

# *Wilmington KIDS COUNT Fact Book 2005*

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



## **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

302-831-4966 • Fax 302-831-4225 • [www.dekidscount.org](http://www.dekidscount.org)

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



# Acknowledgments

**The Hon. James M. Baker**  
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**The Hon. Theodore Blunt**  
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**Maribel Ruiz**  
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Deputy Director

## **Youth and Families Division**

**John Shebee**  
Program Manager

**Nichole Torrence**  
Special Events Coordinator

**Rosa Trotter**  
Education Coordinator

## **KIDS COUNT Staff**

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

**Judi T. Haberkorn, M.S.W.,  
M.B.A., M.P.H.**  
Graduate Research Assistant  
Center for Community Research  
and Service  
University of Delaware

**Valerie A. Miller**  
Graduate Research Assistant  
Center for Community Research  
and Service  
University of Delaware

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

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

## **Design & Photography**

**Karen Kaler**  
RSVP Design

## **KIDS COUNT Board**

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Chair**  
Alfred I. duPont Hospital for Children

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and Social Services

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Nemours Health and Prevention  
Services

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

**Donna Curtis, M.P.A.**  
Consultant

**Thomas P. Eichler**  
Nemours Health and Prevention  
Services

**Doris Gonzalez**  
Early Childhood Programs  
Telamon Organization

**Ann R. Gorrin**  
READ-ALoud Delaware

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

**Tyrone Jones**  
Metropolitan Wilmington Urban League

**Sam Lathem**  
United Auto Workers

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

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

**Helen C. Riley**  
St. Michael's Day Nursery

**Sandra M. Shelnutt, M.S.W.**  
Alliance for Adolescent Pregnancy  
Prevention

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Children and Families First

**Nancy Wilson, Ph.D.**  
Department of Education

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Division of Management Services  
Delaware Department of Health and  
Social Services

**Laurie Cowan**  
Division of Management Support Services  
Department of Services for Children,  
Youth and Their Families

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

**Barbara Gladders**  
Delaware Health Statistics Center  
Delaware Health and Social Services

**Roberta E. Gealt**  
Research Associate,  
Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies,  
University of Delaware

**Tammy J. Hyland**  
Delaware State Police

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

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

**Edward C. Ratledge**  
Director,  
Center for Applied Demography  
and Survey Research,  
University of Delaware

**Robert A. Ruggiero**  
Department of Education

**Richard S. Sacher, Ph.D.**  
Information Technologies – User Services  
University of Delaware

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

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

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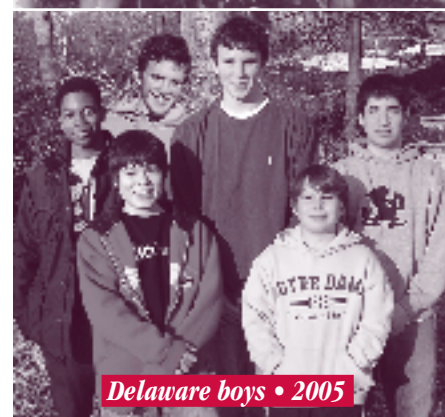
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# Wilmington Kids Count

*The Wilmington KIDS COUNT Fact Book 2005 is a snapshot of the well-being of children in Wilmington, Delaware. This fourth 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. In the first few pages of the book we have included photos of children from past Wilmington Fact Books. We hope you enjoy seeing the ways they have grown and changed as much as we do!*

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 through 2002 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 2005 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.

All 2000 Census data, which includes extensive information from the long form such as education, family structure, income, and household characteristics, has been included.

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.



