employed full-time, year round. In 2003, 88 percent of children living in two parent households have at least one parent employed full-time, year round compared to 47 percent of children living with single mothers and 63 percent of children living with single fathers.

In 2003, 31 percent of low-income parents with no employment reported they had an illness or disability that kept them from working.

1 Child Trends Data Bank. Available at www.childtrendsdb.org/indicators/68ParentalEmployment.cfm
2 National Center for Children in Poverty. Available at http://nccp.org/media/pel04-text.pdf

**Possible strategies for strengthening employment opportunities for low-income parents include:** protecting and expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit program, raising the minimum wage, increasing child care subsidies, strengthening unemployment insurance for unemployed low-wage workers.

*Source: National Center for Children in Poverty. Available at www.nccp.org/media/pel04-text.pdf*
**Children in Poverty**

**Being raised in poverty puts children at an increased risk for a wide range of problems.**\(^1\) Poverty can deprive children of the skills they needed to survive, develop and thrive.\(^2\) Children living in poverty have a higher likelihood of being exposed to environmental toxins, inadequate nutrition, maternal depression, paternal substance abuse, trauma, abuse and low quality child care.\(^3\) For youth, growing up in poverty is associated with lower-level thinking skills and lower school achievement. Children living in poverty are more likely than those not living in poverty to not graduate from high school and to participate in risky health-related behaviors, such as smoking and early sexual activity.\(^4\)

1. Housing For All. Available at www.housingforall.org/rop0304%20children%20in%20poverty.pdf
2. UNICEF. Available at www.unicef.org/sowc05/english/poverty.html

**Children in Poverty**

Delaware Compared to U.S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Children (0–17) in Poverty</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
<th>Delaware</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>89-91</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90-92</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91-93</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92-94</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93-95</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94-96</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95-97</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96-98</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97-99</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98-00</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00-02</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-03</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02-04</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-05</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04-06</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

**Did you know?**

The largest concentration of poverty in Delaware is in New Castle County. However, New Castle County has the highest average income in the state. Over the past 15 years, the poverty rate in New Castle County has remained fairly constant, while Kent and Sussex Counties peaked in the late 1990’s reaching a rate of 23.3 percent for children living in poverty.\(^1\)

Since 1991, the overall child poverty rate in Delaware has steadily increased. At the same time the national rate decreased. The Governor’s Office acknowledges that the State of Delaware can do more to address child poverty.\(^2\)

**Children in Poverty**

- The poverty threshold for a one-parent, two-child family was $15,219 for 2004 and $16,242 for 2006. For a family of four with two children, the threshold was $19,157 for 2004 and $20,444 for 2006.

* Kent and Sussex County data are not available separately.

**Children in Poverty by Household Structure**

- Children who live in a single parent household are more likely to live in poverty compared to children who live with two parents. When the single parent is a woman, the risk of falling into poverty is greater due to issues like the wage gap between men and women, limited training and education for higher wage jobs, and inadequate child support.

* Did you know?

  Children who live in a single parent household are more likely to live in poverty compared to children who live with two parents. When the single parent is a woman, the risk of falling into poverty is greater due to issues like the wage gap between men and women, limited training and education for higher wage jobs, and inadequate child support.

Children in Poverty

Did you know?

Created by Congress in 1975, the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) provides a lump-sum cash tax refund to low-wage working individuals and families. The EITC is the largest federal subsidy program targeting the working poor and is credited with bringing more children out of poverty each year than any other federal program. In 2000, the IRS delivered over $30 billion in tax refunds to low wage workers through EITC. What distinguishes the EITC from other federal income support programs is that eligibility is based on employment, helping pay more for workers in entry level positions.

For sites offering free tax preparation and eligibility requirements contact Delaware Help Line at 800/464-4357.

Source: Nehemiah Gateway Community Development Corporation. Available at www.eitcdelaware.net/index.html

The KIDS COUNT Indicator Brief: Reducing the Child Poverty Rate describes five strategies that may help families get out of poverty, specifically:

Build political will – Advocacy on any level can affect families’ standard of living. Advocate nationally and locally to get people to realize that poverty is not limited to families where parents do not or cannot work. Also, help people understand that almost one-fifth of our nation’s youth live in poverty. It is not the small percentage that most Americans believe.

Make wages work – Support efforts to raise minimum wage, expand job benefits for low-wage workers, and strengthen education and job training.

Strengthen the safety net – Get all eligible children enrolled in health insurance programs and have them receive food stamps. Improve child support and unemployment insurance.

Help low-income families keep more of what they earn – Strengthen and expand the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).

Help low-income families accumulate savings and assets – Expand Individual Development Accounts and low-wage earners’ access to credit.


For more information see

Tables 66–69  p. 157–158
Table 73–76  p. 161–162
www.childrensdefense.org
www.nccp.org
www.mwul.org
www.jcpr.org
www.aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/
Children in Poverty
Delaware, 2000

Key
Number of children in census block group living below the poverty line.
(In 2000 the poverty threshold for a one-parent, two-child family was $13,874. For a family of four with two children, the threshold was $17,463.)

- 0 children
- 1–25 children
- 26–100 children
- 101–200 children
- 201–345 children

County details follow on next two pages.

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware
Children in Poverty
New Castle County, 2000

Key
Number of children in census block group living below the poverty line.

- 0 children
- 1–25 children
- 26–100 children
- 101–200 children
- 201–345 children

For detailed information on census tracts and blocks: www.factfinder.census.gov

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware
Children in Poverty
Kent and Sussex Counties, 2000

Key
Number of children in census block group living below the poverty line.
- 0 children
- 1–25 children
- 26–100 children
- 101–200 children
- 201–345 children

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware
Census tracts ranked by percentage of population below 100% of poverty. A person is “poor” if they reside in a family with income below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Poverty thresholds differ by family size and are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index. However, they do not take into account geographic differences in the cost of living.
Family compositions have dramatically changed over the last several decades. Marriage and parenting have become increasingly separated, leaving more children to grow up in one-parent households. Both the number and the type of parents (i.e., biological, step) in a child’s household can have strong effects on their well-being, educational attainment and behavior. The financial barriers facing many single-parent families explain only some of the differences between the well-being of children in single-parent households and those in two parent households. Children growing up in single-parent families are at an increased risk for cognitive, social and emotional hardship. In addition, children living with no biological parents or in single-parent households are less likely than children with two biological parents to exhibit self-control and other positive behaviors.


**Children in One-Parent Families**

*Delaware Compared to U.S.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Children (0-17) in One-Parent Families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Delaware</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U.S.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Three Year Periods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>86-88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87-89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89-91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90-92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91-93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92-94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93-94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94-95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95-96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96-97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97-98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00-01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02-03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

**Did you know?**

- Black children are significantly less likely than other children to be living with two married parents. In 2005, 35 percent of Black children were living with two parents, compared with 84 percent of Asian children, 76 percent of White children*, and 65 percent of Hispanic children.
- From 1970 to 1996, the percentage of all children under age 18 who were living with two married parents decreased steadily from 85 percent to 68 percent. The percentage stabilized during the late 1990’s, and was at 67 percent in 2005.

* White refers to non-Hispanic White

Did you know?

- Children in stepparent families have lower levels of well-being than children growing up with biological parents. Research shows that the presence of two biological parents that seems to support children's development. However, children who grow up in an intact but high-conflict marriage have worse emotional well-being than children whose parents are in a low-conflict marriage.¹

- Children in single-parent families spend far less time with their parents than do children in two-parent families. The average time spent with fathers is four times greater for children in two-parent families than for those in single-parent families. The average time spent with mothers is almost twice as high for children in two-parent families as for those in single-parent families.²


Delaware offers a variety of parenting education programs to meet the needs of those in parenting roles. Many of the parent workshops and counseling services are free of charge for residents. For more information, contact the Delaware Help Line at 800-464-4357.

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center
Divorce is stressful to both parents and children. Fortunately, there are some ways to support a child during this transition. KidsHealth offers some ways divorcing parents can help their children:

- Invite conversation. Create an open environment for children to talk about their feelings. Let children know their feelings are important and will be taken seriously.

- Help them put their feelings into words. Let children voice their emotions and help them to label them without trying to change their emotions or explain them away.

- Legitimize their feelings. Let kids know their feelings are valid. It’s important to encourage children to get out all of their emotions before you start offering ways to make it better.

- Offer continuous support. Expect that your child’s adjustment could take a while. Some emotional and behavioral reactions to stress of divorce last for months or even a year.

For more information on how you can help a child through a divorce visit KidsHealth, available at www.kidshealth.org/parent/positive/talk/help_child_divorce.html
**Did you know?**

Because of high rates of children born to unmarried parents as well as divorce and separation, many children currently reside with only one parent. In general, non-resident fathers are less involved in their children’s lives than are resident fathers. The research portrays mixed results regarding whether contact between non-resident fathers and their children has a positive, negative or null effect on child well-being. However, the research is in general agreement that financial contributions from non-resident fathers are associated with better behavioral, emotional and academic outcomes among children.


---

**Did you know?**

In 2005 there were 318,000 households in Delaware. The average household size was 2.6 people.

Families made up 68 percent of the households in Delaware. This figure includes both married-couple families (50 percent) and other families (18 percent). Nonfamily households made up 32 percent of all households in Delaware. Most of the nonfamily households were people living alone (26 percent of all household households), but some were comprised of people living in households in which no one was related to the household.

Source: American Community Survey, 2005
Children Living with in Grandparents

Grandparents raising grandchildren have received considerable attention in recent years. Many observers perceive grandparent care to be a growing phenomenon. In fact, however, the proportion of children living with grandparents has remained relatively stable. Approximately 5 to 6 percent of grandchildren and 10 percent of grandparents live in grandparent-grandchild households at any given time. While these percentages are low and steady, in the context of a growing youth population they represent growing total numbers. Nearly four million children, and 1.5 million grandparents, live in grandparent-grandchild households. These are often loving relationships, but it can be a challenging situation for both the child and the grandparent. Children who live with grandparents may miss their parents and wish they could live with them instead. The grandparent may find it difficult to keep up with a child and all of his or her needs. Younger children are more likely to live with their grandparents. More than 10 percent of children under the age of two live with their grandparents; 3 percent of children 15 to 17 years old do so. African American children are more likely to live with their grandparents. Of all African American children, 7.8 percent live in three-generation households, and 5.7 percent live without their parents in split-generation households. Black grandmothers historically have played a more important role than white grandmothers in childrearing and maintaining extended family stability. Higher minority-family co-residence may also reflect higher poverty rates for minority families. 1


2 Kids Health article on Children living with grandparents. Available at http://www.kidshealth.org/kid/feeling/home_family/grandparents.html


Grandparents raising grandchildren have received considerable attention in recent years. Many observers perceive grandparent care to be a growing phenomenon. In fact, however, the proportion of children living with grandparents has remained relatively stable. Approximately 5 to 6 percent of grandchildren and 10 percent of grandparents live in grandparent-grandchild households at any given time. While these percentages are low and steady, in the context of a growing youth population they represent growing total numbers. Nearly four million children, and 1.5 million grandparents, live in grandparent-grandchild households. These are often loving relationships, but it can be a challenging situation for both the child and the grandparent. Children who live with grandparents may miss their parents and wish they could live with them instead. The grandparent may find it difficult to keep up with a child and all of his or her needs. Younger children are more likely to live with their grandparents. More than 10 percent of children under the age of two live with their grandparents; 3 percent of children 15 to 17 years old do so. African American children are more likely to live with their grandparents. Of all African American children, 7.8 percent live in three-generation households, and 5.7 percent live without their parents in split-generation households. Black grandmothers historically have played a more important role than white grandmothers in childrearing and maintaining extended family stability. Higher minority-family co-residence may also reflect higher poverty rates for minority families. 1


2 Kids Health article on Children living with grandparents. Available at http://www.kidshealth.org/kid/feeling/home_family/grandparents.html


Grandparents Living with Grandchildren
Delaware, Counties, and Wilmington, 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Delaware</th>
<th>New Castle</th>
<th>Kent</th>
<th>Sussex</th>
<th>Wilmington</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grandparents living</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with grandchildren</td>
<td>18,645</td>
<td>11,865</td>
<td>4,353</td>
<td>2,427</td>
<td>1,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>under 18 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandparents</td>
<td>7,241</td>
<td>3,957</td>
<td>1,767</td>
<td>1,517</td>
<td>646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>responsible for their</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandchildren</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: American Community Survey 2005, U.S. Census

Did you know?

Delaware grandparents responsible for their own grandchildren:

- 60.6% are female,
- 70.8% are married

- Years responsible for grandchildren:
  - Less than 1 year: 1,345
  - 1 or 2 years: 1,788
  - 3 or 4 years: 1,097
  - 5 or more years: 3,011

- 6% of children in Delaware live in households where grandparents provide primary care, compared to 4% in the U.S.

Source: American Community Survey 2004 and 2005
Female-Headed Families in Poverty

There are significant economic consequences associated with different household and family types. Female-headed families are of concern because of their high poverty rates compared with other family types, and because they are associated with negative outcomes for children that go beyond the effects of economic disadvantage. Employment is only one factor related to women and poverty. Another issue is the limited ownership of homes, property and other assets than can create a buffer against hardship caused by temporary periods of disability or unemployment. In Who Are the Asset Poor?, Haveman and Wolff—using the least restrictive definition of asset poverty—assert that 53.7% of female-headed homes with children are asset poor, compared with only 25.3% of married families with children. Delaware lags far behind the national average in gaps between male and female home-ownership and in male to female educational attainment—two means of fighting poverty.

1 http://www.arc.gov/index.do?nodeId=2167

Female-Headed Families in Poverty
Delaware Compared to U.S.

| Percentage Families in Poverty with Single Female Head and Children Under 18 |
|---|---|
| U.S. | 33.9 |
| Delaware | 22.7 |

Median Income of Single-Female-Headed Families with Children under 18
Delaware Compared to U.S.

| Median Income in Thousands of U.S. Dollars |
|---|---|
| U.S. | $25,383 |
| Delaware | $20,445 |

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware
Since the 1980’s, child support has been considered part of the solution for reducing welfare dependency and increasing financial stability among low-income families.¹ Child support becomes an important source of income for children living in poverty. Child support lifts about half a million children out of poverty, reducing poverty among these children by 5 percent.² Children with a child support order are nearly twice as likely to receive financial support from their nonresident parent as children without an order.³ The child support program was developed to ensure that both parents take responsibility for the support of their children. In Delaware, the Division of Child Support and Enforcement works to ensure that both parents remain financially and legally obligated to their child.


**Did you know?**

Non-residential mothers are less likely to pay child support than non-residential fathers whether court ordered or not. However, non-residential mothers are more likely than non-residential fathers to see their children on a regular basis.

Source: National Survey of America’s Families (1997). The Urban Institute. Available at www.urban.org/content/research/newfederalism/nsaf/overview.htm
The percentage of Delaware children without health insurance has risen from 7.5% in 2000–02 to 10.7% in 2004–06.

**Did you know?**

In Delaware, 58% of residents have health insurance through their employer, 14% are on Medicare, 10% are on Medicaid, 3% have individual coverage, 1% receive “other” public health coverage; and 14% are uninsured.¹

U.S. Census Bureau reports that 8 out of 10 uninsured children come from working families. Three quarters of which do not have health insurance coverage offered through their employer.

1 The Kaiser Family Foundation. Available at www.statehealthfacts.kff.org/cgi-bin/healthfacts.cgi?action=profile&area=Delaware&category=Health+Coverage+%26+Uninsured&subcategory=Health+Insurance+Status

---

For more information see:
- Children without Health Insurance p. 36
- Table 32 p. 138
- Table 82 p. 164
- www.state.de.us/dhcc
- www.delawareuninsured.org/
- www.cms.gov
- www.familiesusa.org

---

Limits in public health care programs and gaps in employer coverage leave millions of non-elderly Americans without health insurance.¹ Health care coverage is an important aspect of child and family well-being. Those uninsured received less preventive care, are diagnosed at more advanced disease stages, and are often less likely to receive services like physical therapy than those with health care coverage. Researchers estimate that a reduction in mortality of 5-15 percent could be achieved if the uninsured were to gain continuous health coverage.² Health care coverage decreases children’s probability of receiving late or no care for health problems which can influence school attendance and participation.³ Lack of health coverage matters for millions of Americans without insurance; affecting their access to care, the quality of their health, decisions about jobs, and financial security.⁴

3 The Child Trends Databank. Available at www.childtrendsdb.org/indicators/26healthcarecoverage.cfm
Child Abuse and Neglect

Child abuse is the maltreatment or neglect of a child that results in any non-accidental harm or injury. Child abuse includes a number of forms of severe maltreatment, including physical abuse, physical neglect, verbal abuse, emotional abuse and sexual abuse. 1 Neglect accounts for approximately half of all reports of maltreatment. Risk for neglect is greatest among children younger than five years old and children in low-income families. 2 Abused and neglected children are far more likely to get involved in criminal activity and be arrested as adults. 3 The physical and emotional scars that result from child abuse and neglect can last a lifetime if left untreated. Depression, illness, impaired growth, learning difficulties, drug problems, and suicide are all possible consequences of child abuse.

Each state provides its own definitions of child abuse and neglect based on standards set by Federal law.

1 American Academy of Pediatrics. Available at www.aap.org/healthtopics/childabuse.cfm
0km=1kw=+NATIVES%28%27Territory%3D%26%27%27%29r=1
3 The Children’s Defense Fund. Available at www.childrensdefense.org/site/PageNavigator/c2pp_abuse_neglect

Did you know?

Children under the age of four account for 79 percent of all reported cases of child abuse. 1

Children from families with a household income below $15,000 are twenty-two times more likely to be abused or neglected than children from families with annual incomes over $30,000. 2


When Your Child Cries, Take a Break—Don’t Shake! Taking care of an infant can be challenging, especially when an end to the crying seems nowhere in sight. If you have tried to calm your crying child but nothing seems to work, it’s important to stay in control of your temper. Remember, it’s never okay to shake, throw, or hit a child. If you feel as though you could lose control:
- Take a deep breath and count to 10.
- Take time out and let your baby cry alone.
- Call someone close to you for emotional support.
- Call your pediatrician. There may be a medical reason why your child is crying.

### Rate of Accepted Reports of Child Abuse

**Delaware**

- **Accepted Reports in Delaware**: 33.6
- **Fiscal Years**: 98-06

Source: Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families

### Rate of Substantiated Child Abuse Cases

**Delaware**

- **Substantiated Cases in Delaware**: 9.1
- **Fiscal Years**: 98-06

Source: Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families

### Types of Abuse and Neglect

**Delaware, Fiscal Year 2005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Abuse and Neglect</th>
<th>Number of Substantiated Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abuse (except sexual)</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neglect</td>
<td>614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Abuse</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Substantiated Cases**: 1,319

Source: Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families

---

For more information see:
- Table 19  p. 132
- Table 33  p. 138
- Table 79  p. 163
- [www.preventchildabuse.org](http://www.preventchildabuse.org)
- [www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/40childmaltreatment.cfm](http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/40childmaltreatment.cfm)

To report suspected abuse or neglect: 1-800-292-9582
Children are placed in foster care because a child protective services worker and/or a court have determined that it is not safe for the child to remain at home due to a risk of abuse. The goal for most foster children is to return to their parent(s) when the circumstances that led to foster placement have been resolved. Almost two-thirds of children in foster care are reunited with their parents. However, sometimes children are not able to return home and need a permanent family.

