

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

Fact Book 2007



Center for Community Research and Service
College of Human Services, Education and Public Policy
University of Delaware

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MAYOR

City of Wilmington Delaware

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800 FRENCH STREET
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Dear Friends,

On behalf of the citizens of Wilmington, I am pleased and honored to present the fifth edition of the Wilmington KIDS COUNT Fact Book 2007. I express my thanks to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Delaware and the University of Delaware for their support of this publication and encourage our community to use the data to advocate and monitor progress toward improving outcomes for Wilmington's children, youth and their families.

This report offers many positives. For example, the teen birth rate continues to decline, especially among black teenagers. Numbers such as these tell a good story—that more teenagers are recognizing the fact that they will get a better start in their adult lives if they finish school and find jobs before they become parents.

Some numbers are troubling—most notably that more children are living in poverty, creating a myriad of other problems for those children in the areas of health, education and safety. Although the infant mortality rate is stabilizing in Wilmington, the percentage of low birth weight babies is increasing. We must continue to work on these issues to make sure we provide the needed supports for children and their families.

Let's put this information to work in developing new ideas and fresh thinking at home, in our public and private offices, in our classrooms, and throughout Wilmington to produce stronger, healthier and happier children. This shared journey to improve the lives of Wilmington's children and youth is a marathon, not a sprint. We are making progress, but there is still much work ahead!

Thank you for caring about our children; after all, they represent our City's pathway to future growth and prosperity.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "James M. Baker". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping initial "J".

James M. Baker
Mayor

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

Fact Book 2007

*Funded by The Annie E. Casey Foundation,
the University of Delaware,
Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Delaware,
and the City of Wilmington*



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**A special
thank you
to the Wilmington
children featured
in photographs
on the cover and
throughout
this book.**

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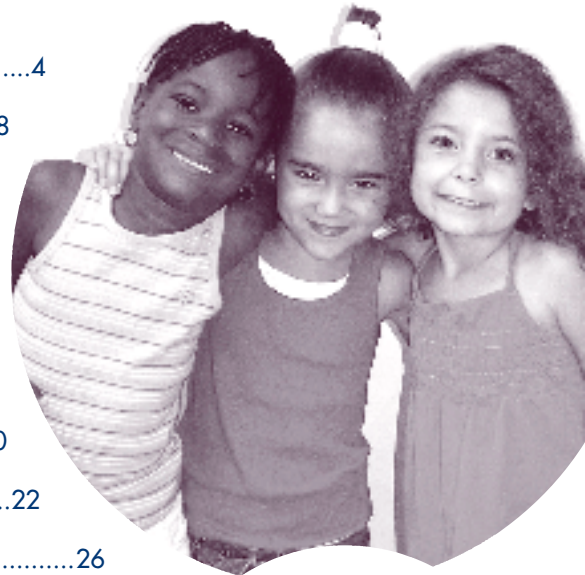
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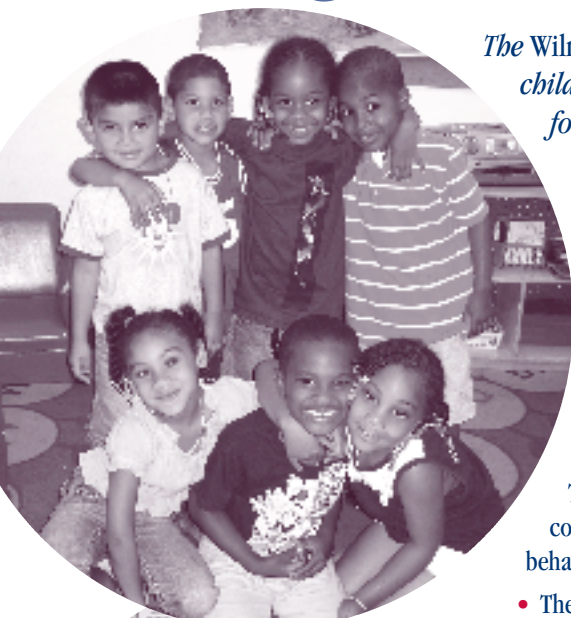
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Wilmington Kids Count



The Wilmington KIDS COUNT Fact Book 2007 is a snapshot of the well-being of children in Wilmington, Delaware. This fifth report is designed as a resource for policy makers and citizens to utilize in shaping local action to improve the status of children and families in Wilmington. The Fact Book is intended to present a variety of indicators providing a balanced perspective of how children and families are faring.

Utilizing the KIDS COUNT in Delaware Fact Book and The Annie E. Casey Foundation's National Data Book, we have collected data using national indicators. In addition, data is presented on substance abuse, child care, HIV/AIDS, Food Stamps, welfare reform, domestic violence, and environmental hazards.

The featured indicators have been chosen because they provide a picture of the actual condition of children rather than a summary of programs delivered or funds expended on behalf of children. These indicators have three attributes:

- They describe a broad range of influences affecting the well-being of children.
- They reflect experiences across the developmental stages from birth through early adulthood.
- They are consistent across states and over time, permitting meaningful comparisons.

The featured indicators are:

- **Births to teens**
- **Prenatal care**
- **Low birth weight babies**
- **Infant mortality**
- **Child deaths**
- **Teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide**
- **Juvenile crime**
- **Education**
- **Children in poverty**
- **Children in one-parent households**

The purpose of this reference tool is to

- educate and raise awareness
- inform policy and planning decisions
- focus investment
- urge and monitor progress toward improved outcomes for Wilmington's children, youth, and families.

Making Sense of the Numbers

The information on each indicator is organized as follows:

Definition	a description of the indicator and what it means
Impact	the relationship of the indicator to child and family well-being
Graphs and charts	data displayed in a user-friendly manner
Related information	information in the appendix relating to the indicators



Sources of Data

The data are presented in several ways:

- Annual data for the most current available year
- Three-year and five-year averages to minimize fluctuations of single year data and provide more realistic pictures of children's status
- Annual, three-year or five-year average data for a decade or longer to illustrate trends and permit long-term comparisons
- Comparisons between Wilmington, the balance of New Castle County (data for New Castle County minus Wilmington), Delaware and the United States.

The data have been gathered primarily from:

- Delaware Health Statistics Center, Delaware Health and Social Services
- Statistical Analysis Center, Executive Department, State of Delaware
- Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware
- Department of Education, State of Delaware
- Delaware Health and Social Services
- U.S. Bureau of the Census
- Delaware Population Consortium
- Family and Workplace Connection
- Domestic Violence Coordinating Council
- Division of State Police, Department of Public Safety, State of Delaware
- Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families, State of Delaware
- Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware
- Center for Energy and Environmental Studies, University of Delaware
- Center for Community Research and Service, University of Delaware
- Center for Disabilities Studies, University of Delaware

Interpreting the Data

The Wilmington KIDS COUNT Fact Book 2007 uses the most current, reliable data. It is important to note that there are limitations in the data that was available, and KIDS COUNT hopes that in future publications, more information will be forthcoming. As policy makers and citizens seek information based on up-to-date data, we expect more city-level data will be gathered and reported.

Beware of small numbers! Since the population of Wilmington is relatively modest, data based on a small number of events (infant deaths, child deaths) may vary considerably from year to year, not necessarily reflecting significant changes in the indicators. The most important task is to assess the progress and to determine if the city is moving in the right direction. We hope in subsequent years to present more trend data for the city of Wilmington.

New yearly data from the 2006 American Community Survey (ACS) of the U.S. Census Bureau has been included, as well as 2000 Census data. The ACS data are based on a sample and replace the census long form with extensive information such as education, family structure, income, and household characteristics.

Accepted names for various ethnic and racial groups are constantly in flux and indicators differ in their terminology. KIDS COUNT has used the terminology reported by the data collection sources. Data for the Hispanic population has been included where available. As with all small numbers, caution should be exercised when interpreting this data.





Using the Maps

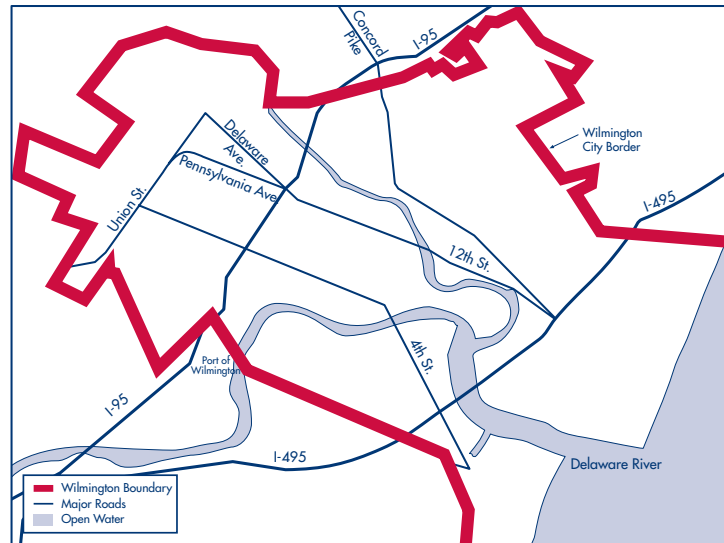
Where possible in this report, data for Wilmington are reported using the exact city boundaries as defined by the census tract. This is the preferable method since tracts are assigned based on the exact street address, and there is a group of tracts that conforms exactly to the city. However, some data sources do not include census tracts. In those cases, the ZIP codes 19801, 19802, 19805, and 19806 were used to define Wilmington. When it is defined in this way, it includes the entire city and some outlying areas.

The Delaware Health Statistics Center conducted a comparative analysis of the effect of using ZIP codes as a substitute for census tracts when tracts were not available. This analysis used birth data from 1991-1997 for which both ZIP

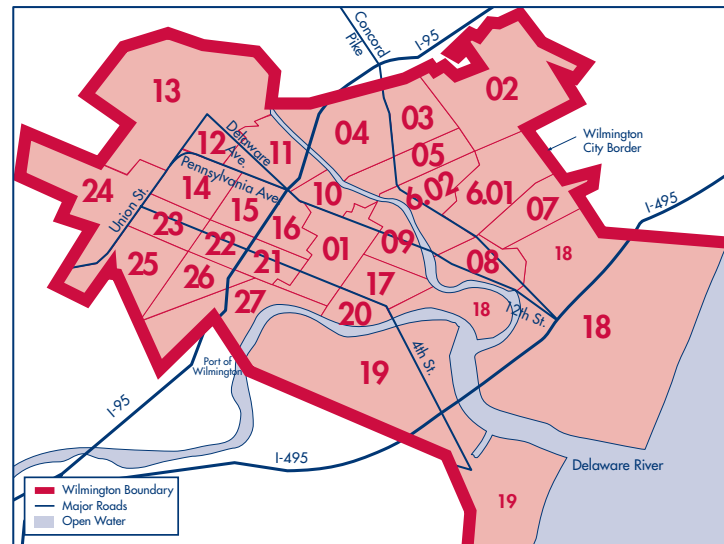
code and census tracts were available. The analysis indicated that ZIP codes are a reasonable proxy measure for the city of Wilmington. However, the following caveats should be kept in mind when using ZIP codes:

1. The absolute number of events is higher when using ZIP codes due to the inclusion of areas outside of the city boundaries. For example, there were 9,048 births to residents living within the city boundaries from 1991-1997. However, there were 11,359 births to residents of the aforementioned zip codes. This represents about 25% more than occurred to residents of the city. Therefore, any statistic reported as the number of events should be interpreted with this caution in mind.
2. Of the various indicators that were examined, (low birth weight, adequacy of prenatal care, insurance status, mother's education, etc.), all looked slightly better when using zip codes than when using Wilmington census tracts. For example, the percent of mothers receiving adequate prenatal care during pregnancy was 77.3% using tracts and 77.8% using zip codes. This should be kept in mind when looking at the data.

Wilmington City Boundaries



Wilmington Census Tracts

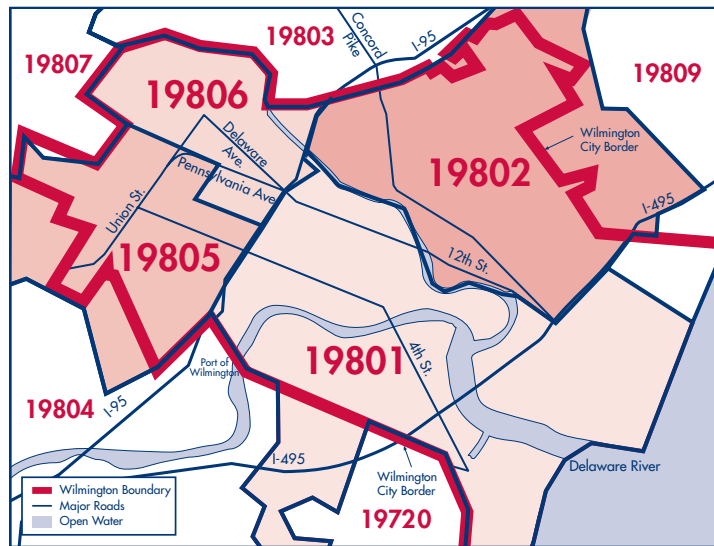


For detailed information
on census tracts and blocks go to:
<http://factfinder.census.gov>

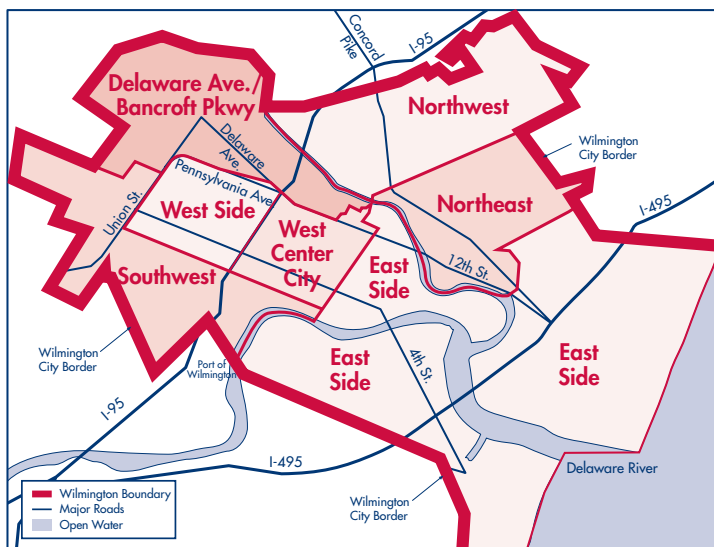
Anyone interested in more details on the comparative analysis can contact the Delaware Health Statistic Center at (302) 744-4704.

A map of the Neighborhood Planning Councils has been included for comparison purposes.

Wilmington Zip Codes



Neighborhood Planning Councils



Put Data into Action

Wilmington's future rests in the hands of its children. But that future is only as bright as the opportunities children are given to get the health care, education, housing, and child care they need to grow up safely and become responsible adults.



When you see this symbol, read our suggestions and become personally involved in improving the lives of our children. Learn about the facts. Share these facts and suggestions with others and enlist them in the effort to make Wilmington a good place to grow up.

Overview



Births to Teens

Page 14

Number of births per 1,000 females ages 15–19

Five year average, 2001–2005:
Wilmington 92.6 • Delaware 44.3, U.S. 42.3



Prenatal Care

Page 18

Percentage of mothers receiving prenatal care
in the first trimester of pregnancy

Five year average, 2001–2005:
Wilmington 84.7 • Delaware 84.7 • U.S. 77.6 (00–04)



Low Birth Weight Babies

Page 20

Percentage of infants weighing less than 2,500 grams
(5.5 lbs.) at live birth (includes very low birth weight)

Five year average, 2001–2005:
Wilmington 14.4 • Delaware 9.4 • U.S. 7.8 (00–04)



Infant Mortality

Page 22

Deaths occurring in the first year of life
per 1,000 live births

Five year average, 2001–2005
Wilmington 12.4 • Delaware 9.2 • U.S. 6.8



Juvenile Crime Arrests

Page 28

Number of arrests
per 1,000 juveniles 10–17

2005:
Wilmington 55.6 • Delaware 58.9



School Children in Poverty

Page 31

Percentage of students receiving free and reduced lunch
2006–07 school year: Wilmington 68.9 • Delaware 36.6



Education Page 32

Percentage of students meeting the standards

Third Graders

Page 32

Percentage of students meeting the standards
Reading, 2007: Wilmington 59 • Delaware 82
Math, 2007: Wilmington 52 • Delaware 79



Fifth Graders

Page 33

Percentage of students meeting the standards
Reading, 2007: Wilmington 64 • Delaware 85
Math, 2007: Wilmington 52 • Delaware 77



Eighth Graders

Page 34

Percentage of students meeting the standards
Reading, 2007: Wilmington 63 • Delaware 82
Math, 2007: Wilmington 36 • Delaware 63



Tenth Graders

Page 35

Percentage of students meeting the standards
Reading, 2005: Wilmington 53 • Delaware 73
Math, 2005: Wilmington 34 • Delaware 57



Children in Poverty

Page 40

Percent of children living below the poverty level
2000:
Wilmington 30.4 • Delaware 11.9



Children in One-Parent Families Page 46

Percentage of Families Headed by Single Parents
2000: Wilmington 60 • Delaware 31

Percentage of Births to Single Mothers
Five year average, 2001–05: Wilmington 70 • Delaware 42 • U.S. 35



Demographics



Data from the 2000 Census provides a picture of the population of Wilmington, the state of Delaware, and the nation at large. 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 emerge in Delaware and Wilmington.

2007 Population at a Glance

	Total Population	Ages 0-4	Ages 5-9	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-19
Wilmington	72,005	5,716	4,712	4,720	5,460
New Castle Co.	531,037	35,786	34,904	35,320	38,189
Delaware	865,438	57,082	55,092	56,066	60,239

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

Wilmington Facts at a Glance

In 1990 Wilmington represented **10.7%** of Delaware's total population.

In 2000 Wilmington represented **9.2%** of Delaware's total population.

In 1990 Wilmington represented **16.1%** of New Castle County's population.

In 2000 Wilmington represented **14.5%** of New Castle County's population.

15% of children ages 0-17 in New Castle County live in Wilmington.

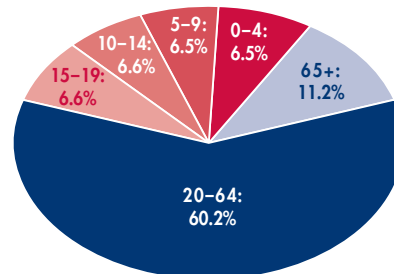
64% of children ages 0-17 in Delaware live in New Castle County.

10% of children ages 0-17 in Delaware live in Wilmington.

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Population Estimate and Age Distribution

Wilmington, 2007



Wilmington Total	72,005
Total Children 0-19	20,608
Children 0-4	5,716
Children 5-9	4,712
Children 10-14	4,720
Children 15-19	5,460

Source: Delaware Population Consortium

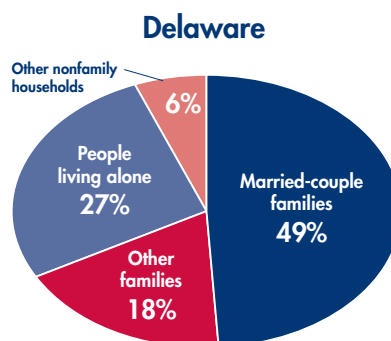
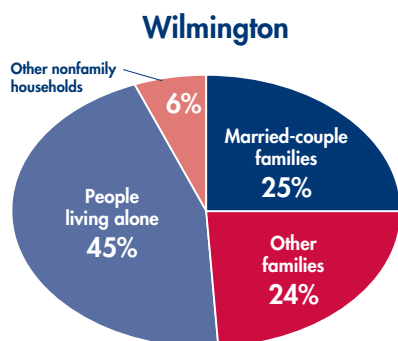
Income and Poverty Levels

Wilmington, New Castle County, and Delaware, 2006

	Wilmington	NC County	Delaware
Median family income	\$47,802	\$71,518	\$62,623
Per capita income	\$24,757	\$28,614	\$26,812
Percent of persons below poverty level	22.8%	10.2%	11.1%
Percent of families with children below poverty level	26.8%	10.2%	13.0%
Percent of married couple families with children below poverty level	9.3%	4.0%	3.9%
Percent of female-headed families with children below poverty level	40.0%	25.0%	34.1%
Percent of children living below the poverty level	34.2%	12.8%	15.8%

Source: 2006 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Total Households, 2006



Source: 2006 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Definitions:

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.

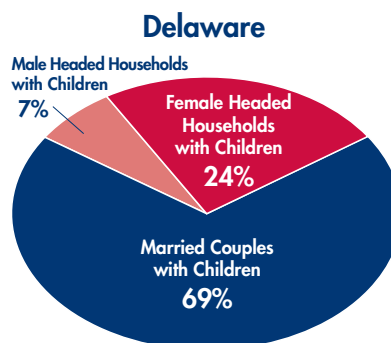
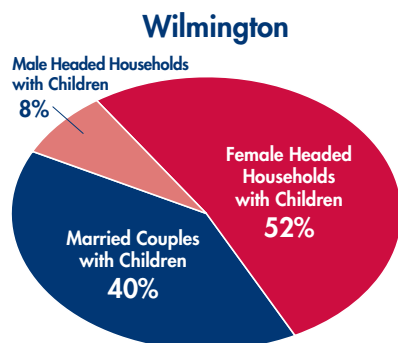
Households with Children

Wilmington 2006

Total Households	26,443
Total Family Households (Families)	13,066
Total Family Households (Families) with own children under 18 years	5,325
Married Couple Families with own children under 18 years	2,171
Female Householder, no husband present, with own children under 18 years	2,680
Male Householder, no wife present, with own children under 18 years	474

Source: 2006 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Families with Children, 2000



Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau



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

Own children – Own children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children of the householder.

Grandparent caregivers – people who have primary responsibility for their co-resident grandchildren younger than 18.

Grandparents Living with Grandchildren

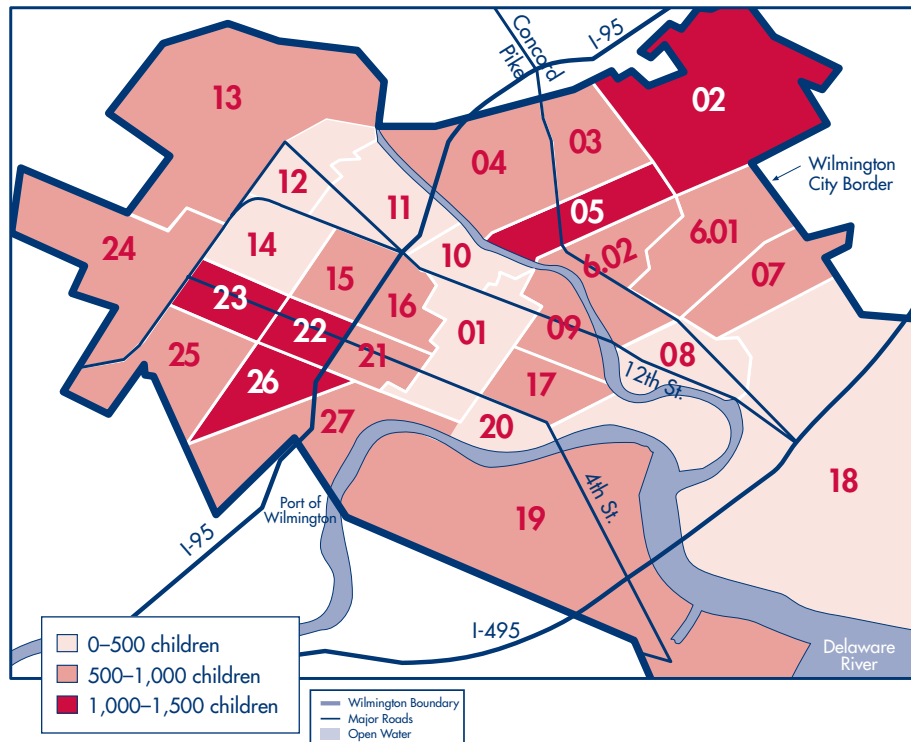
Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 2005

	Wilmington	NC County	Delaware
Grandparents living with grandchildren under 18 years	1,537	11,865	18,645
Grandparents caregivers	646	3,957	7,241

Source: 2006 American Community Survey, U.S. Census



Population of Children by Census Tract, Wilmington, 2000



Census Tract	Children 0-17	Black 0-17	White 0-17	Hispanic 0-17
1	136	102	16	13
2	1,478	1,220	187	46
3	979	807	122	35
4	643	351	250	36
5	1,171	1,056	53	57
6.01	773	702	21	37
6.02	827	760	15	34
7	842	781	17	49
8	182	174	3	5
9	702	662	15	26
10	81	45	26	1
11	112	9	92	2
12	166	27	125	5
13	615	20	573	15
14	412	191	153	76
15	511	352	99	90
16	750	615	67	99
17	967	911	13	49
18	0	0	0	0

Census Tract	Children 0-17	Black 0-17	White 0-17	Hispanic 0-17
19	728	619	40	74
20	226	210	11	11
21	689	593	37	87
22	1,192	579	162	588
23	1,182	610	233	509
24	991	431	454	128
25	783	225	385	230
26	1,120	517	343	327
27	535	215	265	85

Wilmington Facts at a Glance

Total Population	72,664
Total Households	28,617
Population in Households	68,436
Average Household Size	2.39
Total Families	15,881
Population in Families	50,640
Average Family Size	3.19

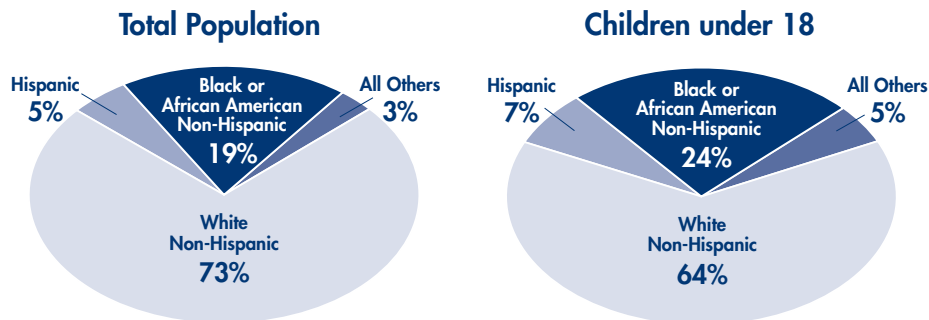
Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

For detailed information
on census tracts and blocks go to:
<http://factfinder.census.gov>

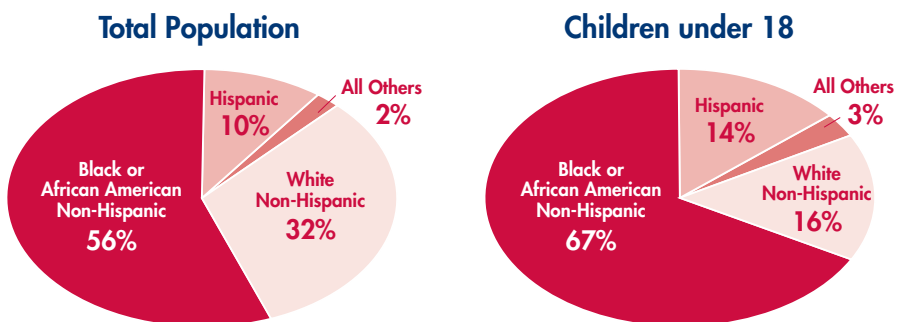
Delaware Population by Race

and Hispanic Origin, 2000



Wilmington Population by Race

and Hispanic Origin, 2000



Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

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



Wilmington 2000 Population Totals

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Wilmington 2000

	Total Population	Children under 18
Wilmington	72,664	18,793
White Non-Hispanic	23,352	2,939
Black Non-Hispanic or African American	40,545	12,586
Hispanic*	7,148	2,714
American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander, Two or More Races	1,619	554

Families and Population in Families

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Wilmington 2000

	Families	Population in Families
White Non-Hispanic	4,826	13,112
Black Non-Hispanic or African American	9,371	31,012
Hispanic*	1,448	5,738
American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander, Two or More Races	1,199	4,640

*Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Hispanic families may be counted in more than one group.

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

For more information see

Tables 1-4 p. 68-70
www.rdms.udel.edu/census
www.aecf.org/kidscount/census
www.cadsr.udel.edu/census2k
www.census.gov
www.prb.org

Births to Teens



Giving life to a child during adolescence often has long-term negative effects on both the mother and her child. Compared to those who delay childbearing, teen mothers are more likely to drop out from school, remain unmarried, and live in poverty; their children are more likely to be born at low birth weight, grow up poor, live in single-parent households, experience abuse or neglect, and enter the child welfare system.¹ They are also more likely to miss out on emotional and cognitive stimulation crucial to healthy child development.²

The good news is that the number of teen mothers in the United States is on the decline, but it is important to note that U.S. teen birth rates remain higher than those of the other industrialized countries.³ And this costs a lot to U.S. taxpayers—at least \$9.1 billion in 2004. These costs include public sector health care costs, child welfare costs, costs for state prison systems, and lost revenue due to lower taxes paid by the children of teen mothers over their own adult lifetimes.⁴ In all these ways, teenage childbearing exacts a high cost to individuals, families, communities and society as a whole.

¹ By the Numbers: The Public Costs of Teen Childbearing in Delaware. (November 2006). National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.

² KIDS COUNT, Data Snapshot, Number Two, September 2006.

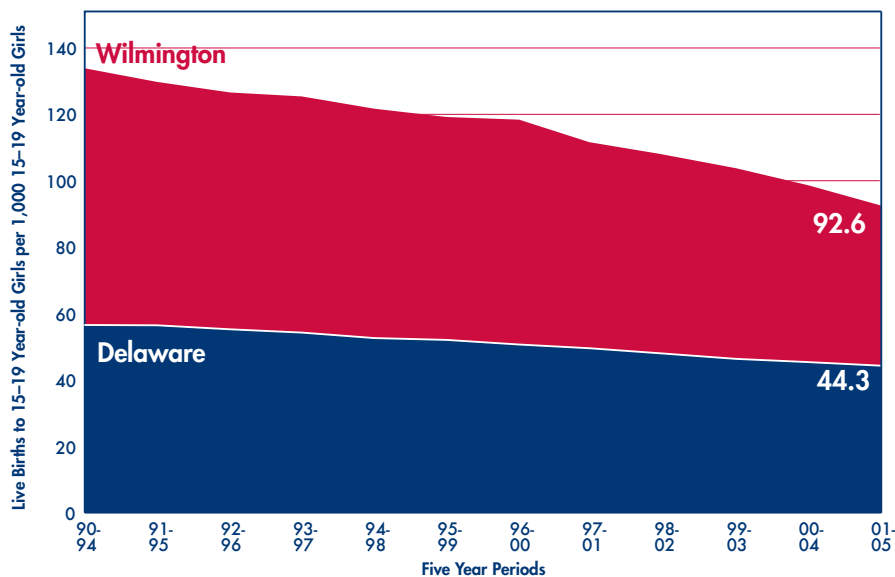
³ Ibid.

⁴ By the Numbers: The Public Costs of Teen Childbearing. (November 2006). National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.

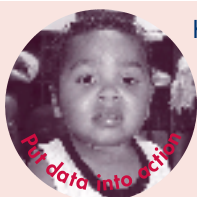


Wilmington's teen birth rate has decreased significantly in the past 10 years – from an average of 129.9/1,000 in 1991–95 to 92.6 in 2001–05.

Births to Teens 15–19 Delaware and Wilmington



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

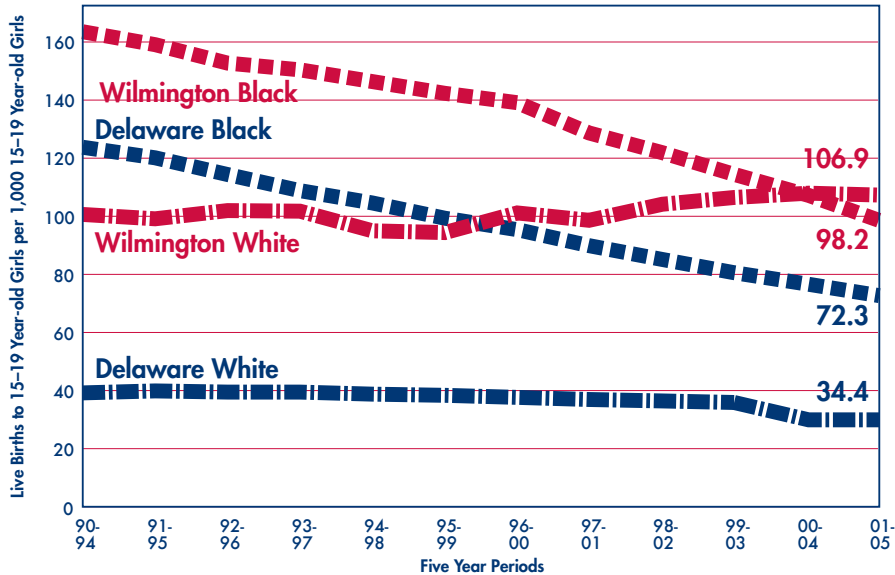


KIDS COUNT research shows effective strategies that can contribute to preventing teen pregnancy include:

- Address the underlying causes of teen pregnancy.
- Help the parents succeed in their role as sex educators.
- Broaden the scope of pregnancy prevention efforts.
- Provide accurate, clear and consistent information about how to reduce risk-taking behaviors.
- Create community-wide plans of action for teen pregnancy prevention, including adolescent reproductive health services.
- Give young people a credible vision of a positive future.

Source: KIDS Count Indicator Brief (July 2005). Annie E. Casey Foundation (www.aecf.org/upload/PublicationFiles/DA362241243.pdf)

Births to Teens 15-19 Delaware and Wilmington by Race



Note: The recalculation of teen birth rates using revised population data resulted in birth rates lower than those previously reported, though the decreasing trend remains the same.

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Definition:
Birth Rate— number of births per 1,000 females in the same group



Wilmington's birth rate for Black teens has decreased from 158.3/1,000 in 1991-95 to 98.2 in 2001-05.

Wilmington Facts at a Glance

In Wilmington

In 2005, there were **218** births to teens ages 19 and under.

28% were to white teens.

72% were to Black teens.

22% were to Hispanic* teens.

61% of these births were to teens ages 18-19.

39% of these births were to teens under age 18.

In the Balance of New Castle County

In 2005, there were **436** births to teens ages 19 and under.

69% were to white teens.

29% were to Black teens.

25% were to Hispanic* teens.

67% of these births were to teens ages 18-19.

33% of these births were to teens under age 18.

* Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race and are therefore also included in the race percentage.

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Did you know?

- The steady decline in the teen birth rate between 1991 and 2004 has already yielded substantial cost savings. The national teen birth rate declined by one-third between 1991 and 2004. This progress in reducing teen childbearing saved U.S. taxpayers an estimated \$6.7 billion in 2004 alone.¹
- Teen childbearing in Delaware costs taxpayers (federal, state and local) at least \$28 million in 2004. The costs of childbearing are greatest for younger teens. The average annual cost associated with a child born to a mother 17 and younger is \$4,194.²
- Between 1991 and 2004 there have been more than 18,000 teen births in Delaware.³
- The decrease in teen birth rate between 1995 and 2002 is directly responsible for: 26% of the decrease in the number of children under age six living in poverty, and 68% of the decrease in the number of children under age six living with single mothers.⁴

¹ By the Numbers: The Public Costs of Teen Childbearing. (November 2006). National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.

² By the Numbers: The Public Costs of Teen Childbearing in Delaware. (November 2006). National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Why It Matters. Linking Teen Pregnancy Prevention to Other Critical Social Issues. The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.