**Mukai & Melissa • 2001**



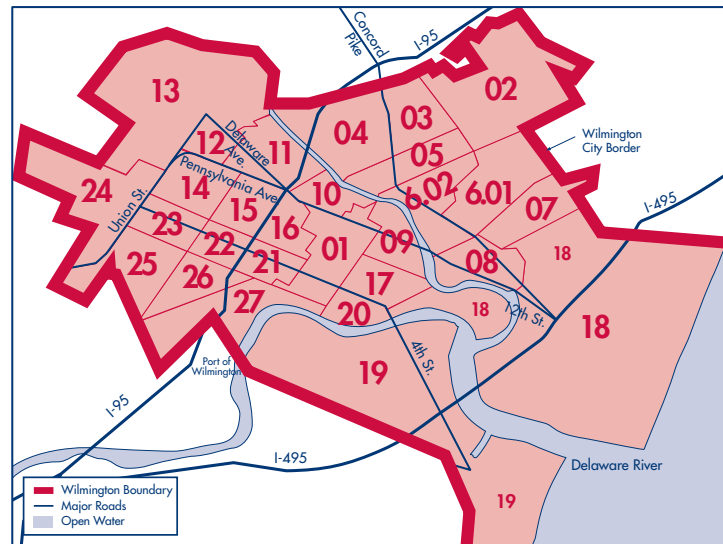
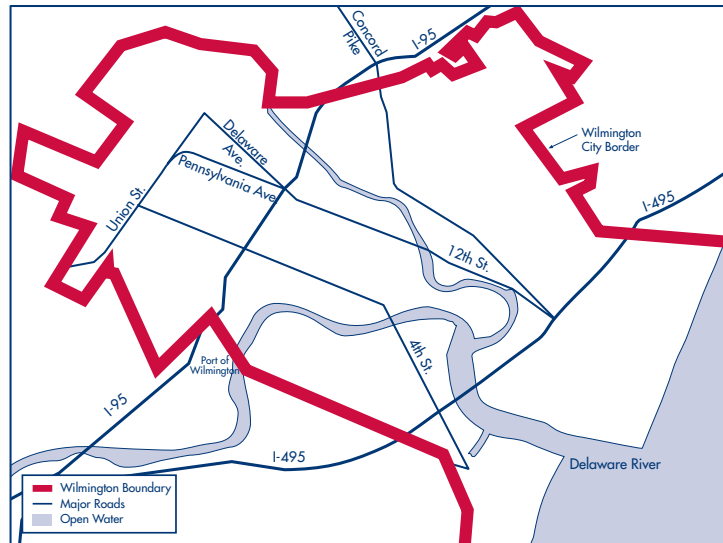
**Mukai & Melissa • 2005**

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:

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

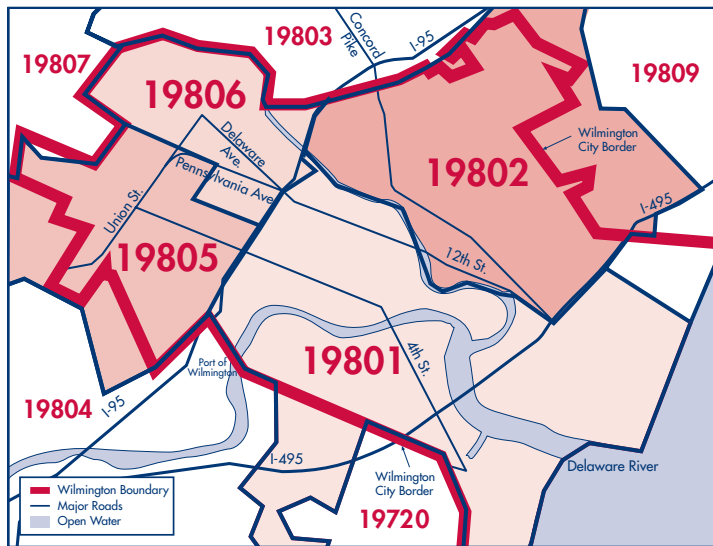


For detailed information  
on census tracts and blocks go to:  
<http://factfinder.census.gov>