Compared with children from the same socioeconomic background, foster care children have higher rates of serious emotional and behavior problems, chronic physical disabilities, birth defects, developmental delays, and poor school achievement. Educational and career preparation can also be a problem for these youth. Research shows that when they are adults, children who spent long periods of time in multiple foster care homes were more likely than other children to experience problems such as unemployment, homelessness, incarceration, and early pregnancy.

Did you know?

Children of color enter foster care at higher rates even when their families have the same characteristics as White children and families.


1 Child Trends Databank. Available at www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/12fostercare.cfm
3 Services for Children, Youth and Their Families, Delaware. Available at www.state.de.us/kids/fs/fostercare.shtml
4 Child Trends Databank. Available at www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/12FosterCare.cfm

Source for both graphs: Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families, Division of Family Services
Juvenile Delinquents in Out-of-Home Care

Juvenile delinquency refers to any antisocial offense in violation of state, federal, or local law by a person under the age of 18. Quality juvenile justice intervention programs reduce delinquency, ease overcrowding in juvenile detention and residential facilities, more delinquent youth away from criminal careers, and reduce dependence on residential treatment programs for disturbed and delinquent youth. In Delaware, the Division of Youth Rehabilitative Services (DYRS) provides services to youth who have been delinquent and ordered by the court system to receive services in the State of Delaware. Within DYRS, there are five secure care facilities that provide detention for youth and 24-hour custodial care and treatment for incarcerated youth.

1 Department for Youth, Children and Their Families, Delaware. Available at www.budget.delaware.gov/strategic-planning/57-06-Kids-final-2.pdf
2 Youth Rehabilitation Services, Department of Youth, Children and Their Families. Available at www.state.de.us/kids/yrs_MainPage/yrs.shtml

Did you know?

- In 2003, 3.64 of 1,000 Delaware youth were residing in juvenile detention and correctional facilities, compared to 3.07 of 1,000 U.S. youth.
- Female juvenile offenders are on the rise. In 2002, 29 percent of juvenile offenders were female. Most of these girls were brought in as runaways or for other offenses not considered illegal for adults.

2 Child Trends DataBank. Available at www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/88JuvenileDetention.cfm

In 2002, Delaware became a site for the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). Some of the objectives of JDAI are to plan and implement new or enhanced community-based alternatives to detention; to redirect public funds toward successful reform strategies; and to study, develop and implement policies and practices to reduce racial disparities in the use of secure detention.

Source: State of Delaware Web site. Available at www.state.de.us/kids/yrs/yrs_MainPage/yrs_AEC_Foundation.shtml

For more information see
Table 81 p. 163
www.edjj.org
www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/
www.state.de.us/kids/yrs/yrs_MainPage/yrs.shtml
www.justicepolicy.org/
Home Ownership

A major part of the American dream is owning your own home. Research suggests that home ownership benefits both individuals and society as a whole. It promotes citizenship, stable neighborhoods and strong communities. The Internal Revenue Service rewards home ownership by reducing the taxes homeowners pay. Homeowners may be able to deduct their mortgage interest and property taxes. In addition, home ownership is a step toward building financial assets. Owning a physical asset like a home helps families to make other important financial investments such as paying for college, saving for retiring, or starting a business.

There are significant gaps between the home ownership rates of minorities and female-headed households and that rates of white homeowners. The U.S. Census Bureau reported that 75.6 percent of Whites are homeowners compared to 48 percent of Blacks, and 49.2 percent of Hispanics of any race.

For more information see Table 78 p. 163
www.hud.gov/local/index.cfm?state=de
www.housingforall.org
www.hud.gov/buying/
www.fanniemaefoundation.org

For more information see

Did you know?
- In 2004, Delaware’s home ownership rate of 77.3 was the third highest in the nation.
- The median monthly housing costs for mortgaged owners was $1,246, non-mortgaged owners $326, and renters $793. Twenty-nine percent of owners with mortgages, 13 percent of owners without mortgages, and 42 percent of renters in Delaware spent 30 percent or more of household income on housing.

The Public Housing Home Ownership Program (PHHOP) is one of the many services available from the Delaware State Housing Authority for persons interested in home ownership. This program, operated in Kent County only, provides Public Housing, Section 8, Capitol Green residents and Waiting List applicants with the opportunity to purchase their own homes in modest, residential neighborhoods. For more information, contact the Family Services Program Analyst, at (302) 739-7416.

For more information see

1 U.S. Census Bureau’s Annual Housing Vacancy Survey
2 American Community Survey, 2005
For many, the family is often equated with sanctuary—a place where individuals seek love, safety, security, and shelter. For others, evidence shows that it is also a place where the most drastic forms of violence occur. An estimated 3.3 million children are exposed to domestic violence each year. The impact of living in homes where domestic violence is present bars the emotional, developmental and physical well-being of children. Many children exhibit signs of post traumatic stress disorder after witnessing domestic violence. Symptoms may include inability to sleep throughout the night, bedwetting, anger acted out through temper tantrums or directed inward and shown by being shy and withdrawn. School-aged children tend to have poor academic performance, are absent frequently and may have behavior problems.

Source: American Bar Association. Available at www.abanet.org/domviol/childimpact.html

The Domestic Violence Coordinating Council of Delaware offers an array of services to victims and families dealing with domestic violence, including a personalized safety plan for families who might be exposed to violence and harm.

More information regarding the Domestic Violence Coordinating Council can be obtained by calling 302-255-0405.

For 24-hour domestic violence hotlines and shelters in New Castle County call 302-762-6110; Kent & Sussex Counties call 302-422-8058; and for Spanish call 302-745-9874.

Did you know?

In October 2005, with the assistance of U.S. Senator Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (D-DE), the U.S. Senate reauthorized the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) of 2005. For over 10 years, VAWA has been strengthening local communities and providing crucial life-saving support to victims of domestic violence.
Children thrive in stable and strong families. In strong families, the members have caring attitudes and appreciation for everyone. These families experience stress like other families but they find ways to encourage and support one another. Commitment has also been identified as a component to family strength. Effective communication is a key to building a strong family. For parents, showing that you are understanding can influence the development of healthy children. Supportive relationships among one another and also with their community are also critical. Working as a family unit is another important component to building family strength. Finally, strong families try to be flexible. The day-to-day grind can be very trying on families, but with an openness to change these small tasks it can be easier to handle.

Source: Department of Family and Child Development, Auburn University.
Available at www.humsci.auburn.edu/parent/strength/

---

**Parents**

I get along well with my parents/guardians.

Delaware, 2006

- **5th Graders**
  - Get along with parents most of the time: 95%
  - Do not get along with parents: 5%

- **8th Graders**
  - Get along with parents most of the time: 54%
  - Sometime/often: 41%

- **11th Graders**
  - Get along with parents most of the time: 54%
  - Sometime/often: 42%

**Family Time**

How much time do you spend on a school day (before and after school) doing things with your parents/guardians?

Delaware, 2006

- **8th Graders**
  - None: 12%
  - Less than 1 hour: 24%
  - 1–2 hours: 33%
  - 2–4 hours: 14%
  - 4 or more hours: 9%

- **11th Graders**
  - None: 13%
  - Less than 1 hour: 29%
  - 1–2 hours: 34%
  - 2–4 hours: 14%
  - 4 or more hours: 9%

Source for all graphs on this page:
- 5th graders: 7,822 responses.
- 8th graders: 7,436 responses.
- 11th graders: 5,636 responses.

Delaware School Survey 2006, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware.
**Talking to Parents about Plans**

How often do you talk to either of your parents about your education and career plans?

**8th Graders**
- Almost everyday: 18%
- Before, but not in past year: 8%
- Few times in the past year: 17%
- Never: 12%
- 1–8 times a month: 45%

**11th Graders**
- Almost everyday: 19%
- Before, but not in past year: 5%
- Few times in the past year: 15%
- Never: 7%
- 1–8 times a month: 54%

Source: 8th graders: 7,436 responses.
11th graders: 5,631 responses.
Delaware School Survey 2006, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

**Talking to Parents about School**

How often do you talk to either of your parents about how things are going at school?

**8th Graders**
- Almost everyday: 13%
- Before, but not in past year: 6%
- Never: 14%
- Few times in the past year: 39%
- 1–8 times a month: 35%

**11th Graders**
- Almost everyday: 10%
- Before, but not in past year: 4%
- Never: 9%
- Few times in the past year: 45%
- 1–8 times a month: 32%

Source: 8th graders: 7,436 responses.
11th graders: 5,636 responses.
Delaware School Survey 2006, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

---

**Did you know?**

Research has shown that children with divorced parents have lower academic performance, social achievement, and psychological adjustment than children with married parents.


The University of Missouri’s Outreach and Extension Center offers several tips for making families stronger:

- Spend time alone with each child at least once a week.
- Eat meals together as a family at least once a day. Have family members carry out mealtime tasks.
- Be patient with your children. Respect their feelings and abilities.
- Encourage family members by asking them to talk about their successes.
- Visit your child’s school. Find ways to help out there.
- Hold family meetings where all family members can talk openly.
- Write a family mission statement. This should tell about your family purposes and goals.
- Start family customs or traditions. Then keep them up.

Source: University of Missouri (2004).
Available at www.extension.missouri.edu/bsf/strengths/MakingOurFamiliesStrongerGS.pdf
Tobacco Use in the Home

Does anybody living in your home smoke cigarettes or tobacco? (Mark all that apply)

Delaware, 2006

Delaware School Survey 2006, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

Talking with Parents about Drugs

Have either of your parents spoken with you about the risks of: (Mark all that apply)

Delaware, 2006

Delaware School Survey 2006, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

For more information see
www.udel.edu/cdas/
www.state.de.us/drugfree/dfd_data.html
www.udel.edu/delawaredata/
Community Environment and Resources

Child Care ........................................ 104
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests ............ 106
Gambling ........................................... 108
Unemployment ................................... 110
Adult Crime ....................................... 112
Delaware Children Speak about Community ......................... 113
Child Care

School-age children’s academic performance is enhanced by attending formal care programs of at least adequate quality, according to several studies. Children in such programs have been found to have better work habits and relationships with peers and tend to be better adjusted and display less anti-social behavior. A recent report on school-aged child care reports that while the majority of children are in parental care before and after school, in the summer a majority of children are in relative care. The most common non-parental care arrangements for school-age children are center- or school-based programs, relative care, and self-care. Younger children are more likely than older children to be in relative care before and after school, and in the summer. Older children are more likely than younger children to be in self-care before and after school and in the summer. During the school year, black children, children from single-parent households, and children whose mothers work full-time are more likely to be in self-care.¹ There are checklists and other resources to assist parents and grandparents in choosing the very best care arrangement for their child. Child Care Aware recommends asking caregivers about accreditation, CPR training, safety measures, and other aspects of care regarding the facility and the staff.²

¹ Research Connections. Available at www.researchconnections.org/SendPdf?resourceId=10779
² Child Care Aware. Available at www.childcareaware.org/en/

## Accredited Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accredited Programs by Accrediting Organization*, Delaware and Counties, 2005</th>
<th>NAFCC</th>
<th>NAEYC</th>
<th>NAA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent/Sussex</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* NAFCC is the National Association for Family Child Care Providers
* NAEYC is the National Association for the Education of Young Children
* NAA is the National After-School Alliance

Source: The Family and Workplace Connection

## Child Care and School Age Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delaware and Counties, 2005</th>
<th>Total Child Care</th>
<th>School Age Programs</th>
<th>Site-Based* in Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>1,833</td>
<td>1,639</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>1,126</td>
<td>994</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent/Sussex</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Percent of school age child cares in public elementary schools

Source: The Family and Workplace Connection

---

**Did you know?**

There are five key steps to choosing the best childcare option for your family.

1) Start early, before you need it.
2) Call your local experts.
3) Visit and ask questions.
4) Make a choice that is best for your family.
5) Stay involved. The childcare decision does not end once your child is enrolled. Visit, attend parties, and discuss your child’s wellbeing with caregivers.

For more information, visit www.childcareaware.org.
### Available Child Care

**Delaware**

- **Total Available Child Care**
  - 1990: 40,440
  - 2006: 52,103

- **Child Care Centers**
  - 1990: 10,844
  - 2006: 819

- **Family Child Care Homes**
  - 1990: 15
  - 2006: 0

- **Large Family Child Care Homes**
  - 1990: 5
  - 2006: 0

**Note:** Data after 2003 reflects the addition of child care centers providing part time care.

**Source:** Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families

### Subsidized Child Care

**Delaware**

- **Total Subsidized Child Care**
  - 1995: 14,772
  - 2006: 14,311

- **Income Eligible**
  - 1995: 52
  - 2006: 2,550

- **Welfare Reform/TANF**
  - 1995: 0
  - 2006: 2,550

**Fiscal Years:** 1995-2006

**Source:** Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Social Services

---

**Child Care Center** – 13 or more children. Increase in 2003 and 2004 reflects the addition of child care centers providing part time care.

**Family Child Care Homes** – 1 person caring for no more than 6 children.

**Large Family Child Care Homes** – 2 people caring for 7-12 children.

**Welfare Reform** – The welfare reform numbers refer to the number of children in families who received Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) that year or received TANF child care for one year after leaving the TANF program.

**Income Eligible** – The income eligible numbers reflect the working poor families below 200% of poverty.

---

**The Office of Child Care Licensing of Delaware Department of Services for Youth Children and Their Families offers numerous resources to parents seeking child care. Information is available by email at occl.dscyf@state.de.us, or by phone at 1-800-822-2236.**

---

**For more information see**

- Tables 83-87, p. 164-165
- [www.afterschoolalliance.org](http://www.afterschoolalliance.org)
- [www.afterschool.gov](http://www.afterschool.gov)
- [www.childcareaware.org](http://www.childcareaware.org)
- [www.familiesandwork.org](http://www.familiesandwork.org)
- [www.nncc.org/states/de.html](http://www.nncc.org/states/de.html)
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests

Although the Delaware juvenile crime rate has increased, a recent report issued by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Program demonstrates that the rate of juvenile violent crime arrests has consistently decreased since 1994, falling to a level not seen since at least the 1970’s. However, during this period of overall decline in juvenile violence, the female proportion of juvenile violent crime arrests has increased (especially for the crime of assault), marking an important change in the types of youth entering the juvenile justice system and in their programming needs. The Report also describes when and where juvenile violent crime occurs, focusing attention on the critical after-school hours.


Did you know?
Poor and minority children face risks and disadvantages that often pull them into a “Cradle to Prison Pipeline.” This Pipeline leads children to marginalized lives and premature deaths. The Children’s Defense Fund suggests measures to break the youth violence and incarceration crisis by focusing resources to:

- pull families out of poverty
- get families prenatal and health care
- expand access to and use of early childhood education and development programs
- prevent child abuse and neglect
- provide all children needed mental health care
- improve low-income and minority children’s access to quality education
- prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system or incarceration
- protect children from community violence

Source: Children’s Defense Fund. Available at www.childrensdefense.org

In 2006, the Models for Change initiative, an effort to create successful and replicable models of juvenile justice reform through targeted investments in key states, reported Delaware as pursuing notable reforms to its system. Delaware, Illinois and Washington considered major overhauls of juvenile systems, including legislation to return youth from the adult courts to the juvenile justice system, or to provide discretion to judges when youth face adult prison terms. Illinois and Delaware set limits on the automatic transfer of juveniles to adult court while Washington eliminated mandatory minimum sentences for youth tried as adults.


Juvenile Crime Arrests

Since 2000
- drug arrests of juveniles have increased 40 percent,
- juvenile violent crime arrests have increased 36 percent,
- the number of juveniles in the state is increasing, but juvenile arrests are increasing faster. The crime rate per 1,000 youth has increased from 23.3 percent to 27.1 percent between 2000 and 2005.

Source: Delaware Statistical Analysis Center

In 2006, the Models for Change initiative, an effort to create successful and replicable models of juvenile justice reform through targeted investments in key states, reported Delaware as pursuing notable reforms to its system. Delaware, Illinois and Washington considered major overhauls of juvenile systems, including legislation to return youth from the adult courts to the juvenile justice system, or to provide discretion to judges when youth face adult prison terms. Illinois and Delaware set limits on the automatic transfer of juveniles to adult court while Washington eliminated mandatory minimum sentences for youth tried as adults.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate — number of arrests for violent crimes per 1,000 children 10–17; includes homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

For more information see
Tables 88–89  p. 166–167
www.pledge.org
www.ncddjdp.org/cpsv
http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/
www.justicepolicy.org/

Source: Delaware Statistical Analysis Center

Juvenile Property, Social, & Drug Crime Arrests
Delaware

Source: Delaware Statistical Analysis Center
Gambling

While gambling continues to grow as a form of entertainment in America, there are many Americans for whom gambling is a problem or an addiction, known as pathological gambling. For these men and women, their gambling behavior causes disruptions in major areas of life, such as psychological, physical, social or vocational. The Delaware Council on Gambling Problems outlines 20 scenarios associated with problem gambling. These include: spending time gambling that should be spent on work or school, borrowing to fund gambling habits or debts, and gambling to escape worry or trouble. These issues affect America’s children and youth as well. For example, research shows that pathological and problem gamblers are more likely than other gamblers or non-gamblers to have been on welfare, declared bankruptcy, and to have been arrested or incarcerated. Younger children in those households are likely to be affected by their parents’ behavior. Gambling by those ages 12-17 is another area of concern. In 2004, 11th grade public high school students in Delaware who gambled were found to be 20% more likely to drink alcohol, almost twice as likely to binge drink, almost 50% more likely to use marijuana, almost twice as likely to use other illegal drugs, more than 3 times as likely to be involved in a gang fight, almost 4 times as likely to get in trouble with the police, and two and a half times more likely to steal or shoplift.

1 National Council on Problem Gambling. Available at www.ncpgambling.org/

Youth Gambling
Delaware, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>8th Graders</th>
<th>11th Graders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Almost everyday</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once or twice a week</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A few times in the past year</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime, but not in past year</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8th Graders

Percent of 8th and 11th graders engaging in wagering activities more than once a month:
- playing cards: 11% 12%
- betting on team sports: 10% 9%
- betting on games of personal skill: 10% 10%
- betting on video games: 9% 7%
- dice games: 6% 5%
- internet gambling: 2% 2%

Delaware School Survey 2006, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

Did you know?

Youth gambling addiction is growing. A survey of adolescents found that more than 80 percent of those between 12 and 17 say they have gambled in the last 12 months. More than 35 percent say they gamble at least once a week. Clearly, gambling addiction is not just an adult problem.