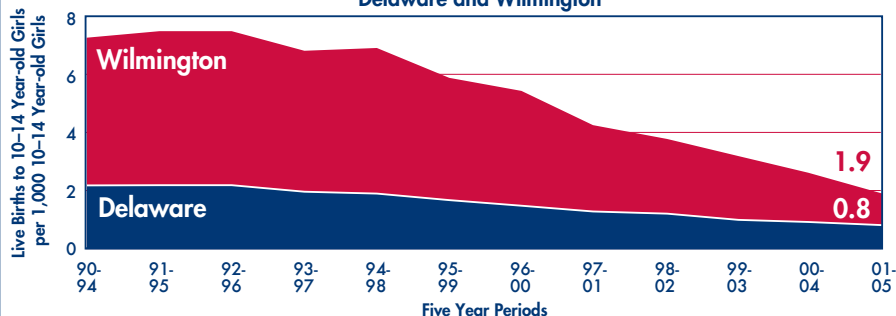
Births to Teens

Continued from previous page



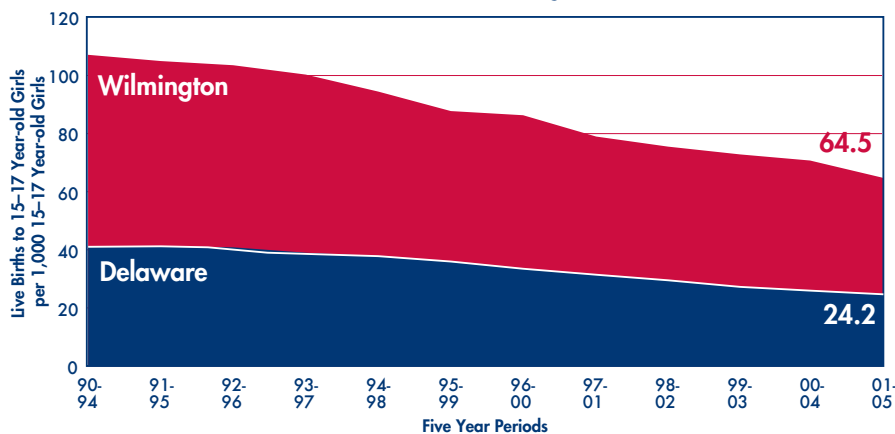
Births to Teens 10-14

Delaware and Wilmington



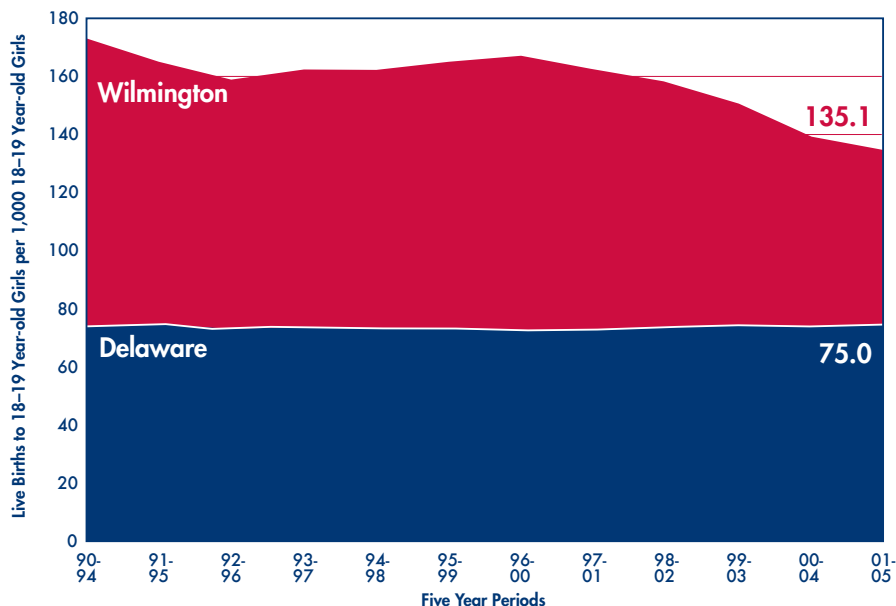
Births to Teens 15-17

Delaware and Wilmington



Births to Teens 18-19

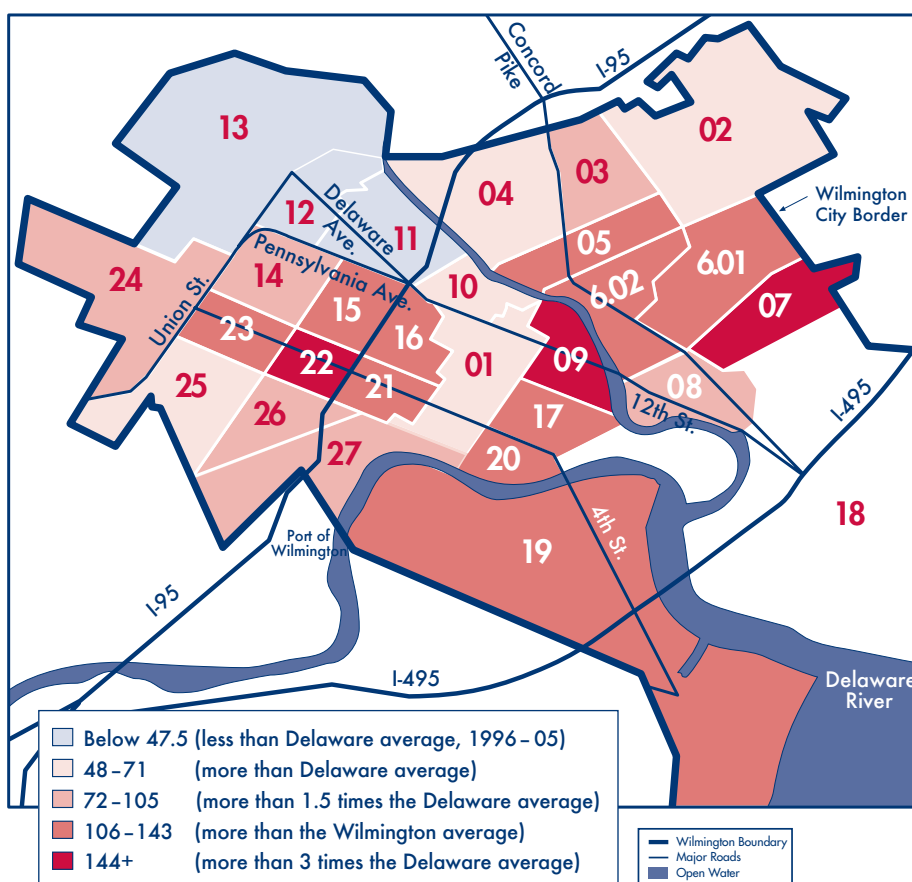
Delaware and Wilmington



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Birth Rates for Girls 15-19

by Census Tract, Wilmington, 1996-2005



Census Tract	15-19 Year Old Girls Births 96-05	Total Est. Pop.*	Birth Rate**
1	23	355	64.8
2	127	2,111	60.2
3	129	1388	92.9
4	59	948	62.2
5	199	1,620	122.8
6.01	112	795	140.9
6.02	171	1312	130.3
7	141	878	160.6
8	30	341	88.0
9	147	961	153.0
10	10	146	68.5
11	2	136	14.7
12	9	195	46.2
13	4	782	5.1

Census Tract	15-19 Year Old Girls Births 96-05	Total Est. Pop.*	Birth Rate**
14	41	556	73.7
15	90	777	115.8
16	125	884	141.4
17	159	1182	134.5
19	104	959	108.4
20	38	300	126.7
21	95	729	130.3
22	231	1585	145.7
23	215	1558	138.0
24	118	1315	89.7
25	76	1133	67.1
26	114	1320	86.4
27	49	599	81.7
Wilm.	2618	24865	105.3

* Total estimated population of 15-19 year old girls in 10 year period 1996-2005

** Any tract with 20 or less births does not meet standards of statistical reliability and precision and should be interpreted with caution

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center



For detailed information on census tracts and blocks go to <http://factfinder.census.gov>

For more information see

Prenatal Care p. 18
 Low Birth Weight Babies..... p. 20
 Infant Mortality p. 22
 Children in One-Parent Households p. 46
 Tables 5-12 p. 71-75
 Tables 51-52 p. 101-102

www.teenpregnancy.org

<http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/hp/healthstats.html>

www.plaintalk.org

www.agi-usa.org

Prenatal Care

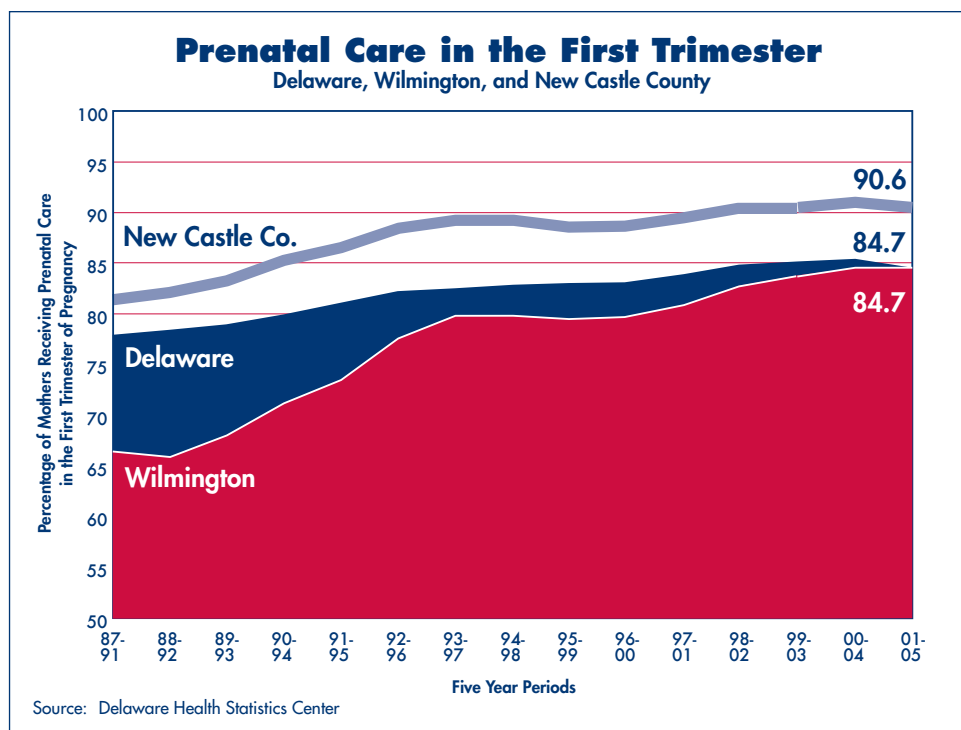


Prenatal care refers to periodic, regular visits to a health care provider, awareness and monitoring of warning signs, good nutrition, regular physical activity, and avoidance of the use of unhealthy substances, such as alcohol, drugs, tobacco, or exposure to lead.¹ Early prenatal care can help to identify and treat health problems, and even influence the mothers' health behaviors that can compromise the fetal development or maternal health. Babies of mothers who do not get prenatal care are three times more likely to have a low birth weight and five times more likely to die than those born to mothers who do get care.² According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), almost 4 million American women give birth every year. Nearly one third of them will have some kind of pregnancy-related complication. Those who don't get adequate prenatal care run the risk that such complications will go undetected or won't be dealt with soon enough. That, in turn, can lead to potentially serious consequences for both the mother and her baby.³

¹ <http://www.engenderhealth.org/wh/mch/pprecare.html>

² <http://www.4women.gov/FAQ/prenatal.htm>

³ http://kidshealth.org/parent/pregnancy_newborn/pregnancy/medical_care_pregnancy.html



Did you know?

- Wilmington, historically an area where maternal risks factors are the highest in the state, showed a 19% increase in the number of women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester, from 71.0% in the 1990–1994 to 84.7% in 2001–2005. Wilmington's increase was apparent in births to both black and white women. In Wilmington, higher percentages of mothers of Hispanic origin received prenatal care in the first trimester than did black mothers.¹
- In 2004, about 1 in 28 infants (3.6% of live births) was born to a woman receiving late or no prenatal care in Delaware, and about 1 in 11 infants (9.4% of live births) was born to a woman receiving inadequate prenatal care in Delaware.²
- Young women in their teens are by far the most likely to receive late or no prenatal care. In 2003, the most recent year for which estimates are available, 15.4% of births to girls under age 15 and 7.6% of births to teens ages 15 to 17 were to those receiving late or no prenatal care.³

¹ <http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dph/hp/files/lb05.pdf>

² <http://www.marchofdimes.com/peristats/tlanding.aspx?reg=10&lev=0&top=5&slev=4&dv=qf>

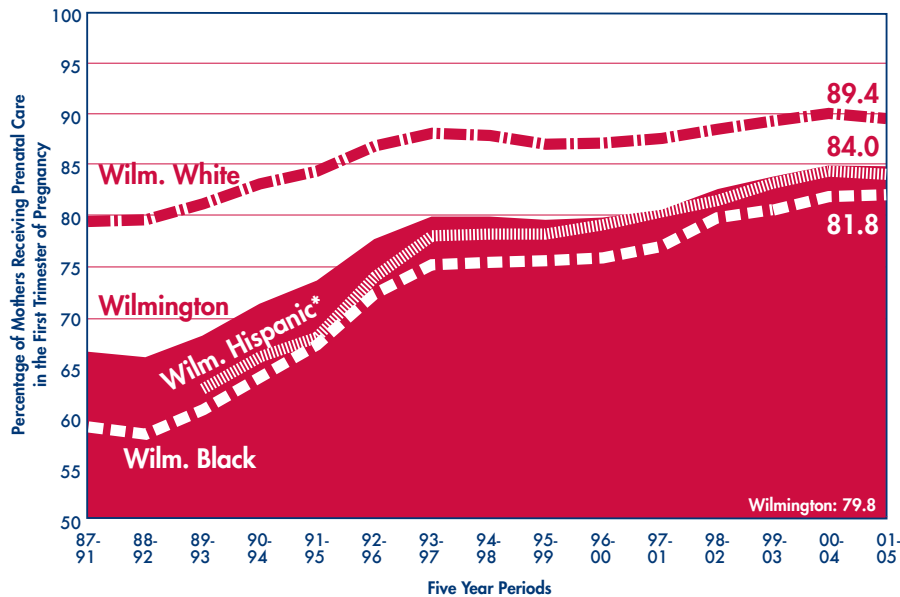
³ <http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/25PrenatalCare.cfm>

CAUSE FOR APPLAUSE

The percentage of Wilmington women receiving first-trimester prenatal care has risen to equal the Delaware average and is well above the U.S. average of 77.6 percent.

Prenatal Care in the First Trimester

By Race and Hispanic Origin, Wilmington

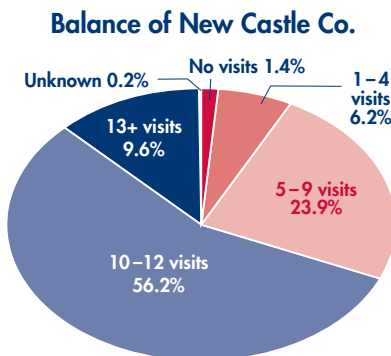
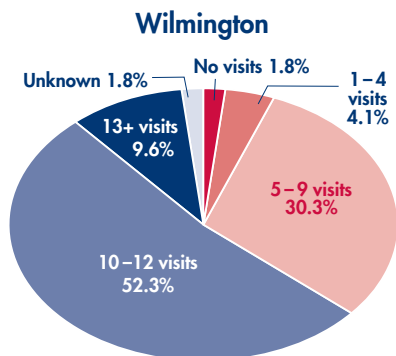


* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Hispanic data was not available prior to the 1989-93 time period.

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Prenatal Care

Percentage of Live Births by Number of Prenatal Visits by Teen Mothers under age 20, 2005



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center



To assist women with having healthier babies, Delaware Health and Social Service provides a Start Smart Program for Medicaid eligible pregnant women. In addition to all the regular Medicaid services, mothers can receive services in the areas of nursing, social work, and nutrition:

- Visit by a nurse or social worker who will answer mothers' questions.
- Help from a nutritionist to choose the right foods during the pregnancy.
- Help with finding resources in the community for needs such as housing, utility, transportation or child care.
- Lessons about parenting skills, childbirth, breathing and how to relax during the birth.
- Visits after the baby is born to provide information to help the mother to keep herself and her baby healthy.

Source: <http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/chs/chssmartstart.html>



For more information see

Births to Teens p. 14
 Low Birth Weight Babies..... p. 20
 Infant Mortality p. 22
 Table 13-14 p. 75-76
<http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/>
<http://www.smartmoms.org/>
<http://www.modimes.org/>
<http://www.acog.org/>
<http://www.aafp.org/>
<http://www.nemours.org>
www.childtrendsdatabank.org
www.state.de.us/dhss

Low Birth Weight Babies



Definitions:

Infancy – the period from birth to one year

Neonatal – the period from birth to 27 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.)

Birth Cohort – all children born within a specified period of time

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development.¹ Babies who are very low in birth weight have a 25% chance of dying before age one. Mortality among heavier, but still low birth weight, babies is much lower at around 2%, though still higher than the mortality of babies who are born above that weight (about one quarter of one percent). Infants born at a low birth weight are at increased risk of long-term disability and impaired development, and are more likely than heavier infants to experience delayed motor and social development.² Most of the reasons why a baby is born with low birth weight are related to mother's behavior or health during the pregnancy. The most common causes of low birth weight include: tobacco, alcohol or drug use, poor nutrition, excessive stress and anxiety, inadequate prenatal care, chronic maternal illness, premature labor, low weight of mother, inadequate placenta, genetic disorders or short interval between pregnancies.³ Advances in newborn medical care have greatly reduced the number of deaths associated with low birth weight.⁴

1 <http://www.childinfo.org/areas/birthweight/>

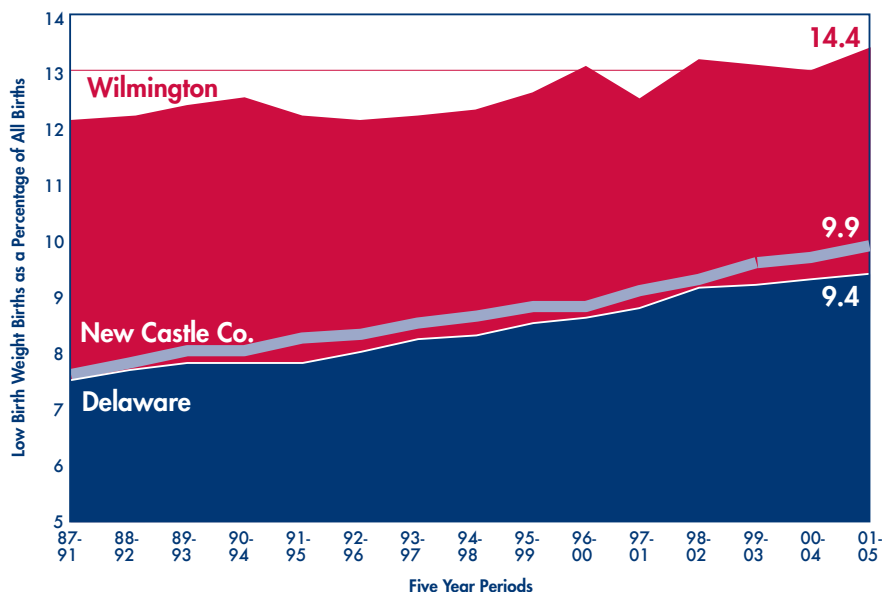
2 <http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/57LowBirthweight.cfm>

3 http://www.pregnancy-info.net/low_birthweight.html

4 http://www.marchofdimes.com/professionals/14332_1153.asp

Low Birth Weight Births

Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Did you know?

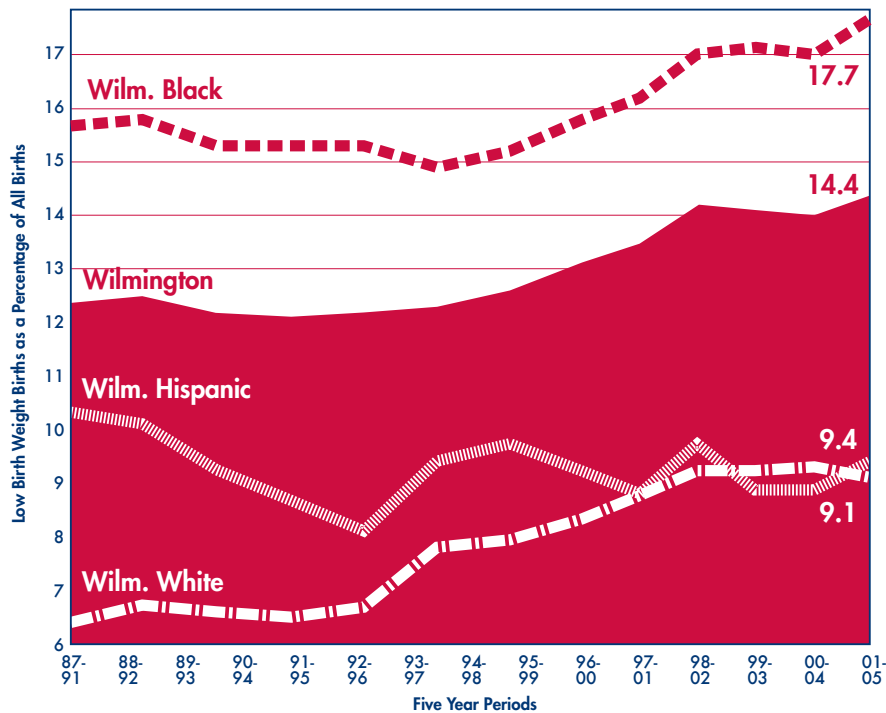
- In 2005, 8.2% of all newborns in the U.S. were low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds), the highest percentage since the early 1970s. The percentage of infants who were low birth weight declined between 1970 and 1980, but has been increasing slowly but steadily since that time.¹
- 14.9% of Delaware women who smoked while pregnant gave birth to low birth weight babies (<2,500 grams), versus the significantly lower percentage (8.8%) of non-smokers who gave birth to low birth weight babies.²
- Children ages 4 to 17 who were born at low birthweight are more likely to be in special education classes, to repeat a grade, or to fail school than children who were born at normal birthweight.³

1 <http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/57LowBirthweight.cfm>

2 <http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dph/hp/files/lb05.pdf>

3 <http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/57LowBirthweight.cfm>

Low Birth Weight Births By Race and Hispanic Origin, Wilmington



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center



The KIDS COUNT Indicator Brief recommends five strategies that are essential to any plan

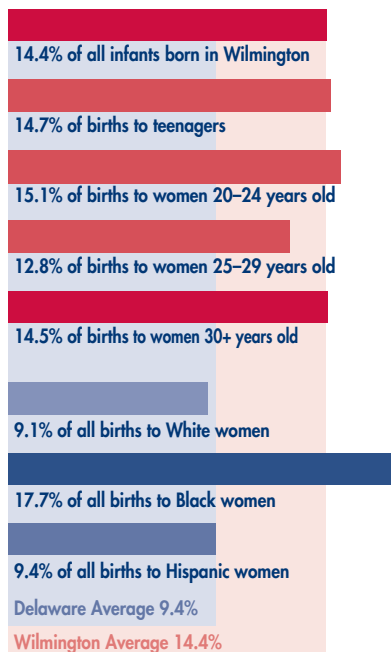
for reducing the rate of low birth weight births:

- promote and support research on the causes of low birth weight.
- expand access to health care.
- focus intensively on smoking prevention and cessation.
- ensure that pregnant women get adequate nutrition.
- address social and demographic risk factors.

Source: KIDS COUNT Indicator Brief. Preventing Low Birth Weight. The Annie E. Casey Foundation, July 2003. www.aecf.org/upload/PublicationFiles/brief%20low%20birth%20weight.pdf

Percentage of Babies with **Low Birth Weight** (weight less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 lbs.) by Age and Race of Mother Wilmington, 2001–2005

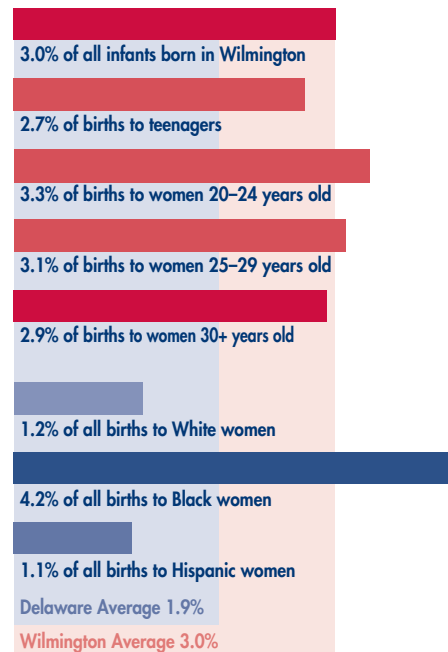
Low birth weight babies in Wilmington represent:



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Percentage of Babies with **Very Low Birth Weight** (weight less than 1,500 grams or 3.3 lbs.) by Age and Race of Mother Wilmington, 2001–2005

Very low birth weight babies in Wilmington represent:



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

For more information see

Births to Teens p. 14
Prenatal Care p. 18
Infant Mortality p. 22
Tables 15–18 p. 76–78
www.kidshealth.org
www.promisingpractices.org/
www.healthystartassoc.org/
www.kidscount.org/sld/snapshot_preterm.jsp

Infant Mortality



Definitions:

Infant Mortality Rate – number of deaths occurring in the first year of life per 1,000 live births

Birth Cohort – all children born within a specified period of time. An infant death in the cohort means that a child born during that period died within the first year after birth.

Birth Interval – the time period between the current live birth and the previous live birth to the same mother.

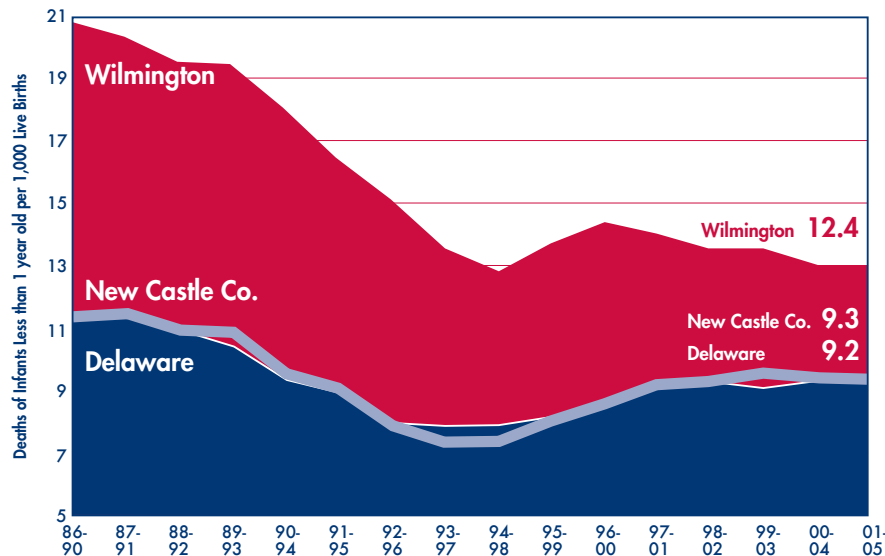
The infant mortality rate is an important indicator of the well-being of infants, children and pregnant women, and also of our communities' welfare. Since mothers and infants are among the most vulnerable members of society, infant mortality is a measure of a population's health. In addition, disparities in infant mortality by race/ethnicity and socioeconomic status are an important measure of the inequalities in a society.¹ Infant mortality is related to the underlying health of the mother, public health practices, socioeconomic conditions, and availability and use of appropriate health care for infants and pregnant women. In the United States, about two-thirds of infant deaths occur in the first month after birth and are due mostly to health problems of the infant or the pregnancy, such as preterm delivery or birth defects.²

¹ Reducing Infant Mortality in Delaware, Delaware Infant Mortality Task Force Report, May 2005. Available at <http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/files/infantmortalityreport.pdf>.

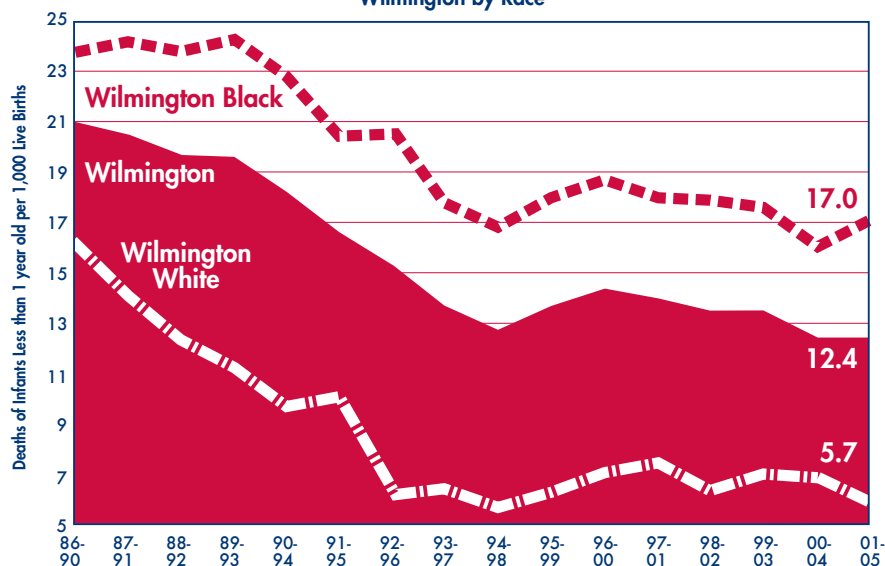
² America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being (2007). Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. <http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/health2.asp>

Infant Mortality

Wilmington Compared to New Castle County and Delaware

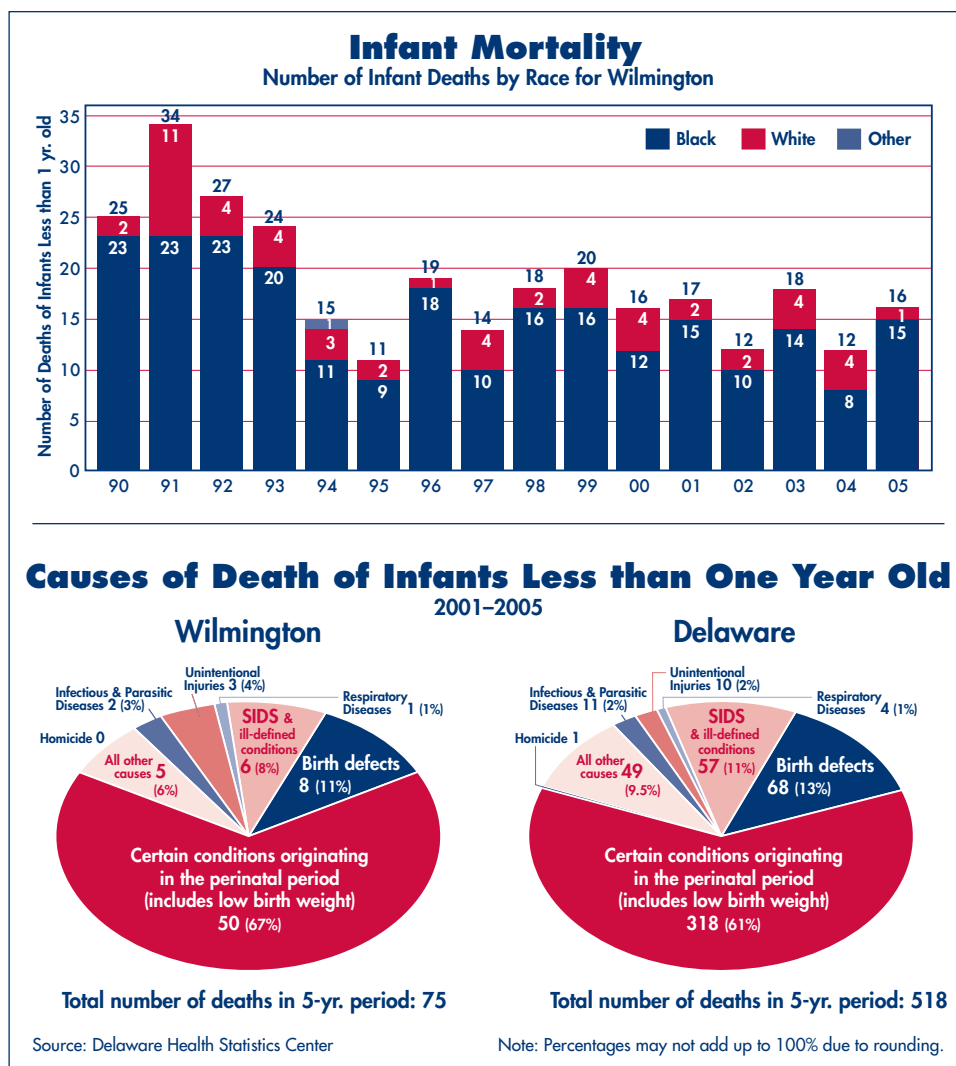


Wilmington by Race



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Five Year Periods



KIDS COUNT
strategies that
are essential
to any plan
aimed at re-
ducing the infant
mortality rate:

- Address disparities in infant mortality
- Provide pre-pregnancy education and counseling to all women and men
- Ensure timely prenatal care for all women
- Expand access to medical care for infants in the first month of life
- Expand access to well-baby care and parenting education
- Expand programs for the prevention of child abuse and neglect

Source: KIDS COUNT Indicator Brief: Reducing the Infant Mortality Rate, Annie E. Casey Foundation, July 2003. Available at <http://www.aecf.org/upload/PublicationFiles/brief%20Infant%20mortality.pdf>

Did you know?

- Although the U.S. infant mortality rate has fallen steadily in recent decades, the nation still ranked 27th among industrialized countries in an analysis of 2000 data. Overall, the nation's infant mortality rate has fallen from 20 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1970 to 6.9 deaths in 2003.¹
- Delaware's infant mortality rate (IMR) increased to 9.3 in 2000–2004 — the sixth worst IMR in the nation.² Between 1993 and 2003, the Delaware's IMR increased nearly 7%.² At the national level, the IMR was 6.8 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2004, unchanged from the rate in 2003.³
- Non-Hispanic Blacks and American Indian/Alaska Native infants have consistently had a higher infant mortality rate than that of other racial or ethnic groups. In 2004, the Black, non-Hispanic infant mortality rate was 13.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births and the American Indian/Alaska Native rate was 8.4, both higher than the rates among White, non-Hispanic (5.7), Hispanic (5.5), and Asian/Pacific Islander (4.7) infants.³ Racial, ethnic and geographic disparities in Delaware reflect those of the nation.⁴ The infant mortality rate among blacks in Delaware was 16.1 in 2000–04, compared to 7.3 for whites and 7.9 for Hispanics.⁵
- The City of Wilmington, which has a higher percentage of Blacks and low-income residents than to the state, has Delaware's highest infant mortality rate.⁴

¹ <http://www.hhs.gov/news/factsheet/infant.html>

² Reducing Infant Mortality in Delaware, Delaware Infant Mortality Task Force Report, May 2005 Available at www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/files/infantmortalityreport.pdf

³ America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being (2007). Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. <http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/health2.asp>

⁴ <http://www.marchofdimes.com/peristats/landing.aspx?reg=10&lev=0&top=6&slev=4&dv=qf>

⁵ Delaware Health Statistics Center

continued on following page

Infant Mortality

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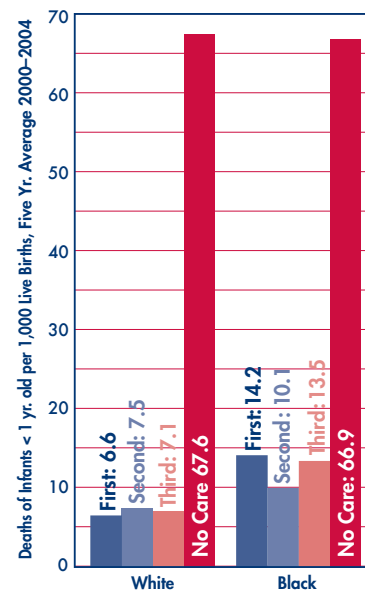
Did you know?

- The primary causes of infant mortality are birth defects, disorders related to short gestation/low birth weight, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), and issues related to pregnancy and birth, including substance abuse. Proper prenatal and well-baby preventive care offer opportunities to identify and reduce some risk factors for infant mortality.¹
- The rate of infant death is significantly higher among some groups in the general population. In groups with increased infant mortality rates, one often finds higher percentages of persons with low income, limited access to health care and little understanding of the benefits of early and regular health care.²

1 http://www.kidsdata.org/topicstrends.jsp?t=6&i=1&ra=3_132&sort=a&va=a&yb=a&yr=3&co_id=0&m=3&sh=&nf= (a Program of Lucile Packard

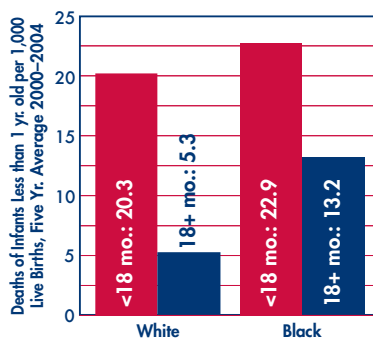
2 <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/reprint/78/6/1155>

Infant Mortality in Delaware by Trimester Prenatal Care Began



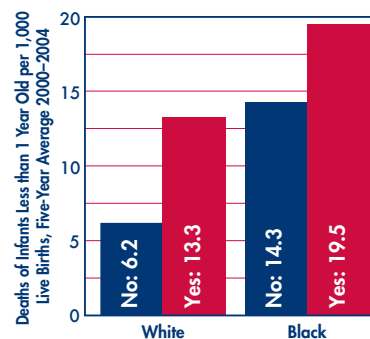
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Infant Mortality in Delaware by Birth Interval



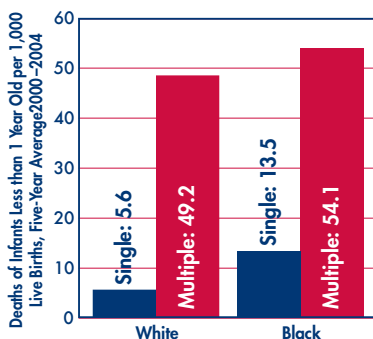
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Infant Mortality in Delaware by Smoking in Pregnancy



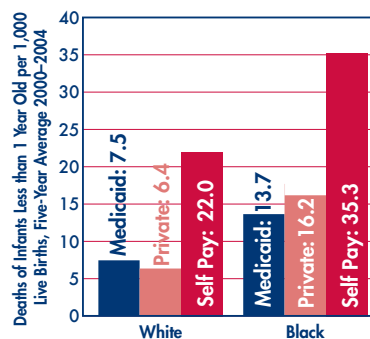
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Infant Mortality in Delaware by Multiple vs. Single Birth



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Infant Mortality in Delaware by Source of Payment for Delivery

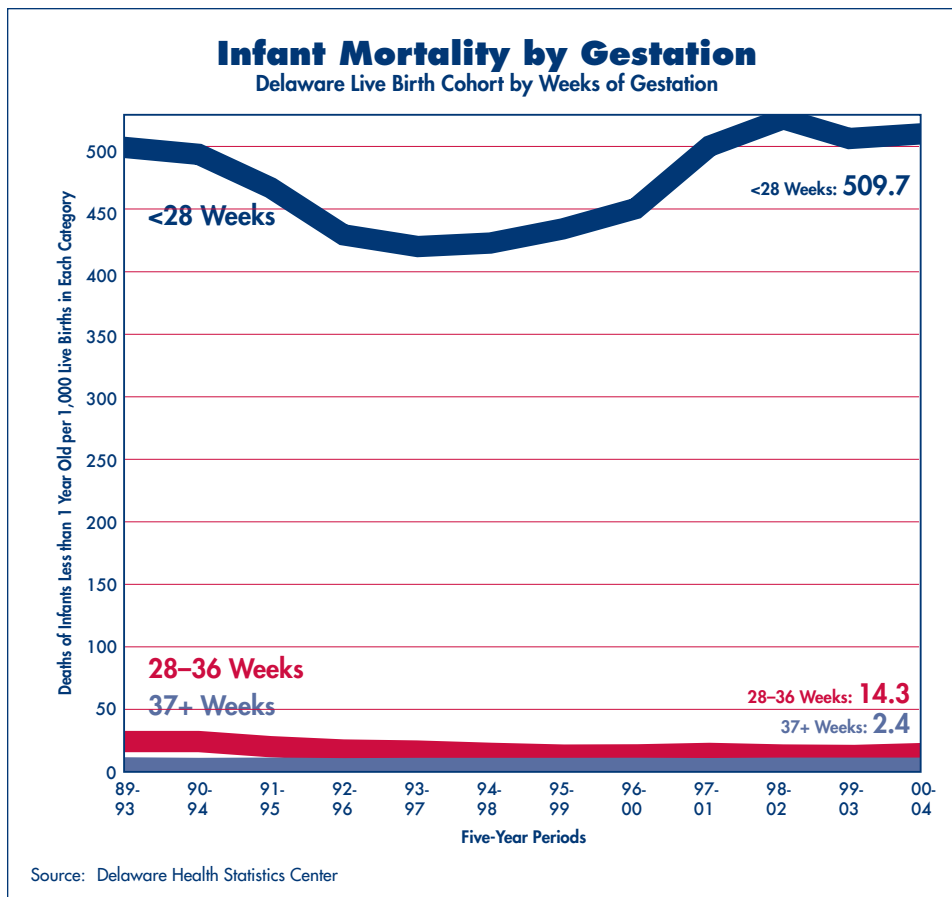
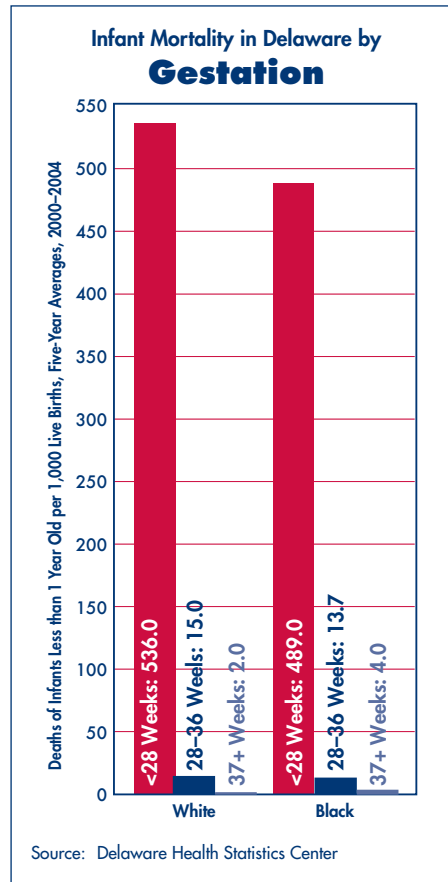
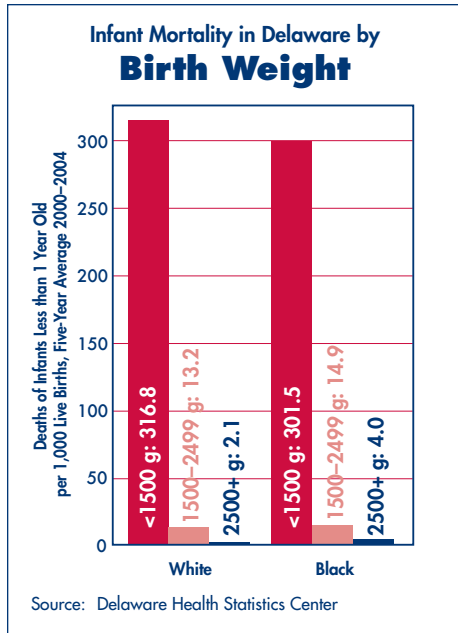


Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Did you know?