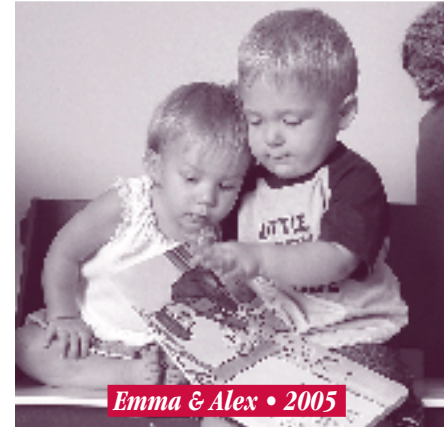
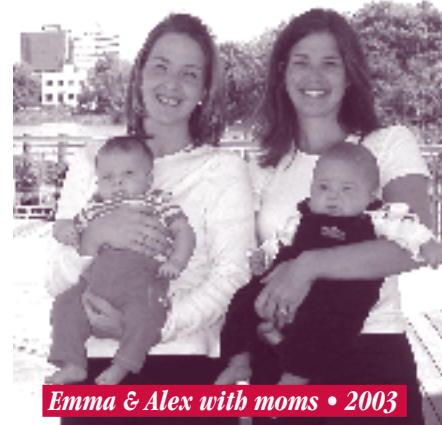
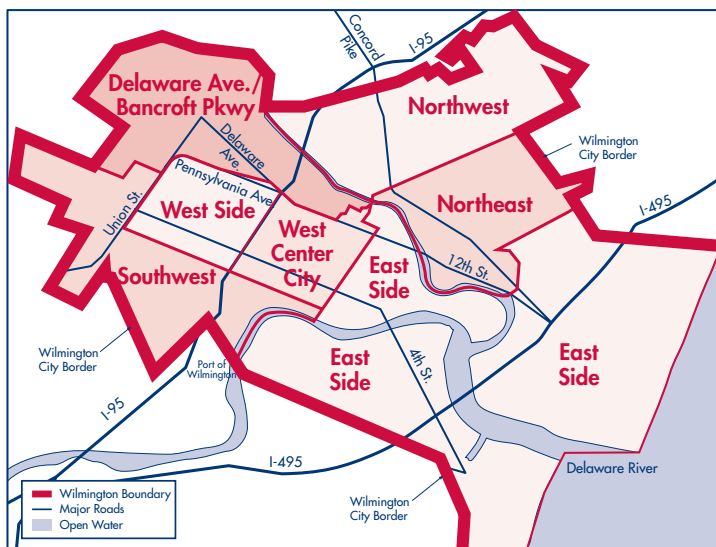
Anyone interested in more details on the comparative analysis can contact the Delaware Health Statistic Center at (302) 744-4704.

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, 1999–2003:  
Wilmington 103.4 • Delaware 49.5, U.S. 45.6



## Prenatal Care

Page 18

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

Five year average, 1999–2003:  
Wilmington 83.7 • Delaware 85.1 • U.S. 81.1 (98–02)



## 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, 1999–2003:  
Wilmington 14.1 • Delaware 9.2 • U.S. 7.5



## Infant Mortality

Page 22

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

Five year average, 1999–2003:  
Wilmington 13.5 • Delaware 9.1 • U.S. 6.9



## Juvenile Crime Arrests

Page 28

Number of arrests per 1,000 juveniles 10–17

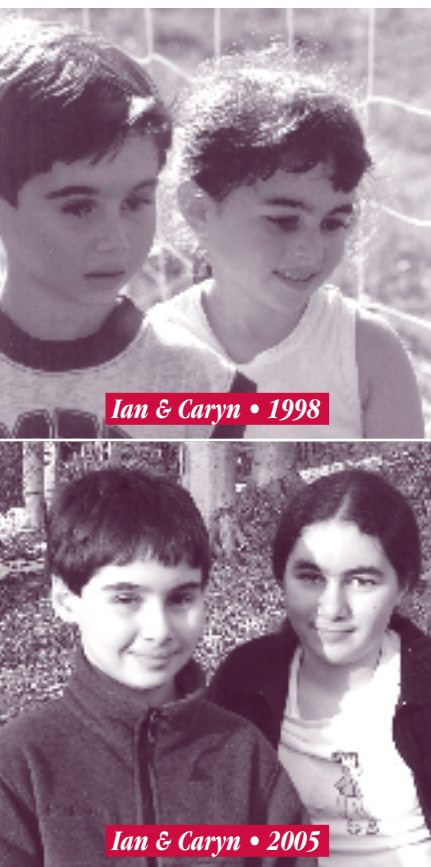
Three year average, 1999–2001:  
Wilmington 102.7 • Delaware 98.5