Source: Illinois Institute for Addiction Recovery. Available at www.addictionrecov.org/youthgam.htm
Youth Gambling by Gender
Delaware, 2006

Have gambled in the past year
39%
Have not gambled in the past year
61%
8th Grade Males

Have gambled in the past year
18%
Have not gambled in the past year
82%
8th Grade Females

Have gambled in the past year
44%
Have not gambled in the past year
56%
11th Grade Males

Have gambled in the past year
13%
Have not gambled in the past year
87%
11th Grade Females

Delaware School Survey 2006, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

Risk Behaviors Compared by Youth Gambling
Delaware, 2006

Pathological Gambling – an impulse control disorder associated with gambling. It is characterized by maladaptive gambling behavior leading to negative personal, family, and/or social consequences.

Problem Gambling – also called Compulsive Gambling, an urge or addiction to gamble despite harmful negative consequences or a desire to stop.

For more information see
www.ftc.gov/gamble
www.education.mcgill.ca/gambling/
www.udel.edu/cdas/

Delaware School Survey 2006, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware
Secure parental employment is a critical indicator of well-being for children in Delaware and across the nation. Delaware’s unemployment rate in December 2006 was 3.4%.  

1 In 2005, 7.0 percent of families in the United States had an unemployed member, down by 0.4 percentage point from the prior year. Since 2003, the proportion of families with an unemployed member has fallen by 1.1 percentage points. Of the nation’s 76.4 million families, 82.3 percent had at least one employed member in 2005, the same proportion as in 2004. Household employment varies largely across race, ethnicity, gender and family composition. The proportion of black families with an unemployed member (12.7 percent) continued being about twice that for white families (6.1 percent) and Asian families (6.2 percent). Among Hispanic families, 9.0 percent had an unemployed member. 

2 In 2005, the mother was employed in 71.2 percent of families maintained by women, and the father was employed in 83.1 percent of those maintained by men. Among married-couple families, 97.1 percent had an employed parent in 2005. Parental employment has been shown to reduce poverty and the risks associated with living in poverty. It is also associated with positive gains for children including better health, success in school, and financial security in adulthood. 


Child Trends Databank. Available at www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/68ParentalEmployment.cfm

Sources: Delaware Department of Labor and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment

Delaware Compared to U.S.

Unemployment

Regional Comparison of Unemployment Percentage, 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Unemployment Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DE</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MD</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unemployment

County Comparison of Unemployment Percentage, Delaware, 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Unemployment Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source for above two graphs: Delaware Department of Labor, Office of Occupational and Labor Market Information
Delaware has a wealth of resources to assist individuals in finding employment throughout the region. The Virtual Career Network is a one-stop online resource that can be accessed at www.delawareworks.com/vcnet/asp/default.shtml and is operated by the State of Delaware Department of Labor. Making your children have adequate care while you are working can be a challenge, but the Family and Workplace Connection is a search tool that’s part of a network of over 300 child care resource and referral agencies serving Delaware, Southeastern Pennsylvania, and Maryland’s Eastern Shore. They can be reached at www.familyandworkplace.org.

**Did you know?**

In 2005, for the employed population 16 years and older, the leading industries in Delaware were

- Educational services, health care and social assistance, 22 percent, and
- Retail Trade, 11 percent.

Source: American Community Survey, 2005
Adult Crime

Adult crime affects children and families as well as those incarcerated. Approximately 75% of incarcerated women are mothers, and two-thirds have children under age 18. From 1990 to 2000, the number of mothers in prison grew 87%, while fathers increased by 61%. Most male offenders have limited education and poor employment skills. At the time of their arrest, 90% had an income below $25,000, and 69% had an income below poverty level. Most children of incarcerated parents live in poverty before, during and after their parents’ incarceration—but the period during incarceration can be particularly difficult. When women go to prison, their children may suffer financially because the mothers are often the sole support of their children. Their children are often cared for by relatives who are also poor and already overburdened. Many relative caregivers depend upon public assistance to care for the children living with them. For children, the most devastating aspect of parental incarceration is the lack of contact they have with their parents. Half of children with incarcerated mothers never visit their mothers in prison. The other half visit infrequently.

---


---

For more information see Table 91 p. 168
www.millionmommarch.com
www.socialchangenow.org/

---

The Center for Reconciliation and Social Change, Inc. in Seaford, Delaware provides support to ex-offenders including mentoring, re-entry support, counseling, case management, employment assistance, re-entry support, family counseling, parent/marriage and family education. The Center also provides mentoring for children of prisoners, religious ministry, information and referrals. For more information, visit www.socialchangenow.org.
Delaware Children Speak about Community

Research conducted by the University of Delaware’s Center for Community Research and Service, and sponsored by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, demonstrated that community-based organizations offer a wide range of benefits to the individuals, families, and communities they serve. Family support programs and community development agencies are actively engaged in improving the circumstances and quality of life for their respective constituencies. The study identified specific means for these efforts to become more effective and responsive:

- Empower residents who reflect the cultural and ethnic diversity of the community to be involved in local leadership;
- Organize and convene community advisory teams to discuss the relationship between community strategies and public policies;
- Conduct regular planning and assessment to insure consistency between values, mission, and activities;
- Research and seek funding that is consistent with values and mission;
- Conduct a stakeholder analysis to assess the political environment and develop strategies to garner the support of key decision-makers;
- Develop tools to monitor changes in the needs and assets of individuals, families and communities; and
- Visit other communities to observe family support and community development organizations at work.


Religious Services
How often do you attend religious services?
Delaware, 2006

Neighborhood Safety
I feel safe in my neighborhood.
Delaware, 2006

5th Graders

85%
Yes
Feel safe

15%
No

8th Graders

59%
Feel safe
Most of the time

3%
Never

4%
Not often

9%
Often

14%
Some of the time

13%
A few times in past year

17%
Before, but not in past year

12%
Before, but not in past year

14%
A few times in past year

13%
Before, but not in past year

11th Graders

67%
Feel safe
Most of the time

3%
Never

2%
Not often

9%
Often

19%
Some of the time

14%
Some of the time

13%
A few times in past year

21%
Before, but not in past year

12%
Before, but not in past year

Source for all graphs on this page:
- 5th graders: 7,822 responses.
- 8th graders: 7,436 responses.
- 11th graders: 5,636 responses.
Delaware School Survey 2006, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware.
Delaware Children Speak about Community

**Buying Cigarettes**
Do you know of places where students your age can buy cigarettes? Delaware, 2006

- **5th Graders**
  - Yes: 14%
  - No: 86%

- **8th Graders**
  - Yes: 40%
  - No: 60%

- **11th Graders**
  - Yes: 65%
  - No: 35%

**Buying Alcohol**
Do you know of places where students your age can buy alcohol? Delaware, 2006

- **5th Graders**
  - Yes: 11%
  - No: 89%

- **8th Graders**
  - Yes: 27%
  - No: 73%

- **11th Graders**
  - Yes: 51%
  - No: 49%

**Buying Marijuana**
Do you know of places where students your age can buy marijuana? Delaware, 2006

- **8th Graders**
  - Yes: 34%
  - No: 66%

- **11th Graders**
  - Yes: 62%
  - No: 38%

Source for all graphs on this page: 5th graders: 7,822 responses. 8th graders: 7,436 responses. 11th graders: 5,636 responses. Delaware School Survey 2006, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware
Drinking Alcohol
In the past 30 days if you drank alcohol, where did you sometimes drink?
Delaware, 2006

(Mark all that apply.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8th Graders</th>
<th>11th Graders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50% Never drank alcohol</td>
<td>31% Never drank alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21% Didn’t drink in past 30 days</td>
<td>23% Didn’t drink in past 30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8% My own home with parents knowing</td>
<td>10% My own home with parents knowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9% My own home without parents knowing</td>
<td>11% My own home without parents knowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15% Someone else’s home</td>
<td>32% Someone else’s home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1% In school</td>
<td>2% In school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1% On school grounds</td>
<td>2% On school grounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2% In a restaurant or club</td>
<td>4% In a restaurant or club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4% In a car</td>
<td>9% In a car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8% Outside (street, parking lot, public park, behind a building)</td>
<td>10% Outside (street, parking lot, public park, behind a building)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Smoking Marijuana
In the past 30 days if you smoked marijuana, where did you sometimes smoke?
Delaware, 2006

(Mark all that apply.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8th Graders</th>
<th>11th Graders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>73% Never smoked marijuana</td>
<td>54% Never smoked marijuana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9% Didn’t smoke marijuana in past 30 days</td>
<td>16% Didn’t smoke marijuana in past 30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4% My own home</td>
<td>10% My own home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8% Someone else’s home</td>
<td>18% Someone else’s home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0% In school</td>
<td>1% In school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11% On school grounds</td>
<td>3% On school grounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0% In a restaurant or club</td>
<td>1% In a restaurant or club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5% In a car</td>
<td>16% In a car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8% Outside (street, parking lot, public park, behind a building)</td>
<td>15% Outside (street, parking lot, public park, behind a building)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Delaware Children Speak about Community

Friendly and Supportive Relationships
Rate the following people in your life by the scale given below, from 1 – hostile to 5 – very supportive.
Delaware, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percentage of 11th Graders who Report the Highest Value for Very Supportive Relationships</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parents</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers in your school</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students in your school</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrators in your school</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbors</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 5,636 responses. Delaware School Survey 2006, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

Abusive Relationships
In the past 30 days, which of the following things happened to you, and who was involved?
Delaware, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percentage of 11th Graders who Report Abuse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verbal Abuse</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullying</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threats</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arguing with Shoving</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fights (punching, kicking)</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fights/Threats with weapons</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 5,636 responses. Delaware School Survey 2006, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

For more information see
www.udel.edu/cdas/
www.state.de.us/drugfree/dfd_data.html
www.udel.edu/delawaredata/

Forty percent of teenage girls ages 14 to 17 say they know someone their age who has been hit or beaten by a boyfriend. 1 Teen dating violence often is hidden because teenagers typically: are inexperienced with dating relationships, are pressured by peers to act violently, want independence from parents, and have “romantic” views of love. Teenagers can choose better relationships when they learn to identify the early warning signs of an abusive relationship, understand that they have choices, and believe they are valuable people who deserve to be treated with respect. 2

2 Alabama Coalition Against Domestic Violence. Available at www.acadv.org/dating.html
Data Tables

Demographics ....... Tables 1–7

Health ........................................ Tables 8–44
Prenatal Care .......... Tables 8–11, 24
Low Birth Weight Babies .......... Tables 9–15, 23
Infant Mortality .............. Tables 16–28
Child and Teen Deaths .......... Tables 33–39
Other Health .............. Tables 29–32, 40–44

Education ..................... Tables 45–59
High School Dropouts ........ Tables 20, 51–59
Teens Not in School/Not Working .. Tables 58–59
Other Education .............. Tables 45–50

Family .................. Tables 60–82
Teen Births ........... Tables 10, 14–15, 20, 60–64
No Parent with Full-time Employment ...... Table 65
Poverty ................ Tables 50, 66–69, 73–76
Child in One-Parent Families ........ Tables 11, 20, 67–77
Other Family .......... Tables 78–82

Community ................ Tables 83–91
Child Care ................ Tables 83–87
Juvenile Crime ............ Tables 81, 88–89
Other Community ........ Tables 90–91
KIDS COUNT in Delaware
Table 1:

Population of Children by Age
Population Estimates for Ages 0 to 21 by Sex and Race, Delaware, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex / Age</th>
<th>All Races</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,732</td>
<td>4,076</td>
<td>1,490</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5,669</td>
<td>4,035</td>
<td>1,460</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5,713</td>
<td>4,069</td>
<td>1,463</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5,501</td>
<td>3,941</td>
<td>1,389</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5,620</td>
<td>4,016</td>
<td>1,421</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5,674</td>
<td>4,085</td>
<td>1,408</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>5,491</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>1,483</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>5,454</td>
<td>3,770</td>
<td>1,417</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>5,476</td>
<td>3,716</td>
<td>1,496</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>5,322</td>
<td>3,624</td>
<td>1,423</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>5,658</td>
<td>3,843</td>
<td>1,547</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>5,730</td>
<td>3,919</td>
<td>1,541</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>5,840</td>
<td>4,005</td>
<td>1,571</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>5,955</td>
<td>4,055</td>
<td>1,637</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>6,059</td>
<td>4,057</td>
<td>1,744</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>6,430</td>
<td>4,449</td>
<td>1,746</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>6,208</td>
<td>4,281</td>
<td>1,676</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>6,025</td>
<td>4,231</td>
<td>1,587</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>5,896</td>
<td>4,177</td>
<td>1,502</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>5,717</td>
<td>3,976</td>
<td>1,520</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>5,904</td>
<td>4,185</td>
<td>1,529</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>5,839</td>
<td>4,148</td>
<td>1,488</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>126,913</strong></td>
<td><strong>88,358</strong></td>
<td><strong>33,538</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,017</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex / Age</th>
<th>All Races</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,746</td>
<td>4,083</td>
<td>1,497</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5,692</td>
<td>4,046</td>
<td>1,474</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5,737</td>
<td>4,081</td>
<td>1,476</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5,524</td>
<td>3,952</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5,643</td>
<td>4,028</td>
<td>1,433</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5,693</td>
<td>4,096</td>
<td>1,418</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>5,164</td>
<td>3,462</td>
<td>1,447</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>5,349</td>
<td>3,610</td>
<td>1,471</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>5,193</td>
<td>3,459</td>
<td>1,457</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>5,170</td>
<td>3,489</td>
<td>1,418</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>5,408</td>
<td>3,723</td>
<td>1,445</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>5,319</td>
<td>3,658</td>
<td>1,431</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>5,554</td>
<td>3,816</td>
<td>1,515</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>5,757</td>
<td>3,967</td>
<td>1,559</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>5,747</td>
<td>3,916</td>
<td>1,619</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>5,932</td>
<td>4,080</td>
<td>1,630</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>5,905</td>
<td>4,074</td>
<td>1,612</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>5,765</td>
<td>4,046</td>
<td>1,502</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>5,857</td>
<td>4,081</td>
<td>1,576</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>5,595</td>
<td>3,940</td>
<td>1,463</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>5,715</td>
<td>4,058</td>
<td>1,443</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>5,460</td>
<td>3,843</td>
<td>1,434</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>122,925</strong></td>
<td><strong>85,508</strong></td>
<td><strong>32,720</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,697</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Estimates for ages 0–21 for the Counties and the City of Wilmington are available at www.cadsr.udel.edu/demography/consortium.htm
Source: Delaware Population Consortium, Population Projection Series, Version 2006.0
### Table 2:

**Population**

Population Census Counts for Delaware and Counties, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area/Sex/Race</th>
<th>0-4</th>
<th>5-9</th>
<th>10-14</th>
<th>15-19</th>
<th>20-64</th>
<th>65+</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>% 0-19</th>
<th>% 20-64</th>
<th>% 65+</th>
<th>% Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>56,577</td>
<td>53,986</td>
<td>57,027</td>
<td>59,330</td>
<td>509,854</td>
<td>118,203</td>
<td>854,977</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>59.6</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>28,235</td>
<td>27,417</td>
<td>29,242</td>
<td>30,276</td>
<td>249,204</td>
<td>50,422</td>
<td>414,796</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>48.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>20,137</td>
<td>18,895</td>
<td>19,879</td>
<td>21,114</td>
<td>189,486</td>
<td>43,935</td>
<td>313,446</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>36.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>7,223</td>
<td>7,227</td>
<td>8,040</td>
<td>8,031</td>
<td>50,445</td>
<td>5,753</td>
<td>86,719</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>28,342</td>
<td>26,569</td>
<td>27,785</td>
<td>29,054</td>
<td>260,650</td>
<td>67,781</td>
<td>440,181</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>51.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>20,190</td>
<td>18,116</td>
<td>19,080</td>
<td>20,221</td>
<td>194,722</td>
<td>58,375</td>
<td>330,704</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>38.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>7,280</td>
<td>7,211</td>
<td>7,569</td>
<td>7,783</td>
<td>57,139</td>
<td>8,507</td>
<td>95,489</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| New Castle    | 35,983| 34,114| 36,014| 37,407| 320,178| 63,331| 527,027| 16.8  | 37.4   | 7.4   | 61.6    |
| Male          | 17,936| 17,369| 18,422| 19,146| 156,459| 26,322| 255,654| 8.5   | 18.3   | 3.1   | 29.9    |
| White         | 12,537| 11,602| 12,042| 12,897| 115,210| 22,181| 186,469| 5.7   | 13.5   | 2.6   | 21.8    |
| Black         | 4,775 | 4,809 | 5,379 | 5,401 | 34,148 | 3,585 | 58,097 | 2.4   | 4.0    | 0.4   | 6.8     |
| Female        | 18,047| 16,745| 17,592| 18,261| 163,719| 37,009| 271,373| 8.3   | 19.1   | 4.3   | 31.7    |
| White         | 12,596| 11,036| 11,610| 12,262| 118,165| 30,922| 196,591| 5.6   | 13.8   | 3.6   | 23.0    |
| Black         | 4,828 | 4,804 | 5,130 | 5,205 | 58,860 | 5,479 | 64,306 | 2.3   | 4.5    | 0.6   | 7.5     |

| Kent          | 10,437| 10,206| 10,709| 11,322| 87,057 | 17,944| 147,675| 5.0   | 10.2   | 2.1   | 17.3    |
| Male          | 5,210 | 5,123 | 5,514 | 5,724 | 42,034 | 7,594 | 71,199 | 2.5   | 4.9    | 0.9   | 8.3     |
| White         | 3,737 | 3,618 | 3,864 | 4,062 | 31,824 | 6,258 | 53,363 | 1.8   | 3.7    | 0.7   | 6.2     |
| Black         | 1,340 | 1,335 | 1,498 | 1,499 | 9,080  | 1,228 | 15,980 | 0.7   | 1.1    | 0.1   | 1.9     |
| Female        | 5,227 | 5,083 | 5,195 | 5,598 | 45,023 | 10,350| 76,476 | 2.5   | 5.3    | 1.2   | 8.9     |
| White         | 3,740 | 3,523 | 3,683 | 3,988 | 33,003 | 8,574 | 56,511 | 1.7   | 3.9    | 1.0   | 6.6     |
| Black         | 1,353 | 1,393 | 1,361 | 1,457 | 10,684 | 1,565 | 17,813 | 0.7   | 1.2    | 0.2   | 2.1     |

| Sussex        | 10,157| 9,666 | 10,304| 10,601| 102,619| 36,928| 180,275| 4.8   | 12.0   | 4.3   | 21.1    |
| Male          | 5,089 | 4,925 | 5,306 | 5,406 | 50,711 | 16,506| 87,943 | 2.4   | 5.9    | 1.9   | 10.3    |
| White         | 3,863 | 3,675 | 3,973 | 4,155 | 42,452 | 15,496| 73,614 | 1.8   | 5.0    | 1.8   | 8.6     |
| Black         | 1,108 | 1,083 | 1,163 | 1,131 | 7,217  | 940   | 12,642 | 0.5   | 0.8    | 0.1   | 1.5     |
| Female        | 5,068 | 4,741 | 4,998 | 5,195 | 51,908 | 20,422| 92,332 | 2.3   | 6.1    | 2.4   | 10.8    |
| White         | 3,854 | 3,557 | 3,787 | 3,971 | 43,554 | 18,879| 77,602 | 1.8   | 5.1    | 2.2   | 9.1     |
| Black         | 1,099 | 1,014 | 1,078 | 1,121 | 7,595  | 1,463 | 13,370 | 0.5   | 0.9    | 0.2   | 1.6     |