In Delaware in 2005, 74% of infant deaths were deaths to infants less than 28 days of age.

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center



For more information see

Births to Teens p. 14
 Prenatal Care p. 18
 Low Birth Weight Babies..... p. 20
 Tables 19-22 p. 79-81
www.cdc.gov/nccdrh/index.htm
www.hmhb.org
<http://www.hhs.gov/news/factsheet/infant.html>
<http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/files/infantmortalityreport.pdf>

Child Deaths

Children 1–14 years of age



The death of a child is a great tragedy for family and friends and a loss to the community. Accidents kill one million children each year around the world and permanently disable many more. And almost all of these injuries are preventable.¹ In the U.S., injury is a leading cause of death among children and youth, accounting for more than a third of all deaths among children ages one to four, and half of all deaths among teens ages 15 to 19.² Unintentional injuries (caused by motor vehicles, fire-arms, 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 1–19.³ 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

¹ <http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/63ChildMortality.cfm>

² <http://www.safekids.org/>

³ Delaware Health Statistics Center

⁴ Kids Count Indicator Brief: Reducing Child Death Rate (July 2003). Annie E. Casey Foundation. Available at <http://www.aecf.org/upload/PublicationFiles/brief%20child%20death%20rate.pdf>



Definitions:

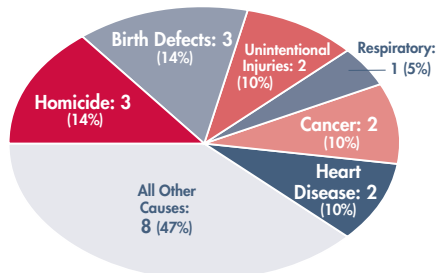
Child Death Rate – number of deaths per 100,000 children 1–14 years old

Unintentional Injuries – accidents, including motor vehicle crashes

Causes of Death of Children 1–14

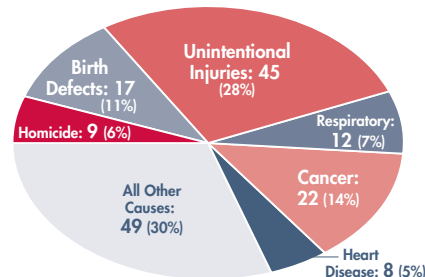
2001–2005

Wilmington



Total number of deaths in 5-yr. period: 21

Delaware



Total number of deaths in 5-yr. period: 162

Number of Children 0–14 Who Died in 2005

	Under 1	1–4	5–9	10–14
Delaware	104	14	5	7
Wilmington	16	1	0	1
Balance of New Castle Co.	50	6	3	2

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center



This KIDS COUNT Indicator Brief considers strategies to address both the larger socioeconomic forces and some of the specific hazards that threaten the well-being of children ages 1 to 14:

- Protect children's health and safety by strengthening communities
- Ensure that children have safe places to live, learn, and play
- Support parents and families in their caretaking roles
- Focus intensively on motor vehicle safety
- Target other leading safety hazards
- Address adult behaviors that endanger children

Source: Kids Count Indicator Brief: Reducing Child Death Rate (July 2003). Annie E. Casey Foundation. Available at <http://www.aecf.org/upload/PublicationFiles/brief%20child%20death%20rate.pdf>

For more information see

Infant Mortality p. 22

Teen Deaths p. 27

Tables 23–24 p. 82–83

www.cdc.gov/ncipc

www.kidshealth.org

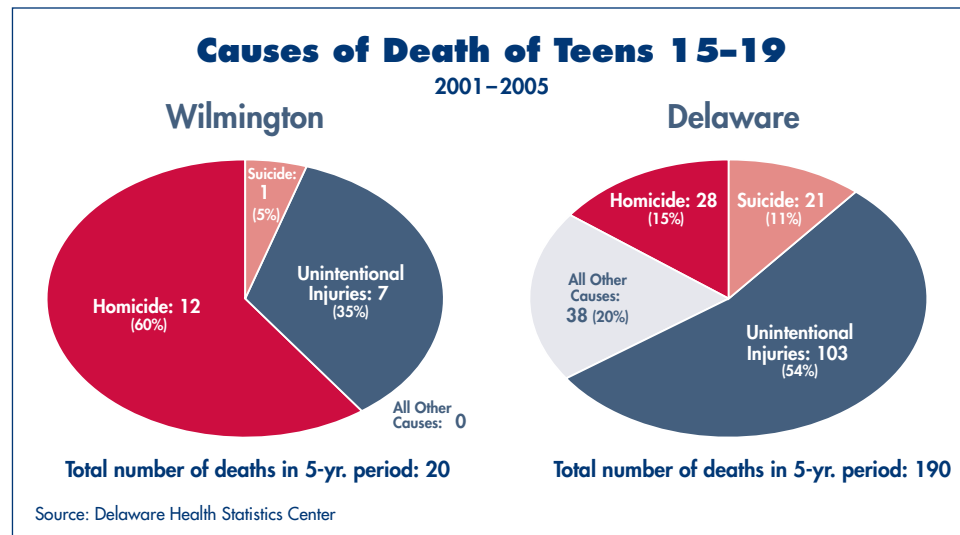
Teen Deaths

by Accident, Homicide, & Suicide

Accidents, homicide, and suicide account for approximately 75 percent of all deaths of teenagers ages 15–19 in the U.S.; 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 While motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of teen deaths in the U.S. and in Delaware, homicide is the leading cause of teen deaths in Wilmington.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 in the U.S., nearly three-fourths of teenage homicides were attributed to gang violence.

In Wilmington in five-year period 2001–05, no (0) teens died from “other causes” (i.e. cancer, disease, other illness), but twelve (12) were killed by homicide.

1 Kids Count 2005 Indicator Brief, The Annie E. Casey Foundation. Available at www.aecf.org/kidscount/sld/auxiliary/briefs/teendeathupdated.pdf
2 Delaware Health Statistics Center



Youth gangs are not new in the U.S. It is recorded that Philadelphia was trying to deal with roaming youth disrupting the city as far back as 1791. Some gang-prevention strategies for today:

- Support from family and community are critical to a child’s emotional, and physical needs and social development. If the family is the source of love, guidance, and protection that youths seek, they are not forced to search for these basic needs from a gang. The family and community share responsibility for teaching children the risk of drugs.
- Education is key. Young people who successfully participate in and complete their schooling have greater opportunities to develop into productive adults.
- Gangs use graffiti to mark their turf, advertise themselves, and claim credit for a crime; quick removal of graffiti reduces the chance that crimes will be committed.
- Conflict resolution programs can help youth deal with their anger and teach how to deal better with conflicts and help eliminate gang intimidation tactics.
- Youth involved in programs such as sports, music, drama, and community activities are less likely to join gangs. These activities help build a sense of self-worth and self-respect.

Source: www.focusas.com/Gangs.html. From Research Review: *Gang Violence and Prevention* by Mary H. Lees, M.A., Human Development Department; Mary Deen, M.A., Extension Youth Development Specialist; and Louise Parker, Ph.D., Extension Family Economics Specialist; Washington State University.

Definitions:

Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide – number of deaths per 100,000 teenagers 15–19 years old

Unintentional Injuries – accidents, including motor vehicle crashes

For more information see

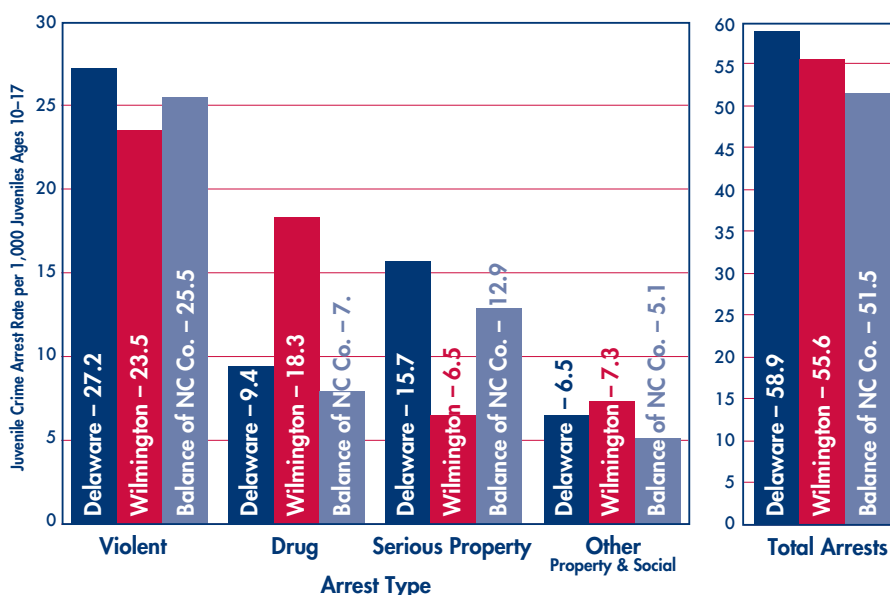
Child Deaths..... p. 26
Juvenile Crime..... p. 28
Wilmington Children Speak..... p. 57
Tables 25–28..... p. 84–86
www.childtrendsdatabank.org/PDF/teen%20driving.pdf



A recent report issued by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Program demonstrates that in the United States the rate of juvenile violent crime arrests has consistently decreased since 1994, falling to a level not seen since at least the 1970s, while the Delaware juvenile crime rate has increased. During this period of overall decline in juvenile violence in the U.S., the female proportion of juvenile violent crime arrests 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.

Source: Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report. Available at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/nr2006/downloads/NR2006.pdf>

Juvenile Crime Arrest Rates Delaware, Wilmington, and Balance of New Castle County, 2005



Source: Statistical Analysis Center

The overall juvenile crime arrest rate for Wilmington (55.6/1,000) in 2005 was lower than the rate for Delaware (58.9/1,000).

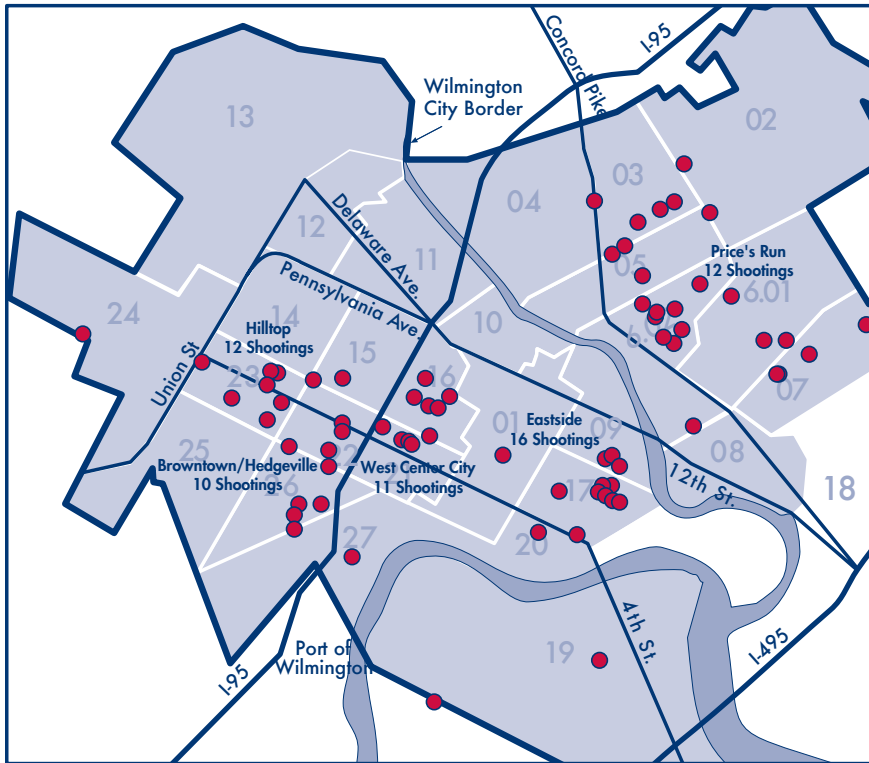
Did you know?

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

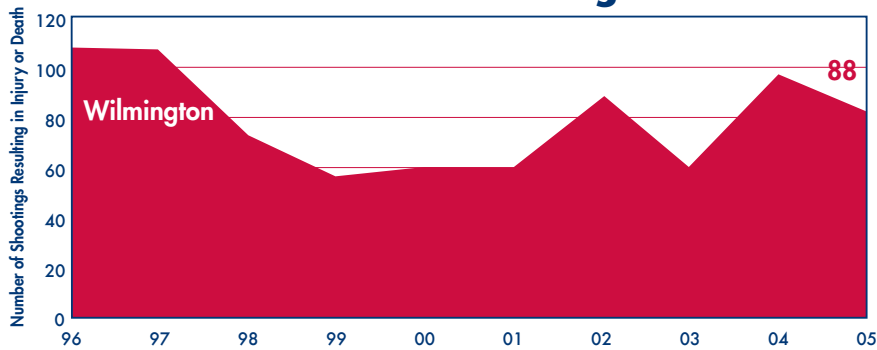
Wilmington Shooting Incidents in 2005



Note: Map indicates general areas of shootings and does not necessarily show all 88 shootings.
Source: Operation Safe Streets/Governor's Task Force, 2005 Annual Report, Delaware Statistical Analysis Center



Number of Shootings



Source: Statistical Analysis Center



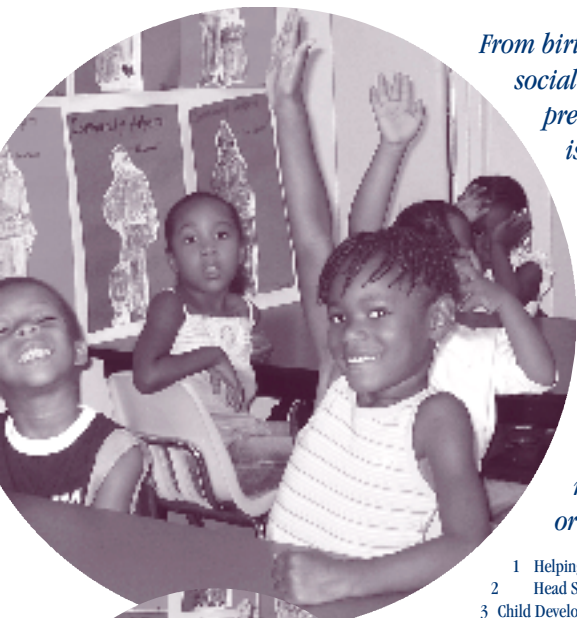
In 2006, the Models for Change initiative, an effort to create successful and replicable models of juvenile justice reform through targeted investments in key states, reported Delaware as pursuing notable reforms to its system. Delaware, Illinois and Washington considered major overhauls of juvenile 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.

Source: Models for Change: Building Momentum for Juvenile Justice Reform. Available at www.justicepolicy.org/reports_jl/12-5-06_models/JPI013-MFC_Report_Summary.pdf

For more information see

Teen Deaths p. 27
Wilmington Children Speak..... p. 57
Tables 29-30 p. 87-88
www.connectforkids.org
www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org
<http://cjc.delaware.gov/>
www.childtrendsdatabank.org/PDF/Violence.pdf

Education



From birth through age five, children are developing the cognitive, physical, emotional, and social skills that they will need for the rest of their lives.¹ 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. 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.²

Children with delays and disabilities should be diagnosed and provided with quality intervention as early as possible. In Delaware, Child Development Watch is a statewide early intervention program for children ages birth to 3. The program's mission is to enhance both the development of infants and toddlers with disabilities or developmental delays and the capacity of families to meet these children's needs.³

¹ Helping your Preschool Child (2002). U.S. Dept. of Education. Available at: <http://www.ed.gov/parents/earlychild/ready/preschool/index.html>

² Head Start Collaboration Project, Delaware Department of Education www.doe.k12.de.us/programs/earlychildhood/headstart.shtml

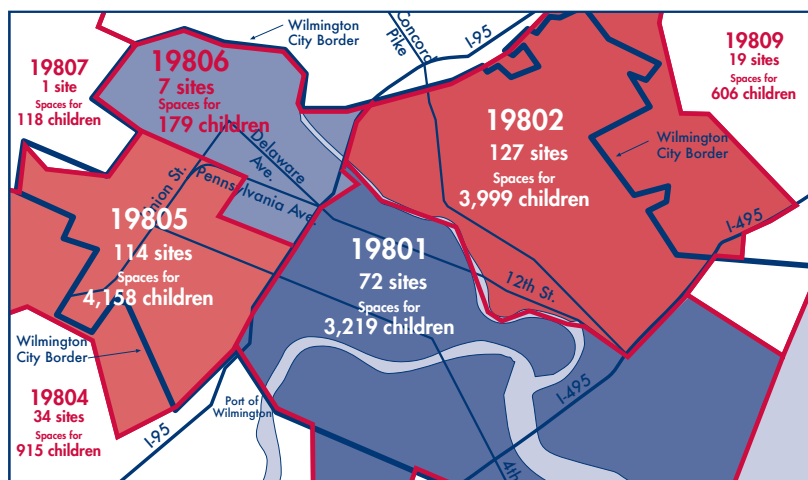
³ Child Development Watch. Division of Public Health DHSS. Available at: <http://www.state.de.us/dhss/dph/chs/chscdw.html>



Head Start/ECAP served 100% of eligible Wilmington 4-year-olds in the 2005/06 school year.

Early Care and Education Sites

Early Care and Education Sites and Slots Available, Wilmington, 2007



Note: Number of spaces are estimated due to missing data from some part-time programs. Number of spaces does not correspond to the availability of full day child care.

Source: Center for Disabilities Studies, University of Delaware

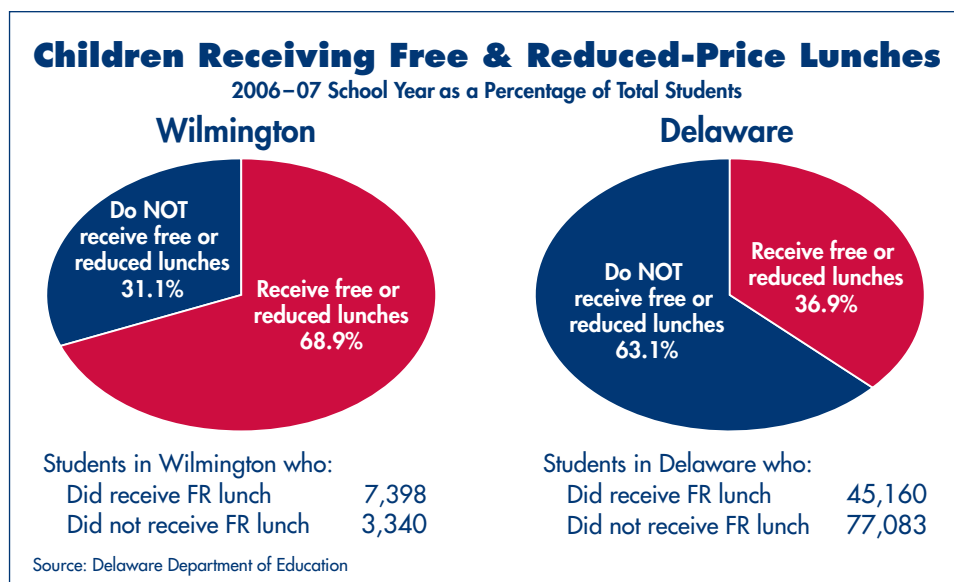
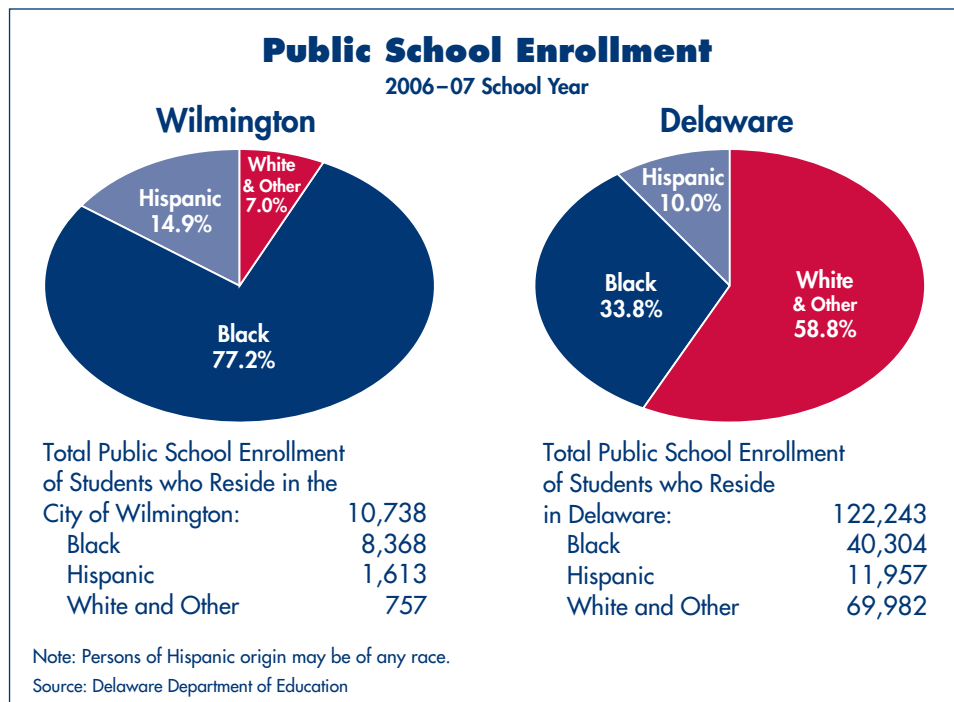
Weekly Cost in Dollars to Families for Child Care

by Child's Age, Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 2006

	Delaware			Wilmington			New Castle Co.		
	Min.	Avg.	High	Min.	Avg.	High	Min.	Avg.	High
0-12 months	61	137	244	107	136	177	75	154	244
12-24 months	67	125	223	93	122	164	72	141	223
2 years old	65	120	205	85	115	159	72	135	205
3 years old	62	116	200	84	113	153	72	132	198
4 years old	57	115	196	83	112	153	71	130	195
Kindergarten	42	94	189	75	103	138	54	114	189
School Age	31	87	189	55	85	115	38	91	189

Source: The Family and Workplace Connection

The education of children shapes their personal development and life opportunities, as well as the economic and social progress of our city and state. This section presents several indicators of how well children are progressing from early childhood through secondary school.



The National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs provide nutritious meals to children at participating schools. To receive a reduced-price meal, household income must be below 185% of the federal poverty level. For free meals, household income must fall below 130% of poverty. Children in Food Stamp and Medicaid households are automatically eligible for free meals. Although not every eligible student participates, the number of children receiving free or reduced-price meals is an approximation of the number of low-income children in a school district. Wilmington children are twice as likely to be in a low-income family as children statewide, according to participation in the free and reduced-price meal program.

Source: Delaware Department of Education



Delaware Student Testing Program

The Delaware Student Testing Program (DSTP), designed by Delaware Educators, measures how well students are progressing toward the state content standards. The program is one part of a much larger and richer effort by the educational community to ensure a high quality education for each and every student in Delaware. The DSTP assists Delaware educators in determining students' strengths and weaknesses to help identify academic issues. For the sixth consecutive year, students in grades 3, 5, 8, and 10 were tested in areas of reading, mathematics and writing. Students in grades 4, 6, 8, and 11 are also tested in science and social studies.

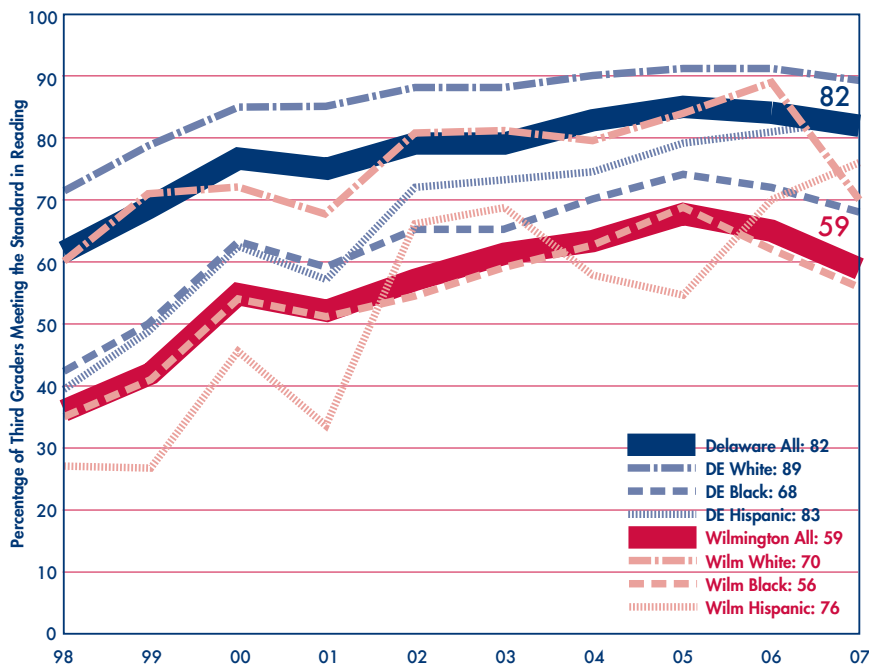


Delaware Student Testing Program

The Delaware Student Testing Program (DSTP) measures progress toward the Delaware content standards.

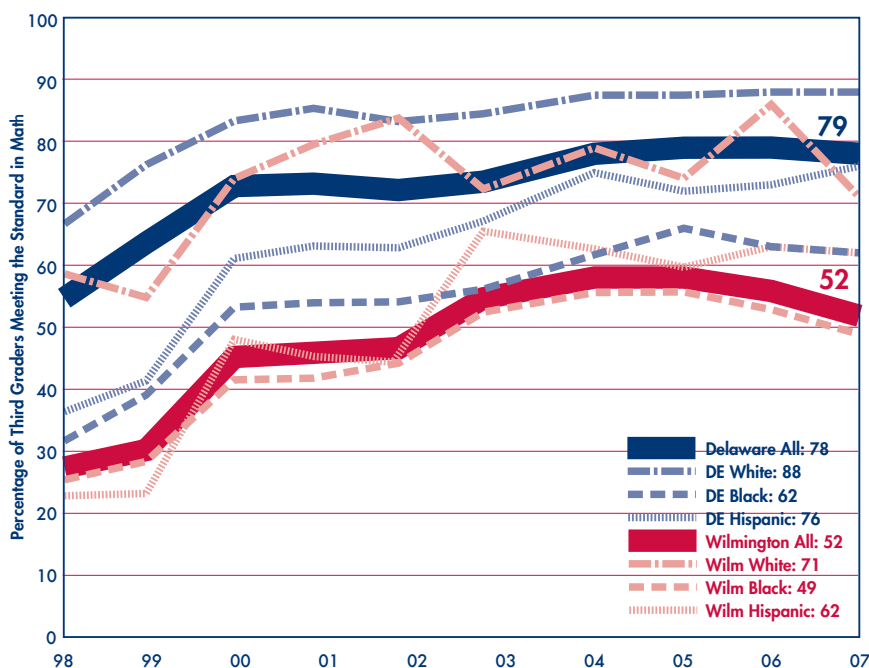
Grade 3 Meeting the Standard in Reading

1998–2007



Grade 3 Meeting the Standard in Math

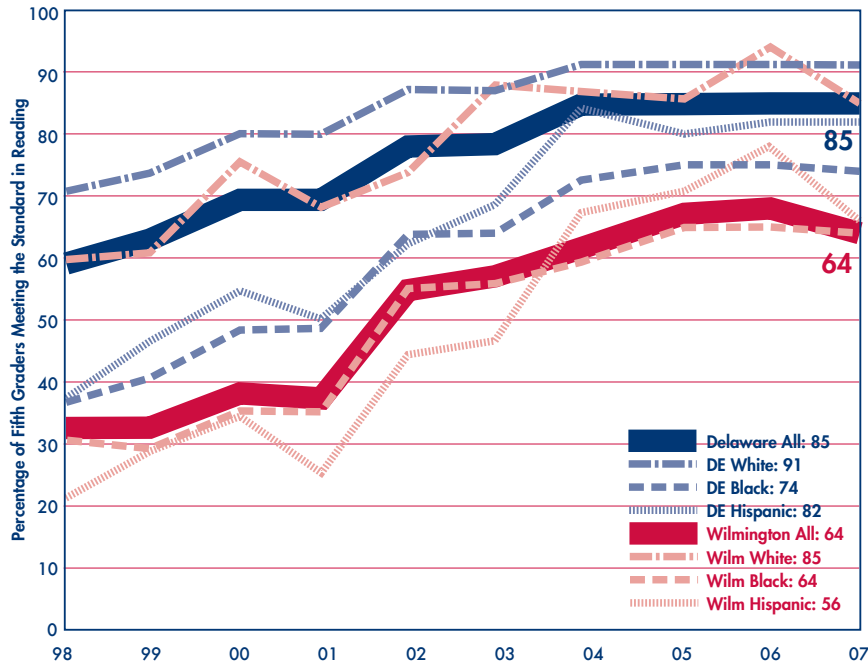
1998–2007



Source: Delaware Department of Education

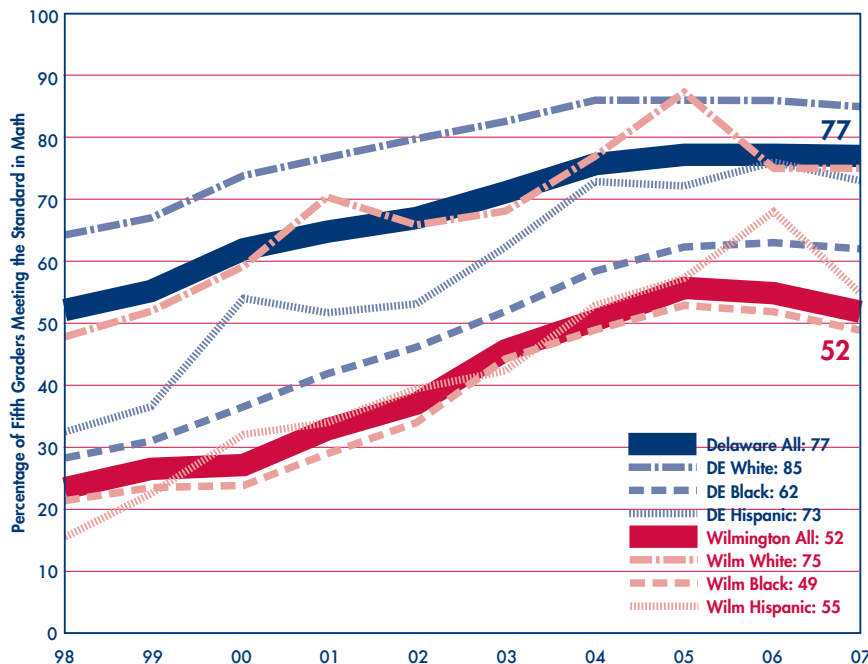
Grade 5 Meeting the Standard in Reading

1998–2007

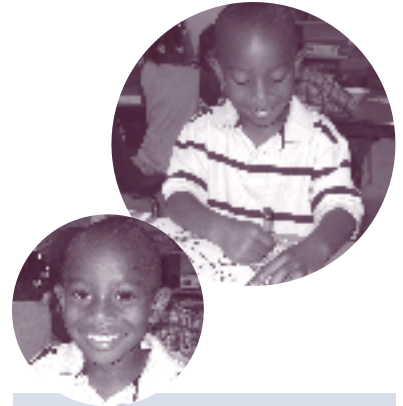


Grade 5 Meeting the Standard in Math

1998–2007



Source: Delaware Department of Education



DSTP Proficiency Levels – Delaware Student Testing Program

Students receive scores according to the following scale:

Level	Category / Description
5	Distinguished: Excellent performance
4	Exceeds the standard: Very good performance
3	Meets the standard: Good performance
2	Below the standard: Needs improvement
1	Well below the standard: Needs lots of improvement

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

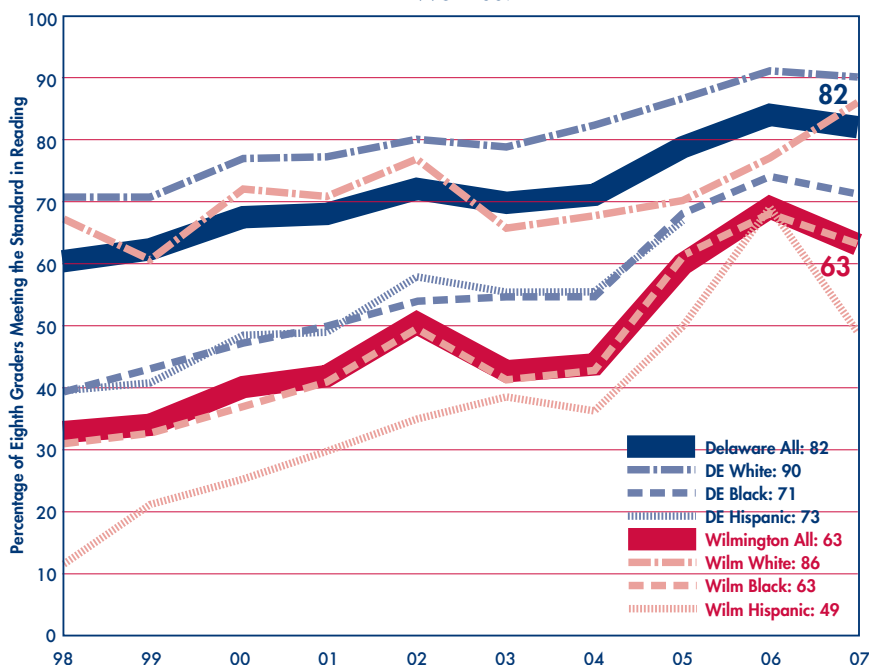
- Must attend summer school
- Must retake DSTP at the end of summer school
- School must have an IIP in place for a student at the end of summer
- If the student is still below the standard, the student will only be promoted if an Academic Review Committee determines that the student has demonstrated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

Delaware Student Testing Program

The Delaware Student Testing Program (DSTP) measures progress toward the Delaware content standards.

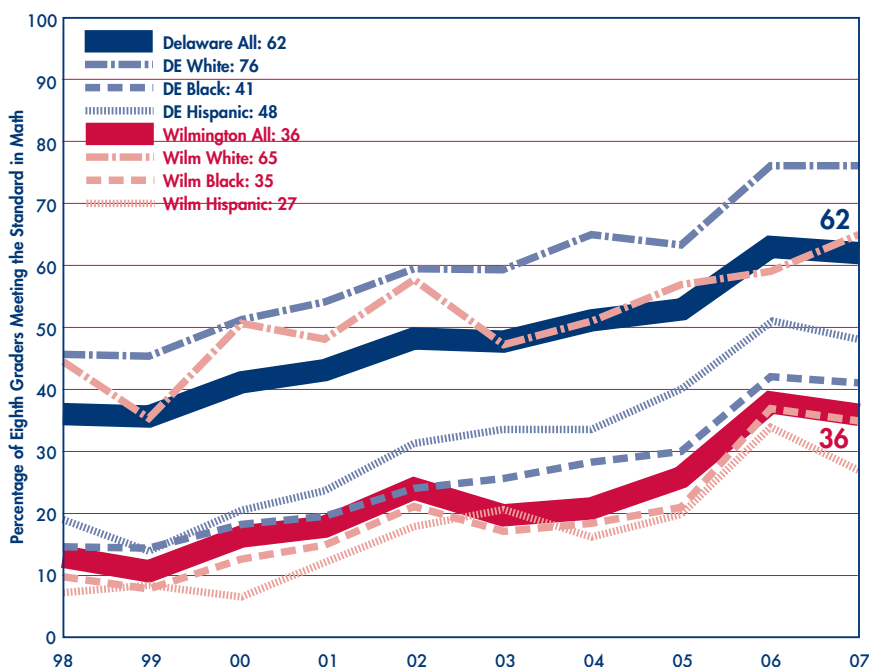
Grade 8 Meeting the Standard in Reading

1998–2007



Grade 8 Meeting the Standard in Math

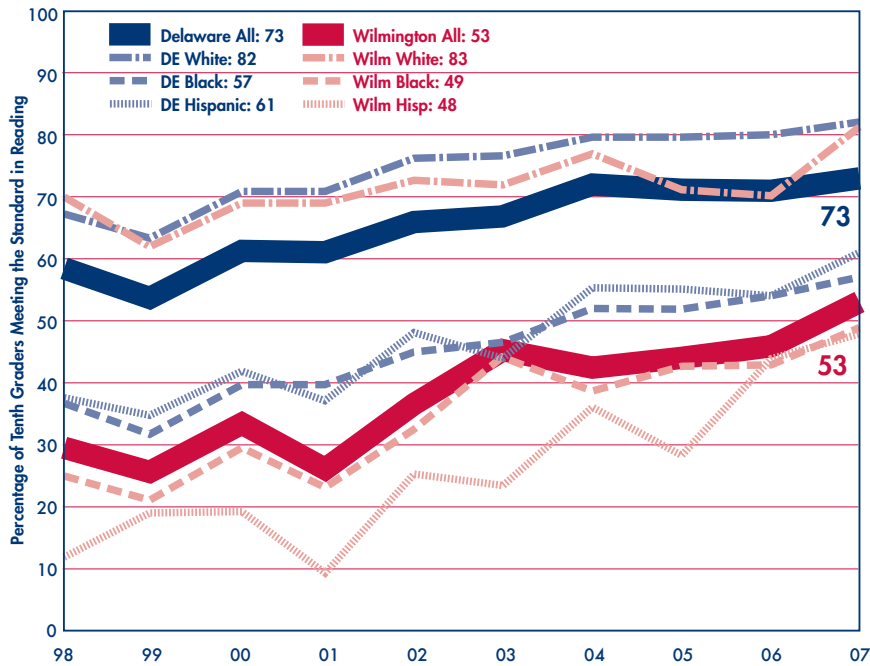
1998–2007



Source: Delaware Department of Education

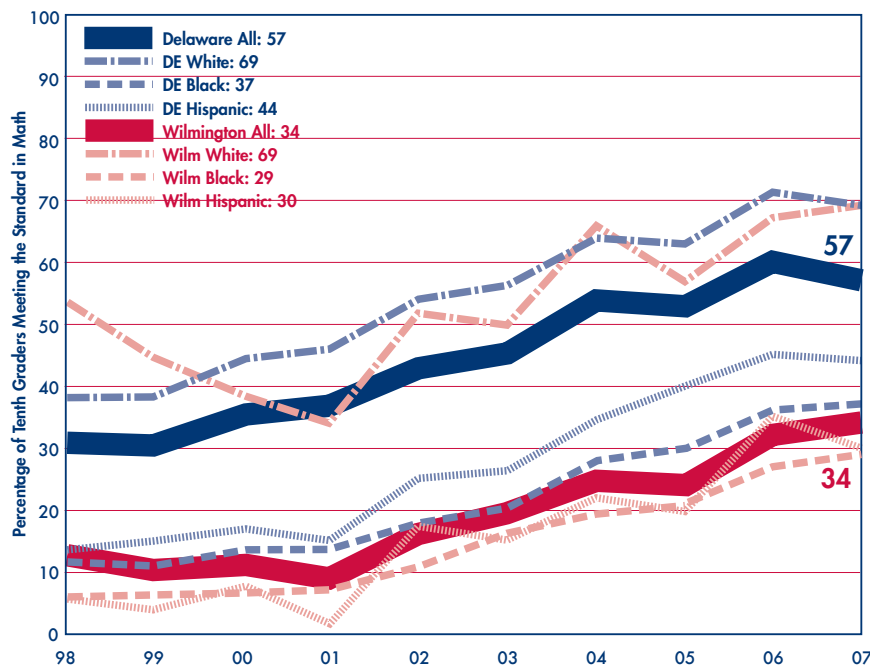
Grade 10 Meeting the Standard in Reading

1998–2007



Grade 10 Meeting the Standard in Math

1998–2007



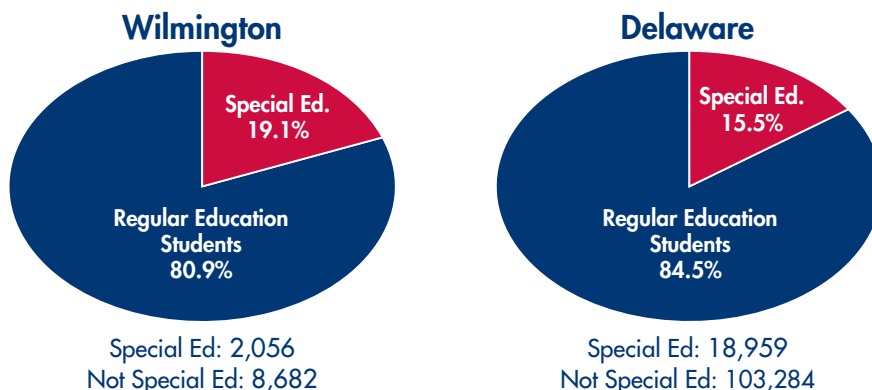
Source: Delaware Department of Education





School-Age Children with Special Needs

2006–07 School Year as a Percentage of Total Students



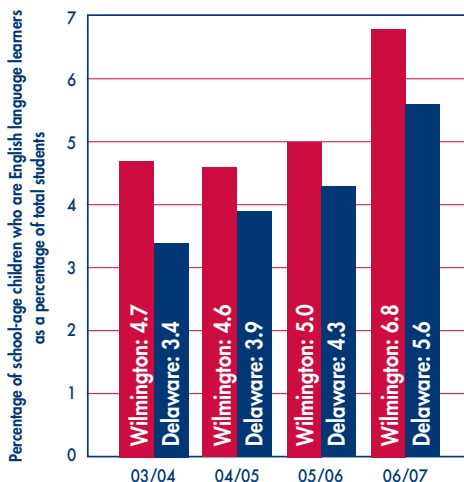
Source: Delaware Department of Education

Special education services are an important resource for improving the long-term outcomes for children with special needs, such as improving student achievement, increasing graduation rates, increasing participation in postsecondary education, and increasing wages. The federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) mandates that local districts identify and provide multidisciplinary evaluations for students ages 3 to 21 whom they believe to have disabilities. Once found eligible for special education due to a disability, a student must be provided with an Individualized Education Plan (IEP) which defines goals, outlining specific steps for achieving the goals, and providing services for the student based on their individual needs.