## School Children in Poverty

Page 31

Percentage of students receiving free and reduced lunch  
2004–05 school year: Wilmington 67.3 • Delaware 35.6



Ian & Caryn • 1998

Ian & Caryn • 2005



## Education Page 32

Percentage of students meeting the standards

### Third Graders

Page 32

Percentage of students meeting the standards  
Reading, 2005: Wilmington 68 • Delaware 85  
Math, 2005: Wilmington 58 • Delaware 79



### Fifth Graders

Page 33

Percentage of students meeting the standards  
Reading, 2005: Wilmington 62 • Delaware 85  
Math, 2005: Wilmington 56 • Delaware 77



### Eighth Graders

Page 34

Percentage of students meeting the standards  
Reading, 2005: Wilmington 60 • Delaware 79  
Math, 2005: Wilmington 24 • Delaware 53



### Tenth Graders

Page 35

Percentage of students meeting the standards  
Reading, 2005: Wilmington 44 • Delaware 71  
Math, 2005: Wilmington 24 • Delaware 53



## Children in Poverty

Page 39

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



## Children in One-Parent Families

Page 44

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

Percentage of Births to Single Mothers  
Five year average, 1999–2003: Wilmington 69 • Delaware 40



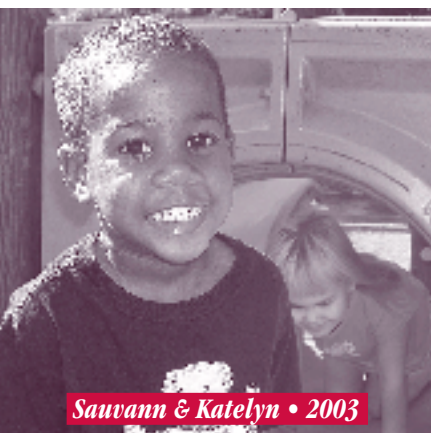
# Demographics

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.

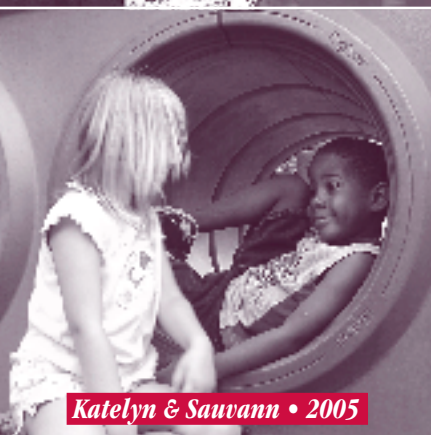
## 2004 Population at a Glance

	Total Population	Ages 0-4	Ages 5-9	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-19
Wilmington	72,333	5,540	4,599	5,467	5,101
New Castle County	519,988	34,976	34,244	37,521	36,207
Delaware	828,500	54,233	53,621	59,026	57,268

Source: Delaware Population Consortium, Population Projection Services, Version 2004.0



Sauvann & Katelyn • 2003



Katelyn & Sauvann • 2005

## 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.

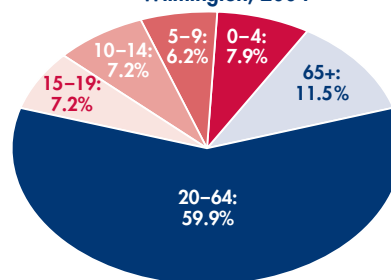
**64%** of children ages 0-17 in Delaware live in New Castle County.