Totals by area and gender include races other than White and Black
Percentages are calculated based on total state population
Source: Delaware Population Consortium, Population Projection Series, Version 2006.0
### Table 3:

**Population of Delaware Cities**

Population Estimates by Age, Gender, and Race for Newark, Wilmington, and Dover, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender / Race</th>
<th>0-4</th>
<th>5-9</th>
<th>10-14</th>
<th>15-19</th>
<th>20-64</th>
<th>65+</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>% 0-19</th>
<th>% 20-64</th>
<th>% 65+</th>
<th>% Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newark*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>2,295</td>
<td>9,407</td>
<td>1,022</td>
<td>14,325</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>3,561</td>
<td>9,784</td>
<td>1,617</td>
<td>16,451</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington</td>
<td>5,705</td>
<td>4,564</td>
<td>5,017</td>
<td>5,333</td>
<td>43,343</td>
<td>8,150</td>
<td>72,112</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2,913</td>
<td>2,372</td>
<td>2,605</td>
<td>2,690</td>
<td>21,409</td>
<td>2,882</td>
<td>34,871</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>891</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>8,440</td>
<td>1,420</td>
<td>12,367</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>1,806</td>
<td>1,605</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>1,869</td>
<td>11,504</td>
<td>1,377</td>
<td>20,061</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>7,644</td>
<td>2,745</td>
<td>12,657</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dover*</td>
<td>2,311</td>
<td>2,045</td>
<td>2,132</td>
<td>3,118</td>
<td>19,754</td>
<td>4,602</td>
<td>33,962</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1,169</td>
<td>1,071</td>
<td>1,047</td>
<td>1,499</td>
<td>9,244</td>
<td>1,840</td>
<td>15,870</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1,142</td>
<td>974</td>
<td>1,085</td>
<td>1,619</td>
<td>10,510</td>
<td>2,762</td>
<td>18,092</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals by area and gender include races other than White and Black.
Percentages are calculated based on total state population (see Table 2)
* Race estimates not available for Newark and Dover.
Source: Delaware Population Consortium, Population Projection Series, Version 2006.0

### Table 4:

**Hispanic Population Estimates**

Delaware and Counties, 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>0-4</th>
<th>5-9</th>
<th>10-14</th>
<th>15-19</th>
<th>20-64</th>
<th>65+</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>% 0-19*</th>
<th>% 20-64*</th>
<th>% 65+*</th>
<th>% Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2,370</td>
<td>2,025</td>
<td>1,730</td>
<td>1,764</td>
<td>12,802</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>21,247</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2,226</td>
<td>1,903</td>
<td>1,621</td>
<td>1,445</td>
<td>10,278</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>18,125</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1,641</td>
<td>1,447</td>
<td>1,258</td>
<td>1,283</td>
<td>8,802</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>14,811</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1,507</td>
<td>1,353</td>
<td>1,173</td>
<td>1,089</td>
<td>7,385</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>12,953</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>1,213</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>2,124</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>1,136</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2,068</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>2787</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>4,312</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>1757</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>3,104</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race.
* Percentage of total state population
Sources: Hispanic Data (US Census Bureau Pop Estimates) and Delaware Population Consortium (Oct. 8, 2002 Series).
Table 5:

**Hispanic Population Estimates**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>15,530</td>
<td>18,418</td>
<td>24,234</td>
<td>26,972</td>
<td>31,158</td>
<td>37,277</td>
<td>39,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>10,830</td>
<td>11,737</td>
<td>14,158</td>
<td>15,842</td>
<td>18,896</td>
<td>26,293</td>
<td>27,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>2,382</td>
<td>2,964</td>
<td>3,037</td>
<td>3,165</td>
<td>2,590</td>
<td>4,069</td>
<td>4,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>2,318</td>
<td>3,717</td>
<td>7,039</td>
<td>7,965</td>
<td>9,672</td>
<td>6,908</td>
<td>7,416</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Census Bureau and Delaware Population Consortium

Table 6:

**Families with Children**

Number and Percent of Families with Children by Marital Status of Parents

Delaware and Counties, 2000 Census

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Family</th>
<th>Delaware Number</th>
<th>Delaware Percent</th>
<th>New Castle Number</th>
<th>New Castle Percent</th>
<th>Kent Number</th>
<th>Kent Percent</th>
<th>Sussex Number</th>
<th>Sussex Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One Parent</td>
<td>34,614</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>21,962</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6,261</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6,391</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male head of household</td>
<td>7,632</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4,699</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,453</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,482</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female head of household</td>
<td>26,980</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17,263</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4,808</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4,909</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>69,459</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>45,050</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>11,963</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>12,446</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>104,073</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>67,012</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>18,224</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>18,837</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Summary File 1

Table 7:

**Children and Their Living Arrangements**

Number of Children by Age Groups in Households and Group Quarters, 2000 Census

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Living Arrangement</th>
<th>Under Age 18</th>
<th>Under 5 Years</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>6 to 11 Years</th>
<th>12 to 17 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children Living in Households</td>
<td>193,909</td>
<td>51,418</td>
<td>10,571</td>
<td>67,732</td>
<td>64,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in Families</td>
<td>172,150</td>
<td>44,276</td>
<td>9,296</td>
<td>60,839</td>
<td>57,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in Married Couple Families</td>
<td>122,291</td>
<td>32,552</td>
<td>6,702</td>
<td>42,802</td>
<td>40,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in Female-Headed Families</td>
<td>39,387</td>
<td>8,947</td>
<td>2,072</td>
<td>14,435</td>
<td>13,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in Male-Headed Families</td>
<td>10,472</td>
<td>2,777</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>3,602</td>
<td>3,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who are relatives or non-relatives</td>
<td>21,759</td>
<td>7,142</td>
<td>1,275</td>
<td>6,893</td>
<td>6,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of householder</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Summary File 1
## Table 8: Prenatal Care

Five-Year Average Percentage of Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the First Trimester of Pregnancy by Race and Hispanic Origin
U.S., Delaware, Counties, and City of Wilmington, 1987–2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>74.2</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td>75.2</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>77.1</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>79.7</td>
<td>80.2</td>
<td>80.5</td>
<td>80.8</td>
<td>81.1</td>
<td>80.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>77.8</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>82.2</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>82.7</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>83.2</td>
<td>82.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>58.9</td>
<td>59.4</td>
<td>60.3</td>
<td>61.8</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>65.6</td>
<td>67.2</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>69.6</td>
<td>70.4</td>
<td>70.7</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>71.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic*</td>
<td>58.8</td>
<td>59.8</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>64.7</td>
<td>66.8</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>69.8</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>72.1</td>
<td>72.9</td>
<td>73.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>78.0</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>81.2</td>
<td>82.3</td>
<td>82.6</td>
<td>82.9</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>83.9</td>
<td>84.9</td>
<td>85.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>84.3</td>
<td>84.9</td>
<td>84.9</td>
<td>85.6</td>
<td>86.2</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>86.5</td>
<td>86.5</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>87.1</td>
<td>87.8</td>
<td>87.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>58.4</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>65.4</td>
<td>68.2</td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>72.9</td>
<td>73.6</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>77.5</td>
<td>78.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>64.5</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>65.6</td>
<td>66.8</td>
<td>67.3</td>
<td>67.8</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>69.4</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>72.2</td>
<td>72.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>83.2</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>86.6</td>
<td>88.5</td>
<td>89.1</td>
<td>89.1</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>88.7</td>
<td>89.5</td>
<td>90.6</td>
<td>90.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>87.3</td>
<td>88.0</td>
<td>88.7</td>
<td>90.2</td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>92.5</td>
<td>92.4</td>
<td>91.8</td>
<td>91.9</td>
<td>92.4</td>
<td>93.1</td>
<td>92.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>62.4</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>65.3</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>72.2</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>78.7</td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td>79.4</td>
<td>81.1</td>
<td>83.5</td>
<td>84.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>69.1</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>74.2</td>
<td>78.0</td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td>79.8</td>
<td>79.7</td>
<td>81.3</td>
<td>82.2</td>
<td>84.2</td>
<td>84.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington</td>
<td>66.5</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>73.6</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>79.6</td>
<td>79.8</td>
<td>80.8</td>
<td>82.8</td>
<td>83.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>79.5</td>
<td>79.6</td>
<td>81.1</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>84.3</td>
<td>86.9</td>
<td>88.1</td>
<td>87.9</td>
<td>87.0</td>
<td>87.1</td>
<td>87.6</td>
<td>88.4</td>
<td>89.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>58.4</td>
<td>60.8</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>67.4</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>75.1</td>
<td>75.3</td>
<td>75.6</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>79.7</td>
<td>80.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>66.1</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>73.9</td>
<td>78.0</td>
<td>78.2</td>
<td>78.2</td>
<td>79.7</td>
<td>80.4</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>83.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>74.0</td>
<td>74.3</td>
<td>72.6</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>71.3</td>
<td>69.8</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>68.3</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>69.4</td>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>72.8</td>
<td>74.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>79.4</td>
<td>79.1</td>
<td>77.1</td>
<td>74.9</td>
<td>74.8</td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td>71.3</td>
<td>71.6</td>
<td>72.5</td>
<td>72.5</td>
<td>74.0</td>
<td>75.6</td>
<td>77.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>59.5</td>
<td>58.3</td>
<td>58.3</td>
<td>59.7</td>
<td>58.4</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>59.7</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>63.3</td>
<td>65.4</td>
<td>67.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>67.3</td>
<td>65.8</td>
<td>66.9</td>
<td>65.1</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>67.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>69.2</td>
<td>69.2</td>
<td>69.5</td>
<td>70.4</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>73.2</td>
<td>74.5</td>
<td>75.7</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>76.7</td>
<td>76.4</td>
<td>75.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>76.8</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td>78.0</td>
<td>78.4</td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td>79.6</td>
<td>80.2</td>
<td>80.8</td>
<td>80.9</td>
<td>81.6</td>
<td>81.6</td>
<td>81.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>55.1</td>
<td>58.1</td>
<td>61.7</td>
<td>64.2</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>67.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>46.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: An indication of N/A means data was not available for that group or time period.
* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
Hispanic data was not available prior to the 1989-93 time period.
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center, National Center for Health Statistics
Table 9:
Births by Birth Weight, Race and Hispanic Origin of Mother, and Prenatal Care
Number and Percent of Live Births by Race and Hispanic Origin of Mother, Birth Weight in Grams and Trimester Prenatal Care Began (Percentages Calculated by Birth Weight Category)
Delaware, 2000–2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Hisp. Origin*</th>
<th>Total Number</th>
<th>Total Percent</th>
<th>First Trimester Number</th>
<th>First Trimester Percent</th>
<th>Second Trimester Number</th>
<th>Second Trimester Percent</th>
<th>Third Trimester Number</th>
<th>Third Trimester Percent</th>
<th>No Care Number</th>
<th>No Care Percent</th>
<th>Unknown Number</th>
<th>Unknown Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Races</td>
<td>55,571</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>47,476</td>
<td>85.4</td>
<td>5,807</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>1,473</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;2500</td>
<td>5,159</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>4,289</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1500</td>
<td>1,045</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>871</td>
<td>83.3</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500-2499</td>
<td>4,114</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3418</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500+</td>
<td>50,408</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>43187</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>5303</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>1338</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>38,938</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>34,215</td>
<td>87.9</td>
<td>3,465</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;2500</td>
<td>2,978</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,568</td>
<td>86.2</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1500</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>85.9</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500-2499</td>
<td>2,432</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2099</td>
<td>86.3</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500+</td>
<td>35,958</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>31647</td>
<td>88.0</td>
<td>3213</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>13,777</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>11,002</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>1,879</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;2500</td>
<td>1,939</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,517</td>
<td>78.2</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1500</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500-2499</td>
<td>1,478</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1148</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500+</td>
<td>11,836</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>9485</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td>1654</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2,856</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,259</td>
<td>79.1</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;2500</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>84.3</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1500</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500-2499</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>83.8</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500+</td>
<td>2,614</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2055</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic*</td>
<td>6,319</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>4,554</td>
<td>72.1</td>
<td>1,308</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;2500</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1500</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500-2499</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>73.2</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500+</td>
<td>5,885</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>4236</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>1235</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center
Table 10:

**Births by Birth Weight, Age of Mother, and Prenatal Care**

Number and Percent of Live Births by Age of Mother, Birth Weight in Grams, and Trimester Prenatal Care Began (Percentages Calculated By Birth Weight Category), Delaware, 2000–2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mother’s Age/Infant’s Birth wt.(g)</th>
<th>Total Number</th>
<th>First Trimester Number</th>
<th>Second Trimester Number</th>
<th>Third Trimester Number</th>
<th>No Care Number</th>
<th>Unknown Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 20 yrs.</td>
<td>6,304 100.0</td>
<td>4,661 73.9</td>
<td>1,212 19.2</td>
<td>296 4.7</td>
<td>110 1.7</td>
<td>25 0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;2500</td>
<td>706 100.0</td>
<td>515 72.9</td>
<td>130 18.4</td>
<td>26 3.7</td>
<td>28 4.0</td>
<td>7 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1500</td>
<td>141 100.0</td>
<td>104 73.8</td>
<td>17 12.1</td>
<td>2 1.4</td>
<td>14 9.9</td>
<td>4 2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500-2499</td>
<td>565 100.0</td>
<td>411 72.7</td>
<td>113 20.0</td>
<td>24 4.2</td>
<td>14 2.5</td>
<td>3 0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500+</td>
<td>5,598 100.0</td>
<td>4,146 74.1</td>
<td>1,082 19.3</td>
<td>270 4.8</td>
<td>82 1.5</td>
<td>18 0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0 ...</td>
<td>0 ...</td>
<td>0 ...</td>
<td>0 ...</td>
<td>0 ...</td>
<td>0 ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24 Years</td>
<td>13,933 100.0</td>
<td>11,164 80.1</td>
<td>2,027 14.5</td>
<td>499 3.6</td>
<td>181 1.3</td>
<td>62 0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;2500</td>
<td>1,321 100.0</td>
<td>1,064 80.5</td>
<td>153 11.6</td>
<td>41 3.1</td>
<td>46 3.5</td>
<td>17 1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1500</td>
<td>253 100.0</td>
<td>201 79.4</td>
<td>19 7.5</td>
<td>3 1.2</td>
<td>17 6.7</td>
<td>13 5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500-2499</td>
<td>1,068 100.0</td>
<td>863 80.8</td>
<td>134 12.5</td>
<td>38 3.6</td>
<td>29 2.7</td>
<td>4 0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500+</td>
<td>12,612 100.0</td>
<td>10,100 80.1</td>
<td>1,874 14.9</td>
<td>458 3.6</td>
<td>135 1.1</td>
<td>45 0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0 ...</td>
<td>0 ...</td>
<td>0 ...</td>
<td>0 ...</td>
<td>0 ...</td>
<td>0 ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29 Years</td>
<td>14,423 100.0</td>
<td>12,647 87.7</td>
<td>1,262 8.7</td>
<td>330 2.3</td>
<td>126 0.9</td>
<td>58 0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;2500</td>
<td>1,205 100.0</td>
<td>1,030 85.5</td>
<td>86 7.1</td>
<td>39 3.2</td>
<td>40 3.3</td>
<td>10 0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1500</td>
<td>245 100.0</td>
<td>213 86.9</td>
<td>8 3.3</td>
<td>4 1.6</td>
<td>18 7.3</td>
<td>2 0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500-2499</td>
<td>960 100.0</td>
<td>817 85.1</td>
<td>78 8.1</td>
<td>35 3.6</td>
<td>22 2.3</td>
<td>8 0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500+</td>
<td>13,215 100.0</td>
<td>11,617 87.9</td>
<td>1,176 8.9</td>
<td>291 2.2</td>
<td>86 0.7</td>
<td>45 0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>3 100.0</td>
<td>0 0.0</td>
<td>0 0.0</td>
<td>0 0.0</td>
<td>0 0.0</td>
<td>3 100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34 Years</td>
<td>13,466 100.0</td>
<td>12,285 91.2</td>
<td>814 6.0</td>
<td>214 1.6</td>
<td>95 0.7</td>
<td>58 0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;2500</td>
<td>1,167 100.0</td>
<td>1,022 87.6</td>
<td>84 7.2</td>
<td>18 1.5</td>
<td>33 2.8</td>
<td>10 0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1500</td>
<td>248 100.0</td>
<td>219 88.3</td>
<td>11 4.4</td>
<td>1 0.4</td>
<td>11 4.4</td>
<td>6 2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500-2499</td>
<td>919 100.0</td>
<td>803 87.4</td>
<td>73 7.9</td>
<td>17 1.8</td>
<td>22 2.4</td>
<td>4 0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500+</td>
<td>12,299 100.0</td>
<td>11,263 91.6</td>
<td>730 5.9</td>
<td>196 1.6</td>
<td>62 0.5</td>
<td>48 0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0 ...</td>
<td>0 ...</td>
<td>0 ...</td>
<td>0 ...</td>
<td>0 ...</td>
<td>0 ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35+ Years</td>
<td>7,445 100.0</td>
<td>6,719 90.2</td>
<td>492 6.6</td>
<td>134 1.8</td>
<td>58 0.8</td>
<td>42 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;2500</td>
<td>760 100.0</td>
<td>658 86.6</td>
<td>51 6.7</td>
<td>11 1.4</td>
<td>30 3.9</td>
<td>10 1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1500</td>
<td>158 100.0</td>
<td>134 84.8</td>
<td>4 2.5</td>
<td>1 0.6</td>
<td>15 9.5</td>
<td>4 2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500-2499</td>
<td>602 100.0</td>
<td>524 87.0</td>
<td>47 7.8</td>
<td>10 1.7</td>
<td>15 2.5</td>
<td>6 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500+</td>
<td>6,684 100.0</td>
<td>6,061 90.7</td>
<td>441 6.6</td>
<td>123 1.8</td>
<td>28 0.4</td>
<td>31 0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>1 100.0</td>
<td>0 0.0</td>
<td>0 0.0</td>
<td>0 0.0</td>
<td>0 0.0</td>
<td>1 100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center
Table 11:  
**Births by Birth Weight, Marital Status, and Prenatal Care**
Number and Percent of Live Births by Marital Status of Mother, Birth Weight in Grams, and Trimester Prenatal Care Began (Percentages Calculated by Birth Weight Category), Delaware, 2000–2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mother's Marital Status / Infant's Birth Wt. (g)</th>
<th>Total Number</th>
<th>Total Percent</th>
<th>First Trimester Number</th>
<th>First Trimester Percent</th>
<th>Second Trimester Number</th>
<th>Second Trimester Percent</th>
<th>Third Trimester Number</th>
<th>Third Trimester Percent</th>
<th>No Care Number</th>
<th>No Care Percent</th>
<th>Unknown Number</th>
<th>Unknown Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>33,048</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>30,050</td>
<td>90.9</td>
<td>2,177</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;2500</td>
<td>2,557</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,310</td>
<td>90.3</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1500</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>90.3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500-2499</td>
<td>2,043</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,846</td>
<td>90.4</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500+</td>
<td>30,487</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>27,740</td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td>2,059</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>22,523</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>17,426</td>
<td>77.4</td>
<td>3,590</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;2500</td>
<td>2,602</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,979</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1500</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>76.6</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500-2499</td>
<td>2,071</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,572</td>
<td>75.9</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500+</td>
<td>19,921</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>15,447</td>
<td>77.5</td>
<td>3,244</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center
Table 12:

**Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births**

*Five-Year Average Percentage of All Births that Are Low Birth Weight Births (<2500 grams)*

*U.S., Delaware, Counties, and City of Wilmington, 1987–2004*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Table 13:

**Percentage of Very Low Birth Weight Births**

*Five-Year Average Percentage of All Births that Are Very Low Birth Weight Births (<1500 grams)*

*U.S., Delaware, Counties, and City of Wilmington, 1987–2004*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Very Low Birth Weight (<1500 grams) is a subdivision of Low Birth Weight (<2500 grams).
Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics
# Table 14:

**Low Birth Weight Births by Age, Race and Hispanic Origin of Mother**

Five-Year Average Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births by Age, Race and Hispanic Origin of Mother

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>7.6 6.6 13.0 6.4</td>
<td>7.6 6.6 13.1 6.4</td>
<td>7.7 6.7 13.1 6.5</td>
<td>7.8 N/A N/A 6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 20</td>
<td>9.6 8.1 13.6 7.7</td>
<td>9.6 8.1 13.7 7.7</td>
<td>9.6 8.2 13.8 7.8</td>
<td>9.7 N/A N/A 7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>7.6 6.4 12.1 6.0</td>
<td>7.7 6.5 12.3 6.1</td>
<td>7.8 6.6 12.5 6.1</td>
<td>7.9 N/A N/A 6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>6.7 5.8 12.1 5.6</td>
<td>6.7 5.9 12.1 5.6</td>
<td>6.8 6.0 12.1 5.7</td>
<td>6.9 N/A N/A 5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30+</td>
<td>7.6 6.7 14.4 6.9</td>
<td>7.7 6.8 14.3 6.9</td>
<td>7.7 6.9 14.3 7.0</td>
<td>7.8 N/A N/A 7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>8.8 7.0 14.0 7.0</td>
<td>9.0 7.3 14.2 7.0</td>
<td>9.2 7.6 14.1 7.0</td>
<td>9.3 7.6 14.1 6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 20</td>
<td>11.1 8.6 14.1 10.0</td>
<td>11.3 8.7 14.5 8.4</td>
<td>11.2 8.8 14.2 8.4</td>
<td>11.2 8.9 14.2 8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>8.9 6.7 13.3 5.4</td>
<td>9.1 7.2 13.2 6.3</td>
<td>9.5 7.5 13.5 6.9</td>
<td>9.5 7.6 13.4 7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>7.6 6.0 13.8 6.7</td>
<td>7.9 6.4 13.8 6.5</td>
<td>8.3 6.9 13.3 6.5</td>
<td>8.4 7.0 12.8 6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30+</td>
<td>8.7 7.5 15.0 7.7</td>
<td>8.9 7.6 15.7 7.5</td>
<td>9.0 7.7 15.6 6.9</td>
<td>9.2 7.8 16.0 6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>9.1 7.2 14.6 7.9</td>
<td>9.3 7.3 14.9 7.7</td>
<td>9.6 7.7 14.7 7.5</td>
<td>9.7 7.8 14.7 7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 20</td>
<td>11.6 8.5 14.6 10.3</td>
<td>11.8 8.5 15.1 8.5</td>
<td>11.5 8.7 14.4 8.3</td>
<td>11.9 9.5 14.4 9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>10.0 7.4 14.5 6.6</td>
<td>10.2 7.8 14.1 7.5</td>
<td>10.4 8.1 14.3 7.7</td>
<td>10.3 8.1 14.0 8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>7.9 6.2 14.0 8.1</td>
<td>8.4 6.6 14.4 7.1</td>
<td>8.7 7.2 13.8 6.6</td>
<td>8.8 7.2 13.5 6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30+</td>
<td>8.7 7.4 15.3 7.8</td>
<td>8.9 7.4 16.0 8.1</td>
<td>9.1 7.6 16.3 7.5</td>
<td>9.3 7.7 16.6 6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington</td>
<td>13.5 8.8 16.2 8.8</td>
<td>14.2 9.4 17.0 9.7</td>
<td>14.1 9.2 17.1 8.9</td>
<td>14.0 9.3 17.0 8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 20</td>
<td>14.6 10.3 15.5 8.8</td>
<td>14.9 9.8 16.2 8.6</td>
<td>14.2 9.5 15.5 7.3</td>
<td>13.8 9.1 15.3 7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>13.9 10.2 15.4 7.8</td>
<td>14.4 11.6 15.5 10.2</td>
<td>15.1 11.9 16.6 10.3</td>
<td>14.7 12.1 16.0 11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>13.0 8.5 16.3 8.7</td>
<td>14.0 9.0 17.6 9.4</td>
<td>13.0 9.3 15.7 8.8</td>
<td>12.7 8.6 15.8 7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30+</td>
<td>12.6 7.9 18.6 10.6</td>
<td>13.6 8.3 20.8 10.4</td>
<td>13.7 7.4 22.4 8.1</td>
<td>14.3 8.3 22.7 8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>8.6 6.6 14.4 6.3</td>
<td>8.9 7.3 13.9 8.2</td>
<td>9.2 7.6 14.0 8.1</td>
<td>9.3 7.8 13.9 8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 20</td>
<td>11.0 8.9 14.6 7.8</td>
<td>11.9 10.1 14.9 10.3</td>
<td>12.0 10.1 15.0 12.3</td>
<td>11.3 9.4 14.4 7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>8.2 6.3 12.8 5.0</td>
<td>8.3 6.8 12.2 7.1</td>
<td>9.1 7.3 12.9 7.6</td>
<td>9.4 7.7 13.3 10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>7.5 5.8 14.8 4.8</td>
<td>7.2 5.8 12.8 7.7</td>
<td>7.6 6.0 13.1 6.7</td>
<td>7.6 6.2 12.2 8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30+</td>
<td>8.7 6.9 16.7 9.8</td>
<td>9.6 8.2 17.0 9.0</td>
<td>9.6 8.3 16.1 7.4</td>
<td>9.8 8.6 16.5 5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>7.8 6.9 11.2 5.1</td>
<td>7.9 7.0 11.7 4.8</td>
<td>8.0 7.2 11.5 5.7</td>
<td>8.0 7.0 11.7 5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 20</td>
<td>10.1 8.6 12.4 9.7</td>
<td>9.4 7.7 12.4 7.5</td>
<td>9.6 7.8 12.7 7.2</td>
<td>9.4 7.1 13.6 6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>6.9 5.8 10.3 3.3</td>
<td>7.3 6.3 10.8 3.5</td>
<td>7.6 6.4 11.5 5.1</td>
<td>7.6 6.3 11.5 4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>6.7 5.7 11.1 4.5</td>
<td>7.1 6.2 12.0 4.9</td>
<td>7.6 6.8 10.9 6.1</td>
<td>7.5 6.8 10.0 6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30+</td>
<td>8.4 8.1 11.2 6.3</td>
<td>8.4 8.0 12.1 5.4</td>
<td>8.0 7.8 10.4 5.2</td>
<td>8.1 7.7 11.3 4.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center
Table 15:

**Very Low Birth Weight Births by Age, Race and Hispanic Origin of Mother**

**Five-Year Average Percentage of Very Low Birth Weight Births by Age, Race and Hispanic Origin of Mother**

U.S., Delaware, Counties, and Wilmington 1997–2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 20</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30+</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 20</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30+</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 20</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30+</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 20</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30+</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 20</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30+</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 20</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30+</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Very Low Birth Weight (<1500 grams) is a subdivision of Low Birth Weight (<2500 grams).

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center
Table 16: Infant Mortality Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin
Five-Year Average Infant Mortality Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin
U.S., Delaware, Counties and City of Wilmington, 1986–2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bal. of NC Co.</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The infant mortality rates is calculated as deaths per 1,000 live births.

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
Note: Rates for Hispanics prior to 1996–2000 are based on fewer than 20 deaths during the period and does not meet the standard of reliability or precision as defined by the National Center for Health Statistics.
Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics.
Table 17:

**Infant, Neonatal, and Postneonatal Mortality Rates**

Five-Year Average Infant Mortality Rates, Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality Rates

U.S. and Delaware, 1997–2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infant Neo-</td>
<td>Infant Neo-</td>
<td>Infant Neo-</td>
<td>Infant Neo-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>natal Post-</td>
<td>natal Post-</td>
<td>natal Post-</td>
<td>natal Post-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>neonatal</td>
<td>neonatal</td>
<td>neonatal</td>
<td>neonatal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Neonatal – the period from birth to 27 days; Post-neonatal – the period from 28 days to one year; Infant – the period from birth to one year;
The infant mortality rates is calculated as deaths per 1,000 live births.
Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics

Table 18:

**Infant Deaths by Causes of Death and Race of Mother**

Number and Percent of Infant Deaths by Selected Leading Causes of Death by Race of Mother

Total Number All Birth Weights, Live Birth Cohorts, Delaware, 1999–2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
<th>All Races</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Causes</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth Defects</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birth weight (included in figures above)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptom, Signs, and Ill-defined Conditions (includes Sudden Infant Death Syndrome)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious and Parasitic Diseases</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unintentional Injuries</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diseases of the Respiratory System</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Causes</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Infant deaths are deaths that occur between live birth and one year of age.
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.
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center
## Table 19:

**Infant Deaths by Detailed Cause of Death Category and Race**

**Number and Percent of Infant Deaths by Selected Leading Causes of Death by Race**

**Delaware, Total Number 2000–2004**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal malnutrition</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudden infant death syndrome</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newborn affected by maternal complication of pregnancy</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other conditions originating in the perinatal period</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infections specific to the perinatal period</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other respiratory conditions originating in perinatal period</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory distress of newborn</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diseases of the digestive system</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diseases of the circulatory system</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidents</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septicemia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other infectious and parasitic diseases</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other symptoms, signs, and abnormal clinical and lab findings not elsewhere classified</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza and pneumonia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certain intestinal infectious diseases</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth trauma</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other diseases of the respiratory system</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other causes</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>286</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>516</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Infant deaths are deaths that occur between live birth and one year of age.

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.

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center
## Table 20:

### Infant Mortality Rates by Risk Factor

**Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Risk Factor**  
**Live Birth Cohorts, Delaware, Five-year Averages 1997–2003**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All Races</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth Weight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1500 grams</td>
<td>303.8</td>
<td>279.8</td>
<td>329.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;2500</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>93.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500+</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age of Mother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30+</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimester Prenatal Care First Received</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No PNC</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>49.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status of Mother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education of Mother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;12 years</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.S. diploma</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1+ years college</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interval Since Last Live Birth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;18 months</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18+ months</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Rates are based on numerators less than 20.  
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

## Table 21:

### Infant Mortality Rates by Birth Interval

**Five-Year Average Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Birth Interval**  
**Live Birth Cohorts, Delaware, 1989–2003**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;18 months</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18+ months</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center
### Table 22:

**Infant Mortality Rates by Gestation**

Five-Year Average Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Gestation Weeks

Live Birth Cohorts, Delaware, 1989–2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;28 weeks</td>
<td>499.1</td>
<td>493.1</td>
<td>467.6</td>
<td>428.6</td>
<td>419.6</td>
<td>422.4</td>
<td>433.7</td>
<td>452.1</td>
<td>497.2</td>
<td>522.6</td>
<td>506.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28–36 weeks</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37+ weeks</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

### Table 23:

**Infant Mortality Rates by Birth Weight**

Five-Year Average Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Birth Weight

Live Birth Cohorts, Delaware, 1989–2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1500 grams</td>
<td>364.7</td>
<td>337.3</td>
<td>307.1</td>
<td>272.9</td>
<td>255.2</td>
<td>258.5</td>
<td>262.7</td>
<td>270.9</td>
<td>304.8</td>
<td>316.2</td>
<td>302.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500-2499 grams</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500+ grams</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

### Table 24:

**Infant Mortality Rates by Prenatal Care**

Five-Year Average Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Trimester Prenatal Care Began

Live Birth Cohorts, Delaware, 1989–2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Care</td>
<td>53.2</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>56.2</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>63.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center
### Table 25:

**Infant Mortality Rates by Source of Payment**

Five-Year Average Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Source of Payment for Delivery Live Birth Cohorts, Delaware, 1991–2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medicaid</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self Pay</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>27.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

### Table 26:

**Infant Mortality Rates by Single or Multiple Birth**

Five-Year Average Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Single or Multiple Birth Live Birth Cohorts, Delaware, 1989–2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple</td>
<td></td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>52.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

### Table 27:

**Infant Mortality Rates by Mothers’ Smoking**

Five-Year Average Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Smoking during Pregnancy Live Birth Cohorts, Delaware, 1989–2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center
## Table 28: Ranking of Infant Mortality Rates by State

### Ranking of Five-year Average Infant Mortality Rates

**U.S., 50 States, and District of Columbia, 1999–2003**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>All Races: Rate</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>White: Rate</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Black: Rate</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6*</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>24*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska**</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>31*</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>39*</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>29*</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>18*</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>33*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>45*</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>44*</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>38*</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>28*</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>38*</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>42*</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>35*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>4*</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>12*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>20*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>21*</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>31*</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>35*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8*</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>21*</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii**</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>28*</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>33*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho**</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>31*</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>9*</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>35*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>13*</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>21*</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>12*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>16*</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>9*</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>36*</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>10*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>24*</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>11*</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>24*</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>11*</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>14*</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine**</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>46*</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>13*</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>42*</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>50*</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>18*</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>45*</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>46*</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>4*</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>24*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>16*</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>14*</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>14*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana**</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>27*</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>14*</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>29*</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>38*</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire**</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>50*</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>46*</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>36*</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>46*</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico**</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>34*</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>24*</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>38*</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>39*</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8*</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>14*</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota**</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>19*</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6*</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>24*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>14*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>31*</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>21*</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>21*</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>20*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>24*</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>24*</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota**</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>24*</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>31*</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>9*</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>36*</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>36*</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah**</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>44*</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont**</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>36*</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>19*</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>31*</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>39*</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>16*</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>14*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>27*</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>28*</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>10*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming**</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>34*</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>18*</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

United States 6.9 5.7 14.2

* Indicates a tied rank.
**Rate and rank for the Black population should be interpreted with caution since the rate is based on less than 50 infant deaths.

Note: Infant mortality rates represent the number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births. Infant mortality rates in this table may not match rates in the Infant Mortality Section of this report due to different data sources. It should be noted that rankings do not have particular value for identifying population risk groups or in suggesting appropriate strategies or policy initiatives.

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

136 KIDS COUNT in Delaware
### Table 29:

#### Lead Poisoning

Percent of Children Under Age 6 with Blood Lead Levels at or Exceeding 15 mcg/dL

**Delaware, Fiscal Years 1994–2006**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number Tested</th>
<th>Number Identified</th>
<th>Percentage Identified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>7,998</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>8,959</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>9,848</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>9,243</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>9,117</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>9,958</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>10,845</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>14,001</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>14,164</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>12,571</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>14,138</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>12,715</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>14,716</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

### Table 30:

#### Child Immunizations

Percent of Children Age 19–35 Months Who Are Fully Immunized

**U.S. and Delaware, 1995–2005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
<th>Delaware</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>78.0</td>
<td>81.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>78.0</td>
<td>81.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td>80.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>80.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>77.6</td>
<td>76.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>81.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>84.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>80.7</td>
<td>82.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>83.5</td>
<td>86.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>86.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Centers For Disease Control and Prevention

### Table 31:

#### Hospitalizations for Childhood Asthma

Inpatient Asthma Discharges and Readmissions for Children 0–17 Years of Age,

Discharge Rates per 1,000 Children 0–17 Years of Age,

Readmission Rates per 100 Children 0–17 Years of Age Previously Admitted in the Same Year

**Delaware, 1994–2004**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Children Discharged</th>
<th>Readmissions</th>
<th>Total Discharges</th>
<th>Discharge Rate</th>
<th>Readmission Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center
### Table 32:

**Children without Health Insurance**  
Three-Year Average Percentage of Children Not Covered by Health Insurance  
U.S. and Delaware, Three-Year Moving Average, 1988–2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
<th>Delaware</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1988-1990</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989-1991</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-1992</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-1993</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-1994</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-1995</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-1996</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-1997</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-1998</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-1999</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-2000</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-2001</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-2002</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-2003</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2004</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-2005</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2006</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

### Table 33:

**Child Death Rates**  
Five-Year Average Death Rates per 100,000 Children 1–14 Years of Age  
U.S. and Delaware, 1986–2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
<th>Delaware</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1986-1990</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987-1991</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>31.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988-1992</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989-1993</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>29.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-1994</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-1995</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-1997</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-2000</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-2002</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-2003</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>22.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2004</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Table 34:

**Teen Death Rates**  
Five-Year Average Teen Death Rates by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide per 100,000 Teens 15–19 Years of Age  
U.S. and Delaware, 1986–2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
<th>Delaware</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1986-1990</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>52.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987-1991</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>47.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988-1992</td>
<td>68.9</td>
<td>47.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989-1993</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>43.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-1994</td>
<td>69.1</td>
<td>45.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-1995</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>44.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
<td>66.1</td>
<td>46.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-1997</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>50.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-1998</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>51.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-2000</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-2002</td>
<td>53.2</td>
<td>51.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-2003</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>54.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2004</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>53.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>52.3</td>
<td>55.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2006</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>58.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics
### Table 35:

#### Causes of Deaths of Children by Age

**Leading Causes of Deaths of Children 1–19 Years Old, by Age, Delaware, 1998–2004**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>of Deaths</td>
<td>of Deaths</td>
<td>of Deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–4 Years</td>
<td>Nontransport accidents</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Motor vehicle accidents</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malignant neoplasms</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diseases of the heart</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Congenital malformations, deformations,</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and chromosomal abnormalities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Influenza and pneumonia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assault (homicide)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All other causes</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–14 Years</td>
<td>Nontransport accidents</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Motor vehicle accidents</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other transport accidents</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malignant neoplasms</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intentional self-harm (suicide)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assault (homicide)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Congenital malformations, deformations,</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and chromosomal abnormalities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Septicemia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malignant neoplasms</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diseases of the heart</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Influenza and pneumonia</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All other causes</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19 Years</td>
<td>Motor vehicle accidents</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>47.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nontransport accidents</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other transport accidents</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intentional self-harm (suicide)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assault (homicide)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malignant neoplasms</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diseases of the heart</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All other causes</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center
### Table 36:

**Crash Involvement Rate**

Crash Involvement Rate per 1,000 Licensed Drivers by Age, Delaware, Fiscal Years 1996–2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 years old</td>
<td>160.2</td>
<td>161.4</td>
<td>165.1</td>
<td>148.1</td>
<td>115.6</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>94.5</td>
<td>98.8</td>
<td>74.3</td>
<td>79.5</td>
<td>76.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 years old</td>
<td>139.8</td>
<td>141.8</td>
<td>157.2</td>
<td>141.1</td>
<td>130.2</td>
<td>131.0</td>
<td>136.9</td>
<td>138.0</td>
<td>131.6</td>
<td>118.3</td>
<td>124.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 years old</td>
<td>125.6</td>
<td>127.1</td>
<td>131.8</td>
<td>129.7</td>
<td>137.0</td>
<td>124.1</td>
<td>120.7</td>
<td>123.4</td>
<td>114.4</td>
<td>116.3</td>
<td>113.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 years old</td>
<td>107.1</td>
<td>109.0</td>
<td>102.1</td>
<td>89.9</td>
<td>108.6</td>
<td>100.9</td>
<td>98.2</td>
<td>102.8</td>
<td>98.7</td>
<td>91.1</td>
<td>93.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Ages</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>49.6</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>42.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware State Police

### Table 37:

**Teen Crash Involvement by Hour**

16-, 17-, 18-, and 19-year-old Drivers Licensed in Delaware Involved in Crashes by Hour Fiscal Years 1996–2006, Graduated Licensing Enacted 07/01/99, Delaware

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>FY '96</th>
<th>FY '97</th>
<th>FY '98</th>
<th>FY '99</th>
<th>GDL*</th>
<th>FY '00</th>
<th>FY '01</th>
<th>FY '02</th>
<th>FY '03</th>
<th>FY '04</th>
<th>FY '05</th>
<th>FY '06</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16-year-old</td>
<td>2201-2300</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2301-2400</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0001-0100</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0101-0200</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0201-0300</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-year-old</td>
<td>2201-2300</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2301-2400</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0001-0100</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0101-0200</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0201-0300</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-year-old</td>
<td>2201-2300</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2301-2400</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0001-0100</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0101-0200</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0201-0300</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-year-old</td>
<td>2201-2300</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2301-2400</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0001-0100</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0101-0200</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0201-0300</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* GDL – Graduated Driver’s License implemented July 1, 1999
Source: Delaware State Police
### Table 38:

**Traffic Arrests of Teens Involved in Crashes**

**Number of Arrests for Teens Involved in Crashes by Violation, Delaware, 1993–2005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2118</td>
<td>No insurance</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4107</td>
<td>Disobey traffic control device</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4122</td>
<td>Unsafe lane change</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4123</td>
<td>Following too closely</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4132</td>
<td>Unsafe left turn</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4133</td>
<td>Entering roadway unsafely</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>414a&amp;b</td>
<td>Stop sign violations</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4168</td>
<td>Unsafe speed</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4176a</td>
<td>Careless driving</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4176b</td>
<td>Inattentive driving</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>716</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>779</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4177</td>
<td>Driving under the influence</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other traffic arrests</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>802</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Traffic Arrests</td>
<td>1,803</td>
<td>2,003</td>
<td>2,340</td>
<td>2,485</td>
<td>2,769</td>
<td>3,038</td>
<td>2,939</td>
<td>2,688</td>
<td>2,783</td>
<td>2,772</td>
<td>2,564</td>
<td>2,279</td>
<td>3,170</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In 2005, the database changed to allow for more than one traffic arrest to be recorded. In previous years, only one traffic arrest was recorded for each driver—the most serious charge.

Source: Delaware State Police

### Table 39:

**Drivers in Fatal Crashes**

**Drivers (Licensed in Delaware) Involved in Fatal Crashes by Age, Fiscal Years 1996–2006**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 years old</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 years old</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 years old</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 years old</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Ages</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware State Police
### Table 40:

**Sexually Transmitted Diseases**

Number of Cases of Chlamydia, Gonorrhea and Syphilis for 15–19 Year Olds

Delaware and Counties, 2000–2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia</td>
<td>1,301</td>
<td>1,213</td>
<td>1,244</td>
<td>1,212</td>
<td>1,214</td>
<td>1,315</td>
<td>1,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonorrhea</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary/Secondary Syphilis</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>749</td>
<td>731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonorrhea</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary/Secondary Syphilis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonorrhea</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary/Secondary Syphilis</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonorrhea</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary/Secondary Syphilis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: HIV/STD/HCV Program, Delaware Division of Public Health

### Table 41:

**Sexually Transmitted Diseases by Age and Gender**

Number of Cases of Chlamydia and Gonorrhea by Age, Delaware, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female Chlamydia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1,099</td>
<td>923</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Chlamydia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Gonorrhea</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Gonorrhea</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: HIV/STD/HCV Program, Delaware Division of Public Health
### Table 42: Sexually Transmitted Diseases by Race

**Number of Cases of Chlamydia and Gonorrhea for 15–19 Year Olds by Race and Hispanic Origin***

*Delaware, 1998–2006*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Delaware</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia</td>
<td>1,236</td>
<td>1,211</td>
<td>1,301</td>
<td>1,213</td>
<td>1,244</td>
<td>1,212</td>
<td>1,214</td>
<td>1,315</td>
<td>1,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonorrhea</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All except HIV/AIDS**</td>
<td>2,170</td>
<td>2,042</td>
<td>2,084</td>
<td>1,973</td>
<td>1,879</td>
<td>1,666</td>
<td>1,618</td>
<td>1,719</td>
<td>1,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>White</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonorrhea</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All except HIV/AIDS**</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonorrhea</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All except HIV/AIDS**</td>
<td>1,468</td>
<td>1,377</td>
<td>1,485</td>
<td>1,421</td>
<td>1,322</td>
<td>1,151</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>1,160</td>
<td>1,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hispanic</strong>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonorrhea</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All except HIV/AIDS**</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>American Indian</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonorrhea</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All except HIV/AIDS**</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asian/Pacific Islander</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonorrhea</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All except HIV/AIDS**</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonorrhea</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All except HIV/AIDS**</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Hispanic cases are duplicated in the table as they are also listed by race.

** This data represents all STDs reported (including gonorrhea, chlamydia, herpes, syphilis, herpes, genital warts, bacterial vaginosis, etc.) excluding HIV/AIDS.

Source: HIV/STD/HCV Program, Delaware Division of Public Health
### Table 43:

**8th Graders Using Substances**

Percent of Participants in Delaware Survey of Public School 8th Graders Using Substances (Cigarettes, Alcohol, Marijuana) in the Past 30 Days by Gender, Delaware and Counties, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area / Gender</th>
<th>Cigarettes</th>
<th>Alcohol</th>
<th>Marijuana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

### Table 44:

**11th Graders Using Substances**

Percent of Participants in Delaware Survey of Public School 11th Graders Using Substances (Cigarettes, Alcohol, Marijuana) in the Past 30 Days by Gender, Delaware and Counties, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area / Gender</th>
<th>Cigarettes</th>
<th>Alcohol</th>
<th>Marijuana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware
### Table 45:

**Head Start/ECAP**

*Four-year-old Children Served in Head Start/Early Childhood Assistance*

*Delaware, School Years 1994/95–2005/06*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>94–95</th>
<th>95–96</th>
<th>96–97</th>
<th>97–98</th>
<th>98–99</th>
<th>99–00</th>
<th>00–01</th>
<th>01–02</th>
<th>02–03</th>
<th>03–04</th>
<th>04–05</th>
<th>05–06</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Est. number of 4-yr.-olds in Head Start</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>886</td>
<td>931</td>
<td>925</td>
<td>922</td>
<td>1,129</td>
<td>891</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children in ECAP</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number of 4-yr.-olds eligible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,938</td>
<td>1,938</td>
<td>1,935</td>
<td>2,162</td>
<td>1,749</td>
<td>1,687</td>
<td>1,594</td>
<td>1,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of eligible 4-yr.-olds served</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Department of Education

### Table 46:

**Limited English Proficiency**

*Number and Percent of Limited English Proficiency Students*

*Delaware, School Years 1998/99–2004/05*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>98–99</th>
<th>99–00</th>
<th>00–01</th>
<th>01–02</th>
<th>02–03</th>
<th>03–04</th>
<th>04–05</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number Served**</td>
<td>1,858</td>
<td>1,981</td>
<td>2,352</td>
<td>3,003</td>
<td>3,516</td>
<td>4,220</td>
<td>4,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Enrollment</td>
<td>113,190</td>
<td>113,848</td>
<td>114,770</td>
<td>115,517</td>
<td>116,460</td>
<td>117,723</td>
<td>119,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Total Enrollment</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Limited English Proficiency Student – an individual who was not born in the U.S. or whose native language is a language other than English; or is a Native American or Alaskan Native and comes from an environment where a language other than English has had a significant impact on such individual’s level of English language proficiency; or an individual who has sufficient difficulty speaking, reading, writing, or understanding the English language and whose difficulties may deny such individual the opportunity to learn successfully in classrooms where the language of instruction is English.

** Number Served is the count of students enrolled on April 1. The total number of children served per year is higher.

Source: Delaware Department of Education
### Table 47: Delaware Student Testing Program (DSTP)
Delaware Student Testing Program, Percentage Meeting the Standard in Reading and Math
Delaware by Race and Hispanic Origin*, School Years 1997/98 – 2005/06

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3rd Graders Reading</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Students</td>
<td>61.5</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>76.8</td>
<td>75.1</td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>84.6</td>
<td>84.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>62.4</td>
<td>58.8</td>
<td>64.9</td>
<td>65.3</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>74.1</td>
<td>72.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>57.4</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>73.2</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>81.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>71.6</td>
<td>78.7</td>
<td>84.9</td>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>87.8</td>
<td>87.6</td>
<td>89.9</td>
<td>90.8</td>
<td>90.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3rd Graders Math</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Students</td>
<td>54.8</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>73.6</td>
<td>77.9</td>
<td>79.2</td>
<td>78.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>53.2</td>
<td>53.6</td>
<td>53.7</td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td>61.2</td>
<td>65.8</td>
<td>63.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td>74.5</td>
<td>71.9</td>
<td>73.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>84.6</td>
<td>82.9</td>
<td>84.1</td>
<td>87.4</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>88.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5th Graders Reading</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Students</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>78.0</td>
<td>78.5</td>
<td>84.8</td>
<td>85.4</td>
<td>84.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>75.3</td>
<td>74.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>54.6</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>61.5</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>84.2</td>
<td>79.8</td>
<td>82.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>73.8</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>87.0</td>
<td>91.5</td>
<td>91.4</td>
<td>90.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5th Graders Math</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Students</td>
<td>52.3</td>
<td>55.4</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>67.2</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>77.4</td>
<td>77.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>62.4</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>73.1</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>75.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>67.1</td>
<td>74.2</td>
<td>77.3</td>
<td>79.5</td>
<td>82.6</td>
<td>85.9</td>
<td>86.2</td>
<td>85.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8th Graders Reading</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Students</td>
<td>60.8</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>67.4</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>69.8</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>79.1</td>
<td>84.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>54.6</td>
<td>54.7</td>
<td>67.8</td>
<td>73.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>55.4</td>
<td>67.2</td>
<td>78.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>77.4</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>78.7</td>
<td>82.2</td>
<td>86.9</td>
<td>90.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8th Graders Math</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Students</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>62.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>42.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>50.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>64.8</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td>76.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10th Graders Reading</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Students</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>53.7</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>61.2</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td>71.9</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>71.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>54.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>54.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>67.2</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td>80.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10th Graders Math</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Students</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>53.7</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>59.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>36.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>44.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>70.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: All includes Native American and Asian
Source: Delaware Department of Education
### Table 48: AP Students

**Advanced Placement (AP) Students in Delaware Public Schools, School Years 2000/01 – 2005/06**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000/01</th>
<th>2001/02</th>
<th>2002/03</th>
<th>2003/04</th>
<th>2004/05</th>
<th>2005/06</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of High Schools Offering AP Courses</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of AP Courses Offered</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Students Taking at Least One AP Course</td>
<td>1,776</td>
<td>2,008</td>
<td>2,114</td>
<td>2,666</td>
<td>3,340</td>
<td>3,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Enrollment Grades 9-12*</td>
<td>27,258</td>
<td>28,565</td>
<td>28,640</td>
<td>29,176</td>
<td>29,625</td>
<td>28,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP Participation Rate**</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| *Enrollment only in high schools offering AP Courses.  
**The AP Participation Rate is the number of AP students per 100 students enrolled in grades 9–12 in high schools offering AP courses.  
Source: Delaware Department of Education

### Table 49: AP Tests

**Advanced Placement (AP) Tests Taken by Delaware Public School (PS) Students and Percentage AP Tests Passed in U.S. and Delaware, 1997–2006**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of AP Test Takers from DE Public Schools</td>
<td>905</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>1,056</td>
<td>1,173</td>
<td>1,346</td>
<td>1,533</td>
<td>1,802</td>
<td>2,092</td>
<td>2,769</td>
<td>3,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of AP Tests Taken by DE PS Students</td>
<td>1,346</td>
<td>1,493</td>
<td>1,660</td>
<td>1,919</td>
<td>2,261</td>
<td>2,719</td>
<td>3,046</td>
<td>3,624</td>
<td>4,916</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of AP Tests Passed by DE PS Students</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>59.4</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>56.2</td>
<td>58.8</td>
<td>61.8</td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>49.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of AP Tests Passed by US PS Students</td>
<td>62.9</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>59.6</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>59.7</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>57.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Sources: College Board, Delaware Department of Education

KIDS COUNT in Delaware 147
### Table 50:

**Free and Reduced-Price Lunches**

Average Number of Free and Reduced-Price Lunches Served Daily and Percent to Total Enrollment

Delaware and Counties, 1997/98 – 2005/06 School Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>112,026</td>
<td>113,082</td>
<td>114,195</td>
<td>114,743</td>
<td>115,550</td>
<td>116,429</td>
<td>117,763</td>
<td>119,044</td>
<td>120,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free</td>
<td>33,834</td>
<td>38,096</td>
<td>30,593</td>
<td>29,694</td>
<td>31,731</td>
<td>33,481</td>
<td>32,607</td>
<td>35,110</td>
<td>36,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced</td>
<td>6,955</td>
<td>6,936</td>
<td>6,927</td>
<td>7,339</td>
<td>7,442</td>
<td>7,745</td>
<td>7,177</td>
<td>7,265</td>
<td>6,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Free &amp; Reduced</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
<td>33.8%</td>
<td>32.9%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
<td>33.9%</td>
<td>35.4%</td>
<td>33.8%</td>
<td>35.6%</td>
<td>35.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free</td>
<td>19,416</td>
<td>21,190</td>
<td>17,553</td>
<td>16,490</td>
<td>17,896</td>
<td>19,193</td>
<td>17,546</td>
<td>19,192</td>
<td>19,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced</td>
<td>3,657</td>
<td>3,593</td>
<td>3,663</td>
<td>3,647</td>
<td>3,927</td>
<td>4,242</td>
<td>3,503</td>
<td>3,650</td>
<td>3,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Free &amp; Reduced</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
<td>32.0%</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
<td>33.2%</td>
<td>35.8%</td>
<td>32.0%</td>
<td>34.6%</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>24,835</td>
<td>25,005</td>
<td>24,817</td>
<td>24,630</td>
<td>24,598</td>
<td>24,324</td>
<td>24,165</td>
<td>24,730</td>
<td>25,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free</td>
<td>7,024</td>
<td>8,328</td>
<td>6,318</td>
<td>6,022</td>
<td>6,223</td>
<td>6,494</td>
<td>6,678</td>
<td>7,036</td>
<td>7,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced</td>
<td>1,853</td>
<td>1,712</td>
<td>1,667</td>
<td>1,866</td>
<td>1,691</td>
<td>1,674</td>
<td>1,661</td>
<td>1,589</td>
<td>1,508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Free &amp; Reduced</td>
<td>35.7%</td>
<td>33.7%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>32.0%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>33.6%</td>
<td>34.5%</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
<td>34.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>21,037</td>
<td>21,246</td>
<td>21,812</td>
<td>21,596</td>
<td>21,071</td>
<td>21,580</td>
<td>21,665</td>
<td>21,739</td>
<td>21,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free</td>
<td>7,394</td>
<td>8,578</td>
<td>6,567</td>
<td>6,551</td>
<td>6,627</td>
<td>7,043</td>
<td>7,225</td>
<td>7,536</td>
<td>7,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced</td>
<td>1,445</td>
<td>1,568</td>
<td>1,554</td>
<td>1,636</td>
<td>1,581</td>
<td>1,671</td>
<td>1,697</td>
<td>1,694</td>
<td>1,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Free &amp; Reduced</td>
<td>42.0%</td>
<td>40.2%</td>
<td>37.2%</td>
<td>37.9%</td>
<td>39.0%</td>
<td>40.4%</td>
<td>41.2%</td>
<td>42.5%</td>
<td>41.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1,259</td>
<td>2,708</td>
<td>4,229</td>
<td>5,057</td>
<td>6,254</td>
<td>6,538</td>
<td>6,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1,555</td>
<td>631</td>
<td>985</td>
<td>751</td>
<td>1,158</td>
<td>1,346</td>
<td>1,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Free &amp; Reduced</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>30.3%</td>
<td>29.0%</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
<td>30.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: An indication of N/A means data was not available for that group or time period.*

*Source: Delaware Department of Education*
### Table 51: Dropouts

**Delaware Dropouts by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age**  
Summary Statistics for Public School Students Grades 9–12, 2001/02 – 2004/05

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001/02</th>
<th>2002/03</th>
<th>2003/04</th>
<th>2004/05</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual Dropout Rate (%)</td>
<td>Percentage of All Dropouts</td>
<td>Annual Dropout Rate (%)</td>
<td>Percentage of All Dropouts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Race/Ethnicity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>42.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>46.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 15</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 15</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 16</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>31.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17+</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>55.5</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>57.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Department of Education

### Table 52: Dropouts and Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity

**Delaware Dropouts and Student Enrollment by Race, Public School Students Grades 9–12**  
Delaware and Counties, 2002/03 – 2004/05 School Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Number of Enrolled Students, Grades 9–12</th>
<th>Number of Dropouts, Grades 9–12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002/03</td>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>9,874</td>
<td>1,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>6,279</td>
<td>1,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>2,001</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>1,594</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003/04</td>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>10,201</td>
<td>1,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>6,585</td>
<td>1,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>2,049</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>1,567</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004/05</td>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>10,627</td>
<td>2124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>7,016</td>
<td>1,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>2,082</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>1,529</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Department of Education
### Table 53:

#### Dropout Rate and Percentage by Race/Ethnicity

**Dropout Rate and Percentage of All Dropouts by Race, Public School Students Grades 9–12**

**Delaware and Counties, 2001/02 – 2004/05 School Years**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Annual Dropout Rate</th>
<th>Percentage of All Dropouts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001/02</td>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002/03</td>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003/04</td>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004/05</td>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Department of Education

### Table 54:

#### Dropout Rate by Race/Ethnicity

**Dropout Rate by Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9–12, Delaware, 1988/89 – 2004/05 School Years**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Department of Education
**Table 55**

**Dropouts and Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity and Gender**

Student Enrollment and Dropouts by Race and Gender, Public School Students Grades 9–12
Delaware, 2002/03 – 2004/05 School Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>White/Other</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>White/Other</th>
<th>All</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002/03 Delaware</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>9,874</td>
<td>1,720</td>
<td>22,618</td>
<td>34,212</td>
<td>787</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>1,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>4,869</td>
<td>879</td>
<td>11,632</td>
<td>17,380</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>1,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003/04 Delaware</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10,201</td>
<td>1,920</td>
<td>22,660</td>
<td>34,781</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>1,127</td>
<td>2,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>5,090</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>11,669</td>
<td>17,735</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>1,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004/05 Delaware</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10,627</td>
<td>2,124</td>
<td>22,731</td>
<td>35,482</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>1,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>5,304</td>
<td>1,096</td>
<td>11,729</td>
<td>18,129</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>1,079</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Department of Education

**Table 56:**

**Dropout Rate and Percentage by Race/Ethnicity and Gender**

Dropout Rate and Percentage of all Dropouts by Race and Gender, Public School Students Grades 9–12
Delaware, 2002/03 – 2004/05 School Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Annual Dropout Rate</th>
<th>Percentage of All Dropouts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>White/Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002/03 Delaware</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003/04 Delaware</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004/05 Delaware</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Department of Education
Table 57:

**Graduation Rates**

June graduates compared to the 9th grade class four years ago according to NCLB* definition

Public School Students in Delaware, 2000/01 – 2003/04 School Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000 / 01</th>
<th>2001 /02</th>
<th>2002 /03</th>
<th>2003 / 04</th>
<th>2003 / 04</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Students</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>74.9</td>
<td>74.8</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>77.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>61.5</td>
<td>71.2</td>
<td>70.1</td>
<td>64.2</td>
<td>67.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>85.2</td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td>85.4</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>87.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>86.2</td>
<td>85.2</td>
<td>85.9</td>
<td>86.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>78.0</td>
<td>77.2</td>
<td>80.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-Income</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>73.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Low-Income</td>
<td>89.0</td>
<td>89.6</td>
<td>88.0</td>
<td>87.6</td>
<td>89.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Disabilities</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td>66.8</td>
<td>67.3</td>
<td>69.2</td>
<td>71.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without Disabilities</td>
<td>83.7</td>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>83.7</td>
<td>83.5</td>
<td>85.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* NCLB – No Child Left Behind
Source: Delaware Department of Education

Table 58:

**Teens Not in School and Not in the Labor Force**

Number and Percentage of Teens (16–19 Yrs.) Not in School and Not in the Labor Force

Delaware, Counties and City of Wilmington, 2000 Census

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Hispanic Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not High School Graduate</td>
<td>1,758</td>
<td>868</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not High School Graduate</td>
<td>1,112</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not High School Graduate</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not High School Graduate</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not High School Graduate</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Persons of Hispanic Origin can be of any race.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census
### Table 60:

**Teen Birth Rates (15–19 year olds)**

Five-Year Average Live Birth Rates (births per 1,000) for Females Ages 15–19 by Race

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>54.2</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>59.8</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>106.2</td>
<td>109.5</td>
<td>111.7</td>
<td>112.0</td>
<td>110.5</td>
<td>106.9</td>
<td>101.6</td>
<td>96.8</td>
<td>92.2</td>
<td>87.7</td>
<td>84.0</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td>76.4</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>56.2</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>54.3</td>
<td>53.2</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>116.5</td>
<td>121.9</td>
<td>124.4</td>
<td>124.6</td>
<td>123.0</td>
<td>119.4</td>
<td>113.7</td>
<td>108.2</td>
<td>104.0</td>
<td>98.8</td>
<td>94.9</td>
<td>90.1</td>
<td>85.8</td>
<td>80.4</td>
<td>75.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sources:** Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics
### Table 61:

**Teen Birth Rates (15–17 year olds)**

Five-Year Average Live Birth Rates (births per 1,000) for Females Ages 15–17


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>25.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>24.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>24.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>53.6</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>29.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Table 62:

**Pre- and Young Teen Birth Rates (10–14 year olds)**

Five-Year Average Live Birth Rates (births per 1,000) for Females Ages 10–14 by Race


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics
Table 63:

Births to Single Teens

Five-Year Average Percentage of Births to Females Under 20 Years of Age Who Are Single

By Race and Hispanic Origin* of Mother


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>65.3</td>
<td>66.9</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>72.6</td>
<td>74.0</td>
<td>75.6</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>77.6</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td>79.8</td>
<td>80.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>53.4</td>
<td>55.5</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>67.8</td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td>70.7</td>
<td>71.8</td>
<td>72.6</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>74.1</td>
<td>75.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>91.5</td>
<td>91.9</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>92.6</td>
<td>93.2</td>
<td>93.8</td>
<td>94.8</td>
<td>95.5</td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>96.1</td>
<td>96.2</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>95.8</td>
<td>95.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>61.6</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>66.5</td>
<td>68.3</td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>72.9</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>73.9</td>
<td>74.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>78.2</td>
<td>80.8</td>
<td>83.3</td>
<td>86.1</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>88.3</td>
<td>89.1</td>
<td>89.3</td>
<td>89.3</td>
<td>89.5</td>
<td>89.6</td>
<td>89.6</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>90.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>61.2</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>73.8</td>
<td>77.3</td>
<td>80.2</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>81.9</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>83.3</td>
<td>84.3</td>
<td>84.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>92.9</td>
<td>94.0</td>
<td>94.9</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>96.7</td>
<td>97.4</td>
<td>97.7</td>
<td>97.9</td>
<td>97.9</td>
<td>97.9</td>
<td>97.8</td>
<td>97.7</td>
<td>97.6</td>
<td>97.6</td>
<td>97.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>70.9</td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td>75.9</td>
<td>76.9</td>
<td>79.6</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>80.9</td>
<td>80.3</td>
<td>80.2</td>
<td>80.2</td>
<td>80.7</td>
<td>81.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>79.4</td>
<td>81.4</td>
<td>84.1</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>88.8</td>
<td>90.6</td>
<td>91.6</td>
<td>92.5</td>
<td>92.6</td>
<td>92.5</td>
<td>92.4</td>
<td>92.0</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>92.0</td>
<td>92.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>65.3</td>
<td>68.2</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td>83.4</td>
<td>85.2</td>
<td>86.5</td>
<td>86.6</td>
<td>86.6</td>
<td>86.6</td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td>86.5</td>
<td>87.1</td>
<td>86.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>94.1</td>
<td>94.8</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>96.4</td>
<td>97.2</td>
<td>98.0</td>
<td>98.4</td>
<td>98.6</td>
<td>98.6</td>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>98.4</td>
<td>98.3</td>
<td>98.2</td>
<td>98.4</td>
<td>98.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>79.1</td>
<td>81.3</td>
<td>81.3</td>
<td>80.5</td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>79.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington</td>
<td>91.4</td>
<td>92.9</td>
<td>93.6</td>
<td>95.3</td>
<td>96.2</td>
<td>96.7</td>
<td>96.9</td>
<td>97.1</td>
<td>96.8</td>
<td>96.6</td>
<td>96.5</td>
<td>96.2</td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>95.8</td>
<td>95.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>91.4</td>
<td>92.9</td>
<td>93.6</td>
<td>95.3</td>
<td>96.2</td>
<td>96.7</td>
<td>96.9</td>
<td>97.1</td>
<td>96.8</td>
<td>96.6</td>
<td>96.5</td>
<td>96.2</td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>95.8</td>
<td>95.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>83.4</td>
<td>84.0</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>86.0</td>
<td>84.6</td>
<td>83.2</td>
<td>82.9</td>
<td>81.9</td>
<td>81.8</td>
<td>82.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>72.8</td>
<td>74.5</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>79.6</td>
<td>82.6</td>
<td>85.5</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>87.8</td>
<td>87.9</td>
<td>88.1</td>
<td>87.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>65.3</td>
<td>67.7</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>75.1</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>81.1</td>
<td>81.6</td>
<td>82.6</td>
<td>83.8</td>
<td>84.1</td>
<td>84.0</td>
<td>84.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>56.1</td>
<td>61.6</td>
<td>66.3</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>71.9</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>76.7</td>
<td>78.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>90.4</td>
<td>92.6</td>
<td>94.0</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>96.8</td>
<td>97.7</td>
<td>97.1</td>
<td>96.9</td>
<td>95.9</td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>96.4</td>
<td>96.2</td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>95.4</td>
<td>94.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>77.1</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>79.1</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>81.3</td>
<td>76.9</td>
<td>71.6</td>
<td>70.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>70.9</td>
<td>72.8</td>
<td>74.5</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>79.6</td>
<td>82.6</td>
<td>85.5</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>87.8</td>
<td>87.9</td>
<td>88.1</td>
<td>87.9</td>
<td>88.1</td>
<td>89.3</td>
<td>90.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>64.5</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>78.4</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>80.7</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>81.9</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>84.9</td>
<td>86.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>91.3</td>
<td>92.6</td>
<td>93.1</td>
<td>93.7</td>
<td>95.1</td>
<td>95.6</td>
<td>96.1</td>
<td>96.8</td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>97.6</td>
<td>97.2</td>
<td>97.0</td>
<td>97.0</td>
<td>97.1</td>
<td>97.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>59.2</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>85.9</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>86.0</td>
<td>86.1</td>
<td>89.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race

Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics
### Table 64:

**Births by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Age of Mother**

Number and Percent of Live Births by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Age of Mother

Delaware, Counties, and City of Wilmington, 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area/Race-Hispanic Origin*</th>
<th>Total Births to All Ages Total Number</th>
<th>Births to Teen Mothers 19 years old and under Number</th>
<th>Births to Teen Mothers Less than 15 years old Number</th>
<th>Births to Teen Mothers 15–17 years old Number</th>
<th>Births to Teen Mothers 18–19 years old Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>11,358</td>
<td>1,198</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>7,897</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>2,870</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic*</td>
<td>1,519</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>7,120</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>4,816</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>1,879</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic*</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington</td>
<td>1,162</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic*</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of NC County</td>
<td>5,958</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>4,379</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>1,172</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic*</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>2,010</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>1,388</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic*</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>2,228</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>1,693</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic*</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Note: Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding. Percentages are calculated based upon the total number of births in each race group for all ages. Percentages for the race group “Other” may be misleading due to the small number of births in this category.

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center
### Table 65:

**Children with No Parent Working Full-time**

Three-Year Average Percentage of Children Living in Families Where No Parent Has Full-time, Year-round Employment


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

### Table 66:

**Children in Poverty**

Three-Year Average Percentage of Children (0-17) in Poverty


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent &amp; Sussex</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

### Table 67:

**Children in Poverty by Household Structure**

Three-Year Average Percentage of Children (0-17) in Poverty by Household Structure

Delaware, 1988–2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One Parent</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Parents</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware
Table 68:

**Income of Families with Children by Family Type**

Three-Year Average Median Income in U.S. Dollars of Households with Children under 18 by Family Type

**U.S. and Delaware, 1993–2006**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>U.S.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Parent</td>
<td>13,187</td>
<td>14,187</td>
<td>15,233</td>
<td>16,177</td>
<td>17,142</td>
<td>17,895</td>
<td>18,895</td>
<td>19,689</td>
<td>20,602</td>
<td>20,780</td>
<td>21,512</td>
<td>22,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Parent</td>
<td>45,300</td>
<td>47,100</td>
<td>49,133</td>
<td>51,467</td>
<td>53,775</td>
<td>56,592</td>
<td>59,484</td>
<td>62,211</td>
<td>63,844</td>
<td>64,747</td>
<td>65,578</td>
<td>67,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Delaware</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Parent</td>
<td>16,133</td>
<td>17,167</td>
<td>18,467</td>
<td>19,100</td>
<td>19,733</td>
<td>21,171</td>
<td>24,004</td>
<td>27,346</td>
<td>28,007</td>
<td>27,715</td>
<td>26,369</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Parent</td>
<td>50,867</td>
<td>51,167</td>
<td>53,403</td>
<td>56,900</td>
<td>58,969</td>
<td>60,436</td>
<td>62,036</td>
<td>66,667</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>71,612</td>
<td>70,748</td>
<td>72,904</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

Table 69:

**Poverty Thresholds**

Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Annual Income in Dollars, U.S., 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of Family Unit</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>One</th>
<th>Two</th>
<th>Three</th>
<th>Four</th>
<th>Five</th>
<th>Six</th>
<th>Seven</th>
<th>Eight +</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One person under 65 years old</td>
<td>$10,488</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One person 65 years old or older</td>
<td>$9,669</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two persons, householder under 65 years</td>
<td>$13,500</td>
<td>13,896</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two persons, householder 65 years or older</td>
<td>$12,186</td>
<td>13,843</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three persons</td>
<td>$15,769</td>
<td>16,227</td>
<td>16,242</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four persons</td>
<td>$20,794</td>
<td>21,134</td>
<td>20,444</td>
<td>20,516</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five persons</td>
<td>$25,076</td>
<td>25,441</td>
<td>24,662</td>
<td>24,059</td>
<td>23,691</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six persons</td>
<td>$28,842</td>
<td>28,957</td>
<td>28,360</td>
<td>27,788</td>
<td>26,938</td>
<td>26,434</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven persons</td>
<td>$33,187</td>
<td>33,394</td>
<td>32,680</td>
<td>32,18</td>
<td>31,254</td>
<td>30,172</td>
<td>28,985</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight persons</td>
<td>$37,117</td>
<td>37,444</td>
<td>36,770</td>
<td>36,180</td>
<td>35,342</td>
<td>34,278</td>
<td>33,171</td>
<td>32,890</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine persons or more</td>
<td>$44,649</td>
<td>44,865</td>
<td>44,269</td>
<td>43,768</td>
<td>42,945</td>
<td>41,813</td>
<td>40,790</td>
<td>40,536</td>
<td>38,975</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
### Births to Single Mothers by Race and Hispanic Origin

**Five-year Average Percentage of Live Births to Single Mothers by Race and Hispanic Origin**

**U.S. and Delaware, 1987–2004**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>U.S.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>White</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black</strong></td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>67.4</td>
<td>68.3</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>70.1</td>
<td>69.8</td>
<td>69.5</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hispanic</strong>*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>White</strong></td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black</strong></td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>72.1</td>
<td>72.6</td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td>73.2</td>
<td>72.9</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>72.4</td>
<td>72.2</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>71.8</td>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>70.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hispanic</strong>*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>White</strong></td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black</strong></td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>72.5</td>
<td>72.8</td>
<td>72.9</td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>71.9</td>
<td>71.8</td>
<td>71.6</td>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>69.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hispanic</strong>*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>46.5</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>52.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wilmington</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>White</strong></td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black</strong></td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>79.7</td>
<td>81.1</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>83.7</td>
<td>84.2</td>
<td>84.0</td>
<td>84.5</td>
<td>84.6</td>
<td>84.8</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>84.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hispanic</strong>*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60.7</td>
<td>61.8</td>
<td>63.4</td>
<td>63.3</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>62.4</td>
<td>61.2</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>61.1</td>
<td>63.3</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>White</strong></td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black</strong></td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>62.4</td>
<td>64.8</td>
<td>65.9</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>69.6</td>
<td>70.1</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>70.1</td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>69.6</td>
<td>69.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hispanic</strong>*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>White</strong></td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black</strong></td>
<td>74.9</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>77.8</td>
<td>78.2</td>
<td>78.5</td>
<td>78.0</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>78.2</td>
<td>77.3</td>
<td>76.4</td>
<td>77.6</td>
<td>77.5</td>
<td>76.9</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hispanic</strong>*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>53.2</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>64.7</td>
<td>65.6</td>
<td>67.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Hispanic data is not available before the 1989-1993 time period.