Revisions to federal educational statutes, signed into law early in 2002, now require states, districts, and schools to demonstrate adequate yearly progress towards proficiency in reading and math by all students, including children with disabilities. This provision is intended to increase expectations and accountability so that more students with disabilities achieve grade level standards.

School-Age Children Who Are English Language Learners

2004–2005 School Year
as a Percentage of Total Students



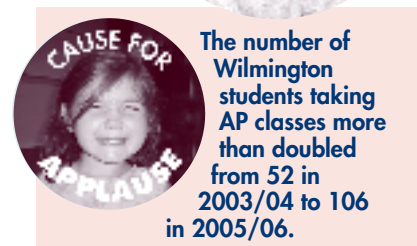
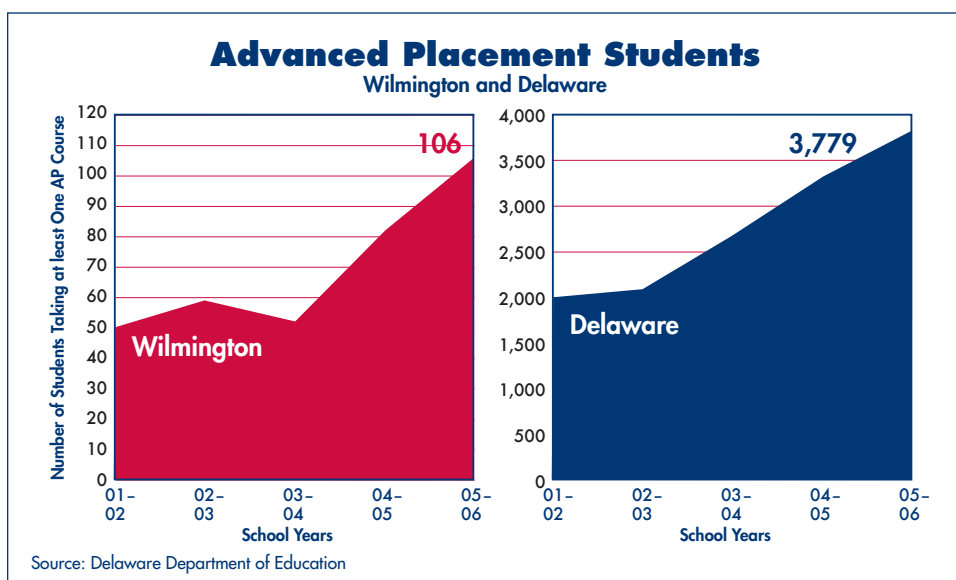
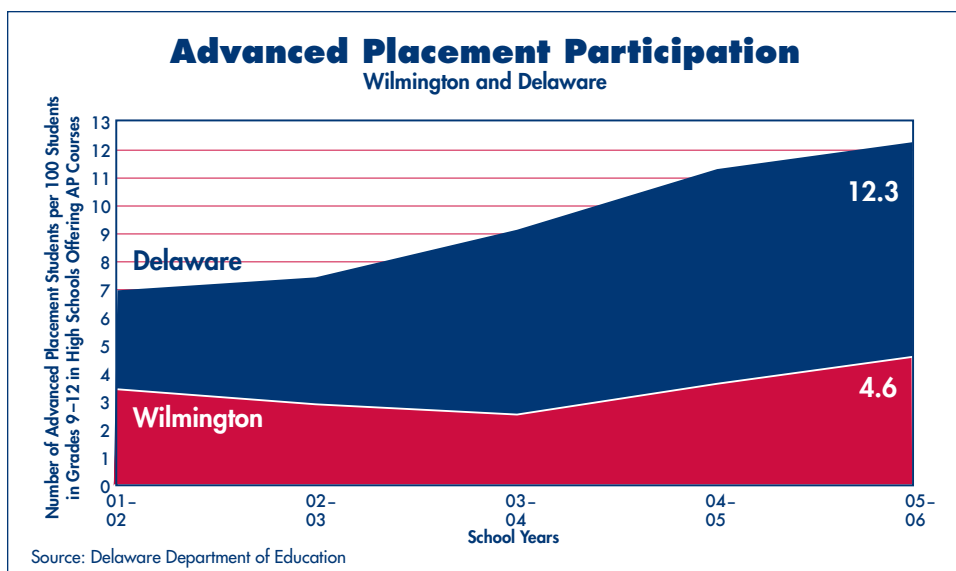
Source: Delaware Department of Education



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.nlc.org/States/delaware.htm



Did you know?

- Delaware high schools currently offer over 279 Advanced Placement (AP) 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 2006.¹
- The federal "Advanced Placement Incentive Program" is part of 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 schools²

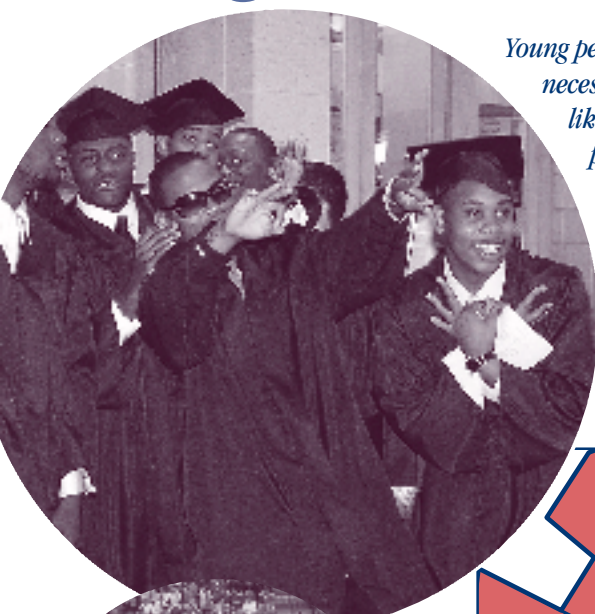
¹ The College Board. Report to the Nation. 2007.

² AP Incentive Program, Delaware Department of Education. Available at www.doe.k12.de.us/programs/ap/goals.shtml

For more information see

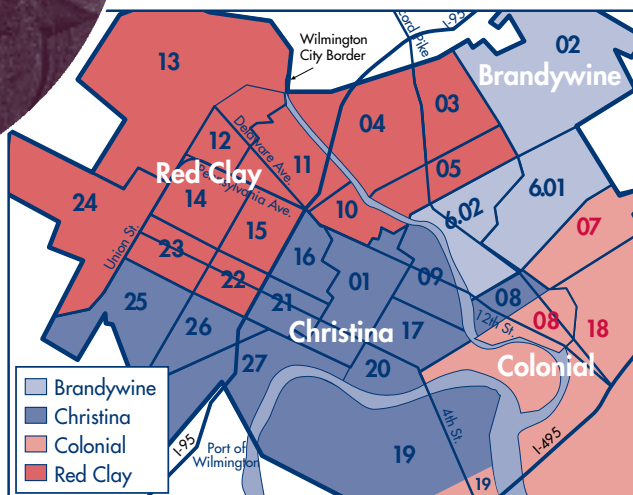
High School Dropouts p. 38
 Wilmington Children Speak..... p. 57
 Tables 31-45 p. 89-97
www.childtrendsdatabank.org/PDF/PKtoThree.pdf
www.childcareaware.org
www.nhsa.org
www.collegeboard.com/student/testing/ap/about.html

High School Dropouts



Young people who leave high school are likely to lack the minimum skills and credentials necessary to function in today's society and workplaces. 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 programs such as the Delaware Student Excellence Equals Degree. Over the last thirty-five years the high school drop-out rate has gradually declined to an all time low of 10 percent in 2003. Of those who do drop out, one study found that 63 percent 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



Wilmington students are served by five public school districts within New Castle County: Brandywine School District, Christina School District, Colonial School District, Red Clay School District, and the New Castle County Vo-Tech School District. The Choice Program allows children to choose to attend other schools within the county and state. In addition, numerous private schools and public charter schools are available.

Christina School District

2006 Enrollment 19,203

June 2006 Graduates
Compared to the 02-03 Freshman Class
of Graduates 758 % of 9th Grade Class Graduating 74.0%

Annual Dropout Rate
Grades 9-12

Year	# of dropouts	Percent
2003-04	423	8.8%
2004-05	378	7.6%
2005-06	475	9.3%

Red Clay School District

2006 Enrollment 15,718

June 2006 Graduates
Compared to the 02-03 Freshman Class
of Graduates 611 % of 9th Grade Class Graduating 80.0%

Annual Dropout Rate
Grades 9-12

Year	# of dropouts	Percent
2003-04	366	9.6%
2004-05	233	6.1%
2005-06	274	7.1%

Brandywine School District

2006 Enrollment 10,566

June 2006 Graduates
Compared to the 02-03 Freshman Class
of Graduates 611 % of 9th Grade Class Graduating 90.5%

Annual Dropout Rate
Grades 9-12

Year	# of dropouts	Percent
2003-04	156	4.7%
2004-05	109	3.2%
2005-06	131	3.9%

Colonial School District

2006 Enrollment 10,467

June 2006 Graduates
Compared to the 02-03 Freshman Class
of Graduates 330 % of 9th Grade Class Graduating 73.3%

Annual Dropout Rate
Grades 9-12

Year	# of dropouts	Percent
2003-04	166	7.2%
2004-05	214	8.8%
2005-06	174	7.3%

New Castle County Vo-Tech

2006 Enrollment 3,492

June 2006 Graduates
Compared to the 02-03 Freshman Class
of Graduates 595 % of 9th Grade Class Graduating 97.2%

Annual Dropout Rate
Grades 9-12

Year	# of dropouts	Percent
2003-04	60	1.8%
2004-05	74	2.2%
2005-06	97	2.9%

Delaware Rates

2004 Enrollment 120,869

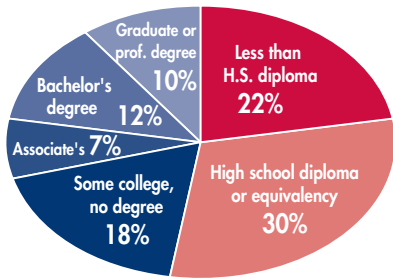
June 2006 Graduates
Compared to the 02-03 Freshman Class
of Graduates 5,961 % of 9th Grade Class Graduating 84.0%

Annual Dropout Rate
Grades 9-12

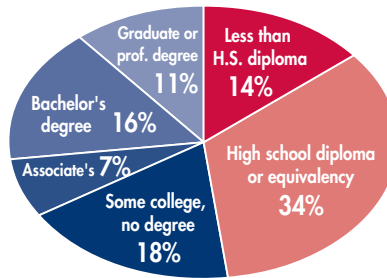
Year	# of dropouts	Percent
2003-04	2,103	9.6%
2004-05	1,882	5.3%
2005-06	1,994	5.5%

Educational Attainment

Wilmington 2006



Delaware 2006



Source: 2006 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Definition:

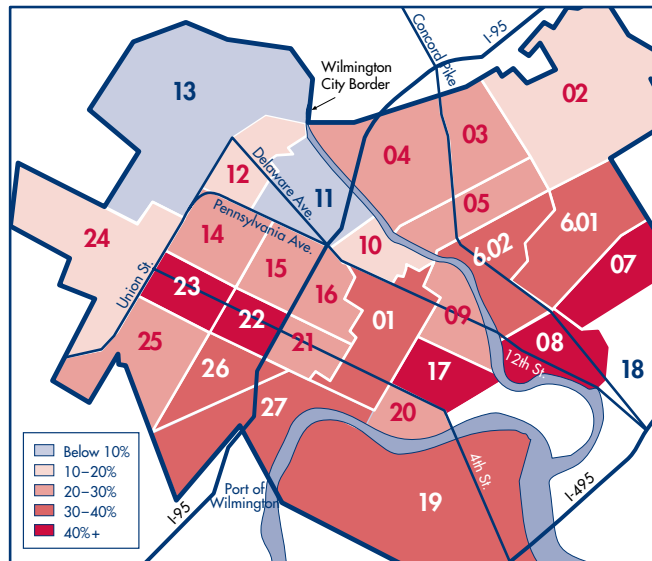
Percentage of persons 25 and over that are high school dropouts – High school dropouts include persons who are not enrolled in school (full-time or part-time) and are not high school graduates. Those persons who have a GED or equivalent are included as high school graduates in this measure.



Adult High School Dropouts

Percent of Persons 25 and over that are High School Dropouts by Census Tract, Wilmington (1999)

Census Tract	Percent
1	32.3%
2	12.3%
3	22.7%
4	20.6%
5	28.3%
6.01	37.0%
6.02	34.3%
7	50.2%
8	48.1%
9	25.4%
10	11.6%
11	7.6%
12	12.9%
13	3.4%
14	24.1%
15	20.1%
16	23.1%
17	47.3%
19	39.2%
20	20.7%



Tract	Percent	Tract	Percent	Total	Percent
21	29.6%	25	21.3%	Wilm.	25.6%
22	44.2%	26	33.0%	NC Co.	14.5%
23	44.4%	27	39.6%	DE	17.4%
24	17.6%				

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau



The Delaware Student Excellence Equals Degree (SEED) scholarship program offers an incentive for students to graduate from high school by putting college within every student's reach. Delaware students can now earn their associate's degree tuition free. The class of 2006 was 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 Technical and Community College 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

Births to Teens p. 14
 Juvenile Crime p. 28
 Delaware's TANF p. 48
 Wilmington Children Speak p. 57
 Table 45 p. 97
www.childtrendsdatabank.org

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

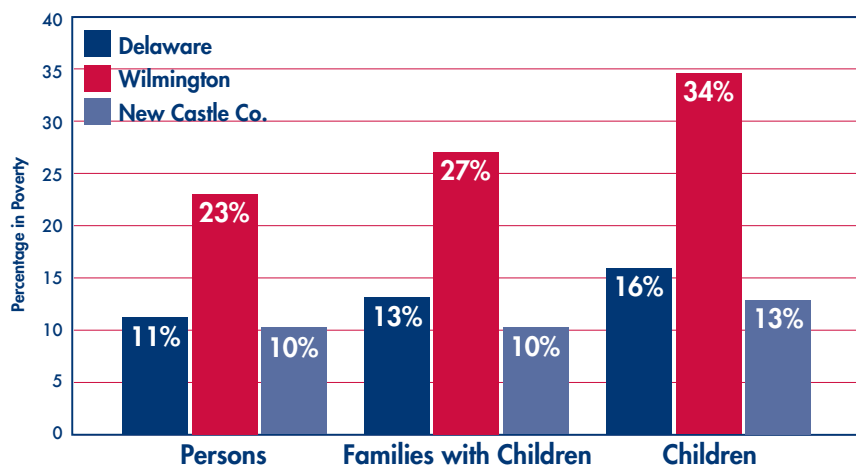
1 Housing For All. Available at www.housingforall.org/rop0304%20children%20in%20poverty.pdf

2 UNICEF. Available at www.unicef.org/sowc05/english/poverty.html

3 Child Trends DataBank. Available at www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/4Poverty.cfm

4 Child Trends DataBank. Available at www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/4Poverty.cfm

Persons, Families, and Children in Poverty by Percentage, Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 2006



Source: 2006 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau



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.

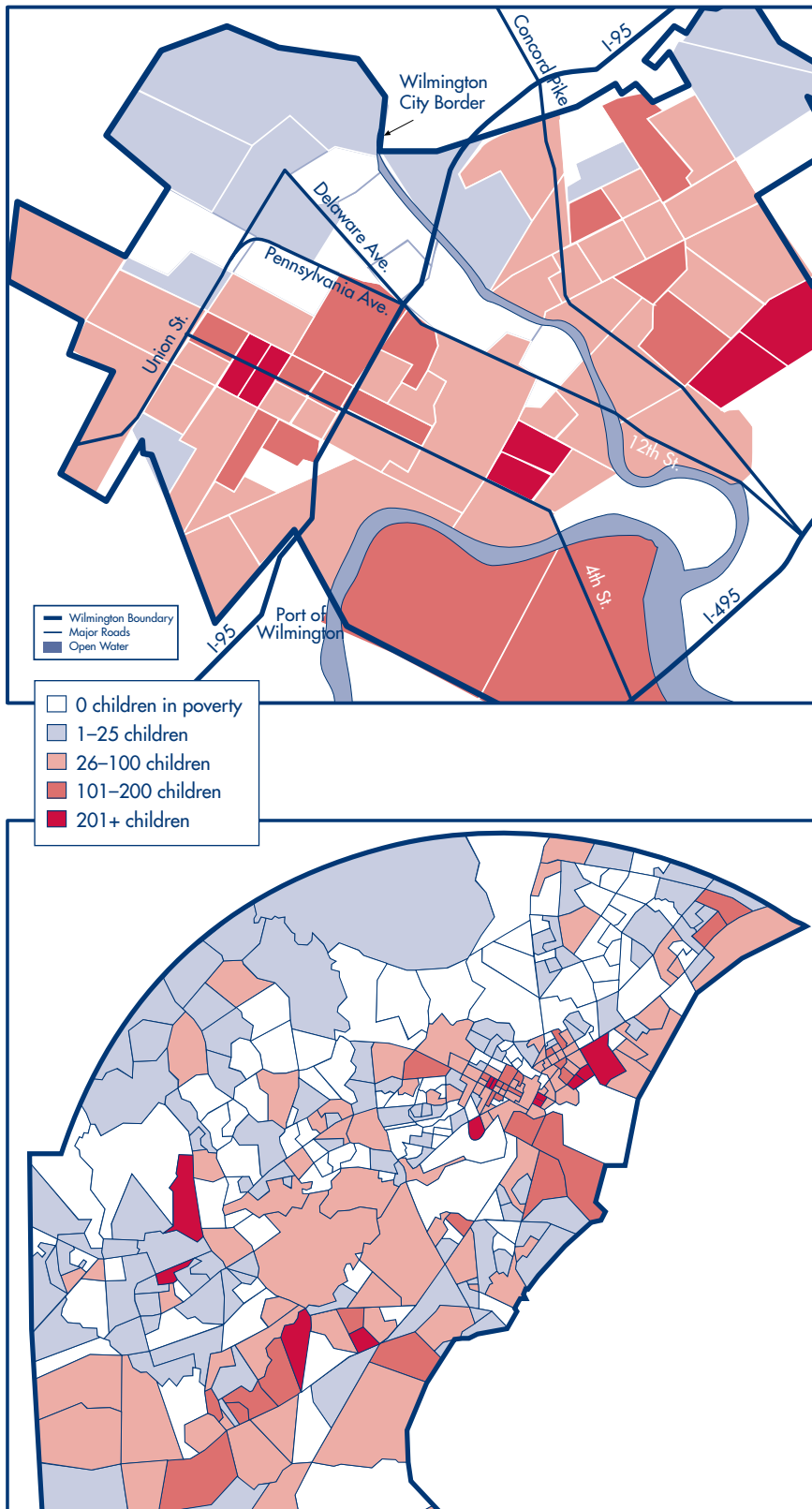
Help low-income families keep more of what they earn – Strengthen and expand the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).

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

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation. Available at www.aecf.org/kidscount/indicator_briefs/child_poverty.pdf

Number of Children in Poverty

By Census Block, Wilmington and Northern New Castle County, 2000



Definition:

Children in Poverty – 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.

In 2006 the poverty threshold for a one-parent, two child family was \$16,242. For a family of four with two children, the threshold was \$20,444.



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

Children in Poverty

Continued from previous page

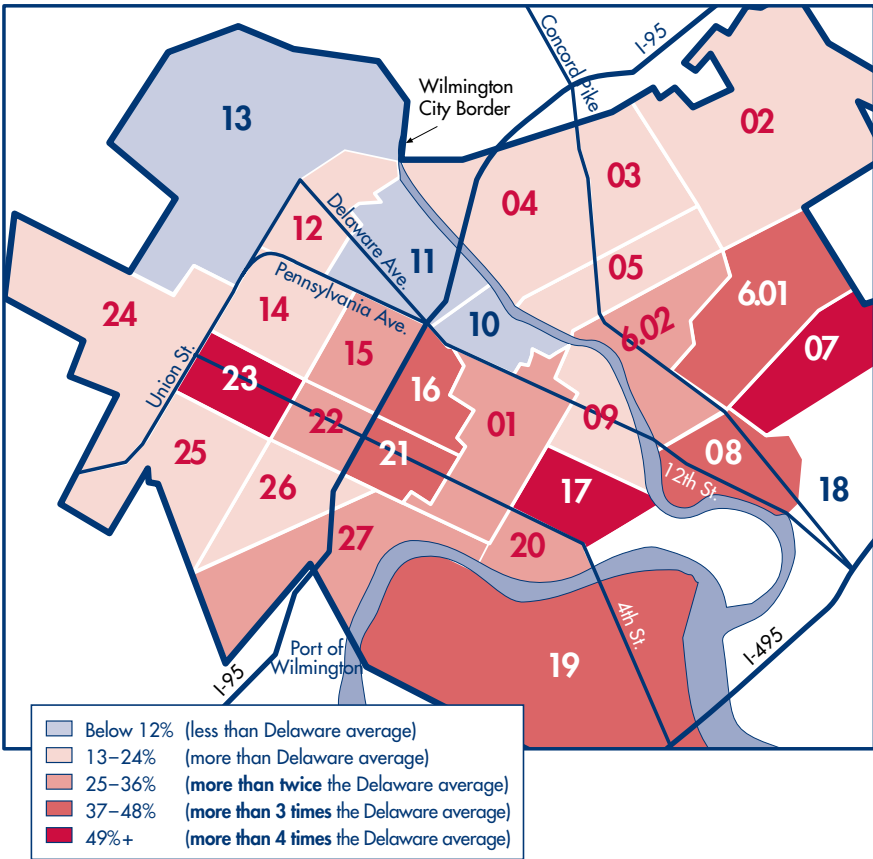
Definition:

Below 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. They do not take into account geographic differences in the cost of living. The poverty threshold for a one-parent-two child family in 1999 was \$13,423. This page also reports the percentage of children below 150% poverty (one and half times the poverty rate) and below 200% poverty (two times the poverty rate).



For detailed information on census tracts and blocks go to:
<http://factfinder.census.gov>

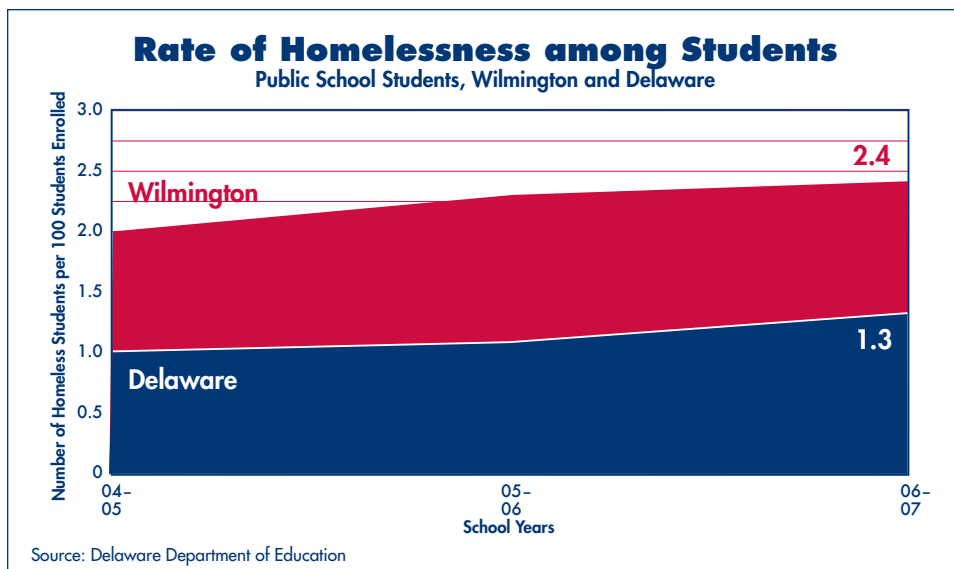
Percentage of Children below 100% of Poverty By Census Tract, Wilmington, 1999



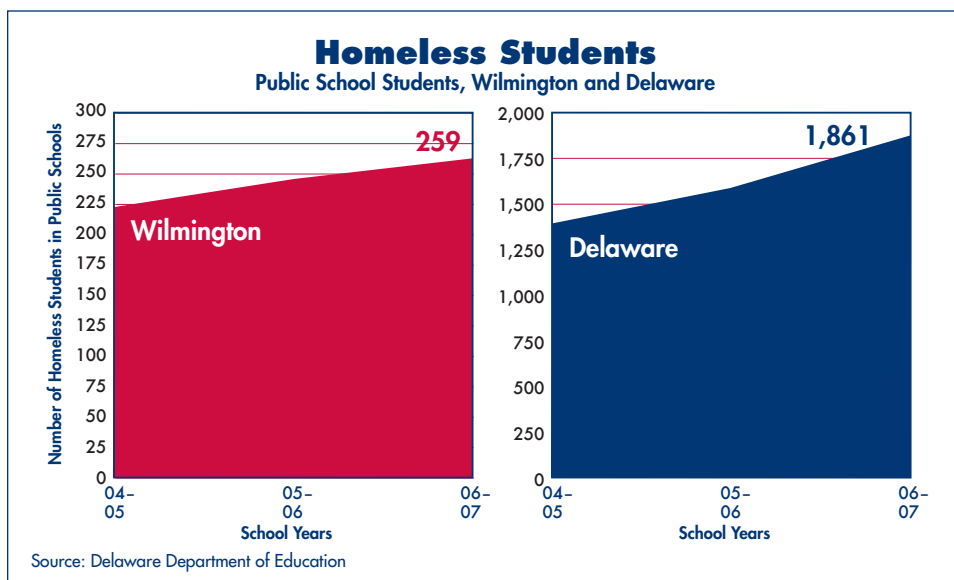
Percent of Children Under 18 by Ratio of Income to Poverty (1999)

Census Tract	Below 100%	Below 150%	Below 200%	Census Tract	Below 100%	Below 150%	Below 200%
1	26%	26%	57%	14	24%	25%	43%
2	19%	25%	37%	15	26%	44%	57%
3	20%	27%	35%	16	38%	61%	76%
4	15%	21%	31%	17	59%	68%	76%
5	23%	45%	56%	19	48%	63%	73%
6.01	40%	49%	64%	20	35%	65%	87%
6.02	30%	50%	65%	21	42%	52%	59%
7	68%	77%	79%	22	30%	55%	75%
8	47%	70%	70%	23	50%	73%	81%
9	16%	29%	54%	24	19%	31%	37%
10	0%	11%	17%	25	13%	28%	41%
11	0%	18%	27%	26	24%	43%	57%
12	18%	18%	37%	27	27%	36%	63%
13	4%	4%	8%				
				Wilm.	31%	45%	57%
				NC Co.	11%	18%	25%
				DE	12%	21%	30%

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



Definition:
Homeless Students – According to the federal McKinney-Vento Act students are considered to be homeless if they are living with or without their parents in a shelter (e.g. temporary family shelter, domestic violence shelter, runaway shelter), transitional housing, hotel or motel, campground, cars, or on the street. Also included are those children and youth temporarily living with relatives or friends (with or without their parents) because they do not have fixed, regular, safe and adequate residence, and children in foster care.



Habitat for Humanity of New Castle County's mission is to build affordable housing at no-profit through a combination of volunteer labor, "sweat equity," and no-interest mortgages. In 2006, Habitat for Humanity of NCC built 20 homes and will build 100 more homes in the following five years. Recent Wilmington projects include:

- Hope Landing, Phase II: 8 Houses, currently under construction.
Phase I: 7 Houses on Bennett Street in Wilmington's Eastside, completed 2006.
- Taylor Run: 9 Houses on E. 11th Street in Northeast Wilmington, completed 2006.
- Lower Brandywine Village: 10 Houses on E. 11th, Brandywine & Railroad Avenue in Northeast Wilmington, completed 2005.
- Gardner Way: 7 Houses on N. Claymont Street in Northeast Wilmington, completed 2004.
- Brondyke Village, 8 Houses on E. 35th Street in Northeast Wilmington, completed 2004.

Habitat for Humanity of New Castle County offers both volunteer construction opportunities as well as non-construction opportunities, such as providing lunches for construction volunteers or working in the ReStore. Sign up to volunteer at www.habitatncc.org/volunteer/.

Children in Poverty

Continued from previous page



Income and Poverty Levels

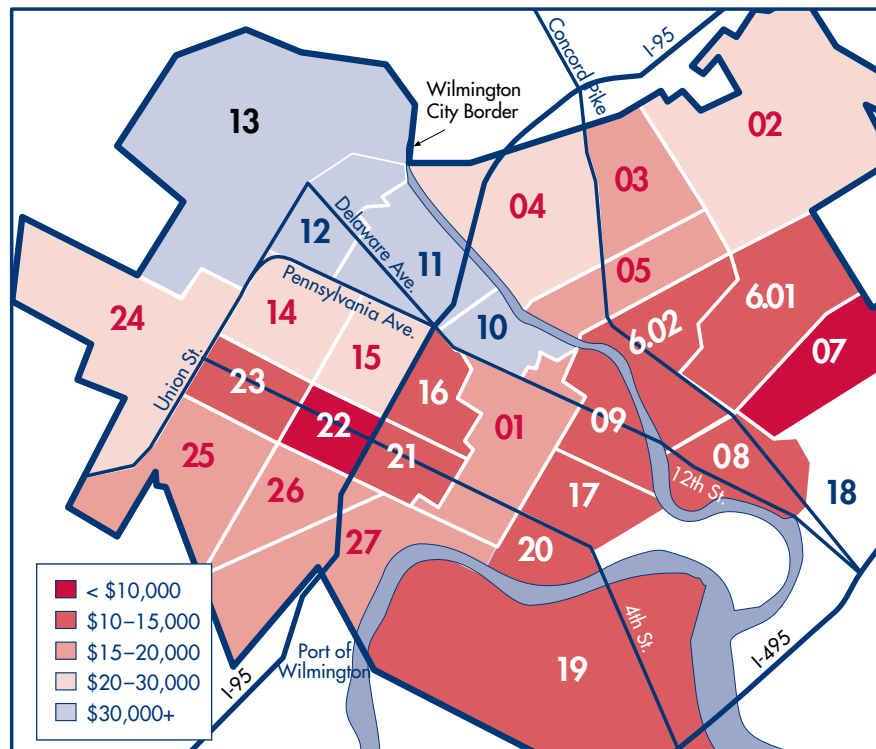
Wilmington, New Castle County, and Delaware, 2006

	Wilmington	NC County	Delaware
Median family income	\$47,802	\$71,518	\$62,623
Per capita income	\$24,757	\$28,614	\$26,812
Percent of persons below poverty level	22.8%	10.2%	11.1%
Percent of families with children below poverty level	26.8%	10.2%	13.0%
Percent of married couple families with children below poverty level	9.3%	4.0%	3.9%
Percent of female-headed families with children below poverty level	40.0%	25.0%	34.1%
Percent of children living below the poverty level	34.2%	12.8%	15.8%

Source: 2006 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Average Per Capita Income

By Census Tract, Wilmington, 2000



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

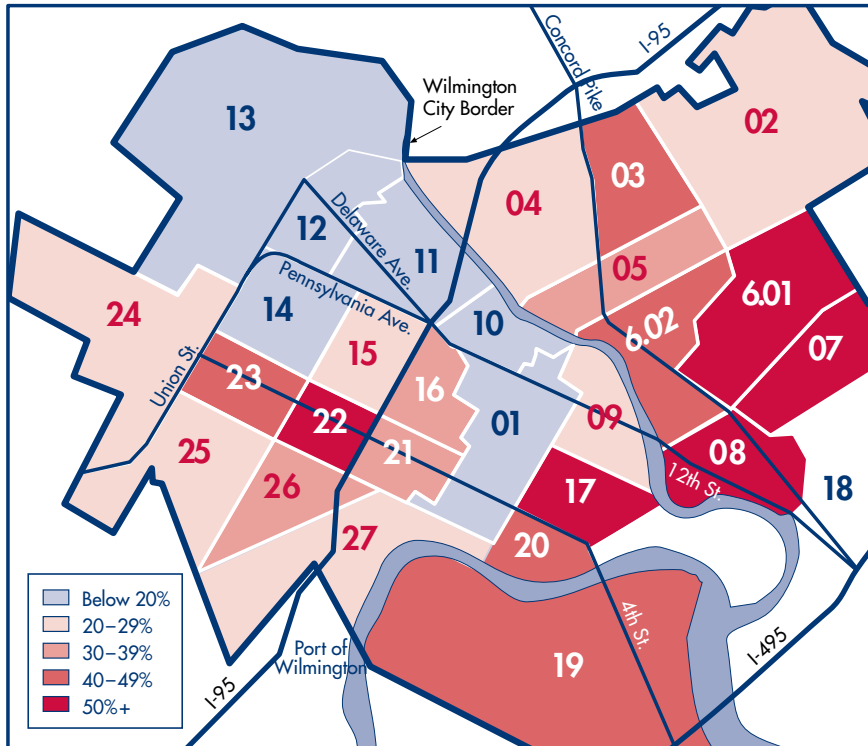
Did you know?

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 work 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

Unemployed Men

By Census Tract, Wilmington



Men 16 to 64 that are Unemployed or not in the Labor Force (1999)

Census Tract	Percent	Census Tract	%	Census Tract	%	Census Tract	%
1	19.8%	7	51.0%	14	15.9%	22	54.2%
2	28.3%	8	95.9%	15	25.2%	23	45.6%
3	41.1%	9	25.7%	16	37.1%	24	22.4%
4	24.9%	10	14.3%	17	55.4%	25	26.5%
5	35.6%	11	5.5%	19	47.1%	26	32.5%
6.01	50.6%	12	18.5%	20	46.0%	27	25.9%
6.02	46.8%	13	18.7%	21	31.3%	Wilm.	38.1%
						NC Co.	23.1%
						DE	23.4%

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau



For detailed information on census tracts and blocks go to: <http://factfinder.census.gov>



- The Virtual Career Network is a one-stop online resource to assist individuals in finding employment. It is operated by the State of Delaware Department of Labor and can be accessed at www.delawareworks.com/vcnet/asp/default.shtml.
- The Delaware Division of Social Services (DSS) administers a state-wide employment and training program for Food Stamp only recipients under the umbrella of the Food Stamp Employment and Training Program. The FSE&T Program assists capable mandatory and voluntary Food Stamp only recipients gain skills and receive training or experience that will lead to regular, paid employment.
- Lack of reliable child care is often a hindrance to finding and keeping a job. The Family and Workplace Connection offers 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.