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

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

## Population Estimate and Age Distribution

Wilmington, 2004



Wilmington Total	72,333
Total Children 0-19	20,790
Children 0-4	5,540
Children 5-9	4,599
Children 10-14	5,467
Children 15-19	5,101

Source: Delaware Population Consortium

## Income and Poverty Levels

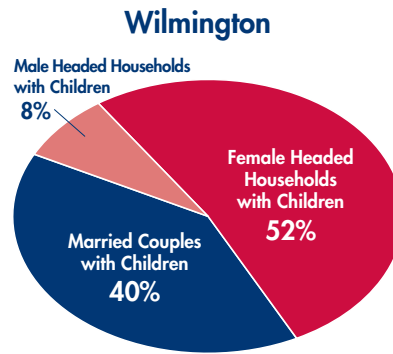
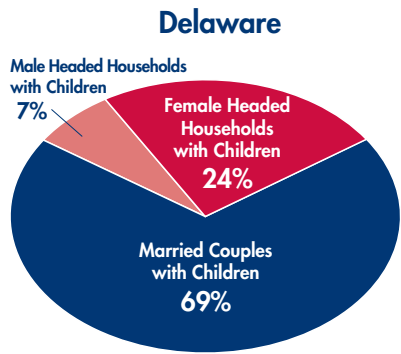
Wilmington, New Castle County, and Delaware 2000

	Delaware	Wilmington	NC County
Median Income – Families with Children	\$53,652	\$31,019	\$61,448
Per Capita Income	\$23,305	\$20,236	\$25,413
Percent of persons below poverty level	9.2%	21.3%	8.4%
Percent of families with children below poverty level	9.9%	24.0%	8.4%
Percent of families with children below poverty level that are headed by a female	66.8%	76.3%	69.5%
Percent of children living below the poverty level	11.9%	30.4%	10.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census



## 2000 Families with Children



Source: 2000 Census, 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.

### Families

Wilmington 2000

Married Couples with Children	3,110
with children under 6	771
with children 6-17	1,719
with children both under 6 and 6-17	620
Female Headed Households	4,007
with children under 6	751
with children 6-17	2,463
with children both under 6 and 6-17	793
Male Headed Households	641
with children under 6	158
with children 6-17	565
with children both under 6 and 6-17	82

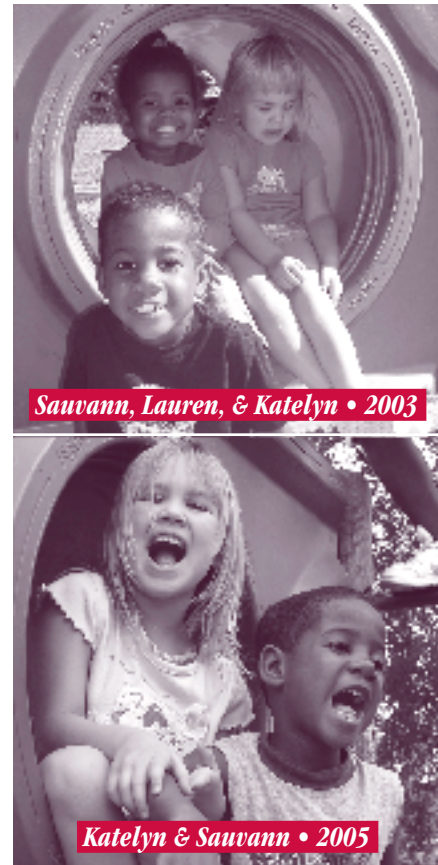
Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

### Households

Wilmington 2000

Total Households	28,617
Total Family Households (Families)	15,881
Total Family Households (Families) with own children under 18 years	7,758
Married Couple Families with own children under 18 years	3,110
Female Householder, no husband present, with own children under 18 years	4,007
Male Householder, no wife present, with own children under 18 years	641