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics
## Table 71: Births to Single Mothers by Age

Five-year Average Percentage of Live Births to Single Mothers by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin

U.S., Delaware, Counties and City of Wilmington, 1998–2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>All Races</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>98–02 99–03 00–04</td>
<td>98–02 99–03 00–04</td>
<td>98–02 99–03 00–04</td>
<td>98–02 99–03 00–04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>33.3 33.7 34.2</td>
<td>27.3 27.9 28.6</td>
<td>68.6 68.5 68.4</td>
<td>42.5 43.2 44.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>79.3 79.8 80.5</td>
<td>73.3 74.1 75.1</td>
<td>95.7 95.8 95.9</td>
<td>73.3 73.9 74.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25–29</td>
<td>45.3 46.3 47.7</td>
<td>37.5 38.8 40.6</td>
<td>87.8 88.3 87.2</td>
<td>47.5 49.0 50.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30+</td>
<td>23.7 24.5 25.5</td>
<td>18.8 19.7 20.8</td>
<td>57.4 57.9 58.7</td>
<td>33.1 34.3 35.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>114.4 14.6 15.0</td>
<td>11.3 11.6 12.1</td>
<td>42.1 41.7 41.6</td>
<td>25.8 26.3 27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>38.9 39.8 40.5</td>
<td>28.5 30.0 31.1</td>
<td>71.8 71.2 70.7</td>
<td>52.9 55.0 56.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>89.6 90.0 90.1</td>
<td>83.3 84.3 84.8</td>
<td>97.6 97.6 97.4</td>
<td>80.2 80.7 81.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25–29</td>
<td>63.1 64.7 65.8</td>
<td>52.1 54.8 56.7</td>
<td>85.4 85.1 84.9</td>
<td>61.6 64.5 66.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30+</td>
<td>26.8 28.5 30.2</td>
<td>19.0 20.8 22.6</td>
<td>58.1 59.1 60.1</td>
<td>41.8 44.5 46.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14.8 15.2 15.8</td>
<td>10.4 10.8 11.5</td>
<td>40.0 39.1 39.5</td>
<td>33.0 35.0 36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>39.2 40.0 40.6</td>
<td>29.0 30.1 30.9</td>
<td>70.3 69.6 69.2</td>
<td>41.3 41.1 44.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>84.1 84.0 84.8</td>
<td>76.0 76.7 78.1</td>
<td>96.0 95.4 94.7</td>
<td>76.9 71.6 70.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25–29</td>
<td>50.7 52.3 53.5</td>
<td>38.3 40.6 42.7</td>
<td>80.7 79.7 78.7</td>
<td>42.9 46.2 50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30+</td>
<td>26.4 28.1 29.2</td>
<td>18.5 20.1 21.4</td>
<td>57.4 57.3 56.9</td>
<td>30.0 32.2 40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16.4 16.3 16.2</td>
<td>12.2 12.1 11.8</td>
<td>36.2 35.9 36.4</td>
<td>24.7 22.2 19.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>36.7 37.6 38.1</td>
<td>26.0 27.6 28.5</td>
<td>70.8 70.2 69.6</td>
<td>49.5 52.3 52.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>92.0 92.3 92.0</td>
<td>86.5 87.1 86.6</td>
<td>98.2 98.4 98.3</td>
<td>78.6 79.9 79.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25–29</td>
<td>68.3 70.1 70.8</td>
<td>58.0 61.0 62.3</td>
<td>87.2 87.3 87.1</td>
<td>59.0 63.1 64.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30+</td>
<td>25.3 26.9 28.8</td>
<td>17.3 19.2 21.2</td>
<td>57.2 58.1 59.8</td>
<td>37.0 40.0 41.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13.4 13.7 14.3</td>
<td>8.8 9.3 9.9</td>
<td>40.0 38.9 38.6</td>
<td>29.1 31.1 31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>68.5 69.0 68.9</td>
<td>40.9 42.7 43.6</td>
<td>85.0 85.3 84.9</td>
<td>61.1 63.3 63.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>92.6 96.0 95.8</td>
<td>86.1 85.4 85.9</td>
<td>98.9 99.0 98.9</td>
<td>81.9 81.8 82.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25–29</td>
<td>84.3 85.1 85.3</td>
<td>66.7 69.5 70.4</td>
<td>91.5 91.6 91.8</td>
<td>66.8 69.0 69.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30+</td>
<td>55.9 57.7 58.5</td>
<td>31.7 35.8 37.3</td>
<td>74.7 75.2 75.2</td>
<td>48.5 52.5 52.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>36.0 35.9 36.2</td>
<td>17.4 17.2 17.5</td>
<td>69.0 67.1 61.5</td>
<td>43.2 44.6 45.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bal. of NC Co.</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>29.9 30.9 31.7</td>
<td>24.5 26.0 26.9</td>
<td>59.9 59.2 59.0</td>
<td>45.0 48.0 48.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>89.7 90.2 90.0</td>
<td>86.5 87.4 86.7</td>
<td>97.3 97.4 97.6</td>
<td>76.5 78.9 77.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25–29</td>
<td>62.7 65.0 65.9</td>
<td>56.8 59.8 61.2</td>
<td>83.1 83.3 83.0</td>
<td>55.7 60.6 62.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30+</td>
<td>20.3 21.8 24.0</td>
<td>16.0 17.7 19.6</td>
<td>47.0 48.5 51.7</td>
<td>32.9 35.9 38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.6 11.0 11.7</td>
<td>8.1 8.6 9.3</td>
<td>31.1 30.1 30.1</td>
<td>24.5 27.3 27.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>46.6 47.6 48.8</td>
<td>36.7 37.9 39.7</td>
<td>77.5 76.9 77.7</td>
<td>64.7 65.6 67.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>88.1 89.3 90.1</td>
<td>82.5 84.9 86.4</td>
<td>97.0 97.1 97.1</td>
<td>86.0 86.1 89.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25–29</td>
<td>62.7 64.1 66.4</td>
<td>54.0 56.1 59.3</td>
<td>83.9 83.3 84.2</td>
<td>72.0 72.8 74.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30+</td>
<td>32.7 35.1 36.2</td>
<td>25.5 26.9 28.4</td>
<td>63.8 66.3 65.6</td>
<td>56.0 57.5 59.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20.3 21.2 22.8</td>
<td>16.1 16.8 18.2</td>
<td>44.5 45.0 49.7</td>
<td>47.7 49.8 54.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Hispanic data is not available before the 1989-1993 time period.

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics
### Table 72:

**Children in One-Parent Households**

Three-Year Average Percentage of Children (0-17) in One-Parent Households

U.S. and Delaware, 1988–2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year (1988-1996)</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
<th>Delaware</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1988-1989</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>33.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-1991</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>32.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-1993</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>33.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-1995</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>31.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-1997</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>32.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-1999</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>29.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>32.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>38.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

### Table 73:

**Poverty Rates for One-Parent Families**

Poverty Rates for One-Parent Female (FHH) and Male (MHH) Householder Families With Related Children Under 18 Years of Age

Delaware and Counties, 2000 Census

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>One-Parent FHH Families</th>
<th>FHH Families below poverty Number</th>
<th>FHH Families below poverty Percent</th>
<th>One-Parent MHH Families</th>
<th>MHH Families below Poverty Number</th>
<th>MHH Families below Poverty Percent</th>
<th>Risk of Poverty Ratio (FHH vs. MHH)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>26,419</td>
<td>6,950</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>7,143</td>
<td>914</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>16,777</td>
<td>3,991</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>4,389</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>4,832</td>
<td>1,461</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>1,299</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>4,810</td>
<td>1,498</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>1,455</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Female-headed one-parent families are 2.1 times more likely to be in poverty than male-headed one-parent families.

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, 2000 Census, U.S. Bureau of the Census

### Table 74:

**Poverty Rates for Female-Householder Families**

Poverty Rates for One-Parent Female-Householder (FHH) Families With Related Children Under 18 Years of Age

Delaware and Counties, 1990 and 2000 Census

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>One-Parent FHH Families</th>
<th>FHH Families below poverty Number</th>
<th>FHH Families below poverty Percent</th>
<th>One-Parent FHH Families</th>
<th>FHH Families below Poverty Number</th>
<th>FHH Families below Poverty Percent</th>
<th>Percent Change 1989–1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>17,625</td>
<td>5,609</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>26,419</td>
<td>6,950</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>–17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>11,625</td>
<td>3,202</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>16,777</td>
<td>3,991</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>–13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>3,193</td>
<td>1,257</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>4,832</td>
<td>1,461</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>–23.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>2,807</td>
<td>1,150</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>4,810</td>
<td>1,498</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>–24.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, 2000 Census, U.S. Bureau of the Census
### Table 75: Female-Headed Families in Poverty
Three-Year Average Percentage Families in Poverty with Single Female Head and Children Under 18
U.S. and Delaware, 1988–2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
<th>Delaware</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1988-1989</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>32.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>25.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>31.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>33.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>31.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>28.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>22.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

### Table 76: Median Income of Female-Headed Families
Three-Year Average Percentage Median Income of Families with Children Under 18 and Single Female Head

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
<th>Delaware</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991-1993</td>
<td>11,258</td>
<td>14,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>11,495</td>
<td>13,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>11,800</td>
<td>14,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>12,955</td>
<td>15,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>13,835</td>
<td>17,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>14,540</td>
<td>18,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>15,293</td>
<td>17,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>16,480</td>
<td>17,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>17,867</td>
<td>18,675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>19,067</td>
<td>22,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>19,712</td>
<td>26,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>19,812</td>
<td>27,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>20,091</td>
<td>25,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>20,445</td>
<td>25,383</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

### Table 77: Current Child Support Owed that Is Paid
Percent of Current Child Support Owed that Is Paid
U.S. and Delaware, Fiscal Years 1989–2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
<th>Delaware</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>61.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>58.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>58.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>55.4</td>
<td>59.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>56.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>59.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>62.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>61.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>60.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>61.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td>55.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>56.1</td>
<td>58.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>59.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>60.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>60.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>60.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>59.9</td>
<td>60.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>N/A*</td>
<td>60.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* U.S. data is not available for 2006.
Note: This Federal performance measure is based on the ratio of Current Child Support Collected / Current Child Support Due.
### Table 78: Home Ownership


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
<th>Delaware</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>63.9</td>
<td>68.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>63.9</td>
<td>67.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>64.1</td>
<td>70.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>64.1</td>
<td>73.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>64.5</td>
<td>74.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>70.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>64.7</td>
<td>71.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>65.4</td>
<td>71.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>69.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>66.3</td>
<td>71.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>66.8</td>
<td>71.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>67.4</td>
<td>72.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>67.8</td>
<td>75.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>67.9</td>
<td>75.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>68.3</td>
<td>77.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>77.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>68.9</td>
<td>75.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Housing Vacancy Survey

### Table 79: Child Abuse and Neglect

**Reported and Confirmed Reports of Child Abuse / Neglect, Delaware, Fiscal Years 1993–2006**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Accepted reports</th>
<th>Substantiated reports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>4,541</td>
<td>1,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>4,886</td>
<td>1,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>5,584</td>
<td>1,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>5,117</td>
<td>1,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>6,382</td>
<td>6,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>6,340</td>
<td>6,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>5,891</td>
<td>5,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5,953</td>
<td>5,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>5,706</td>
<td>5,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>5,601</td>
<td>5,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>5,236</td>
<td>5,236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>5,797</td>
<td>5,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>5,819</td>
<td>5,819</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families

### Table 80: Foster Care

**Children in Out-of-Home Care, Delaware, Fiscal Years 1993–2006**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Average number of children per month</th>
<th>Total number in year</th>
<th>Rate per 1,000 children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>892</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>925</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>899</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: An indication of N/A means data was not available for that group or time period.
Source: Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families

### Table 81: Juvenile Delinquents in Out-of-Home Care

**Rate of Juvenile Delinquents in Out-of-Home Care per 1,000 Youth 10–17, Delaware, 1996–2006**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>December 31 count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families
**Table 82:**

**Health Insurance**

Three-Year Average Percentage Persons (0–64) without Health Insurance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware

**Table 83:**

**Subsidized Child Care**

Number of Children in State Subsidized Child Care

Projected Monthly Averages, Delaware, Fiscal Years 1995–2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Totals</td>
<td>5,743</td>
<td>6,919</td>
<td>8,482</td>
<td>9,592</td>
<td>10,200</td>
<td>11,640</td>
<td>12,613</td>
<td>13,010</td>
<td>13,334</td>
<td>13,813</td>
<td>14,021</td>
<td>14,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welfare Reform**</td>
<td>2,427</td>
<td>3,366</td>
<td>3,742</td>
<td>4,262</td>
<td>3,743</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>2,351</td>
<td>2,135</td>
<td>2,213</td>
<td>2,361</td>
<td>2,449</td>
<td>2,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Eligible***</td>
<td>3,316</td>
<td>3,553</td>
<td>4,740</td>
<td>5,330</td>
<td>6,457</td>
<td>8,440</td>
<td>10,262</td>
<td>10,875</td>
<td>11,121</td>
<td>11,452</td>
<td>11,572</td>
<td>14,311</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Welfare Reform** numbers refer to the number of children in families who received Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) that year or received TANF child care for one year after leaving the TANF program.

**Income Eligible** numbers reflect the working poor families below 200% of poverty. 90% of children with authorization to receive subsidized child care attend in a given month.

Source: Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Social Services

**Table 84:**

**Available Child Care**

Number of Licensed Child Care Slots, Delaware, 1995–2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Centers*</td>
<td>18,269</td>
<td>19,328</td>
<td>20,371</td>
<td>23,404</td>
<td>24,937</td>
<td>25,665</td>
<td>25,986</td>
<td>26,584</td>
<td>29,313</td>
<td>34,945</td>
<td>37,878</td>
<td>40,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Child Care Homes**</td>
<td>16,412</td>
<td>14,935</td>
<td>15,197</td>
<td>14,297</td>
<td>14,067</td>
<td>14,067</td>
<td>13,309</td>
<td>13,143</td>
<td>12,757</td>
<td>12,672</td>
<td>12,459</td>
<td>11,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Family Child Care Homes***</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>692</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>35,195</td>
<td>34,782</td>
<td>36,103</td>
<td>38,302</td>
<td>39,553</td>
<td>39,545</td>
<td>39,727</td>
<td>39,981</td>
<td>42,657</td>
<td>48,096</td>
<td>50,061</td>
<td>52,103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Totals for 2003 and later reflect the addition of child care centers providing part time care

* Child Care Center – 13 or more children. Increases after 2002 reflect the addition of child care centers providing part time care

** Family Child Care Homes – 1 person caring for no more than 6 children

*** Large Family Child Care Homes – 2 people caring for a group of 7–12 children

Source: Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families
### Table 85:

**School Age Programs**

Number of Before- or After-School Programs, Delaware and Counties, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of care</th>
<th>Delaware Total</th>
<th>New Castle County Total</th>
<th>Kent County Total</th>
<th>Sussex County Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School Age</td>
<td>School Age</td>
<td>School Age</td>
<td>School Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Centers</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Child Care</td>
<td>1,407</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Age Only</td>
<td>*159</td>
<td>*105</td>
<td>*36</td>
<td>*18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes Family Child Care that are School Age only programs.

Source: The Family and Workplace Connection

### Table 86:

**Site-Based Public School Age Programs**

Number and Percent of School Age Child Care Located at Schools, Delaware and Counties, 2003/04–05/06

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>Delaware Total</th>
<th>New Castle County Total</th>
<th>Kent/Sussex County Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School Age</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>School Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary Schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003/04</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004/05</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005/06</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003/04</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004/05</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005/06</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Family and Workplace Connection

### Table 87:

**Child Care Costs**

Weekly Cost in Dollars to Families for Child Care by Child’s Age, Delaware, Wilmington, and Counties, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Delaware Min.</th>
<th>Wilmington Min.</th>
<th>New Castle County Min.</th>
<th>Kent County Min.</th>
<th>Sussex County Min.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0–12 months</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12–24 months</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 years old</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years old</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 years old</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kindergarten</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Age</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Family and Workplace Connection
Table 88:

**Juvenile Crime Arrests**

Delaware Statewide Juvenile Arrests, National Incident Based Crime (NIBRS), 2000–2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Juvenile Violent Crimes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Homicide</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidnapping/Abduction</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Offenses, Forcible</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>89*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>1,611</td>
<td>2,024</td>
<td>1,892</td>
<td>1,941</td>
<td>2,042</td>
<td>2,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapons Law Violations</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Violent Crime Arrests</td>
<td>1,872</td>
<td>2,298</td>
<td>2,207</td>
<td>2,331</td>
<td>2,377</td>
<td>2,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 Juveniles</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drug and Narcotic Offenses</strong></td>
<td>626</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>749</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Serious Property Crimes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arson</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extortion/Blackmail</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larceny/Theft</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>1,146</td>
<td>988</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td>1,071</td>
<td>1,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Serious Property</td>
<td>1,324</td>
<td>1,560</td>
<td>1,413</td>
<td>1,557</td>
<td>1,543</td>
<td>1,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Property and Social Crimes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counterfeiting/Forgery</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraud</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embezzlement</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stolen Property</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Destruction/Vandalism</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Offenses</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pornography/ Obscene Material</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambling Offenses</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostitution</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bribery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Other Property and Social Crimes</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals of all Juvenile Arrests</strong></td>
<td>4,528</td>
<td>5,165</td>
<td>5,125</td>
<td>5,343</td>
<td>5,289</td>
<td>5,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000 population</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In 2005, Sexual Contact statutes (fondling and unlawful sexual contact) were added to forcible sex crimes. Prior to that rape type offenses were the only forcible sex crimes.
** Arrest information is only provided for Group A NIBRS crimes which are shown above.
Source: Delaware Statistical Analysis Center OMB/MS December 2006
### Table 89:

**School Conduct Report**  
**Delaware, School Year 2004/05**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offenses required to be reported under Title 14, Delaware Code §4112 and/or DOE policy</th>
<th>State Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School Crimes (Title 14, Delaware Code §4112)</td>
<td>1,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Felonies (Title 11, Delaware Code §4201(c))</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gun-Free School Offenses: Handgun, Rifle, Shotgun, Starter Gun, Explosives/Incendiary Device</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapon Offenses: Destructive Weapon, Dangerous Weapon, Dangerous Instrument, Pellet Gun, BB Gun, Knife, Razor Blade/Box Cutter, Brass Knuckles, Bat, Club, Martial Arts Throwing Star</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Offenses (Title 16, Delaware Code)</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault III (Title 11, Delaware Code §611)</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlawful Sexual Contact (Title 11, Delaware Code §767)</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offensive Touching of an Employee/Volunteer (Title 11, Delaware Code §601)</td>
<td>703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terroristic Threatening of an Employee/Volunteer (Title 11, Delaware Code §621)</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department of Education (DOE) Offenses</th>
<th>5,189</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pornography: Possession and Production</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bomb Threats</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Mischief (Vandalism)</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tampering with Public Records</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol, Possession and Use</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felony Theft Offenses ( $1,000 or More)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullying</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offensive Touching of a Student</td>
<td>1,558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terroristic Threatening of a Student</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Harassment (Title 11, Delaware Code § 763)</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fighting/Disorderly Conduct</td>
<td>2,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalants</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Paraphernalia</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Department of Education
### Table 90: Unemployment

#### Percentage Unemployment by Race and Gender
**U.S. and Delaware, 1987–2005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Delaware</th>
<th>Male*</th>
<th>Female*</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data for the Delaware total and data for Delaware by gender were taken from different data sources. The apparent discrepancy is due to differences in methodology.

Source: Delaware Department of Labor and U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

### Table 91: Adult Crime Arrest Rates

#### Adult Arrest Rates per 1,000 Adults 18 and Over,
**National Incident Based Crime (NIBRS), Delaware, 2000–2005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Arrest Rates</th>
<th>Violent Crimes</th>
<th>Drug and Narcotic Offenses</th>
<th>Serious Property Crimes</th>
<th>Other Property/Social Crimes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delaware Statistical Analysis Center OMB/MS December 2006
Families Count in Delaware Resource Guide

Delaware Information Helplines
1-800-464-4357 (in state)
1-800-273-9500 (out of state)

Volunteer Link
New Castle County 577-7378
Kent & Sussex Counties 739-4456
Statewide 1-800-815-5465

State of Delaware Web Site
www.delaware.gov

Delaware Department of Education
302-739-4601
www.doe.k12.de.us

Delaware Department of Labor
302-761-8000

Delaware Department of Health and Social Services
www.dhss.delaware.gov
- Division of Public Health
  302-744-4700
- Division of Social Services
  302-255-9500
- Division of State Service Centers
  302-255-9675
- Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health
  302-255-9399

Delaware Department of Safety and Homeland Security
302-744-2680

Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families
302-633-2500
www.state.de.us/kids

Delaware State Housing Authority
302-739-4263 (Dover)
302-577-5001 (Wilmington)
www2.state.de.us/dsha

Drug Free Delaware
www.state.de.us/drugfree

Office of the Governor,
Dover Office 302-739-4101
Wilmington Office 302-577-3210
Statewide 1-800-292-9570

Volunteer Link
New Castle County 577-7378
Kent & Sussex Counties 739-4456
Statewide 1-800-815-5465

Families Count in Delaware Resource Guide