For more information see

Births to Teens p. 14
 Delaware's TANF p. 48
 Food Stamps p. 49
 Wilmington Children Speak..... p. 57
 Table 45-50 p. 97-100
www.childtrendsdatabank.org

Children in One-Parent Families

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.¹ 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. Single-parent families tend to have much lower incomes than do two-parent families, but research indicates that the income differential accounts for only about one-half of the negative effects of parent absence on many areas of child and youth well-being, including health, educational attainment and assessments, behavior problems, and psychological well-being.²

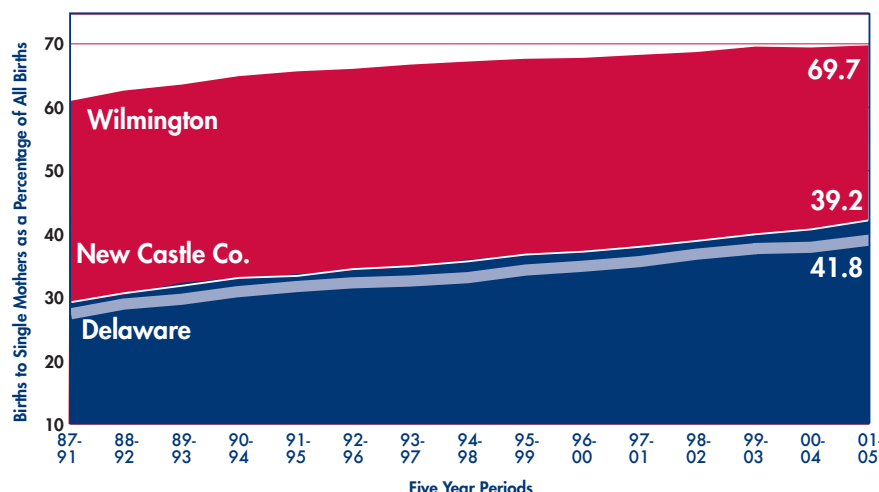
1 Children's Experience in Single-Parent Families: Implications of Cohabitation, Family Planning Perspectives, Vol. 21, No. 6 (1989). Available at www.jstor.org/view/00147354/di975913/97p0336r/0

2 Child Trends DataBank. Available at www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/59FamilyStructure.cfm



Births to Single Mothers

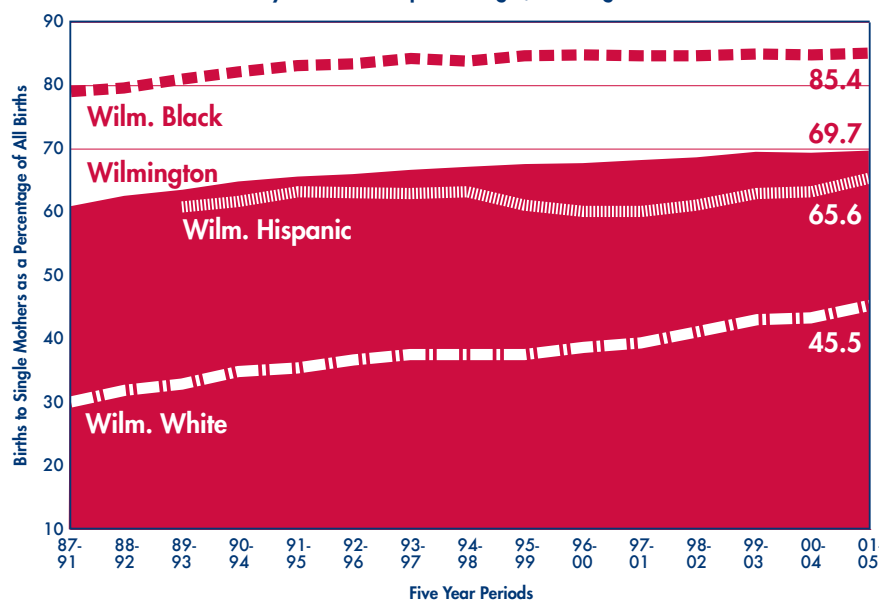
Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Births to Single Mothers

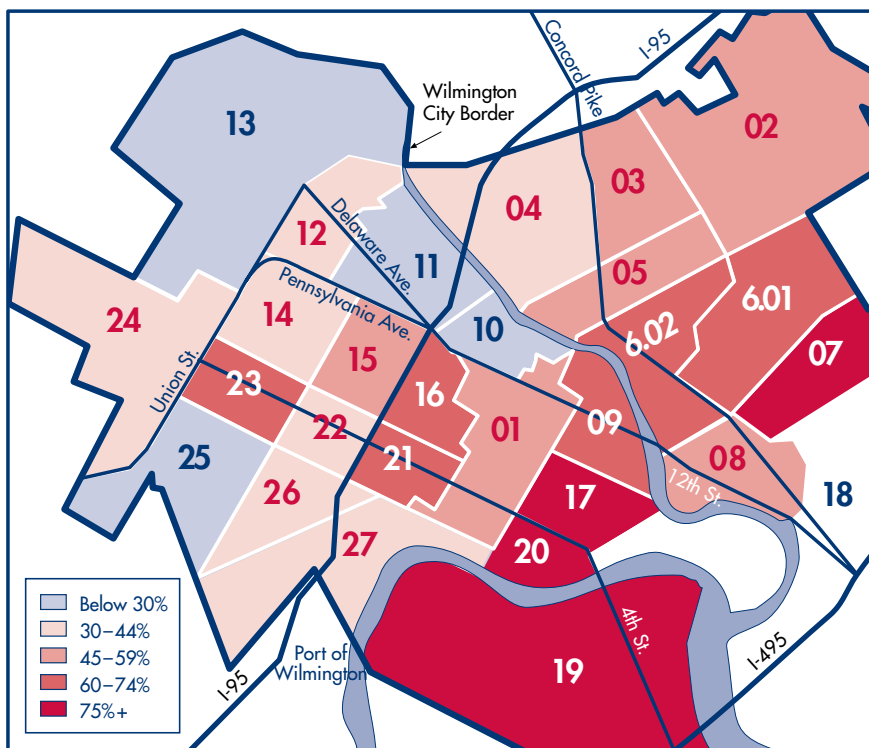
By Race and Hispanic Origin, Wilmington



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Female Headed Households

By Census Tract, Wilmington



Definition:

Children in One-Parent Households – percentage of all families with “own children” under age 18 living in the household, who are headed by a person – male or female – without a spouse present in the home. “Own children” are never-married children under 18 who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.



Percent of Children Under 18 by Family Type (1999)

Census Tract	Married Couple	Male (no wife)	Female (no husband)	Census Tract	Married Couple	Male (no wife)	Female (no husband)
1	29%	18%	54%	14	63%	6%	31%
2	46%	7%	47%	15	47%	7%	46%
3	41%	7%	52%	16	27%	2%	71%
4	58%	4%	38%	17	18%	7%	75%
5	35%	13%	52%	19	17%	5%	79%
6.01	28%	12%	60%	20	17%	3%	80%
6.02	29%	4%	67%	21	33%	0%	67%
7	12%	2%	86%	22	55%	4%	41%
8	18%	29%	53%	23	19%	8%	73%
9	18%	12%	70%	24	56%	6%	38%
10	65%	12%	24%	25	71%	10%	20%
11	89%	0%	11%	26	59%	6%	35%
12	49%	18%	32%	27	41%	25%	33%
13	92%	0%	8%				
				Wilm.	41%	7%	52%
				NC Co.	73%	5%	22%
				DE	72%	6%	22%

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau



Delaware offers a variety of parenting education programs to meet the needs of parents and 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.

For detailed information on census tracts and blocks go to:
<http://factfinder.census.gov>

For more information see

Births to Teens p. 14
Children in Poverty p. 40
Tables 51–52 p. 101–102
www.parentswithoutpartners.com
www.singlefather.com

TANF *Delaware's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families*



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program (TANF) is a block grant program to help move recipients into work and turn welfare into a program of temporary assistance. Under the welfare reform legislation of 1996, TANF replaced the old welfare programs known as Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) ¹

Delaware's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program is based on five key principles: 1) Work should pay more than welfare. 2) Participants must fulfill responsibilities to receive benefits. 3) The benefits will be time limited. 4) Both parents are responsible for supporting their children. 5) Teenage pregnancy should be avoided, and two-parent families encouraged. Program recipients are asked to participate in work readiness programs, seek and accept employment, access life skills counseling and educational opportunities, have their children immunized and keep them in school, secure child support from both parents, and get parent and family planning education. The state of Delaware provides help with job placement, education, child care, health care, life skills counseling, job training, transportation assistance, child support enforcement, and temporary cash assistance. ²

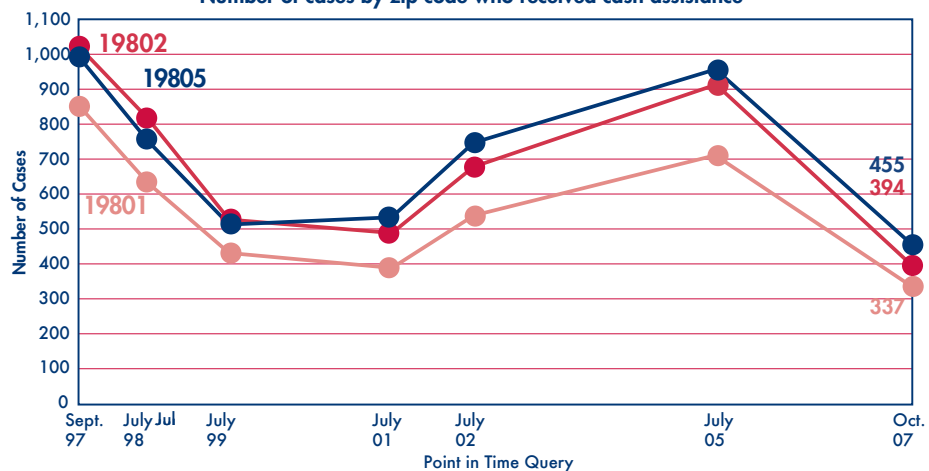
¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, http://www.acf.hhs.gov/opa/fact_sheets/tanf_factsheet.html

² State of Delaware, Delaware Economic Development Office, <http://dedo.delaware.gov/delawareworkforce/welfare.shtml>

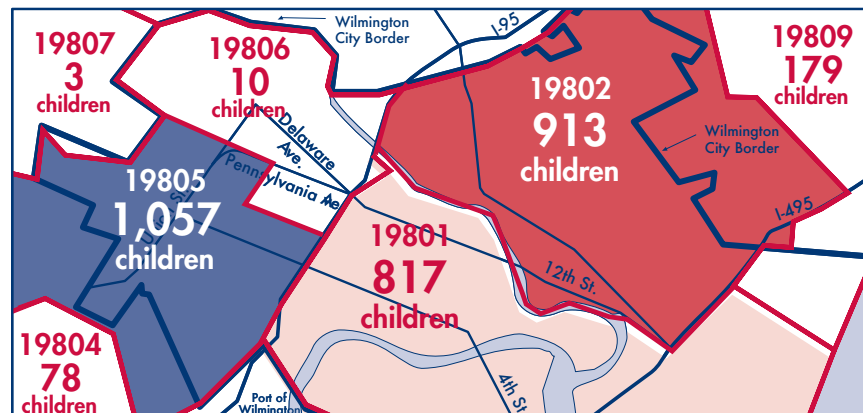


Delaware's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Program Recipients in Wilmington

Number of cases by zip code who received cash assistance



Number of children by zip code who received cash assistance, October 2007



Delaware Health and Social Services verified that 19805 and 19806 zip codes serve areas other than the city of Wilmington. Source: Delaware Health and Social Services

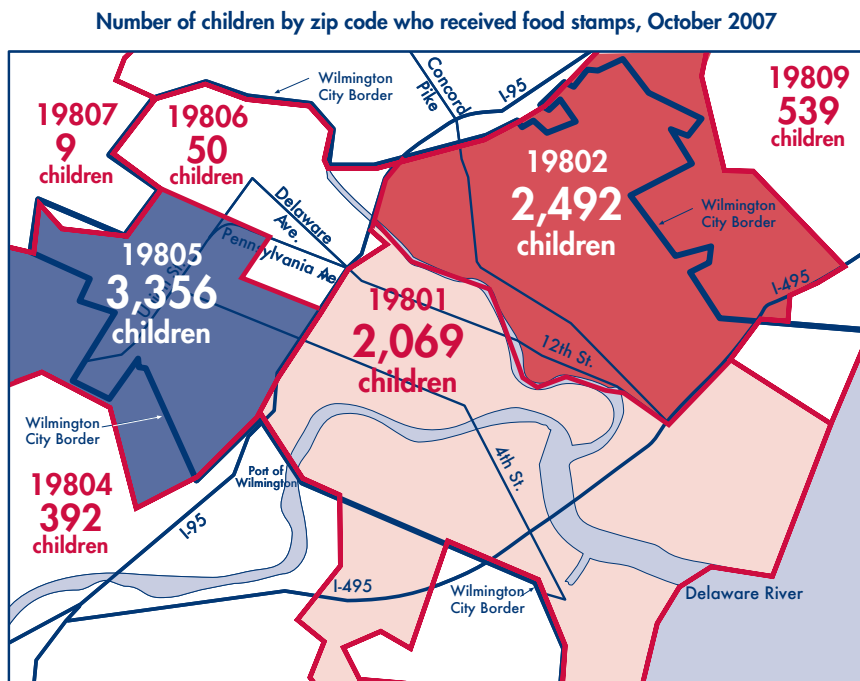
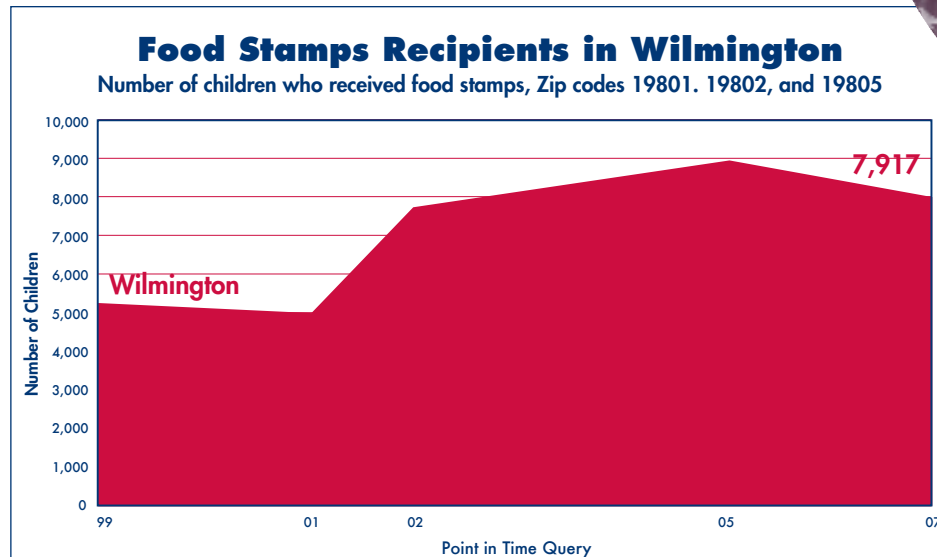
For more information see

Children in Poverty p. 40
Food Stamps p. 49
Table 49 p. 99

Food Stamps

Food Stamps is a program that enables low-income families to buy a variety of food that is the basis for better nutrition. The U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Food & Nutrition Service oversees the Food Stamp program; the program is operated in Delaware by the Division of Social Services (DSS). Eligibility is based on a limit of 130% of poverty. Benefits are issued electronically to the family's Delaware Food First card each month. This is an Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) card. The Food Stamp recipient uses this card at local grocery stores to access his/her food stamp benefit.¹ In July, 2000 in Delaware, 29,116 individuals participated in the program. In May, 2005, that number increased to 61,259 Delawareans.²

- ¹ Delaware Health and Social Services. <http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dss/foodstamps.html>
² Delaware Health and Social Services

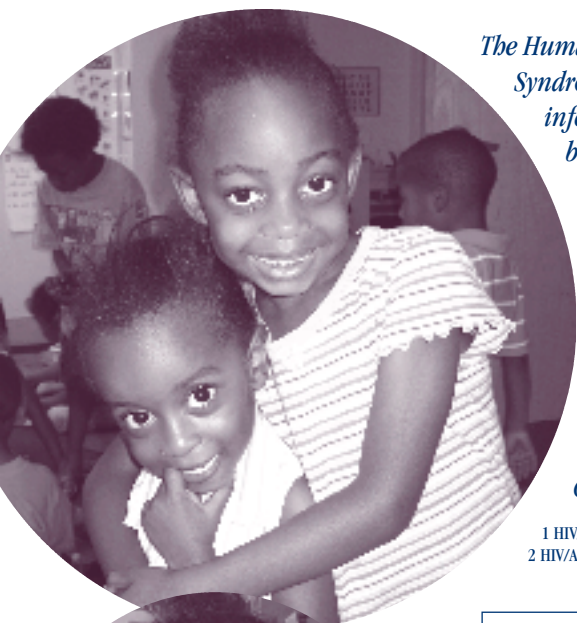


Delaware Health and Social Services verified that 19805 and 19806 zip codes serve areas other than the city of Wilmington.
 Source: Delaware Health and Social Services

For more information see

Children in Poverty p. 40
 Delaware's TANF p. 48
 Table 50 p. 100
www.dhss.delaware.gov/dss/foodstamps.html
www.cbpp.org/7-10-01fs.htm

HIV/AIDS



The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) that causes Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is most commonly transmitted through sexual contact with an infected person, or sharing needles or syringes with an infected person. It can also be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy and birth, or after birth through breastfeeding. According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, the United States has one of the highest rates (of industrialized nations) for sexually transmitted diseases among teens and young adults. Despite the federal government's investment in treatment and research on HIV/AIDS, HIV continues to spread at a staggering national rate of over 40,000 new infections per year.¹

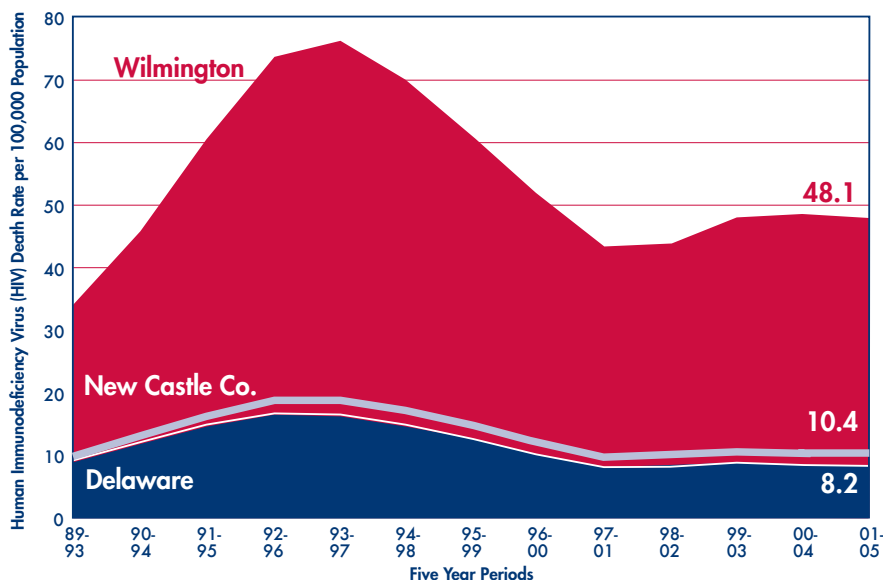
AIDS continues to be a serious problem in Delaware. Data reveals increasing numbers of Delaware AIDS cases. With 76% of Delaware's AIDS cases, New Castle County remains the epicenter of the state's AIDS epidemic.²

¹ HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2002. Center for Disease Control and Prevention.

² HIV/AIDS Epidemiology, Delaware Health and Social Services.



HIV/AIDS Deaths Wilmington Compared to New Castle County and Delaware

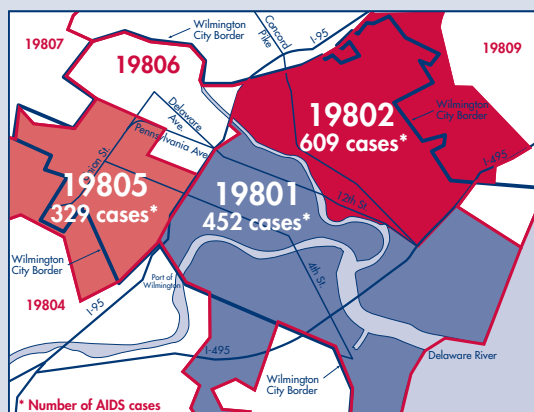


Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Wilmington Facts at a Glance

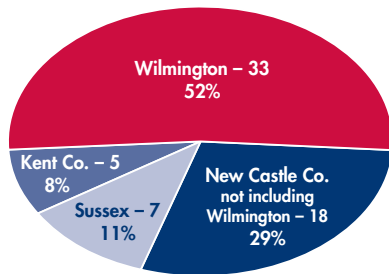
In 2002 Delaware ranked 18th among total AIDS cases and had the **5th highest per capita AIDS rate in the U.S.** While 9.6% of Delaware's population live in Wilmington, 44% of AIDS cases are in Wilmington zip codes 19801, 19802, and 19805.

Source: HIV/AIDS Epidemiology, Delaware Health and Social Services



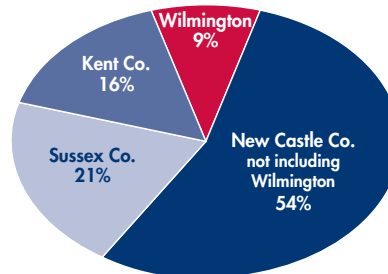
AIDS Deaths by County and Wilmington

Percentage of Delaware AIDS Deaths by Wilmington and Counties, 2005



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Percentage of Total Delaware Population by Wilmington and Counties



Source: 2000 Census, US Census Bureau

AIDS Deaths by Race, Hispanic Origin and Gender, 2005

	Total	White		Black		Hispanic*	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Delaware	63	8	2	35	18	2	0
Wilmington	33	2	1	19	11	0	0
Balance of New Castle Co.	18	4	1	10	3	2	0

*Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race and therefore may be counted twice.

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Did you know?

- Most children under the age of 13 with HIV were born with it or contracted it while breastfeeding from mothers who have HIV/AIDS. Most adolescents with HIV/AIDS were exposed to the virus through sexual intercourse or intravenous drug use.
- The number of U.S. youth ages 13 to 19 newly diagnosed with AIDS increased from 32 in 1985 to 380 in 1995. These numbers declined to 283 in 1998, but have been increasing since then, reaching 458 in 2003, the highest number ever recorded.
- Among children under age 13, non-Hispanic black children are much more likely than other children to be diagnosed with AIDS. In 2003, the U.S. rate of newly diagnosed AIDS cases per 100,000 for non-Hispanic black children was 15 times higher than non-Hispanic white children, 6 times higher than Asian children, and 5 times higher than Hispanic children.

Source: Child Trends Data Bank: HIV/AIDS. <http://www.childtrends.org/indicators/42ChildrenWithAids.cfm>

Did you know?

- Reflecting a national trend, Delaware's cases of teens with gonorrhea rose from 283 in 2005 to 431 in 2006.
- 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



The mission of You're Not Alone is to provide a safe place for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, and questioning youth that promotes HIV prevention and education, pride, leadership, and acceptance. For more information about You're Not Alone call 1-800-810-6776.

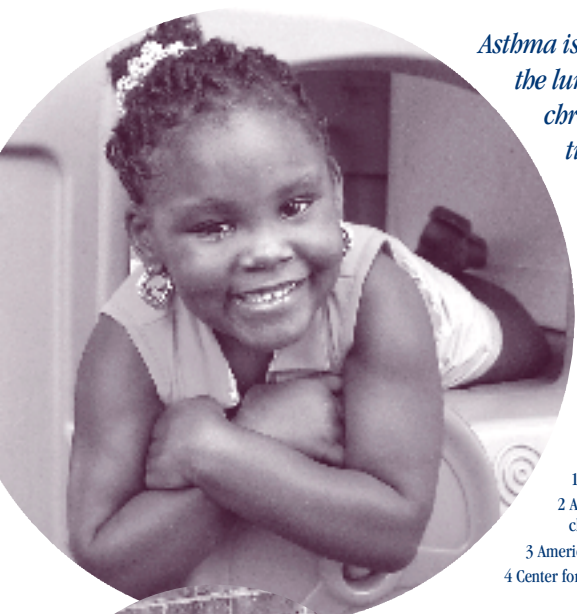
http://www.aidsdelaware.org/services/youth_corner.jsp



For more information see

Tables 53–56 p. 103–104
www.agi-usa.org/sections/sti.php
www.plannedparenthood.org
www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/facts.htm
www.aidsdelaware.org
www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/icd10des.htm

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.¹ 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.² Asthma is the most common cause of school absenteeism due to chronic disease; in 2004, asthma was the cause for an estimated 14 million missed days of school for U.S. children.³ Low-income populations, minorities, and children living in inner cities experience disproportionately higher disease and death due to asthma.⁴

¹ American Lung Association. Available at www.lungusa.org/site/pp.asp?c=dvLUK900E&b=22782

² American Academy of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology. Available at www.aaaai.org/patients/publicedmat/tips/childhoodasthma.stm

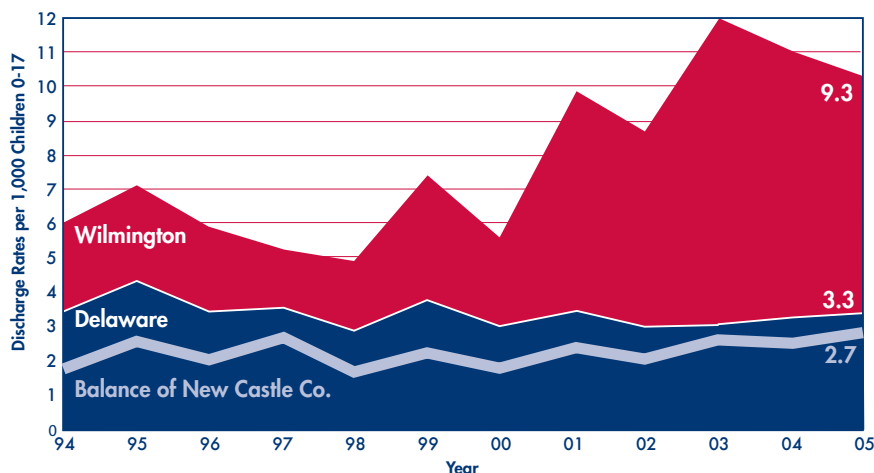
³ American Lung Association. Available at www.lungusa.org/site/pp.asp?c=dvLUK900E&b=22782

⁴ Center for Disease Control. Available at www.cdc.gov/asthma/children.htm



Hospitalizations for Childhood Asthma

Inpatient Asthma Discharge Rates for Children 0–17 Years of Age
Wilmington Compared to Balance of New Castle County and Delaware



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Did you know?

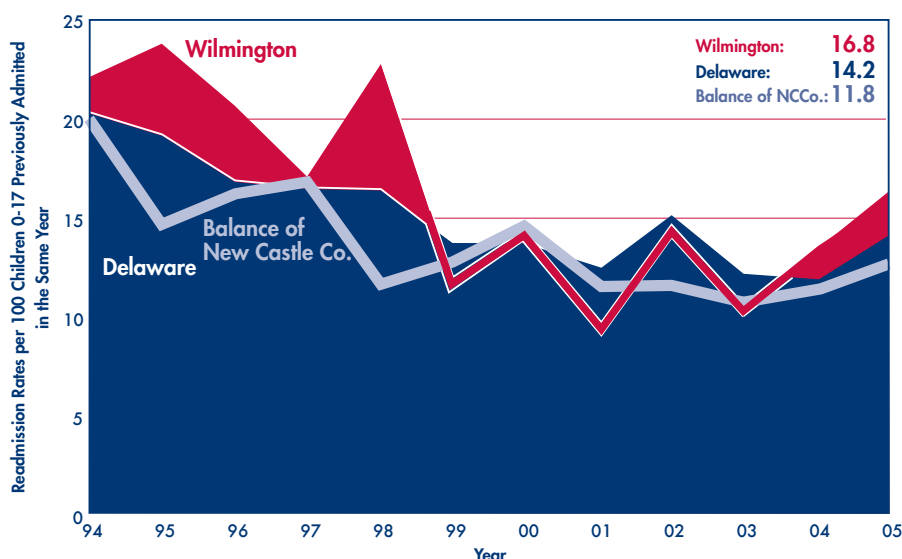
The Burden of Asthma in Delaware, released in October 2005 by the Division of Public Health, and the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control reports:

- 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.

continued on next page

Readmissions for Childhood Asthma

Inpatient Asthma Readmissions Rates for Children 0–17 Years of Age
Wilmington Compared to Balance of New Castle County and Delaware



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

- 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.
- 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).



The National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute offers a questionnaire and a checklist entitled

'How Asthma-Friendly Is Your School?' It is available 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)

Definition:

Readmissions – Number of asthma inpatient hospital admissions for children 0–17 who had previously been discharged with a diagnosis of asthma in the same year

Discharge Rate – Number of inpatient asthma discharges for children 0–17 per 1,000 children in the same age group

Readmission Rate – Number of inpatient asthma readmissions for children 0–17 per 100 children previously admitted in the same year



For more information see

Table 57 p. 105
www.kidshealth.org
www.childasthma.com
www.lungusa.org/asthma/ascchildhoo.html
www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/dpc/asthma.html

Environmental Hazards



For a city with only 3% of Delaware's area and 9% of its population, Wilmington has 26% of the industrially contaminated land in the state. Approximately 31% of properties in Wilmington have some level of soil contamination. Within the city, property contamination is not evenly distributed. The Eastside and Southbridge communities have much higher proportions of brownfields. To date, 44% of Eastside and 76% of Southbridge have been designated by the state as contaminated. These predominately African-American communities are also home to some of the city's largest populations of children. Eastside and Southbridge shoulder both a disproportionate risk of adverse health impacts from environmental contamination and a higher likelihood of exposure to dangerous pollutants.

Source: Center for Energy and Environmental Policy, University of Delaware



Brownfield Sites

Wilmington, 2005



Source: Center for Energy and Environmental Policy, University of Delaware.

Did you know?

- A National Academy of Sciences study suggests that almost a third of developmental disabilities in children, including dyslexia, ADD, and mental retardation, are linked to environmental causes.
- Pound per pound, children eat more food, drink more water, and breathe more air than adults and are therefore exposed to greater amounts of environmental toxins. Children are less able to rid their bodies of some toxins as they do not metabolize, detoxify, or excrete many toxins as effectively as adults. Children are more likely to develop diseases from toxins than adults as their developing organs are more vulnerable to permanent damage.

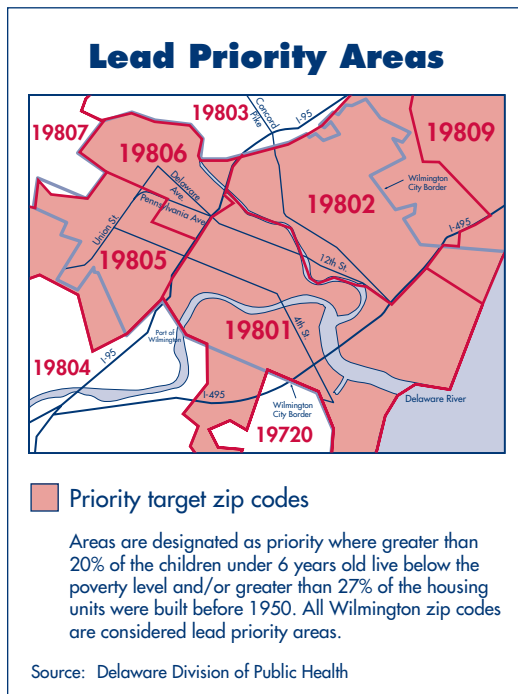
Source: *Protecting Health, Preserving the Environment and Propelling the Economy: An Environmental Health Briefing Book. A 2007 Briefing Book for Members of Congress.* Physicians for Social Responsibility. Available at www.envirohealthaction.org/

Did you know?

Contaminated sites pose serious risks to public health. Within the Eastside and Southbridge communities, the following toxic chemicals are prevalent in contaminated soils: arsenic, lead, mercury, tetrachloroethylene, toluene, vinyl chloride, and xylenes. Many of these contaminants have known negative health consequences. Exposure to multiple contaminants, or combinations of pollutants, can also compound health effects.

Some of the symptoms associated with exposure to environmental contaminants that are found in Wilmington include: allergic reactions, asthma, cancers, fatigue, headaches, increased blood pressure, increased chance for infection, motor skill impairments, and respiratory problems

Source: Center for Energy and Environmental Policy, University of Delaware.



Since children's central nervous, immune, reproductive, and digestive systems are still developing, they are more vulnerable to environmental risks than adults. Lead exposure is better understood than many other children's environmental health problems. The most severe health effects from lead are seen in children, who are exposed to lead through air, drinking water, food, and ingesting dust or dirt that contains lead. Even with low to moderate levels of lead, young children can suffer significant and potential damage to their developing nervous system. Children ingesting large amounts of lead may develop anemia, kidney damage, colic, muscle weakness, and developmental delay. Severe lead poisoning may result in death.

Source: Enviro Health Action.
<http://www.envirohealthaction.org>.



Did you know?

In 1999–2002, less than 2% of U.S. children ages 1–5 had blood lead levels greater than 10 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL). The median concentration of lead in the blood of children ages 1–5 dropped from 14 µg/dL in 1976–80 to about 2 µg/dL in 2001–02, a decline of 89%.

Source: America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being 2005. <http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/index.asp>



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.

For more information see

Children in Poverty p. 40

Energy and Environmental Policy,
University of Delaware.
<http://ceep.udel.edu/ej/index.html>

www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/hsp/lead.html

www.envirohealthaction.org

Domestic Violence



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 harms 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



Domestic Incident Reports

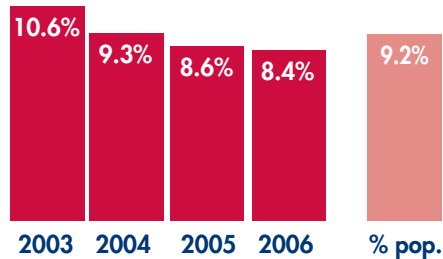
"Intimate Partner" Domestic Incident Reports, Combined Criminal & Noncriminal, 2006

Delaware 14,296 reports	Wilmington 1,195 reports
Reports with a child present 24.2%	Reports with a child present 13.3%
Reports with an active Protection from Abuse Court Order 1.9%	Reports with an active Protection from Abuse Court Order 1.6%

Source: Department of Public Safety, Division of State Police

Wilmington Reports

Percentage of "intimate Partner" domestic incident cases reported in Delaware that occurred in Wilmington



Notes: Combined criminal and non-criminal incidents. In 2000, Wilmington represented 9.2% of Delaware's total population.

Source: Department of Public Safety, Division of State Police

Definitions:

Domestic Violence – The defendant or victim in a family violence case may be male or female, child or adult, or may be of the same sex. Family violence is any criminal offense or violation involving the threat of physical injury or harm; act of physical injury; homicide; forced sexual contact, penetration or intercourse; property damage; intimidation; endangerment, and unlawful restraint.

Child Present – A child is present at the time of the incident, as reported by the police.

Active PFA Order – Incidents in which there are any active court orders such as Custody, Protection from Abuse orders, No Contact orders, or other court orders.

For more information see

Table 58 p. 105
www.dcadv.org
www.stopfamilyviolence.org
www.aidsv-usa.com



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?

- 30% to 60% of families with domestic violence also experience child abuse.¹
- According to the U.S. Advisory Board on Child Abuse, domestic violence may be the single major precursor to child abuse and neglect fatalities in the U.S.²
- Boys with battered mothers are 74% more likely to commit violence, including rape.³
- 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). For over 10 years, VAWA has been strengthening local communities and providing crucial life-saving support to victims of domestic violence.

¹ Domestic Violence and Children (1999). The Future of Children.

² Children and Domestic Violence (2004). Family Violence Prevention Fund. <http://endabuse.org/programs/children/>

³ A Safe Place: Lake County Crisis Center. www.asafeplaceforhelp.org/

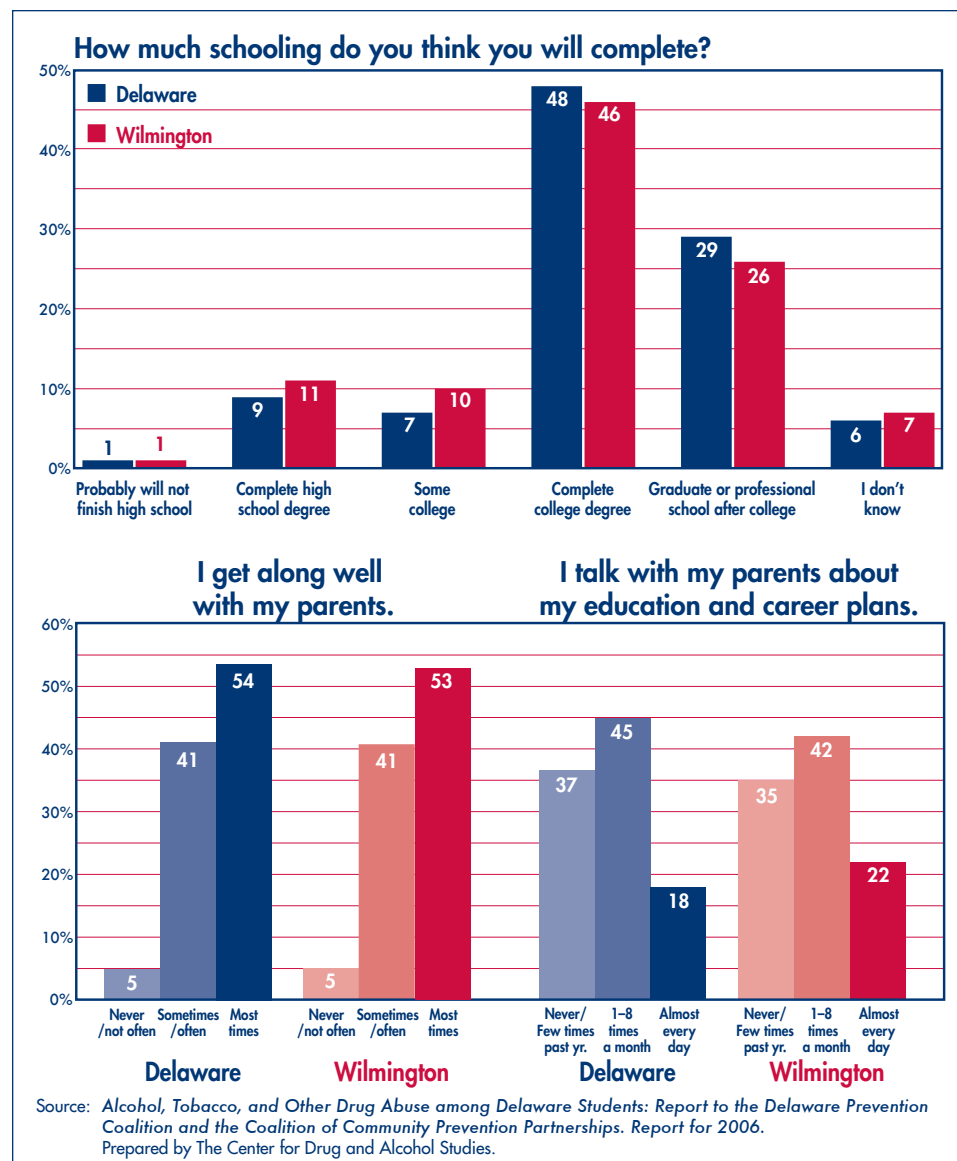
Wilmington Children Speak

Each year since 1995, the Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies at the University of Delaware has administered a survey to public school students in the fifth, eighth, and eleventh grades about alcohol, tobacco, and drug use. The study is supported by the Office of Prevention, Department of Children, Youth and Their Families and is a cooperative partnering of the Department of Education and the Delaware Drug Free School Coordinators. It is a valuable tool in assessing trends of drug use among Delaware students. The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies provided KIDS COUNT with 2006 data from students who lived in Wilmington zip codes 19801, 19802, 19805, and 19806. While caution should be used in interpreting data due to the small sample size of Wilmington students, it is useful to examine the issues in light of the increased interest in safety, parental involvement, substance abuse, educational needs, and future plans of Wilmington youth.