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau



## Grandparents Living with Grandchildren

Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 2000

	Delaware	Wilmington	NC County
Grandparents living with grandchildren under 18 years	16,689	2,584	10,752
Grandparents responsible for their grandchildren	7,204	1,118	4,298

Source: 2000 Census

Census 2000 was the first time that questions on grandparent caregiving were included. Nationally 3.6 percent of all people aged 30 and over lived with their grandchildren, but less than half of those were responsible for their grandchildren. Considerably higher proportions were found among racial and ethnic groups other than White. While 8 percent each of the Black and Hispanic populations lived with their grandchildren, Hispanics were less likely than Blacks to be the caregivers of their grandchildren (35% compared to 52%).

**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.

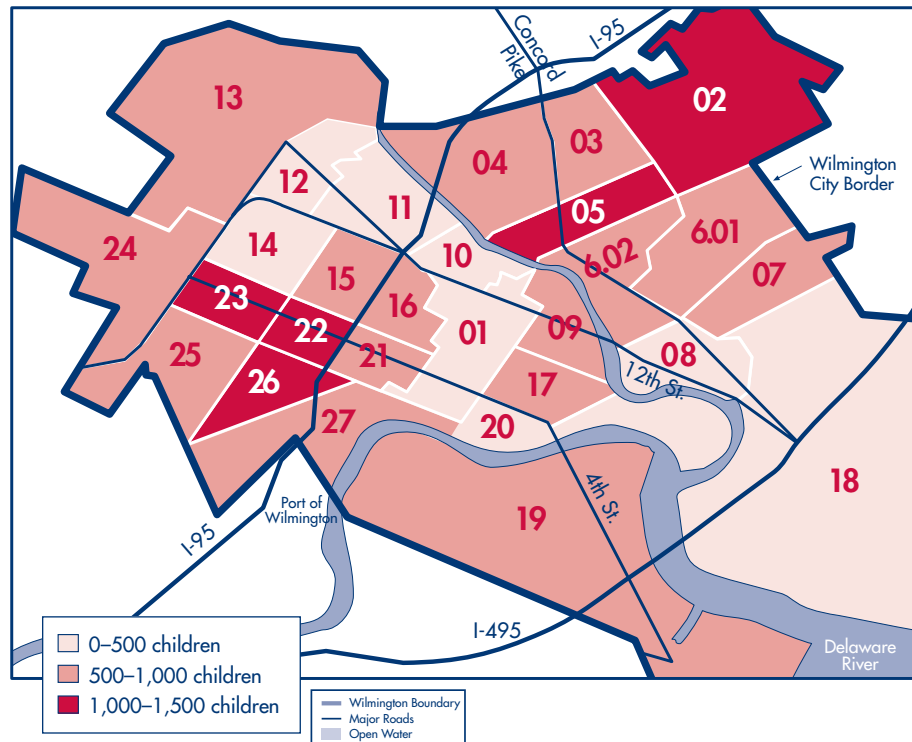


Shannon & Micah • 20023



Micah & Shannon • 2005

## 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

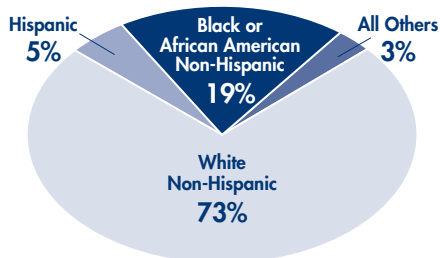
For detailed information  
on census tracts and blocks go to:  
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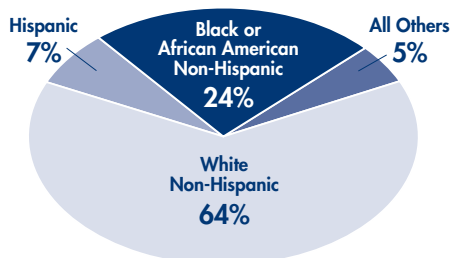
## Delaware Population by Race