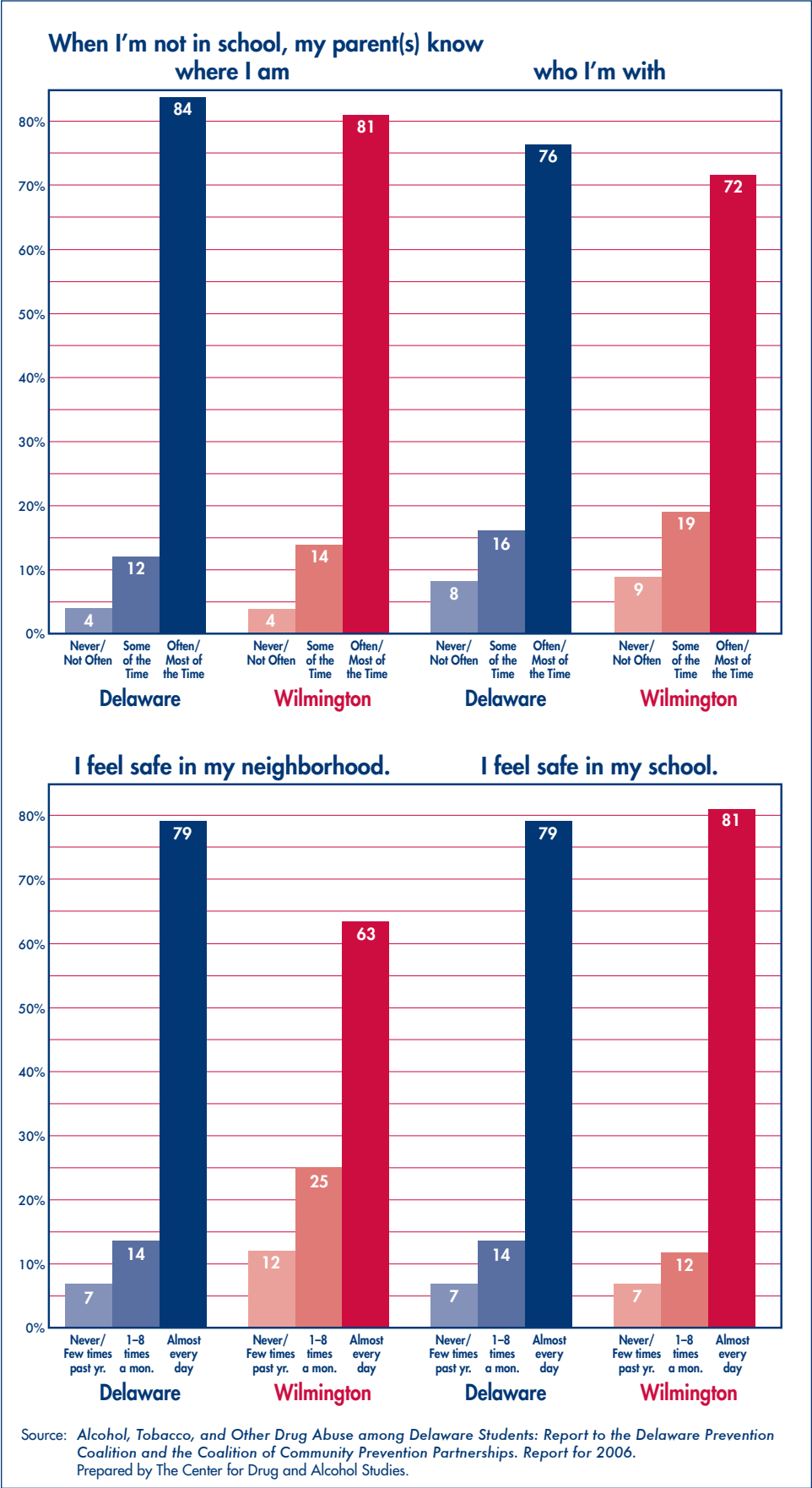
Source: Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Abuse among Delaware Students: Report to the Delaware Prevention Coalition and the Coalition of Community Prevention Partnerships. Report for 2006. Prepared by The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies.

8th Graders

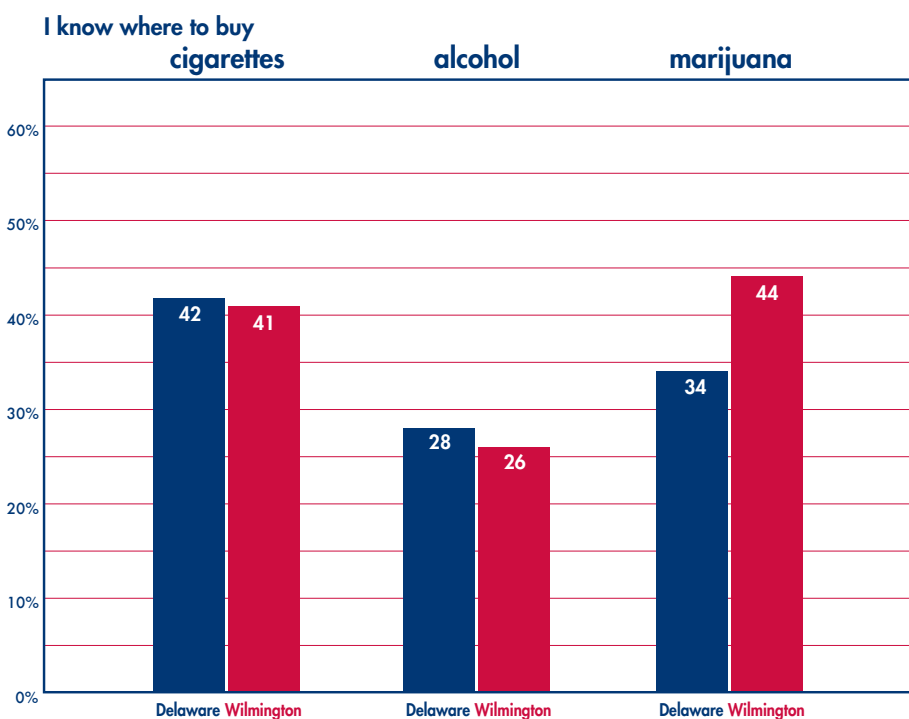
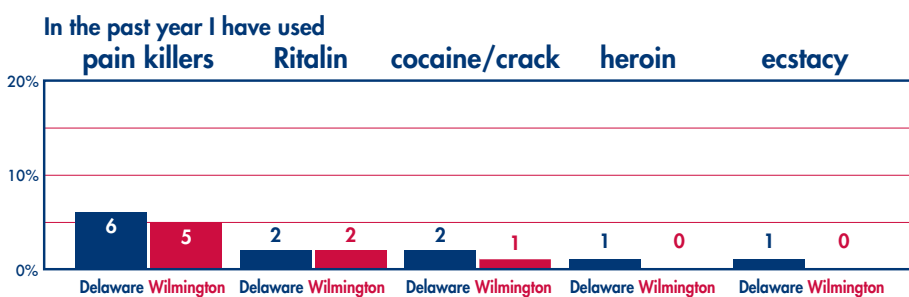
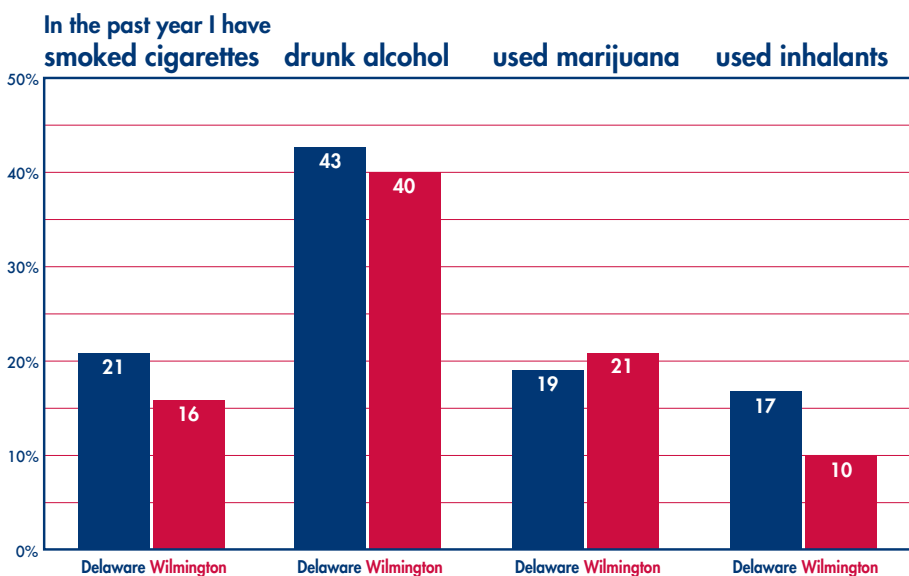
The survey included a sample of eighth graders who live in Wilmington (zip codes 19801, 19802, 19805, 19806).



8th Graders



8th Graders



Source: Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Abuse among Delaware Students: Report to the Delaware Prevention Coalition and the Coalition of Community Prevention Partnerships. Report for 2006.
 Prepared by The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies.

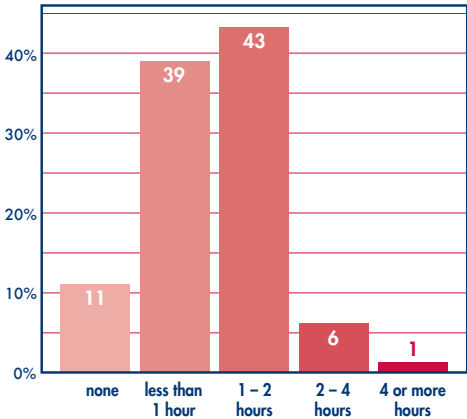


Wilmington 8th Graders

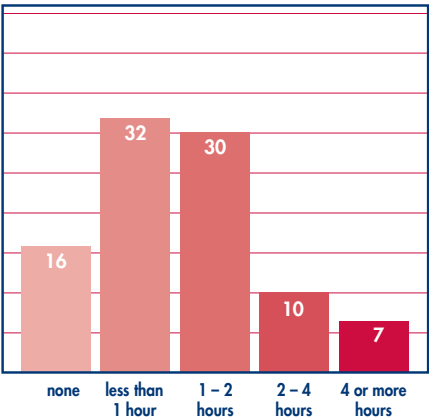


Time spent on a school day:

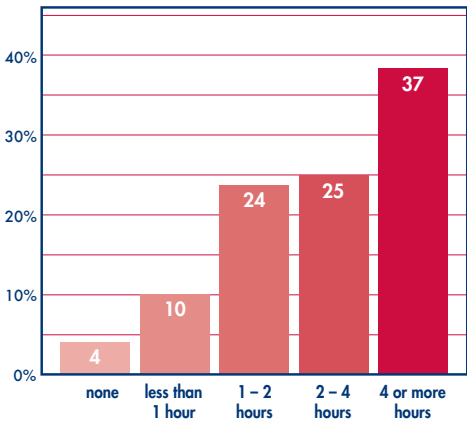
Studying or doing homework



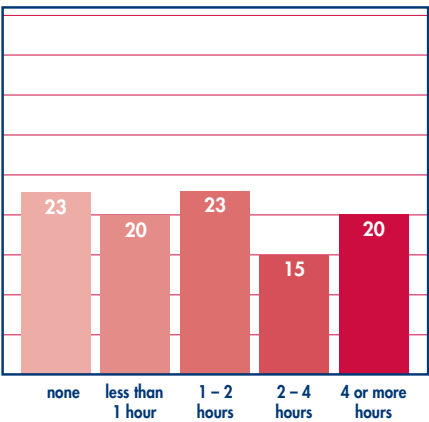
Reading for fun



Watching TV

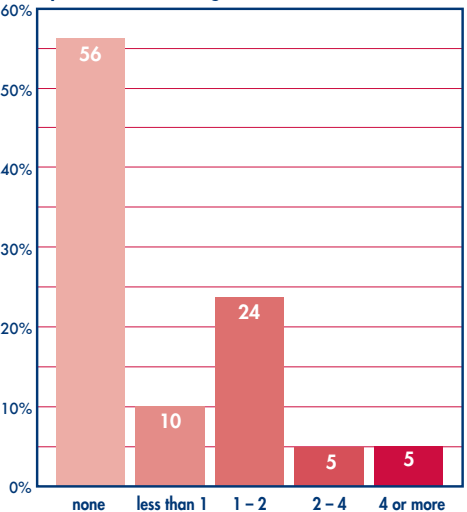


Playing video/computer games

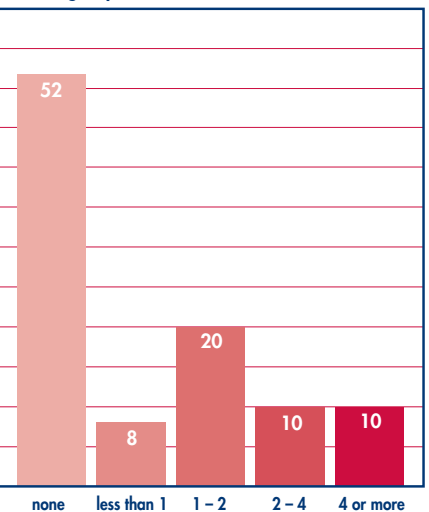


How many school days each week do you participate in programs

that are school related
(sports, clubs, tutoring, band, choir, etc.)?



that are NOT school related
(church groups, dance lessons, scouts, etc.)?

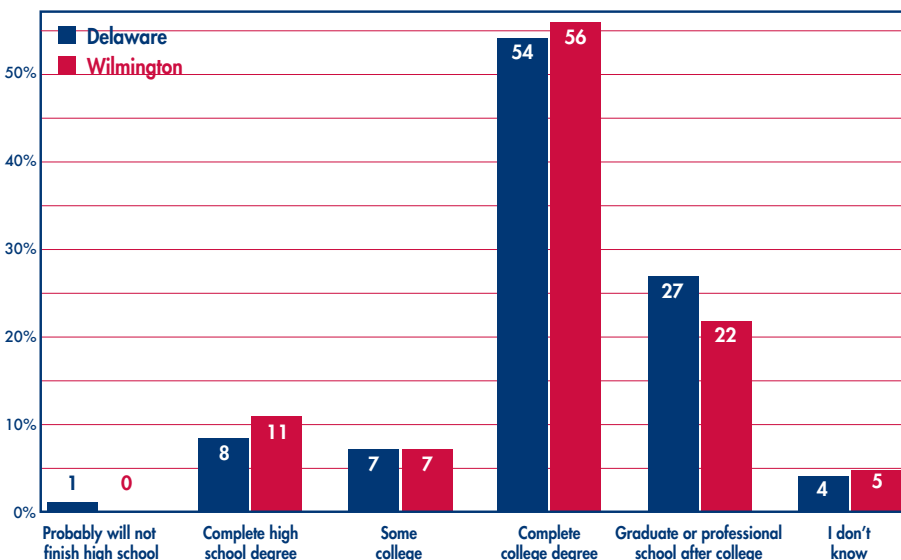


Source: Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Abuse among Delaware Students: Report to the Delaware Prevention Coalition and the Coalition of Community Prevention Partnerships. Report for 2006.
Prepared by The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies.

11th Graders

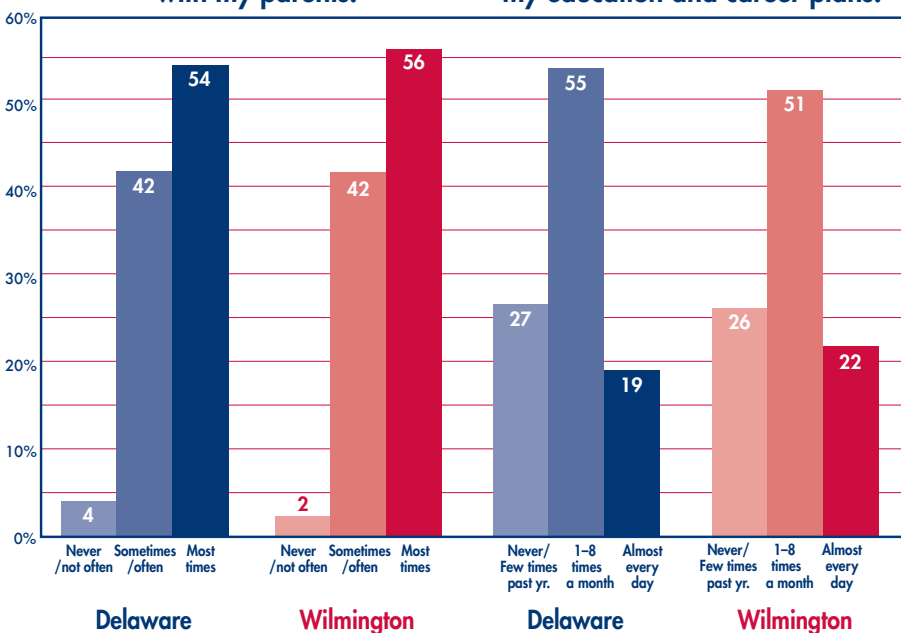
The survey included eleventh graders who live in Wilmington (zip codes 19801, 19802, 19805, 19806). The Delaware results included students who live throughout the state.

How much schooling do you think you will complete?

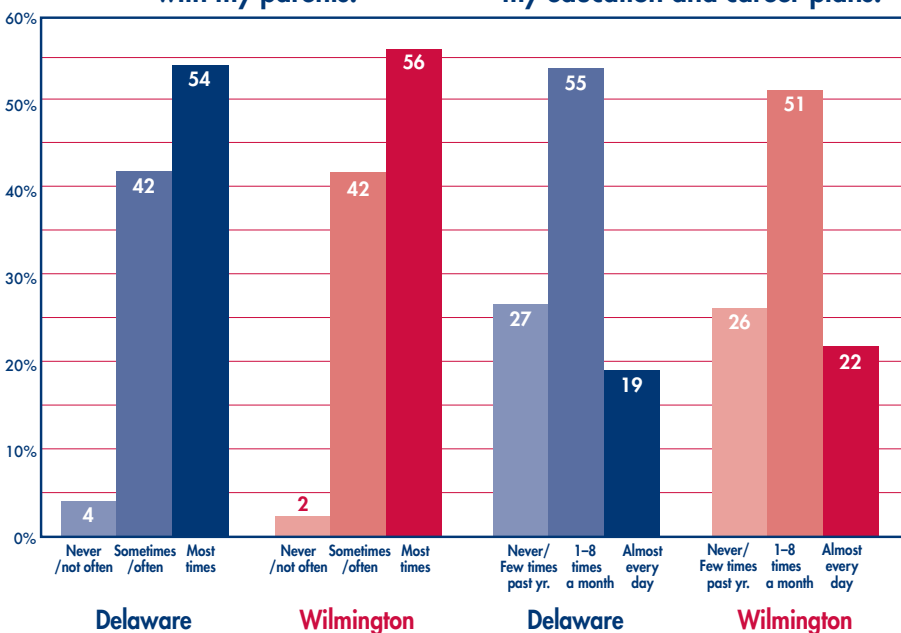


Source: Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Abuse among Delaware Students: Report to the Delaware Prevention Coalition and the Coalition of Community Prevention Partnerships. Report for 2006.
Prepared by The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies.

I get along well with my parents.



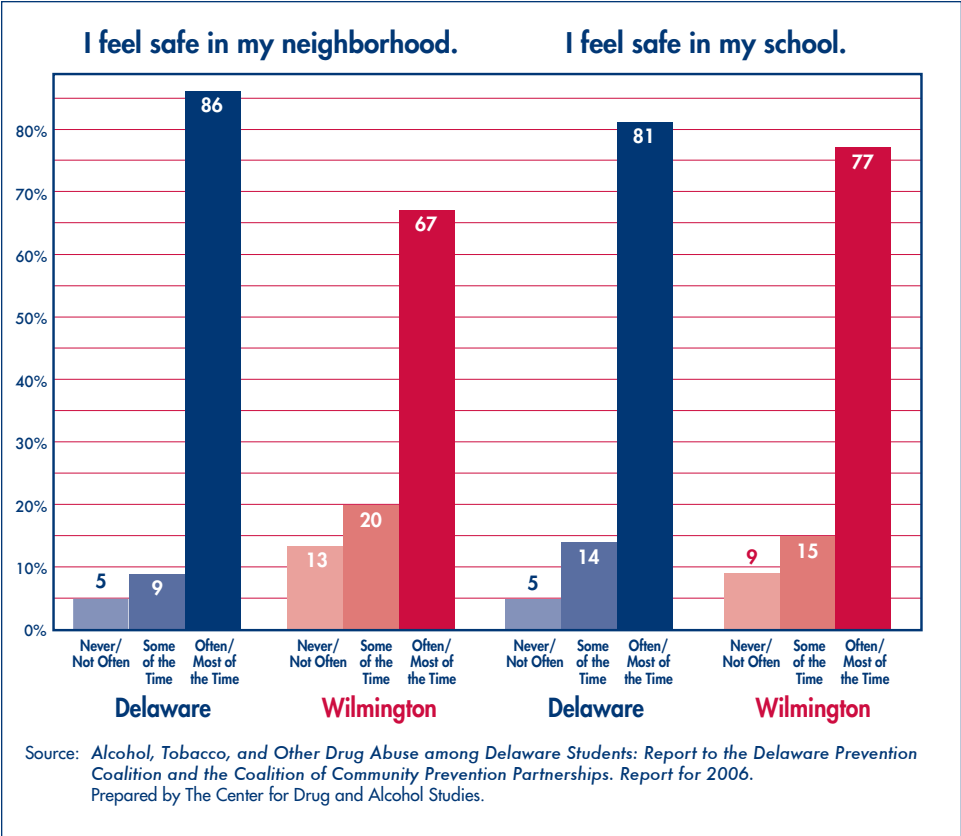
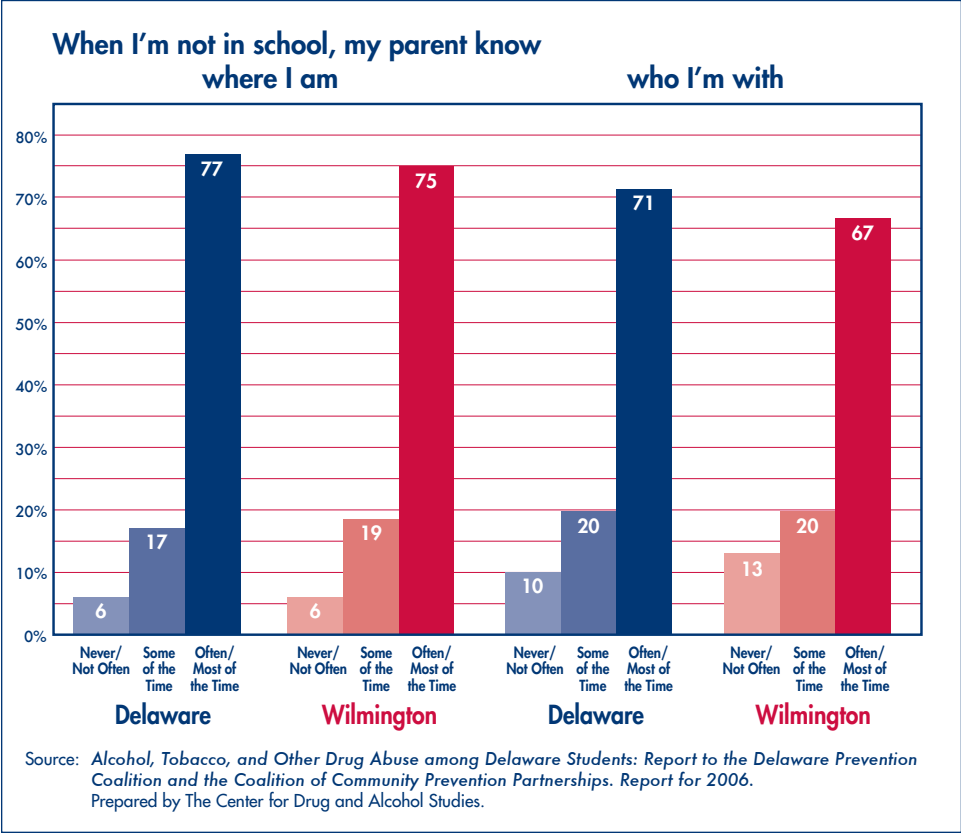
I talk with my parents about my education and career plans.



Source: Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Abuse among Delaware Students: Report to the Delaware Prevention Coalition and the Coalition of Community Prevention Partnerships. Report for 2006.
Prepared by The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies.

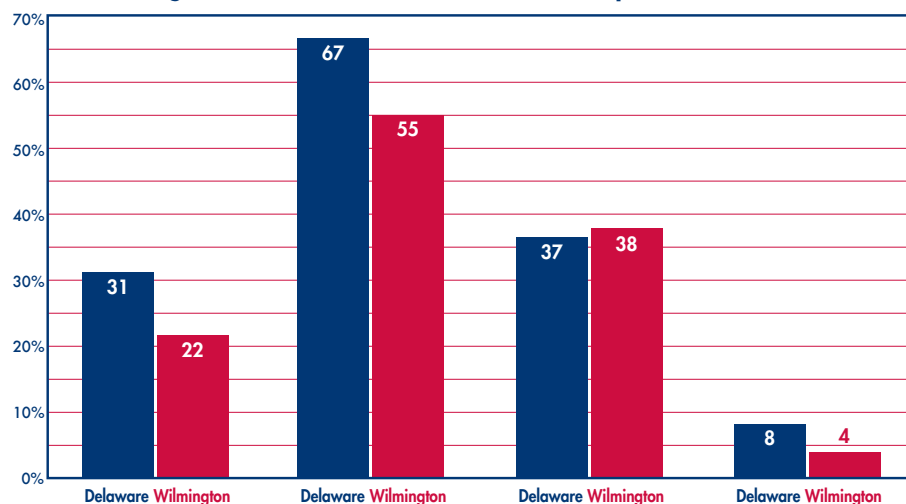


11th Graders

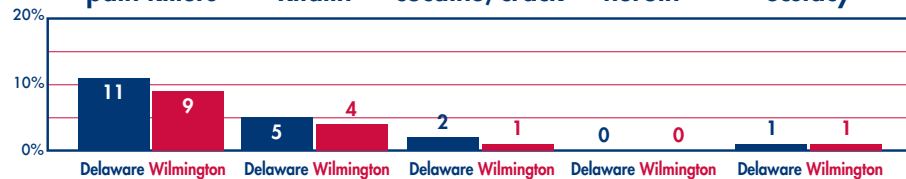


11th Graders

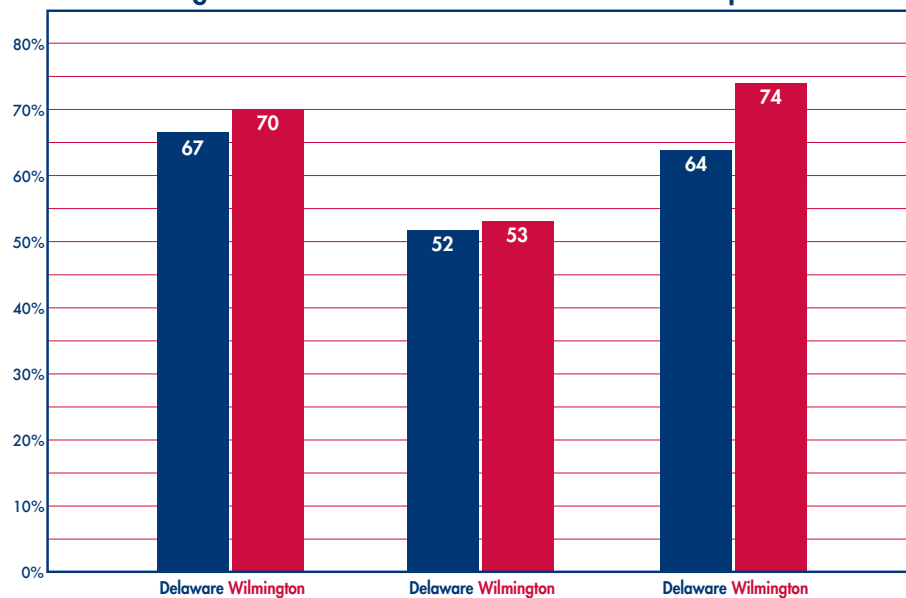
In the past year I have
smoked cigarettes drunk alcohol used marijuana used inhalants



In the past year I have used
pain killers Ritalin cocaine/crack heroin ecstasy



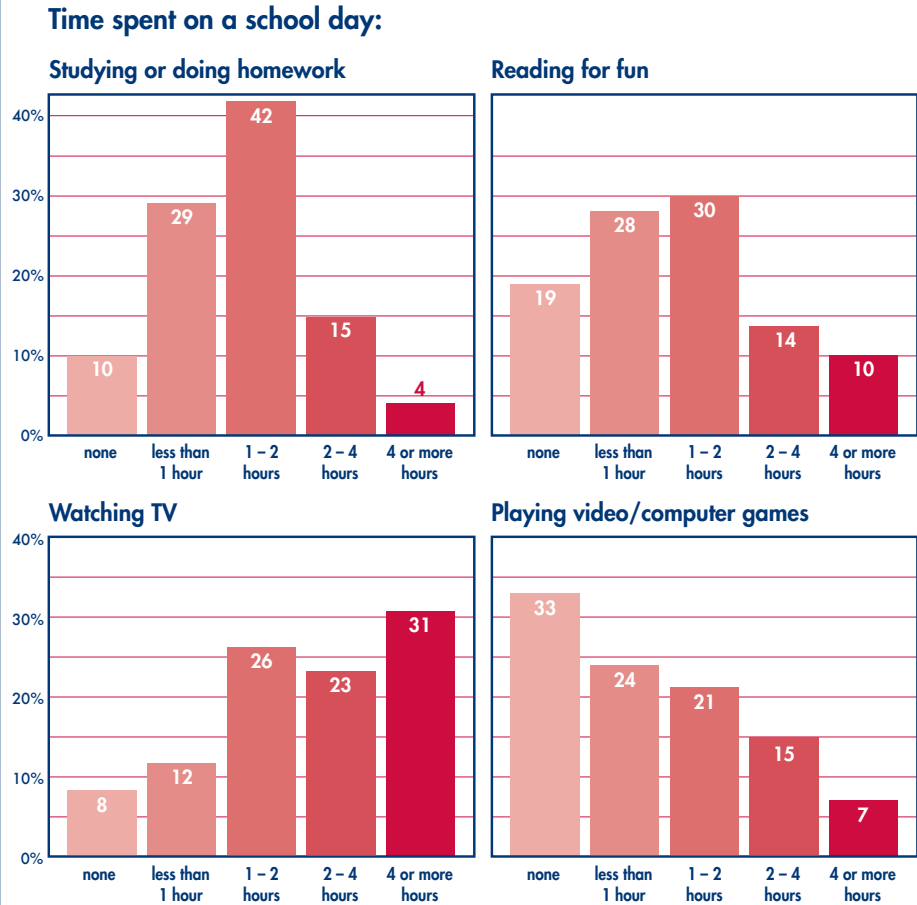
I know where to buy
cigarettes alcohol marijuana



Source: Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Abuse among Delaware Students: Report to the Delaware Prevention Coalition and the Coalition of Community Prevention Partnerships. Report for 2006.
Prepared by The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies.



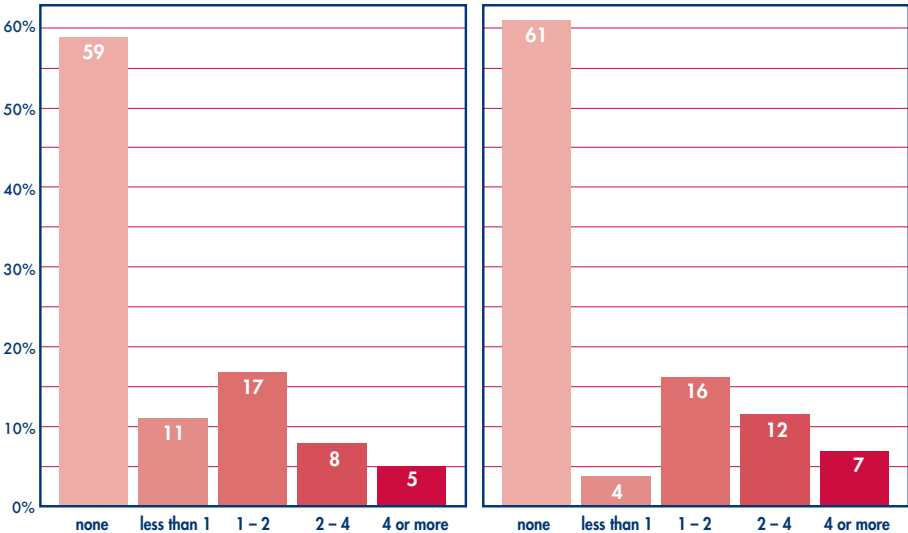
Wilmington 11th Graders



How many school days each week do you participate in programs

that are school related
(sports, clubs, tutoring, band, choir, etc.)?

that are NOT school related
(church groups, dance lessons, scouts, etc.)?



Source: Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Abuse among Delaware Students: Report to the Delaware Prevention Coalition and the Coalition of Community Prevention Partnerships. Report for 2006.
Prepared by The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies.

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www.talkingwithkids.org



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Data Tables



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Table 1:

Population Estimates of Children

Population Estimates of Children 0–19, Wilmington and New Castle County, 2000–2030

Race / Age	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Wilmington Total											
0–4	4,953	5,699	5,705	5,716	5,728	5,739	5,752	5,642	5,277	5,159	5,176
5–9	5,424	4,522	4,564	4,712	4,857	5,015	5,159	5,223	5,141	4,808	4,695
10–14	5,308	5,232	5,017	4,720	4,540	4,433	4,353	4,933	5,004	4,937	4,624
15–19	5,105	5,202	5,333	5,460	5,454	5,351	5,124	4,262	4,856	4,923	4,847
Wilmington White											
0–4	1,159	1,745	1,729	1,711	1,686	1,656	1,623	1,445	1,339	1,344	1,364
5–9	1,031	964	1,054	1,179	1,278	1,377	1,449	1,349	1,202	1,112	1,116
10–14	1,057	912	873	843	830	824	850	1,281	1,192	1,061	982
15–19	1,151	1,097	1,119	1,073	1,030	1,003	955	881	1,329	1,239	1,103
Wilmington Black											
0–4	3,344	3,535	3,552	3,578	3,611	3,648	3,689	3,744	3,515	3,420	3,435
5–9	3,894	3,168	3,138	3,176	3,214	3,277	3,346	3,492	3,546	3,329	3,235
10–14	3,816	3,862	3,700	3,449	3,321	3,237	3,143	3,319	3,462	3,516	3,305
15–19	3,496	3,681	3,783	3,935	3,947	3,881	3,719	3,027	3,201	3,340	3,391
New Castle County Total											
0–4	33,135	36,018	35,983	35,786	36,133	36,089	36,240	36,711	36,192	36,164	36,543
5–9	36,055	33,718	34,114	34,904	35,128	35,736	36,265	36,473	36,935	36,393	36,351
10–14	34,964	36,768	36,014	35,320	34,669	34,411	34,160	36,617	36,804	37,246	36,695
15–19	36,329	36,575	37,407	38,189	38,524	38,384	37,862	35,173	37,622	37,766	38,190
New Castle County White											
0–4	22,805	25,287	25,133	24,869	24,970	24,833	24,827	24,627	23,774	23,458	23,481
5–9	24,825	22,098	22,638	23,432	23,846	24,492	25,125	24,665	24,469	23,622	23,309
10–14	24,346	24,237	23,652	23,221	22,683	22,385	22,089	25,112	24,651	24,456	23,611
15–19	26,412	24,777	25,159	25,423	25,527	25,292	24,898	22,704	25,822	25,348	25,151
New Castle County Black											
0–4	8,843	9,504	9,603	9,669	9,890	9,993	10,152	10,872	11,203	11,451	11,806
5–9	9,874	9,662	9,613	9,709	9,652	9,738	9,777	10,447	11,191	11,531	11,788
10–14	9,440	10,762	10,509	10,162	9,993	9,940	9,918	10,042	10,730	11,491	11,844
15–19	8,683	10,235	10,606	11,037	11,152	11,185	10,989	10,132	10,259	10,964	11,741

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

Table 2:

Population Estimates by Age, Gender, and Race

Population Estimates by Age, Gender, and Race
Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 2007

	Gender / Race	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-19	20-64	65+	Total	%0-19	%20-64	%65+	% Total
Delaware													
Total		57,082	55,092	56,066	60,239	228,479	515,597	121,362	865,438	26.4	59.6	14.0	100.0
Male		28,492	27,890	28,684	30,793	115,859	252,143	51,871	419,873	13.4	29.1	6.0	48.5
White		20,367	19,370	19,531	21,299	80,567	190,972	45,106	316,537	9.3	22.1	5.2	36.6
Black		7,343	7,284	7,770	8,290	30,687	51,563	5,982	88,232	3.5	6.0	0.7	10.2
Female		28,590	27,202	27,382	29,446	112,620	263,454	69,491	445,565	13.0	30.4	8.0	51.5
White		20,308	18,731	18,748	20,363	78,150	196,171	59,718	334,039	9.0	22.7	6.9	38.6
Black		7,396	7,282	7,414	7,979	30,071	58,238	8,797	97,106	3.5	6.7	1.0	11.2
Wilmington													
Total		5,716	4,712	4,720	5,460	20,608	43,349	8,048	72,005	2.4	5.0	0.9	8.3
Male		2,918	2,430	2,460	2,777	10,585	21,447	2,853	34,885	1.2	2.5	0.3	4.0
White		883	618	449	587	2,537	8,373	1,397	12,307	0.3	1.0	0.2	1.4
Black		1,818	1,619	1,773	1,953	7,163	11,590	1,365	20,118	0.8	1.3	0.2	2.3
Female		2,798	2,282	2,260	2,683	10,023	21,902	5,195	37,120	1.2	2.5	0.6	4.3
White		828	561	394	486	2,269	7,560	2,669	12,498	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.4
Black		1,760	1,557	1,676	1,982	6,975	12,991	2,402	22,368	0.8	1.5	0.3	2.6
New Castle Co.													
Total		35,786	34,904	35,320	38,189	144,199	322,185	64,653	531,037	16.7	37.2	7.5	61.4
Male		17,840	17,698	18,085	19,433	73,056	157,602	26,936	257,594	8.4	18.2	3.1	29.8
White		12,406	11,950	11,869	12,944	49,169	115,496	22,614	187,279	5.7	13.3	2.6	21.6
Black		4,809	4,851	5,179	5,590	20,429	34,788	3,728	58,945	2.4	4.0	0.4	6.8
Female		17,946	17,206	17,235	18,756	71,143	164,583	37,717	273,443	8.2	19.0	4.4	31.6
White		12,463	11,482	11,352	12,479	47,776	118,283	31,394	197,453	5.5	13.7	3.6	22.8
Black		4,860	4,858	4,983	5,447	20,148	39,425	5,664	65,237	2.3	4.6	0.7	7.5

Note: Race categories (White and Black) do not total gender breakdown due to omission of "Other" races.

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

Table 3:

Population by Years of Age

Population Estimates for Ages 0 to 19 by Sex and Race, Wilmington, 2007

	Age	All Races	White	Black	Other		Age	All Races	White	Black	Other
Male	0	620	185	388	47	Female	0	598	176	376	46
	1	594	180	369	45		1	570	169	358	43
	2	582	178	361	43		2	559	166	351	42
	3	567	172	353	42		3	542	161	341	40
	4	555	168	347	40		4	529	156	334	39
	5	544	162	343	39		5	517	151	329	37
	6	535	158	340	37		6	507	145	327	35
	7	469	111	311	47		7	413	95	292	26
	8	436	100	299	37		8	422	76	307	39
	9	446	87	326	33		9	423	94	302	27
	10	456	84	319	53		10	403	68	303	32
	11	520	96	377	47		11	446	94	316	36
	12	467	84	347	36		12	462	71	350	41
	13	500	94	350	56		13	441	71	337	33
	14	517	91	380	46		14	508	90	370	48
	15	585	99	436	50		15	544	74	425	45
	16	574	119	407	48		16	577	107	425	45
	17	561	107	400	54		17	574	103	431	40
	18	556	119	387	50		18	471	91	331	49
	19	501	143	323	35		19	517	111	370	36

Note: Estimates for ages 0-21 for Delaware and the Counties are available at <http://www.cadsr.udel.edu/demography/consortium.htm>.
Source: Delaware Population Consortium, Population Projection Series, Version 2006.0

Table 4:

Population by Race and Ethnicity

Population for Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 2006

	Delaware	Wilmington	New Castle County
Total Population	853,476	63,752	525,587
White Alone	615,638	25,649	367,072
Black or African American Alone	176,845	34,408	121,504
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	53,836	N/A*	37,186
Asian	24,413	294	19,583
Two or More Races	12,290	853	5,806

* 2006 Hispanic data was not available for Wilmington. The 2000 Census reported 7,148 persons of Hispanic origin in Wilmington, and 37,277 in Delaware.
Source: 2006 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 5:

Teen Birth Rates

Five-Year Average Live Birth Rates (Births per 1,000) for Females Ages 15–19 by Race
U.S., Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1988–2005

Area/Race	1988-1992	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005
U.S.	58.5	59.8	60.1	59.3	57.7	56.0	54.4	52.6	50.8	49.1	47.3	45.4	43.7	42.3*
White	49.2	50.8	51.4	51.2	50.2	49.0	47.9	46.7	45.4	44.0	42.7	41.3	39.9	38.7*
Black	111.7	112.0	110.5	106.9	101.6	96.8	92.2	87.7	84.0	80.6	76.4	72.0	68.5	65.4*
Delaware	55.3	56.2	56.5	56.5	55.3	54.3	53.2	52.0	50.7	49.5	48.4	47.1	45.4	44.3
White	37.6	38.5	39.1	39.9	39.5	39.5	38.8	38.4	37.7	37.1	36.4	35.9	34.8	34.4
Black	124.4	124.6	123.0	119.4	113.7	108.2	104.0	98.8	94.9	90.1	85.8	80.7	76.4	72.3
Wilmington	139.0	139.2	134.0	129.9	126.7	125.5	121.8	119.3	118.5	111.5	107.7	103.4	98.8	92.6
White	113.4	112.3	104.5	98.6	101.4	101.2	94.5	93.9	100.6	98.3	104.0	106.2	107.8	106.9
Black	165.1	166.8	162.4	158.3	151.7	149.4	145.4	141.4	138.2	128.8	121.5	114.4	106.9	98.2
New Castle Co.	47.6	48.1	48.2	48.2	47.7	46.1	45.8	44.9	44.1	42.7	42.9	42.1	40.8	39.5
White	30.2	30.9	31.6	32.5	32.6	31.3	30.9	30.4	29.9	29.5	30.7	30.9	30.4	30.2
Black	123.7	122.0	117.8	113.1	108.9	105.4	104.2	100.9	98.5	91.3	86.0	79.3	73.4	67.0

* Preliminary data.

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

Table 6:

Wilmington Teen Birth Rates by Age and Race

Five-Year Average Live Birth Rates (births per 1,000) for Females Ages 10–14, 15–17 and 18–19 by Race
Wilmington, 1990–2005

Area/Race	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005
10–14	7.3	7.5	7.5	6.8	6.9	5.9	5.4	4.3	3.8	3.1	2.6	1.9
White	3.6*	2.4*	1.4*	1.4*	1.4*	1.8*	1.8*	1.8*	1.9*	2.4*	2.1*	2.6*
Black	9.3	10.0	10.3	9.3	9.4	7.8	7.0	5.4	4.7	3.7	3.0	2.0
15–17	107.2	105.2	104.2	100.6	94.4	88.3	86.5	78.7	75.8	73.1	71.2	64.5
White	87.8	85.8	91.0	91.2	81.2	75.9	77.6	76.2	81.9	76.7	78.0	76.5
Black	127.3	124.5	120.2	115.0	109.6	102.7	99.7	89.1	82.9	80.1	76.8	67.9
18–19	173.9	166.8	160.7	163.0	163.1	166.1	167.8	162.5	157.6	150.3	141.1	135.1
White	127.9	115.0	114.1	113.2	111.1	117.5	133.2	131.2	137.3	148.3	148.7	147.1
Black	216.2	213.1	204.8	206.9	203.4	202.4	198.5	190.9	182.6	169.1	155.2	146.6

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator

Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Births to Teens

Table 7:

Birth Rates for 10–14 Year Old Girls

Five-Year Average Live Birth Rates (births per 1,000) for Females Ages 10–14 by Race
U.S., Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1988–2005

Area/Race	1988-1992	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005
U.S.	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
White	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Black	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7
Delaware	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8
White	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4
Black	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.6	5.5	4.5	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.7
Wilmington	6.5	6.7	7.3	7.5	7.5	6.8	6.9	5.9	5.4	4.3	3.8	3.1	2.6	1.9
White	4.4*	4.7*	3.6*	2.4*	1.4*	1.4*	1.4*	1.8*	1.8*	1.8*	1.9*	2.4*	2.1*	2.6*
Black	7.8	8.0	9.3	10.0	10.3	9.3	9.4	7.8	7.0	5.4	4.7	3.7	3.0	2.0
New Castle Co.	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6
White	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Black	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.6	6.5	5.6	5.5	4.4	3.9	3.1	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.3

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator

Note: Wilmington data is not available prior to the 87-91 time period.

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

Table 8:

Birth Rates for 15–17 Year Old Girls

Five-Year Average Live Birth Rates (Births per 1,000) for Females Ages 15–17
U.S., Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1990–2005

Area/Race	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005
U.S.	37.8	37.5	36.5	35.3	33.8	32.1	30.3	28.5	27.0	25.1	23.8	22.7
Delaware	41.6	41.8	41.4	39.5	38.0	35.8	33.8	31.6	29.2	27.3	25.7	24.2
Wilmington	107.2	105.2	104.2	100.6	94.4	88.3	86.5	78.7	75.8	73.1	71.2	64.5
New Castle Co.	38.3	38.8	38.5	36.2	34.9	33.3	31.9	29.6	28.3	26.8	24.7	22.8

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

Table 9:

Birth Rates for 18–19 Year Old Girls

Five-Year Average Live Birth Rates (Births per 1,000) for Females Ages 18–19 by Race
U.S., Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1990–2005

Area/Race	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005
U.S.	92.0	91.7	89.9	87.7	85.8	83.7	81.7	79.9	77.9	75.7	73.6	72.0
Delaware	73.9	74.7	73.2	73.8	73.4	73.3	72.6	73.1	74.1	74.6	74.2	75.0
Wilmington	173.9	166.8	160.7	163.0	163.1	166.1	167.8	162.5	157.6	150.3	141.1	135.1
New Castle Co.	58.6	58.8	58.3	57.9	58.8	58.6	58.5	58.2	61.1	62.2	63.5	64.7

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

Table 10:

Teen Mothers Who Are Single

Five Year Average Percentage of Births to Mothers Under 20 Years of Age Who Are Single
By Race and Hispanic Origin* of Mother
U.S., Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1988–2005

Area/Race	1988-1992	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005
U.S.	68.1	69.3	71.0	72.6	74.0	75.6	77.0	77.6	78.3	78.9	79.3	79.8	80.5	81.3
White	57.3	59.0	61.4	63.7	65.7	67.8	69.7	70.7	71.8	72.6	73.3	74.1	75.1	N/A
Black	92.3	92.6	93.2	93.8	94.8	95.5	96.0	96.1	96.2	95.7	95.7	95.8	95.9	N/A
Hispanic*	N/A	61.6	63.6	65.2	66.5	68.3	70.3	71.0	72.0	72.9	73.3	73.9	74.9	N/A
Delaware	79.4	81.8	84.6	86.7	88.3	89.1	89.3	89.3	89.5	89.6	89.6	90.0	90.1	90.8
White	65.2	69.3	73.8	77.3	80.2	81.5	81.7	81.9	82.5	83.1	83.3	84.3	84.8	86.1
Black	94.9	95.7	96.7	97.4	97.7	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.7	97.6	97.6	97.4	97.3
Hispanic*	N/A	70.9	73.0	75.9	76.9	79.6	81.0	80.9	80.3	80.2	80.2	80.7	81.1	83.5
Wilmington	92.9	93.6	95.3	96.2	96.7	96.9	97.1	96.8	96.6	96.5	96.2	96.0	95.8	96.0
White	78.2	80.9	85.8	87.3	87.4	88.5	88.8	87.1	86.4	87.5	86.1	85.4	85.9	87.4
Black	96.6	97.1	97.8	98.5	99.2	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	98.7	98.9	99.0	98.9	98.9
Hispanic*	N/A	77.7	81.5	83.4	84.0	85.0	86.0	84.6	83.2	82.9	81.9	81.8	82.2	84.5
New Castle Co.	84.1	86.4	88.8	90.6	91.6	92.5	92.6	92.5	92.5	92.4	92.0	92.3	92.0	92.4
White	72.3	76.5	80.6	83.4	85.2	86.5	86.6	86.6	86.6	86.8	86.5	87.1	86.6	87.5
Black	95.7	96.4	97.2	98.0	98.4	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.4	98.3	98.2	98.4	98.3	98.2
Hispanic*	N/A	73.0	75.5	78.3	79.1	81.3	81.3	80.5	79.0	78.1	78.6	79.9	79.3	81.3

Note: N/A indicates that data was Not Available. Hispanic data were not available before the 89-93 time period.

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race

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

Births to Teens

Table 11:

Births by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Age of Mother

Number and Percent of Live Births by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Age of Mother
Delaware, Wilmington, and Balance of New Castle County, 2005

Area/Race- Hispanic Origin*	Total Births to All Ages	Births to Teen Mothers 19 years old and under		Births to Teen Mothers Less than 15 years old		Births to Teen Mothers 15–17 years old		Births to Teen Mothers 18–19 years old	
	Total Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Delaware	11,603	1,239	10.7	17	0.1	381	3.3	841	7.2
White	8,113	714	8.8	7	0.1	214	2.6	493	6.1
Black	2,881	494	17.1	9	0.3	161	5.6	324	11.2
Other	609	31	5.1	1	0.2	6	1.0	24	3.9
Hispanic*	1,674	271	16.2	5	0.3	85	5.1	181	10.8
Wilmington	1,207	218	18.1	4	0.3	82	6.8	132	10.9
White	475	61	12.8	1	0.2	23	4.8	37	7.8
Black	710	157	22.1	3	0.4	59	8.3	95	13.4
Other	22	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hispanic*	223	48	21.5	1	0.4	17	7.6	30	13.5
Balance of NC County	5,965	436	7.3	4	0.1	138	2.3	294	4.9
White	4,371	302	6.9	3	0.1	92	2.1	207	4.7
Black	1,168	128	11.0	1	0.1	43	3.7	84	7.2
Other	426	6	1.4	0	0.0	3	0.7	3	0.7
Hispanic*	767	109	14.2	2	0.3	32	4.2	75	9.8

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. See information about Hispanic data on page 58.

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 12:

Number of Teen Births

Wilmington Births by Mother's Race and Age, Wilmington, 1990–2005

Age / Race	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
10–14 White	3	5	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	2	0	3	0	1
10–14 Black	12	15	18	12	21	18	18	10	14	8	13	5	5	5	2	3
15–17 White	29	21	28	47	36	26	28	22	26	22	29	24	32	15	23	23
15–17 Black	103	120	124	102	115	111	123	114	84	84	103	75	90	79	72	59
18–19 White	34	34	31	42	27	31	41	26	27	24	37	29	32	44	28	37
18–19 Black	138	151	109	114	114	116	128	136	133	134	115	111	115	94	93	95

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 13:

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, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1988–2005

Area/Race	1988-1992	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005
U.S.	74.6	75.2	76.1	77.1	78.1	79.0	79.7	80.2	80.5	80.8	81.1	80.6	77.6	N/A
White	78.1	78.6	79.3	80.1	81.0	81.7	82.2	82.5	82.7	83.0	83.2	82.5	79.3	N/A
Black	59.4	60.3	61.8	63.5	65.6	67.2	68.5	69.6	70.4	70.7	71.5	71.7	68.9	N/A
Hispanic*	59.8	60.9	62.7	64.7	66.8	68.5	69.8	70.8	71.4	72.1	72.9	73.3	72.0	N/A
Delaware	78.6	79.0	80.0	81.2	82.3	82.6	82.9	83.0	83.1	83.9	84.9	85.1	85.4	84.7
White	84.9	84.9	85.6	86.2	86.7	86.5	86.5	86.4	86.5	87.1	87.8	87.9	87.9	86.7
Black	59.1	60.6	62.6	65.4	68.2	70.3	71.5	72.9	73.6	75.5	77.5	78.6	79.9	79.9
Hispanic*	N/A	64.5	65.2	65.6	66.8	67.3	67.8	68.7	69.4	70.8	72.2	72.6	72.1	69.8
New Castle Co.	82.0	83.2	85.1	86.6	88.5	89.1	89.1	88.6	88.7	89.5	90.6	90.6	91.1	90.6
White	88.0	88.7	90.2	91.0	92.3	92.5	92.4	91.8	91.9	92.4	93.1	92.9	93.3	92.5
Black	62.8	65.3	68.6	72.2	76.1	78.3	78.7	79.3	79.4	81.1	83.5	84.2	85.2	85.3
Hispanic*	N/A	69.1	72.7	74.2	78.0	79.3	79.8	79.7	81.3	82.2	84.2	84.9	86.2	85.6
Wilmington	66.0	68.1	71.0	73.6	77.7	79.9	79.9	79.6	79.8	80.8	82.8	83.7	84.8	84.7
White	79.6	81.1	83.1	84.3	86.9	88.1	87.9	87.0	87.1	87.6	88.4	89.1	89.9	89.4
Black	58.4	60.8	64.0	67.4	72.3	75.1	75.3	75.6	75.8	77.0	79.7	80.6	81.7	81.8
Hispanic*	N/A	62.8	66.1	68.0	73.9	78.0	78.2	78.2	79.7	80.4	81.5	83.1	84.3	84.0

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Note: N/A indicates that data was Not Available. Hispanic data were not available before the 89-93 time period.

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

Prenatal Care / Low Birth Weight Babies

Table 14:

Prenatal Care for Teen Mothers

Number and Percent of Live Births to Teen Mothers (<20) by Number of Prenatal Visits
Wilmington and Balance of New Castle County, 2005

Number of prenatal visits	Wilmington		Balance of New Castle Co.		Delaware Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
None	4	1.8%	6	1.4%	26
1-4 Visits	9	4.1%	27	6.2%	89
5-9 Visits	66	30.3%	104	23.9%	357
10-12 Visits	114	52.3%	245	56.2%	585
13+ Visits	21	9.6%	53	12.2%	175
Unknown	4	1.8%	1	0.2%	7
Total	218	100.0%	436	100.0%	1,239

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 15:

Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births

Five-Year Average Percentage of All Births that Are Low Birth Weight Births (<2500 grams)
U.S., Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1988-2005

	1988-1992	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005
U.S.	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	N/A
Delaware	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.4
Wilmington	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.1	13.5	14.2	14.1	14.0	14.4
New Castle Co.	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.9

Note: N/A indicates that data was Not Available.

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

Table 16:

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, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1988-2005

	1988-1992	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005
U.S.	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	N/A
Delaware	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wilmington	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.0
New Castle Co.	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0

Note: Very Low Birth Weight (<1500 grams) is a subdivision of Low Birth Weight (<2500 grams). N/A indicates that data was Not Available.

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

Table 17:

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

Five-Year Average Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births (<2500 grams)
by Age, Race and Hispanic Origin of Mother

U.S., Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1998–2005

Area/ Mother's Age	1998–2002				1999–2003				2000–2004				2001–2005			
	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*
U.S.	7.6	6.6	13.1	6.4	7.7	6.7	13.1	6.5	7.8	6.8	13.2	6.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Less than 20	9.6	8.1	13.7	7.7	9.6	8.2	13.8	7.8	9.7	8.2	13.9	7.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20-24	7.7	6.5	12.3	6.1	7.8	6.6	12.5	6.1	7.9	6.7	12.7	6.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25-29	6.6	5.9	12.2	5.5	6.8	6.0	12.1	5.7	6.9	6.1	12.2	5.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
30+	7.5	6.6	14.6	6.8	7.7	6.9	14.3	7.0	7.8	7.0	14.2	7.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delaware	9.0	7.3	14.2	7.0	9.2	7.6	14.1	7.0	9.3	7.6	14.1	6.9	9.4	7.7	14.3	7.0
Less than 20	11.3	8.7	14.5	8.4	11.2	8.8	14.2	8.4	11.2	8.9	14.2	8.2	11.5	8.9	14.9	8.3
20-24	9.1	7.2	13.2	6.3	9.5	7.5	13.5	6.9	9.5	7.6	13.4	7.2	9.6	7.5	13.9	6.9
25-29	7.9	6.4	13.8	6.5	8.3	6.9	13.3	6.5	8.4	7.0	12.8	6.4	8.6	7.2	13.1	6.9
30+	8.9	7.6	15.7	7.5	9.0	7.7	15.6	6.9	9.2	7.8	16.0	6.1	9.3	7.9	15.7	6.6
New Castle	9.3	7.3	14.9	7.7	9.6	7.7	14.7	7.5	9.7	7.8	14.7	7.4	9.9	8.0	14.8	7.6
Less than 20	11.8	8.5	15.1	8.5	11.5	8.7	14.4	8.3	11.9	9.5	14.4	9.0	12.5	9.9	15.4	9.1
20-24	10.2	7.8	14.1	7.5	10.4	8.1	14.3	7.7	10.3	8.1	14.0	8.1	10.5	8.3	14.2	7.9
25-29	8.4	6.6	14.4	7.1	8.7	7.2	13.8	6.6	8.8	7.2	13.5	6.3	9.0	7.4	13.6	6.2
30+	8.9	7.4	16.0	8.1	9.1	7.6	16.3	7.5	9.3	7.7	16.6	6.7	9.6	8.0	16.2	7.9
Wilmington	14.2	9.4	17.0	9.7	14.1	9.2	17.1	8.9	14.0	9.3	17.0	8.9	14.4	9.1	17.7	9.4
Less than 20	14.9	9.8	16.2	8.6	14.2	9.5	15.5	7.3	13.8	9.1	15.3	7.1	14.7	8.9	16.6	8.0
20-24	14.4	11.6	15.5	10.2	15.1	11.9	16.6	10.3	14.7	12.1	16.0	11.2	15.1	11.5	16.7	10.9
25-29	14.0	9.0	17.6	9.4	13.0	9.3	15.7	8.8	12.7	8.6	15.8	7.6	12.8	7.7	16.5	8.0
30+	13.6	8.3	20.8	10.4	13.7	7.4	22.4	8.1	14.3	8.3	22.7	8.5	14.5	8.7	22.4	10.3

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Note: N/A indicates that data was Not Available.

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

Low Birth Weight Babies

Table 18:

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

Five-Year Average Percentage of Very Low Birth Weight Births (<2500 grams)

by Age, Race and Hispanic Origin of Mother

U.S., Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1998–2005

Area/ Mother's Age	1998–2002				1999–2003				2000–2004				2001–2005			
	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*
U.S.	1.4	1.2	3.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	3.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	3.1	1.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Less than 20	1.8	1.5	2.9	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.9	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.9	1.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20-24	1.4	1.1	2.7	1.0	1.4	1.1	2.7	1.0	1.4	1.1	2.7	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25-29	1.3	1.0	3.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	3.0	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
30+	1.5	1.2	3.7	1.4	1.5	1.2	3.7	1.4	1.5	1.2	3.7	1.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delaware	1.9	1.4	3.4	1.5	1.9	1.5	3.5	1.6	1.9	1.4	3.3	1.3	1.9	1.4	3.5	1.3
Less than 20	2.5	1.9	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.0	3.2	2.6	2.2	1.8	2.8	2.2	2.4	1.9	3.1	1.9
20-24	1.9	1.4	3.0	1.1	1.9	1.5	3.0	1.1	1.8	1.3	2.9	0.8	1.9	1.2	3.2	0.8
25-29	1.6	1.2	3.3	1.6	1.7	1.3	3.3	1.6	1.7	1.3	3.4	1.4	1.7	1.3	3.4	1.4
30+	1.8	1.4	4.3	1.6	2.0	1.4	4.5	1.6	1.9	1.4	4.4	1.4	2.0	1.5	4.2	1.6
New Castle	1.9	1.3	3.7	1.9	2.0	1.4	3.7	1.9	1.9	1.4	3.5	1.6	2.0	1.4	3.6	1.6
Less than 20	2.8	2.0	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.3	3.3	3.4	2.6	2.2	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.3	3.3	2.3
20-24	2.2	1.5	3.5	1.3	2.1	1.4	3.2	1.1	1.8	1.1	3.1	1.0	1.9	1.1	3.2	1.0
25-29	1.6	1.0	3.5	1.7	1.6	1.1	3.5	1.8	1.6	1.1	3.5	1.2	1.7	1.2	3.3	1.2
30+	1.8	1.3	4.3	1.9	2.1	1.5	4.7	2.0	2.0	1.5	4.4	1.8	2.1	1.6	4.4	2.2
Wilmington	3.1	1.8	3.8	2.1	3.1	1.7	3.9	1.9	2.9	1.3	4.0	1.2	3.0	1.2	4.2	1.1
Less than 20	3.5	2.8	3.7	3.8	3.2	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.7	2.0	2.9	2.2	2.7	1.4	3.1	1.3
20-24	3.3	2.8	3.5	1.9	3.5	2.3	4.0	1.4	3.3	1.7	3.9	1.1	3.3	1.3	4.1	1.1
25-29	2.5	1.3	3.3	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.7	1.4	3.7	1.2	3.1	1.6	4.2	1.1
30+	2.8	1.1	5.2	0.5	3.0	0.9	5.9	0.5	2.9	0.7	5.9	0.0	2.9	0.8	5.8	1.0

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.

Note: N/A indicates that data was Not Available.

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

Table 19:

Infant Mortality Rates

Five-Year Average Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) by Race and Hispanic Origin**
U.S., Delaware, Wilmington, and Balance of New Castle County, 1988–2005

Area/Race	1988-1992	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005
U.S.	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8
White	7.7	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7
Black	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.4	15.8	15.3	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.0	13.9
Delaware	10.9	10.4	9.3	8.9	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.4	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.2
White	8.2	7.5	6.6	6.4	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.7	6.2	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.3	6.8
Black	19.8	19.9	18.2	17.0	15.7	14.7	14.4	15.8	15.9	17.1	16.7	16.7	16.1	17.1
Hispanic**	N/A	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	6.3	6.9	6.3	8.3	7.9	7.2
New Castle	10.8	10.7	9.5	9.0	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.9	8.5	9.1	9.2	9.5	9.4	9.3
White	7.9	7.5	6.5	6.3	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.6	6.2	6.4	6.8	6.8	7.0
Black	20.8	21.7	19.8	18.3	17.5	15.3	15.1	17.4	17.7	18.2	18.0	18.0	18.0	16.7
Wilmington	19.6	19.5	18.0	16.6	15.2	13.6	12.8	13.7	14.4	14.0	13.5	13.5	12.4	12.4
White	12.3	11.2	9.7	10.1	6.2	6.4	5.6	6.2	7.0	7.4	6.3	7.1	7.0	5.7
Black	23.8	24.3	22.8	20.4	20.5	17.8	16.8	18.0	18.7	18.0	17.9	17.6	15.9	17.0
Balance of NC Co.	8.6	8.5	7.5	7.2	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.7	7.2	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.7
White	7.4	7.1	6.2	5.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.4	6.1	6.4	6.8	7.3	7.2
Black	17.1	18.5	16.3	16.0	14.4	12.9	13.6	16.8	16.8	18.5	18.1	18.2	17.0	16.6

* Rates not shown since there were fewer than 20 deaths.

** Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Hispanic data is not available before the 1989-1993 time period.

Note: Infant mortality rates represent the number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births. N/A indicates that data was Not Available.

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

Infant Mortality

Table 20:

Number of Infant Deaths

Number of Infant Deaths by Race for Wilmington and Balance of New Castle County, 1987–2005

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Wilmington																			
All races	32	26	29	25	34	27	24	15	11	19	14	18	20	16	17	12	18	12	16
White	9	7	7	2	11	4	4	3	2	1	4	2	4	4	2	2	4	4	1
Black	23	19	22	23	23	23	20	11	9	18	10	16	16	12	15	10	14	8	15
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance of New Castle County																			
All races	46	46	52	43	64	39	44	22	34	29	34	47	41	51	55	43	60	48	50
White	37	36	40	31	48	25	28	17	22	20	22	25	18	36	35	28	33	29	32
Black	9	9	12	12	15	14	16	4	12	8	10	22	22	15	20	12	26	19	16
Other	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	2

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 21:

Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality Rates

Five-Year Average Infant Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)
U.S., Delaware, Wilmington, and Balance of New Castle County, 1997–2005

Area/ Race	1997–2001			1998–2002			1999–2003			2000–2004			2001–2005		
	Infant	Neo-natal	Post-neonatal	Infant	Neo-natal	Post-neonatal	Infant	Neo-natal	Post-neonatal	Infant	Neo-natal	Post-neonatal	Infant	Neo-natal	Post-neonatal
U.S.	7.0	4.7	2.4	7.0	4.7	2.3	6.9	4.6	2.3	6.9	4.6	2.3	6.8	4.6	2.3
White	5.8	3.9	1.9	5.8	3.9	1.9	5.7	3.9	1.9	5.7	3.8	1.9	5.7	3.8	1.9
Black	14.2	9.5	4.8	14.3	9.5	4.8	14.2	9.5	4.7	14.0	9.3	4.8	13.9	9.1	4.7
Delaware	9.0	6.4	2.6	9.2	6.7	2.4	9.1	6.7	2.5	9.3	6.7	2.6	9.2	6.7	2.5
White	6.6	4.4	2.2	6.9	5.0	2.0	6.9	5.0	1.9	7.3	5.3	2.1	6.8	5.0	1.8
Black	17.1	12.8	4.3	16.7	12.7	4.1	16.7	12.2	4.5	16.1	11.4	4.7	17.1	12.2	4.9
Wilmington	14.0	9.7	4.3	13.5	10.1	3.4	13.5	9.8	3.7	12.4	9.1	3.3	12.4	9.1	3.3
White	7.4	5.1	2.3	6.3	4.1	2.3	7.1	4.0	3.1	7.0	4.4	2.6	5.7	3.1	2.6
Black	18.0	12.5	5.5	17.9	13.8	4.2	17.6	13.4	4.2	15.9	12.1	3.8	17.0	13.1	3.8
Balance of New Castle County	8.1	6.0	2.1	8.3	6.3	2.0	8.6	6.6	2.0	8.8	6.5	2.3	8.7	6.6	2.1
White	6.1	4.2	1.9	6.4	4.6	1.8	6.8	5.1	1.6	7.3	5.4	1.9	7.2	5.5	1.7
Black	18.5	15.6	2.9	18.1	15.1	3.0	18.2	14.2	4.0	17.0	12.5	4.4	16.6	12.1	4.4

Neonatal mortality rates represent the number of deaths to children under 28 days of age per 1,000 live births.
Postneonatal mortality rates represent the number of deaths to children 28 to 364 days of age per 1,000 live births.
Sources: National Center for Health Statistics, Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 22:

Causes of Deaths of Infants

Number and Percentage of Deaths of Infants by the Selected Leading Causes of Death
Wilmington and Delaware 1999–2005

Leading causes of death	Year of death							Total	%
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
Wilmington									
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	4	3.6
Diseases of the respiratory system	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1.8
Congenital anomalies	1	1	0	0	3	1	4	10	9.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal condition	12	11	15	9	8	7	11	73	65.8
Symptoms, signs, and ill defined conditions	2	2	1	0	2	2	1	10	9.0
Accidents	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	2.7
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
All other causes	3	1	0	1	3	1	0	9	8.1
Wilmington Total	20	16	17	12	18	12	16	111	100.0
Delaware									
Infectious and parasitic diseases	4	6	1	0	2	5	3	21	3.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	7	1.0
Congenital anomalies	7	10	14	19	11	14	10	85	12.1
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal condition	52	66	80	61	60	46	71	436	62.2
Symptoms, signs, and ill defined conditions	9	9	11	3	14	18	11	75	10.7
Accidents	0	2	2	3	2	1	2	12	1.7
Homicide	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
All other causes	7	8	4	10	18	11	6	64	9.1
Delaware Total	81	102	114	96	107	97	104	701	100.0

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 23:

Causes of Deaths of Children

Number and Percentage of Deaths of Children Ages 1–14 by the Selected Leading Causes of Death
Wilmington and Delaware 1999–2005

Leading causes of death	Year of death							Total	%
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
Wilmington									
Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.3
Diseases of the respiratory system	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	6.7
Congenital anomalies	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	10.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal condition	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3.3
Symptoms, signs, and ill defined conditions	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	10.0
Accidents	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	6	20.0
Homicide	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	10.0
All other causes	2	1	2	3	1	0	2	11	36.7
Wilmington Total	6	3	5	5	4	5	2	30	100.0
Delaware									
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	7	3.1
Diseases of the respiratory system	3	3	4	2	1	5	0	18	8.0
Congenital anomalies	1	0	3	2	2	9	1	18	8.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal condition	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	1.3
Symptoms, signs, and ill defined conditions	0	1	1	2	3	0	2	9	4.0
Accidents	16	19	12	10	1	14	8	80	35.7
Homicide	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	9	4.0
All other causes	10	15	8	18	13	14	12	90	38.5
Delaware Total	31	41	31	39	22	44	26	234	100.0

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 24:

Child Injuries in Auto Accidents

Restraint Breakdowns for Injured Occupants Age 0 through 4, Wilmington, 1997–2006

Year		Unknown / not equipped code	Adult seat- belt code	Child restraint code	Other restraint code	Not restrained
1997	Possible Injury	5	18	15	0	4
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	2	6	4	0	3
	Incapacitating Injury	0	0	1	0	0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total for Code	7	24	20	0	7
1998	Possible Injury	9	17	12	1	8
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	1	6	7	0	4
	Incapacitating Injury	0	0	0	0	0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total for Code	10	23	19	1	12
1999	Possible Injury	3	21	10	0	7
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	0	13	10	0	2
	Incapacitating Injury	0	0	0	0	0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total for Code	3	34	20	0	9
2000	Possible Injury	5	4	19	0	4
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	2	0	6	0	2
	Incapacitating Injury	0	0	0	0	0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total for Code	7	4	25	0	6
2001	Possible Injury	0	6	16	0	2
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	1	7	5	0	2
	Incapacitating Injury	0	0	0	0	0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total for Age Range	1	13	21	0	4
2002	Possible Injury	2	4	7	0	0
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	2	0	5	0	2
	Incapacitating Injury	0	1	0	0	0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total for Age Range	4	5	12	0	2
2003	Possible Injury	1	1	11	0	0
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	0	2	7	1	0
	Incapacitating Injury	0	0	0	0	0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1	3	18	1	0
2004	Possible Injury	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	0	0	0	0	0
	Incapacitating Injury	0	0	0	0	0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0
2005	Possible Injury	1	12	6	0	0
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	0	3	2	0	0
	Incapacitating Injury	0	1	0	1	0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1	16	8	1	0
2006	Possible Injury	9	3	19	0	1
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	0	0	3	0	1
	Incapacitating Injury	0	0	1	0	0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	9	3	23	0	2

Source: Division of State Police, Department of Public Safety

Teen Deaths

Table 25:

Alcohol Use by Teens in Traffic Crashes

(Age equal to less than 19), Wilmington, 1996–2006

		Fatal Crashes	Personal Injury Crashes	Property Damage Crashes	Total Teen Drivers Involved
1996	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	0	144	239	383
	Of those, # drinking	0	2	2	4
1997	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	0	215	300	515
	Of those, # drinking	0	3	2	5
1998	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	1	203	258	462
	Of those, # drinking	0	3	2	5
1999	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	0	168	271	439
	Of those, # drinking	0	1	3	4
2000	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	0	155	254	409
	Of those, # drinking	0	0	0	0
2001	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	2	107	242	351
	Of those, # drinking	2	6	4	12
2002	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	0	96	241	337
	Of those, # drinking	0	5	1	6
2003	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	0	98	201	299
	Of those, # drinking	0	1	0	1
2004	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	1	72	177	250
	Of those, # drinking	0	1	1	2
2005	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	0	77	197	274
	Of those, # drinking	0	0	3	3
2006	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	0	69	173	242
	Of those, # drinking	0	0	1	1

Source: Division of State Police, Department of Public Safety

Table 26:

Arrest Breakdowns for Teens Involved in Crashes

Number of Arrests for Teens Involved in Crashes by Violation, Wilmington, 1996–2006

Title 21	Violation Description	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
2118	No Insurance	8	19	16	18	10	7	3	7	4	33	21
4107	Disobey Traffic Control Device	12	19	27	20	19	13	4	2	4	3	4
4122	Unsafe Lane Change	3	2	6	7	7	4	7	6	8	7	3
4123	Following too Closely	4	13	10	6	9	10	11	11	7	3	5
4132	Unsafe Left Turn	9	10	6	8	9	4	1	4	2	3	3
4133	Entering Roadway Unsafely	4	3	0	1	2	8	1	4	2	1	2
4164a&b	Stop Sign Violations	27	32	12	14	22	17	30	16	21	15	16
4168	Unsafe Speed	3	0	3	4	4	6	5	3	1	2	0
4176a	Careless Driving	28	40	31	19	14	6	15	15	5	13	8
4176b	Inattentive Driving	20	34	36	49	42	44	35	31	29	30	38
4177	Driving Under the Influence	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	3	0
	Other Traffic Arrests	56	90	101	93	83	75	89	61	52	115	79
	Total Traffic Arrests	175	263	249	240	221	196	202	161	137	228	179

Source: Division of State Police, Department of Public Safety

Table 27:

Arrest Breakdowns for Adults Involved in Crashes

Number of Arrests for Adults (Age 20+) Involved in Crashes by Violation, Wilmington, 1996–2006

Title 21	Violation Description	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
2118	No Insurance	76	94	101	127	108	98	54	59	31	248	250
4107	Disobey Traffic Control Device	87	79	111	149	113	87	26	26	21	25	23
4122	Unsafe Lane Changes	16	25	39	52	52	51	62	62	53	44	52
4123	Following Too Closely	44	53	53	71	80	79	81	43	41	59	53
4132	Unsafe Left Turn	50	36	52	46	40	53	27	24	21	25	34
4133	Entering Roadway Unsafely	11	15	20	23	25	42	33	39	27	26	22
4164a&b	Stop Sign Violations	108	125	57	95	139	184	147	145	87	106	114
4168	Unsafe Speed	4	7	11	10	6	11	14	8	11	16	15
4176a	Careless Driving	190	203	101	95	102	71	94	76	49	67	50
4176b	Inattentive Driving	174	239	373	374	379	434	341	368	246	318	311
4177	Driving Under the Influence	43	55	41	47	39	60	66	55	38	45	58
	Other Traffic Arrests	356	512	615	576	582	604	543	535	401	856	886
	Total Traffic Arrests	1,159	1,443	1,574	1,665	1,665	1,774	1,488	1,440	1,026	1,835	1,868

Source: Division of State Police, Department of Public Safety

Teen Deaths

Table 28:

Causes of Deaths of Teens

Number and Percentage of Deaths of Teens ages 15–19 by the Selected Leading Causes of Death
Wilmington and Delaware 1999–2005

Leading causes of death	Year of death							Total 01-05	% 01-05
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
Wilmington									
Malignant neoplasms	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5.0
Assault (homicide)	1	1	1	2	4	2	3	12	60.0
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	2	1	0	1	3	3	0	7	35.0
Wilmington Total	3	4	1	3	8	5	3	20	100.0
Delaware									
Diseases of the heart	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	1.8
Malignant neoplasms	0	4	0	1	2	1	4	8	4.2
Cerebrovascular diseases	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.5
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1.1
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	4	2	5	6	6	2	2	21	11.1
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Assault (homicide)	2	1	5	5	5	7	6	28	14.7
Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.5
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	17	32	20	19	24	24	16	103	54.2
All other causes	1	1	8	2	4	6	3	23	12.1
Delaware Total	26	41	40	36	42	40	32	190	100.0

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 29:

Juvenile Crime Arrests

Number of Juvenile Arrests and Rate per 1,000 Youth 10–17, National Incident Based Crime (NIBRS), Delaware, Wilmington, and Balance of New Castle County 2005

	Delaware				Wilmington				Bal. of New Castle Co,			
	M	F	Total	Rate	M	F	Total	Rate	M	F	Total	Rate
Homicide	3	2			0	1			3	1		
Kidnapping	17	4			3	0			13	2		
Forcible Sex Offenses	86	3			6	0			32	3		
Robbery	165	10			36	1			84	4		
Aggravated Assault	252	103			22	12			107	47		
Weapon Law Violations	121	24			10	1			69	9		
Violent Crime Total Arrests & Rate			2,540	27.2			198	23.5			1,299	25.5
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	701	108			141	10			317	52		
Drug Equipment Violations	61	10			3	0			32	3		
Drug Total Arrests & Rate			880	9.4			154	18.3			404	7.9
Arson	53	6			0	0			33	5		
Extortion/Blackmail	2	0			1	0			4	1		
Burglary	291	23			5	0			126	7		
Larceny/Theft	571	457			24	10			201	257		
Motor Vehicle Theft	53	7			13	2			19	1		
Serious Property Total Arrests & Rate			1,463	15.7			55	6.5			654	12.9
Counterfeiting/Forgery	10	6			1	2			4	2		
Fraud	72	26			17	1			33	19		
Embezzlement	10	18			0	0			6	12		
Stolen Property	93	14			14	0			55	11		
Property Destruction	291	57			19	6			99	19		
Nonforcible Sex Offenses	7	0			1	0			1	0		
Pornography	0	0			0	0			0	0		
Gambling Offenses	3	0			0	0			0	0		
Prostitution Offenses	0	0			0	0			0	0		
Bribery	0	0			0	0			0	0		
Other Property & Social Crimes Total Arrests & Rate			607	6.5			61	7.3			261	5.1
Totals of all Juvenile Arrests**	4,044	1,446	5,490		385	83	468		1,889	729	2,618	
Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000 Juveniles				58.9				55.6				51.5

* 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 30:

Delaware Juvenile Crime Arrests

Delaware Statewide Juvenile Arrests, National Incident Based Crime (NIBRS), 2000–2005

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Juvenile Violent Crimes						
Criminal Homicide	4	1	3	0	3	5
Kidnapping/Abduction	8	16	16	29	17	21
Sex Offenses, Forcible	44	47	42	47	40	89*
Robbery	108	116	134	169	120	175
Assault	1,611	2,024	1,892	1,941	2,042	2,105
Weapons Law Violations	97	94	120	145	155	145
Total Violent Crime Arrests	1,872	2,298	2,207	2,331	2,377	2,540
Violent Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 Juveniles	9.6	11.8	11.2	11.7	11.8	12.5
Drug and Narcotic Offenses						
	626	626	749	826	760	880
Serious Property Crimes						
Arson	51	39	44	32	33	59
Extortion/Blackmail	2	0	1	0	2	2
Burglary	246	293	288	320	357	314
Larceny/Theft	926	1,146	988	1,106	1,071	1,028
Motor Vehicle Theft	99	82	92	99	80	60
Total Serious Property	1,324	1,560	1,413	1,557	1,543	1,463
Other Property and Social Crimes						
Counterfeiting/Forgery	20	24	22	10	18	16
Fraud	104	130	119	127	107	98
Embezzlement	23	28	23	20	13	28
Stolen Property	233	170	192	169	120	107
Property Destruction/Vandalism	325	322	394	296	342	348
Sex Offenses	0	2	2	5	3	7
Pornography/ Obscene Material	1	2	1	1	1	0
Gambling Offenses	0	3	3	1	4	3
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other Property and Social Crimes	706	681	756	629	609	607
Totals of all Juvenile Arrests**	4,528	5,165	5,125	5,343	5,289	5,490
Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000 population	23.3	26.4	26.0	26.8	26.4	27.1

* 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 31:

Child Care Costs

Weekly Cost in Dollars to Families for Child Care by Child's Age
Delaware, Wilmington, and Counties, 2006

Age	Delaware			Wilmington			New Castle County			Kent County			Sussex County		
	Min.	Aver.	High	Min.	Aver.	High	Min.	Aver.	High	Min.	Aver.	High	Min.	Aver.	High
0–12 months	61	137	244	107	136	177	75	154	244	82	114	160	77	108	148
12–24 months	67	125	223	93	122	164	72	141	223	59	104	155	67	100	155
2 years old	65	120	205	85	115	159	72	135	205	57	100	152	65	96	153
3 years old	62	116	200	84	113	153	72	132	198	73	99	160	62	92	153
4 years old	57	115	196	83	112	153	71	130	195	73	99	160	57	91	153
Kindergarten	42	94	189	75	103	138	54	114	189	60	95	140	48	83	131
School Age	31	87	189	55	85	115	38	91	189	53	91	88	38	79	124

Source: The Family and Workplace Connection

Table 32:

Early Care and Education in Wilmington

Early Care and Education Sites in the Wilmington Zip Code* Areas, July 2001

Zip Code	Center-Based Programs	Family Child Care Programs (Regular & Large)	Special Programs (ECAP+ and Head Start Sites)	High School Child Development Centers	Part-day Programs	Totals	Estimated Number of Slots Available**
19801	20	51	17	0	4	92	2,216
19802	24	111	7	0	3	145	3,332
19803	16	18	0	0	5	39	1,630
19804	6	39	0	0	3	48	1,095
19805	29	81	3	0	3	116	3,288
19806	4	4	1	0	2	11	174
19807	0	0	0	0	2	2	—
19808	10	66	1	0	4	81	1,502
19809	5	22	0	0	0	27	665
19810	6	31	3	0	3	43	978
19884	1	0	0	0	0	1	300
19899	1	0	0	0	0	1	185
Totals	122	423	32	0	29	606	15,365

* This table includes program sites for all Wilmington zip codes including those sites that fall outside of the official city limits. This table is accompanied by a listing of all of the individual sites by name and address. For more information, please contact Michael Gamel-McCormick at (302) 831-1589.