and Hispanic Origin, 2000

### Total Population



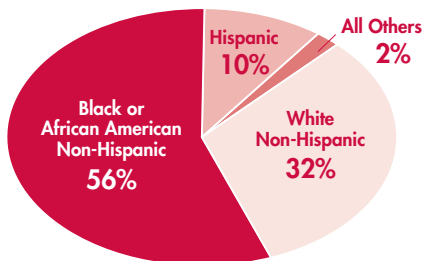
### Children under 18



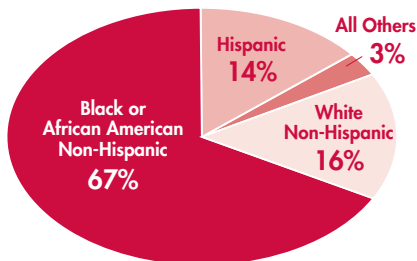
## Wilmington Population by Race

and Hispanic Origin, 2000

### Total Population

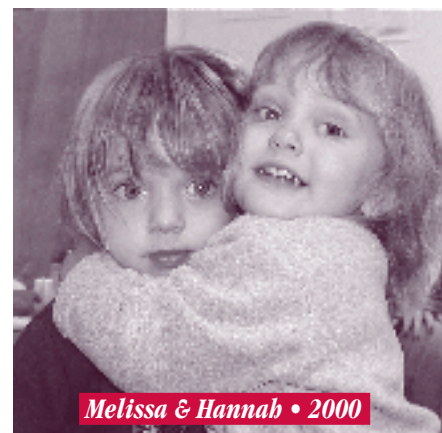


### Children under 18



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. 66-68

[www.rdms.udel.edu/census](http://www.rdms.udel.edu/census)

[www.aecf.org/kidscount/census](http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/census)

[www.cadsr.udel.edu/census2k](http://www.cadsr.udel.edu/census2k)

[www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

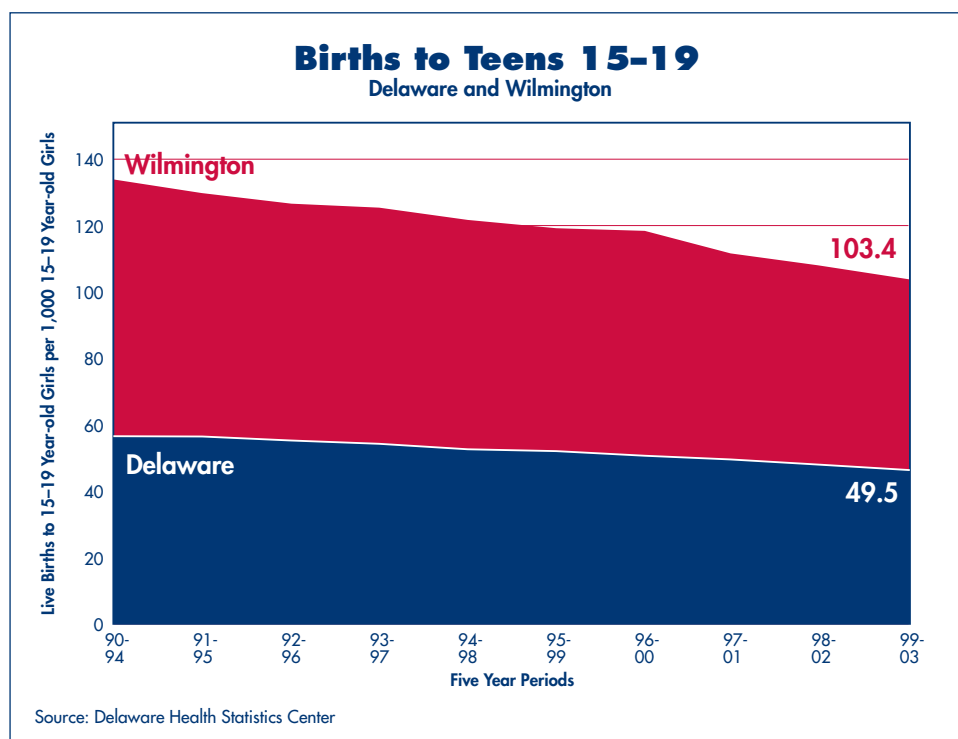
[www.prb.org](http://www.prb.org)