+ ECAPs are Early Childhood Assistance Programs

** Number of slots available for children are estimated due to missing data for some part-day programs. Number of slots available does not correspond to the availability of full day child care. Number of available full day child care slots will be less in all zip code areas.

Source: Center for Disabilities Studies, University of Delaware

Table 33:

Site-Based School Age Programs

Number and Percent of School Age Child Care Located at Schools, Wilmington 2000-2001

		Total	Schools with Programs	Percentage
19801	Elementary	3	2	67%
	Middle Schools	1	1	100%
19802	Elementary	7	4	57%
	Middle Schools	0	0	—
19805	Elementary	4	1	25%
	Middle Schools	0	0	—
19806	Elementary	3	2	67%
	Middle Schools	0	0	—
Total	Elementary	17	9	53%
	Middle School	1	1	100%

Source: Family and Workplace Connection

Table 34:

Wilmington Students by Race

Number and Percentage of Wilmington Students by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Grade
School Year 2006 /07

Grade level	African American		Hispanic		White / Other		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Pre-K	42	75%	7	13%	7	13%	56
K	635	77%	146	18%	43	5%	824
1	705	73%	192	20%	73	8%	970
2	640	75%	161	19%	56	7%	857
3	682	78%	144	16%	54	6%	880
4	613	76%	143	18%	50	6%	806
5	545	76%	124	17%	47	7%	716
6	602	80%	92	12%	57	8%	751
7	729	81%	119	13%	53	6%	901
8	706	79%	129	15%	54	6%	889
9	945	80%	159	13%	77	7%	1,181
10	694	80%	98	11%	76	9%	868
11	422	79%	60	11%	54	10%	536
12	408	81%	39	8%	56	11%	503
Total	8,368	78%	1,613	15%	757	7%	10,738

Source: Department of Education

Table 35:

DSTP: 3rd Grade Reading

Delaware Student Testing Program, Percentage of Third Graders Meeting the Standard in Reading
Delaware and Wilmington by Race and Hispanic Origin, School Years 1997/98–2006/07

		1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007
Delaware	All Students	61.5	68.6	76.8	75.1	79.3	79.3	82.5	84.6	84.1	81.5
	African American	42.5	49.8	62.4	58.8	64.9	65.3	70.2	74.1	72.3	68.3
	Hispanic	39.5	48.7	62.7	57.4	72.3	73.2	74.6	78.9	81.4	83.1
	White	71.6	78.7	84.9	85.3	87.8	87.6	89.9	90.8	90.8	89.0
Wilmington	All Students	35.7	42.1	54.4	51.9	56.7	60.9	63.5	67.6	64.9	59.4
	African American	34.9	40.9	53.7	52.7	53.8	58.6	63.0	68.6	62.2	55.9
	Hispanic	27.2	26.7	45.7	34.2	65.9	68.5	58.2	55.3	69.9	76.2
	White	59.6	71.2	72.1	67.8	80.8	81.0	79.5	84.2	88.1	69.8

Note: All includes Native American and Asian
Source: Department of Education

Table 36:

DSTP: 3rd Grade Math

Delaware Student Testing Program, Percentage of Third Graders Meeting the Standard in Math
Delaware and Wilmington by Race and Hispanic Origin, School Years 1997/98–2006/07

		1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007
Delaware	All Students	54.8	63.5	72.7	73.4	72.0	73.6	77.9	79.2	78.6	77.9
	African American	31.9	39.2	53.2	53.6	53.7	55.9	61.2	65.8	63.3	62.0
	Hispanic	36.8	41.4	60.9	62.7	62.8	67.0	74.5	71.9	73.4	75.7
	White	66.4	76.1	83.1	84.6	82.9	84.1	87.4	87.6	88.1	88.2
Wilmington	All Students	27.6	30.5	45.2	45.8	46.6	54.8	58.0	57.9	56.1	51.9
	African American	25.5	28.3	41.7	42.5	44.2	52.4	55.3	55.7	52.7	48.9
	Hispanic	22.9	23.3	48.1	44.9	44.4	65.9	62.8	59.8	63.4	62.0
	White	58.5	54.8	73.8	79.0	83.3	72.1	78.8	73.8	85.7	71.1

Note: All includes Native American and Asian
Source: Department of Education

Table 37:

DSTP: 5th Grade Reading

Delaware Student Testing Program, Percentage of Fifth Graders Meeting the Standard in Reading
Delaware and Wilmington by Race and Hispanic Origin, School Years 1997/98–2006/07

		1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007
Delaware	All Students	59.0	62.8	69.3	68.7	78.0	78.5	84.8	85.4	84.7	84.9
	African American	37.2	40.1	48.1	48.4	64.0	64.3	72.7	75.3	74.6	73.7
	Hispanic	36.7	46.2	54.6	49.7	61.5	68.6	84.2	79.8	82.0	81.8
	White	70.8	73.8	79.9	79.9	86.7	87.0	91.5	91.4	90.6	91.1
Wilmington	All Students	32.4	32.4	37.9	37.4	54.6	56.8	61.6	66.7	67.8	63.6
	African American	30.4	29.4	34.9	35.3	54.6	55.5	59.1	64.5	64.7	63.4
	Hispanic	21.1	28.6	34.2	25.4	43.9	46.4	67.5	71.3	77.6	55.7
	White	59.8	60.8	75.5	67.7	73.6	87.8	87.0	86.1	94.1	84.4

Note: All includes Native American and Asian
Source: Department of Education

Table 38:

DSTP: 5th Grade Math

Delaware Student Testing Program, Percentage of Fifth Graders Meeting the Standard in Math
Delaware and Wilmington by Race and Hispanic Origin, School Years 1997/98–2006/07

		1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007
Delaware	All Students	52.3	55.4	62.1	65.0	67.2	71.0	75.8	77.4	77.3	76.8
	African American	28.6	31.0	36.6	41.9	46.3	51.6	58.5	62.4	62.5	62.2
	Hispanic	32.6	36.5	54.1	50.7	52.6	61.9	73.1	72.3	75.9	72.6
	White	64.3	67.1	74.2	77.3	79.5	82.6	85.9	86.2	85.9	85.1
Wilmington	All Students	23.5	26.6	27.2	33.1	36.8	45.4	50.4	55.7	54.8	51.5
	African American	21.3	23.7	23.6	28.7	33.7	43.9	48.3	53.3	51.4	48.6
	Hispanic	15.7	22.7	32.4	33.3	39.3	42.3	53.3	57.6	68.0	54.7
	White	48.2	51.9	59.6	70.3	66.1	67.9	77.1	86.8	75.0	75.0

Note: All includes Native American and Asian
Source: Department of Education

Table 39:

DSTP: 8th Grade Reading

Delaware Student Testing Program, Percentage of Eighth Graders Meeting the Standard in Reading
Delaware and Wilmington by Race and Hispanic Origin, School Years 1997/98–2006/07

		1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007
Delaware	All Students	60.8	62.2	67.4	68.0	71.5	69.8	71.4	79.1	84.1	82.4
	African American	39.7	43.2	47.3	49.9	54.4	54.6	54.7	67.8	73.6	70.8
	Hispanic	39.9	41.0	48.8	49.4	57.6	55.3	55.4	67.2	78.0	73.2
	White	70.8	70.8	77.0	77.4	79.9	78.7	82.2	86.9	90.6	90.3
Wilmington	All Students	33.4	34.3	40.3	42.5	50.5	42.9	43.6	60.1	68.8	63.0
	African American	31.4	32.9	37.5	40.5	49.4	41.5	42.7	60.9	68.3	63.3
	Hispanic	11.9	21.3	25.4	30.1	35.2	38.7	36.2	49.5	68.7	49.4
	White	67.1	60.6	72.2	71.0	77.0	65.6	67.7	69.5	76.9	86.0

Note: All includes Native American and Asian
Source: Department of Education

Table 40:

DSTP: 8th Grade Math

Delaware Student Testing Program, Percentage of Eighth Graders Meeting the Standard in Math
Delaware and Wilmington by Race and Hispanic Origin, School Years 1997/98–2006/07

		1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007
Delaware	All Students	36.1	35.8	41.2	42.9	48.1	47.2	50.8	53.3	62.8	61.7
	African American	14.7	14.6	18.4	19.6	24.6	25.6	28.1	32.7	42.3	41.4
	Hispanic	18.9	14.1	20.2	23.7	31.1	33.2	33.2	40.4	50.5	48.4
	White	45.7	45.3	51.6	54.0	59.3	59.0	64.8	66.6	76.1	75.6
Wilmington	All Students	13.0	10.8	16.4	18.3	23.9	19.6	20.7	26.6	37.7	35.9
	African American	10.0	8.0	12.8	15.3	20.7	17.1	18.4	25.0	36.7	35.1
	Hispanic	7.4	8.6	6.8	11.6	17.4	20.5	16.3	21.4	34.2	27.3
	White	44.6	35.2	50.6	47.8	57.5	47.0	50.7	52.3	59.1	65.2

Note: All includes Native American and Asian
Source: Department of Education

Table 41:

DSTP: 10th Grade Reading

**Delaware Student Testing Program, Percentage of Tenth Graders Meeting the Standard in Reading
Delaware and Wilmington by Race and Hispanic Origin, School Years 1997/98–2006/07**

		1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007
Delaware	All Students	58.6	53.7	61.3	61.2	66.4	66.6	71.9	70.8	71.2	73.1
	African American	36.8	31.8	39.8	39.8	45.4	46.3	51.9	51.9	54.0	56.9
	Hispanic	37.4	34.8	42.0	37.0	47.6	43.9	55.3	55.0	54.1	60.6
	White	67.2	63.2	70.8	70.6	76.2	76.5	79.9	80.1	80.1	82.4
Wilmington	All Students	29.6	25.7	33.4	26.4	36.5	45.2	42.5	44.2	46.2	52.7
	African American	24.8	21.0	29.7	23.0	32.1	44.0	38.3	42.6	43.3	49.1
	Hispanic	11.9	18.8	19.0	8.9	25.0	23.2	36.2	28.1	43.8	47.9
	White	71.7	63.8	70.6	70.5	74.3	73.3	77.1	71.2	71.7	82.5

Note: All includes Native American and Asian
Source: Department of Education

Table 42:

DSTP: 10th Grade Math

**Delaware Student Testing Program, Percentage of Tenth Graders Meeting the Standard in Math
Delaware and Wilmington by Race and Hispanic Origin, School Years 1997/98–2006/07**

		1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007
Delaware	All Students	31.1	30.5	35.6	36.7	43.1	45.2	53.7	52.7	59.5	57.4
	African American	11.7	10.9	13.6	13.7	17.5	20.4	27.9	29.7	36.2	36.6
	Hispanic	13.8	14.9	17.1	15.1	24.9	26.2	34.5	40.2	44.6	44.0
	White	38.3	38.5	44.5	45.8	54.1	56.2	63.7	63.0	70.7	68.8
Wilmington	All Students	12.8	10.2	11.1	9.1	16.6	19.9	25.1	24.4	31.6	33.9
	African American	6.0	6.3	6.8	7.1	10.7	16.2	19.6	20.5	27.4	29.4
	Hispanic	5.6	3.9	7.7	1.8	17.5	15.5	22.2	19.7	35.2	30.2
	White	53.6	44.7	38.5	34.1	52.0	50.0	66.0	57.1	66.7	69.2

Note: All includes Native American and Asian
Source: Department of Education

Table 43:

Wilmington Students in Special Programs

Number and Percentage of Wilmington Students in Regular and Special Education, Who Are English Language Learners, and Receiving Free and Reduced Lunches, School Year 2006/07

Grade Level	Regular Education*		Special Education*		Total*	Limited English Proficiency**		Free & Reduced Lunch**		Total**
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Pre-K	0	0%	56	100%	56	0	0%	25	56%	45
K	757	92%	67	8%	824	91	12%	555	72%	776
1	853	88%	117	12%	970	92	10%	732	80%	918
2	715	83%	142	17%	857	98	11%	654	74%	884
3	717	81%	163	19%	880	84	11%	670	84%	799
4	628	78%	178	22%	806	81	9%	599	70%	861
5	584	82%	132	18%	716	48	6%	532	62%	865
6	572	76%	179	24%	751	31	4%	545	63%	862
7	713	79%	188	21%	901	38	4%	639	70%	907
8	731	82%	158	18%	889	40	4%	630	58%	1,091
9	917	78%	264	22%	1,181	55	5%	727	68%	1,076
10	707	81%	161	19%	868	40	5%	510	67%	756
11	406	76%	130	24%	536	22	4%	304	62%	492
12	382	76%	121	24%	503	15	3%	276	54%	507
Total	8,682	81%	2,056	19%	10,738	735	7%	7,398	68%	10,839

* December 1 count

** September 30 count

Source: Department of Education

Table 44:

Births by Education and Age of Mother

Number of Live Births by Education and Age of Mother
Wilmington, Balance of New Castle County, and Delaware, 2005

Area/ Education	Total	Age							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+
Delaware									
<9	865	12	71	76	276	212	136	64	18
9 to 11	1,634	4	262	312	612	273	111	49	11
H.S. Graduate	3,532	0	44	371	1,256	959	534	295	73
1 to 3 College	2,198	0	0	71	577	656	574	258	62
4+ College	3,240	0	0	0	173	967	1341	651	108
Unknown	134	1	4	11	37	34	29	13	5
Total	11,603	17	381	841	2,931	3,101	2,725	1,330	277
Wilmington									
<9	91	2	14	5	28	22	7	7	6
9 to 11	311	1	60	66	105	51	23	5	0
H.S. Graduate	424	0	6	54	160	117	56	26	5
1 to 3 College	148	0	0	3	42	36	44	20	3
4+ College	207	0	0	0	9	53	88	45	12
Unknown	26	1	2	4	7	6	4	1	1
Total	1,207	4	82	132	351	285	222	104	27
Balance of New Castle County									
<9	313	4	24	25	90	78	51	35	6
9 to 11	613	0	97	102	237	106	44	24	3
H.S. Graduate	1,714	0	16	134	563	488	300	170	43
1 to 3 College	1,048	0	0	30	213	318	310	145	32
4+ College	2,215	0	0	0	94	630	939	480	72
Unknown	62	0	1	3	14	17	18	7	2
Total	5,965	4	138	294	1,211	1,637	1,662	861	158

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 45:

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, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 2000 Census

Area	Total	White/ Non-Hispanic	Black	Other	Hispanic Origin
Delaware					
High School Graduate	739	507	165	56	64
Not High School Graduate	1,758	868	553	211	301
Wilmington					
High School Graduate	108	57	32	19	19
Not High School Graduate	454	57	271	89	123
New Castle Co.					
High School Graduate	502	366	91	36	32
Not High School Graduate	1,112	466	415	145	212

* Persons of Hispanic Origin can be of any race.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 46:

Birth by Marital Status and Source of Payment for Delivery

Number and Percent of Live Births By Marital Status and Principal Source of Payment For Delivery
Delaware, New Castle County, Wilmington, and Balance of New Castle County, 2005

Area Marital Status	Total Number	Medicaid Number Percent	Private Insurance Number Percent	Self Pay Number Percent
Delaware	11,603	5,213 44.9	6,113 52.7	256 2.2
Married	6,459	1,273 19.7	5,034 77.9	145 2.2
Single	5,144	3,940 76.6	1,079 21.0	111 2.2
New Castle County	7,172	2,742 38.2	4,266 59.5	148 2.1
Married	4,189	646 15.4	3,478 83.0	60 1.4
Single	2,983	2,096 70.3	788 26.4	88 3.0
Wilmington	1,205	785 65.1	386 32.0	34 2.8
Married	348	101 29.0	240 69.0	7 2.0
Single	857	684 79.8	146 17.0	27 3.2
Balance of NC County	5,965	1,957 32.8	3,880 65.0	114 1.9
Married	3,841	545 14.2	3,238 84.3	53 1.4
Single	2,124	1,412 66.5	642 30.2	61 2.9

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Children in Poverty

Table 47:

Median Income and Poverty Levels

Median Household Income, Per Capita Income, and Poverty Levels
Wilmington, New Castle County, and Delaware, 2000 and 2006

	Wilmington		New Castle County		Delaware	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
Median Family Income	\$31,019	\$47,802	\$61,448	\$71,518	\$53,652	\$62,623
Per Capita Income	\$20,236	\$24,757	\$25,413	\$28,614	\$23,305	\$26,812
Percent of persons below the poverty level	21.3%	22.8%	8.4%	10.2%	9.2%	11.1%
Percent of families with children below poverty level	24.0%	26.8%	8.4%	10.2%	9.9%	13.0%
Percent of children living below the poverty level	30.4%	34.2%	10.2%	12.8%	11.9%	15.8%

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, and 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 48:

Poverty Thresholds

Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years
Annual Income in Dollars, U.S., 2006

Size of Family Unit	Related Children under 18 years old								
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight +
One person under 65 years old	\$10,488								
One person 65 years old or older	\$9,669								
Two persons, householder under 65 years	\$13,500	13,896							
Two persons, householder 65 years or older	\$12,186	13,843							
Three persons	\$15,769	16,227	16,242						
Four persons	\$20,794	21,134	20,444	20,516					
Five persons	\$25,076	25,441	24,662	24,059	23,691				
Six persons	\$28,842	28,957	28,360	27,788	26,938	26,434			
Seven persons	\$33,187	33,394	32,680	32,18	31,254	30,172	28,985		
Eight persons	\$37,117	37,444	36,770	36,180	35,342	34,278	33,171	32,890	
Nine persons or more	\$44,649	44,865	44,269	43,768	42,945	41,813	40,790	40,536	38,975

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 49:

Delaware's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Program Recipients in New Castle County

Number of Cases and Clients by Zip Code who Receive Cash Assistance through Delaware's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Program, New Castle County, October 2007

City	Zip Code	Eligible Adults	Eligible Children	Total	Number of cases	Eligible Persons in Case
Bear	19701	21	87	108	66	1.6
Newark	19702	84	334	418	187	2.2
Claymont	19703	34	126	160	79	2.0
Delaware City	19706	1	11	12	5	2.4
Hockessin	19707	2	9	11	6	1.8
Kirkwood	19708	0	0	0	0	
Middletown	19709	19	88	107	56	1.9
Montchanin	19710	0	0	0	0	
Newark	19711	26	109	135	66	2.0
Newark	19712	0	0	0	0	
Newark	19713	40	135	175	84	2.1
Newark	19714	0	0	0	0	
New Castle	19720	154	565	719	342	2.1
Odessa	19730	0	0	0	0	
Port Penn	19731	0	2	2	2	1.0
St. Georges	19733	0	0	0	0	
Townsend	19734	2	24	26	2	2.2
Winterthur	19735	0	0	0	0	
Yorklyn	19736	0	0	0	0	
Wilmington	19801	196	621	817	337	2.4
Wilmington	19802	186	727	913	394	2.3
Wilmington	19803	4	12	16	9	1.8
Wilmington	19804	13	65	78	46	1.7
Wilmington	19805	240	817	1,057	455	2.3
Wilmington	19806	2	8	10	6	1.7
Wilmington	19807	1	2	3	1	3.0
Wilmington	19808	24	86	110	54	2.0
Wilmington	19809	40	139	179	73	2.5
Wilmington	19810	6	38	44	25	1.8
Wilmington	19850	0	0	0	0	
Wilmington	19899	1	1	2	1	2.0

Delaware's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program offers time limited cash assistance to families with work and personal responsibility requirements. Delaware Health and Social Services identified zip codes 19801, 19802, and 19805 as the city of Wilmington.
Source: Delaware Health and Social Services

Children in Poverty

Table 50:

Food Stamp Recipients in New Castle County

Number of Persons by Zip Code who Receive Food Stamps, New Castle County, October 2007

City	Zip Code	Eligible Adults	Eligible Children	Total	Number of cases	Eligible Persons in Case
Bear	19701	489	456	945	425	2.2
Newark	19702	1,111	1,354	2,465	993	2.5
Claymont	19703	703	729	1,432	631	2.3
Delaware City	19706	160	80	240	144	1.7
Hockessin	19707	39	37	76	35	2.2
Kirkwood	19708	5	2	7	4	1.8
Middletown	19709	548	507	1,055	484	2.2
Montchanin	19710	1	2	3	1	3.0
Newark	19711	650	573	1,223	577	2.1
Newark	19712	1	3	4	1	4.0
Newark	19713	908	914	1,822	805	2.3
Newark	19714	1	0	1	1	1.0
New Castle	19720	2,230	2,348	4,578	2,023	2.3
Odessa	19730	15	15	30	14	2.1
Port Penn	19731	7	11	18	6	3.0
St. Georges	19733	10	12	22	8	2.8
Townsend	19734	158	139	297	131	2.3
Winterthur	19735	0	0	0	0	
Yorklyn	19736	2	0	2	1	2.0
Wilmington	19801	2,044	2,069	4,113	1,904	2.2
Wilmington	19802	2,214	2,492	4,706	2,054	2.3
Wilmington	19803	86	67	153	77	2.0
Wilmington	19804	431	392	823	401	2.1
Wilmington	19805	2,760	3,356	6,116	2,602	2.4
Wilmington	19806	187	50	237	172	1.4
Wilmington	19807	14	9	23	12	1.9
Wilmington	19808	640	563	1,203	586	2.1
Wilmington	19809	386	539	925	351	2.6
Wilmington	19810	175	131	306	156	2.0
Wilmington	19850	2	2	4	2	2.0
Wilmington	19899	73	7	80	73	1.1

Delaware Health and Social Services identified zip codes 19801, 19802, and 19805 as the city of Wilmington.
Source: Delaware Health and Social Services

Children in One-Parent Households

Table 51:

Births by Age, Marital Status, and Race

Number of Live Births by Age, Marital Status, and Race of Mother
Wilmington and Balance of New Castle County, 2005

Area / Age	Marital Status and Race														
	All					Married					Single				
	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic Other	Hispanic Origin*	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic Other	Hispanic Origin*	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic Other	Hispanic Origin*
Delaware	11,603	8,113	2,881	609	1,674	6,459	5124	846	489	631	5,144	2,989	2,035	120	1,043
<15	17	7	9	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	17	7	9	1	5
15-17	381	214	161	6	85	10	10	0	0	7	371	204	161	6	78
18-19	841	493	324	24	181	72	60	11	1	20	769	433	313	23	161
20-24	2,931	1,910	936	85	560	933	743	139	51	184	1,998	1,167	797	34	376
25-29	3,101	2,224	683	194	417	1,959	1,546	249	164	170	1,142	678	434	30	247
30-34	2,725	2,040	478	207	269	2,176	1,727	262	187	151	549	313	216	20	118
35-39	1,330	1,020	232	78	128	1,090	869	148	73	85	240	151	84	5	43
40+	277	205	58	14	29	219	169	37	13	14	58	36	21	1	15
Wilmington	1,207	475	710	22	223	348	238	97	13	67	859	237	613	9	156
<15	4	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	3	0	1
15-17	82	23	59	0	17	2	2	0	0	2	80	21	59	0	15
18-19	132	37	95	0	30	2	2	0	0	2	130	35	95	0	28
20-24	351	109	238	4	75	48	30	18	0	23	303	79	220	4	52
25-29	285	117	159	9	55	98	59	34	5	19	187	58	125	4	36
30-34	222	116	102	4	26	122	91	28	3	13	100	25	74	1	13
35-39	104	53	46	5	13	63	41	17	5	6	41	12	29	0	7
40+	27	19	8	0	6	13	13	0	0	2	14	6	8	0	4
Balance of NC County	5,965	4,371	1168	426	767	3,841	2,979	470	392	351	2,124	1,392	698	34	416
<15	4	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	2
15-17	138	92	43	3	32	5	5	0	0	3	133	87	43	3	29
18-19	294	207	84	3	75	28	23	5	0	13	266	184	79	3	62
20-24	1,211	855	312	44	249	394	309	49	36	95	817	546	263	8	154
25-29	1,637	1,196	299	142	192	1,118	864	122	132	89	519	332	177	10	103
30-34	1,662	1,233	265	164	131	1,409	1,082	171	156	87	253	151	94	8	44
35-39	861	669	132	60	72	750	594	97	59	55	111	75	35	1	17
40+	158	116	32	10	14	137	102	26	9	9	21	14	6	1	5

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

Children in One-Parent Households

Table 52:

Births to Single Mothers

Five Year Average Percentage of Live Births to Single Mothers by Race and Hispanic Origin
U.S., Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1988–2005

Area/Race- Hispanic Origin	1988- 1992	1989- 1993	1990- 1994	1991- 1995	1992- 1996	1993- 1997	1994- 1998	1995- 1999	1996- 2000	1997- 2001	1998- 2002	1999- 2003	2000- 2004	2001- 2005
U.S.	28.1	29.1	30.2	31.1	31.6	32.1	32.5	32.6	32.8	33.0	33.3	33.7	34.2	35.0
White	20.4	21.5	22.7	23.7	24.5	25.2	25.7	26.0	26.4	26.8	27.3	27.9	28.6	N/A
Black	66.4	67.4	68.3	69.0	69.7	70.0	70.1	69.8	69.5	68.8	68.6	68.5	68.4	N/A
Hispanic*	N/A	38.1	39.6	40.3	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.3	41.6	42.0	42.5	43.2	44.1	N/A
Delaware	30.5	31.8	32.9	33.5	34.3	35.0	35.7	36.5	37.1	38.0	38.9	39.8	40.5	41.8
White	17.3	18.6	20.0	21.5	22.7	23.7	24.4	25.4	26.2	27.2	28.5	30.0	31.1	32.9
Black	70.6	72.1	72.6	73.0	73.2	72.9	72.7	72.4	72.2	72.0	71.8	71.1	70.7	70.7
Hispanic*	N/A	45.2	46.8	49.1	50.9	51.4	50.9	51.1	50.8	51.6	52.9	55.0	56.3	58.5
New Castle	28.7	29.8	30.7	31.8	32.3	32.7	33.4	34.2	34.8	35.6	36.7	37.6	38.1	39.2
White	16.1	17.2	18.3	19.8	20.7	21.3	21.9	22.7	23.4	24.5	26.0	27.6	28.5	30.0
Black	71.5	72.5	72.8	72.9	73.0	72.3	71.9	71.8	71.6	71.1	70.8	70.2	69.6	69.4
Hispanic*	N/A	46.5	46.9	49.4	49.4	49.3	47.8	47.5	47.0	48.0	49.5	52.3	52.7	54.3
Wilmington	62.6	63.7	64.7	65.5	66.0	66.6	66.9	67.5	67.7	68.1	68.5	69.0	68.9	69.7
White	32.0	33.1	35.0	35.8	36.8	37.5	37.6	37.6	38.5	39.6	40.9	42.7	43.6	45.5
Black	79.7	81.1	82.1	83.0	83.7	84.2	84.0	84.5	84.6	84.8	85.0	85.3	84.9	85.4
Hispanic*	N/A	60.7	61.8	63.4	63.3	63.2	62.4	61.2	60.1	60.1	61.1	63.3	63.5	65.6

*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 53:

Areas of High AIDS Cases

Areas of High AIDS Cases in Delaware (top 8 zip codes), April 2002

Zip Code	Area	#AIDS cases
19802	Wilmington	609
19801	Wilmington	452
19805	Wilmington	329
19720	New Castle	261
19901	Dover	148
19977	Delaware Corrections Center, Smyrna	109
19702	Newark	108
19971	Rehoboth / Dewey	100

Source: HIV/ AIDS Epidemiology, Delaware Health and Social Services

Table 54:

AIDS Cases in Wilmington

Gender, Race, and Mode of Transmission, 1998–2002

Year of Diagnosis		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Number of cases diagnosed		85	72	93	100	70
Gender	Male	62 73%	46 74%	67 72%	68 68%	47 67%
	Female	23 27%	26 36%	26 28%	32 32%	23 33%
Race / Ethnicity	White	5 6%	9 12%	4 4%	5 5%	6 9%
	Black	73 86%	63 88%	79 85%	87 87%	53 76%
	Hispanic	7 8%	* *	10 11%	8 8%	11 15%
Mode of Transmission	MSM	16 19%	10 14%	16 17%	18 18%	12 17%
	IDU	48 56%	40 56%	55 59%	43 43%	29 41%
	MSM/IDU	5 6%	** **	*** **	5 5%	4 6%
	Het* w/IDU	7 8%	8 11%	11 12%	9 9%	6 9%
	Het*w/PWHA	5 6%	9 13%	11 12%	22 22%	15 21%
	Other	4 5%	5 6%	*** **	3 3%	4 5%

Note: The city of Wilmington is defined as zip codes: 19801, 19802, 19805, and 19806.

* Hispanic cases merged with White cases due to small cell size

** Risk merged with Other category due to small cell size

*** Risk merged with Het w/PSHA due to small cell size

MSM – men who have sex with men

IDU – intravenous or injection drug users

Het – Heterosexual sex with

MSM/IDU – men who have sex with men and inject drugs

Source: HIV/ AIDS Epidemiology, Delaware Health and Social Services

Table 55:

HIV/AIDS Deaths

Number of HIV Infection / AIDS* Deaths by Age, Race And Hispanic Origin and Gender
Delaware, New Castle County, Wilmington, and Balance of New Castle County, 2003–2005

		All Races		White		Black		Other		Hispanic Origin	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2003	Delaware	58	22	18	3	40	19	0	0	1	1
	New Castle Co.	49	20	15	2	34	18	0	0	0	0
	Wilmington	30	13	5	0	25	13	0	0	0	0
	Bal. of New Castle Co.	19	7	10	2	9	5	0	0	0	0
2004	Delaware	36	22	7	6	29	16	0	0	0	1
	New Castle Co.	29	17	4	5	25	12	0	0	0	1
	Wilmington	15	10	0	1	15	9	0	0	0	0
	Bal. of New Castle Co.	14	7	4	4	10	3	0	0	0	1
2005	Delaware	43	20	8	2	35	18	0	0	2	0
	New Castle Co.	35	16	6	2	29	14	0	0	2	0
	Wilmington	21	12	2	1	19	11	0	0	0	0
	Bal. of New Castle Co.	14	4	4	1	10	3	0	0	2	0

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 56:

HIV/AIDS Mortality Rates

Five-Year Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates ¹ (per 100,000 population)
for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) ²
Delaware, Counties, and Wilmington, 1989–2005

	1989 –1993	1990 –1994	1991 –1995	1992 –1996	1993 –1997	1994 –1998	1995 –1999	1996 –2000	1997 –2001	1998 –2002	1999 –2003	2000 –2004	2001 –2005
Delaware	9.0	11.8	14.6	16.5	16.2	14.6	12.5	9.9	8.1	8.2	8.7	8.4	8.2
New Castle	9.9	13.0	16.2	18.8	19.0	17.2	14.9	12.1	9.8	9.9	10.8	10.7	10.4
Wilmington	34.1	45.6	60.3	73.5	76.0	69.9	61.2	51.7	43.5	43.7	48.0	48.5	48.1

Notes: 1. Rates per 100,000, adjusted to U.S. 2000 population.

2. International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (ICD-9 codes 042-044), relevant for 1981-1998 deaths.

International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10 codes B20-B24), effective as of 1999.

Please see NCHS website at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/icd10des.htm> for more information regarding the conversion from ICD-9 to ICD-10.6.

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 57:

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, Wilmington* and Balance of New Castle County, 1994–2005

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Children Discharged**	Delaware	435	568	482	508	421	577	455	551	491	630	585	590
	Wilmington	128	154	132	118	111	168	127	166	143	202	164	149
	Balance of NCC	142	210	168	230	145	196	161	200	173	259	249	271
Readmissions	Delaware	87	108	81	83	68	79	64	69	74	77	65	85
	Wilmington	28	36	27	20	25	20	18	16	21	21	22	25
	Balance of NCC	28	30	27	38	17	25	23	23	20	28	26	32
Discharge Rate***	Delaware	3.2	4.0	3.2	3.3	2.7	3.5	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.3
	Wilmington	5.6	6.6	5.5	4.9	4.6	6.9	5.2	9.8	8.8	12.0	10.0	9.3
	Balance of NCC	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.5	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.7
Readmission Rate****	Delaware	20.0	19.0	16.8	16.3	16.2	13.7	14.1	12.5	15.1	12.2	11.1	14.2
	Wilmington	21.9	23.4	20.5	16.9	22.5	11.9	14.2	9.6	14.7	10.4	13.4	16.8
	Balance of NCC	19.7	14.3	16.1	16.5	11.7	12.8	14.3	11.5	11.6	10.8	10.4	11.8

* For purposes of this analysis, Wilmington is defined as residents in ZIP codes 19801, 19802, 19805, and 19806.

** Asthma discharges are based on Primary Asthma Diagnosis for Children Aged 0-17

*** Discharge rate based on number of total discharges for Primary Asthma Diagnosis for Children Aged 0-17.

**** Readmission rate is based on the number of readmissions for primary diagnosis of asthma per 100 children previously discharged with asthma in the same year.

Source: Delaware Health Statistics

Table 58:

Monthly Domestic Incident Reports

“Intimate Partner” Domestic Incident Reports (Combined Criminal & Non-Criminal)
Wilmington and Delaware, 2004–06

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Wilmington	2004	112	113	86	95	105	112	121	106	104	118	94	94	1,260
	2005	101	91	95	92	95	125	93	108	92	91	90	92	1,165
	2006	86	91	121	120	99	108	107	110	87	93	86	87	1,195
Delaware	2004	1,058	1,027	1,100	1,066	1,271	1,146	1,309	1,110	1,189	1,153	1,129	1,043	13,601
	2005	1,072	942	1,060	1,134	1,232	1,147	1,247	1,244	1,158	1,134	1,082	1,152	13,604
	2006	1,132	998	1,184	1,202	1,270	1,242	1,374	1,260	1,259	1,187	1,086	1,102	14,296

Percentage of Wilmington’s Domestic Incidents in the State

2004	10.6%	11.0%	7.8%	8.9%	8.3%	9.8%	9.2%	9.5%	8.7%	10.2%	8.3%	9.0%	9.3%
2005	9.4%	9.7%	9.0%	8.1%	7.7%	10.9%	7.5%	8.7%	7.9%	8.0%	8.3%	8.0%	8.6%
2006	7.6%	9.1%	10.2%	10.0%	7.8%	8.7%	7.8%	8.7%	6.9%	7.8%	7.9%	7.9%	8.4%

Source: Department of Public Safety, Division of State Police



Shape of the week



The letter of the



Wilmington Resource Guide

City of Wilmington

www.ci.wilmington.de.us

Department of Parks and Recreation	576-3810
Youth and Families	576-3835
Youth Employment	576-3835
Recreation/Sports Events	576-3828
Summer Food Program	574-3837/3836
William "Hicks" Anderson Community Center	571-4266

City of Wilmington Constituent Services Hotline	576-CITY / 576-2489
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Police Department

Emergencies	911
Non-emergencies	654-5151
Drug Hotline	888-1800
PAL Center	764-6170

Hotlines and Information Services

Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Hotline	800-292-9582
Contact Delaware, Inc. (24-Hour Helpline)	761-9100
Delaware Helpline (7:30am – 6:00pm, Monday – Friday)	800-464-4357
Drug and Alcohol Information and Referral	571-6975
24-Hour Domestic Violence Hotline	762-6110

Guide to Human Services

Blue Pages of Verizon Telephone Directory

Guide lists agencies and phone numbers according to major services provided.

Delaware Association of Nonprofit Agencies	777-5500
.....	www.delawarenonprofit.org

Nonprofit directory of Delaware agencies for the arts, education, environment, human service, and religious institutions.



KIDS COUNT in Delaware

Center for Community Research and Service

College of Human Services, Education and Public Policy • University of Delaware

Newark, DE 19716-7350

www.dekidscount.org

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The photographs in this book do not necessarily represent the situations described.