# Births to Teens

*Teen pregnancy and teen parenting hamper the development of teen parents as well as their children. Teen mothers are less likely to obtain adequate prenatal care and are less likely to have the financial resources, social supports and the parenting skills needed to support healthy child development. Children born to teen parents are more likely to suffer poor health, experience learning and behavior problems, live in poverty, go to prison, and become teen parents themselves.<sup>1</sup> Compared to women who delay childbearing, teen mothers are more likely to have limited educational attainment, which in turn can reduce future employment prospects and earnings potential. U.S. taxpayers shoulder at least \$7 billion annually in direct costs and lost tax revenues associated with teen pregnancy and childbearing.<sup>2</sup> In all of these ways, teenage childbearing exacts a high cost on individuals and society as a whole.*

1 2003 Rhode Island Kids Count Factbook.

2 Recent Trends in Teen Pregnancy, Sexual Activity, and Contraceptive Use. (Feb. 2003). The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.



## put data into action

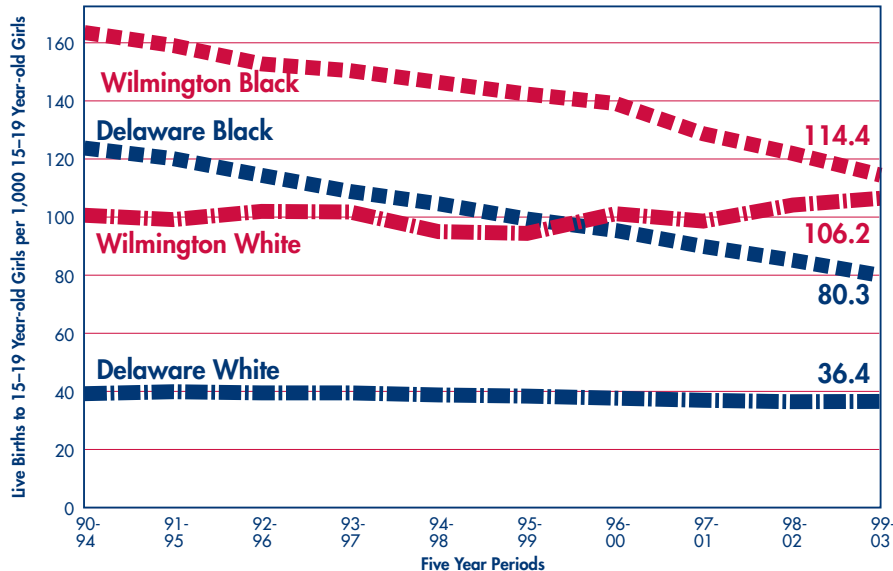
KIDS COUNT research shows effective strategies that can contribute to preventing teen pregnancy include:

- Address the underlying causes of teen pregnancy.
- Help parents succeed in their role as sex educators.
- Broaden the scope of pregnancy prevention efforts.
- Provide accurate and consistent information about how to reduce risk-taking behaviors.
- Create community-wide plans of action for teen pregnancy prevention.
- Give young people a real vision of a positive future by investing time and resources to help them acquire good decision-making, communication, and work skills that prepare them for the adult world.

Source: KIDS COUNT Indicator Brief (July 2003). Annie E. Casey Foundation



## 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 Facts at a Glance

### In Wilmington

In 2000, there were **297** births to teens ages 19 and under.

**22%** were to white teens.

**78%** were to Black teens.

**16%** were to Hispanic\* teens.

**51%** of these births were to teens ages 18-19.

**49%** of these births were to teens under age 18.

### In the Balance of New Castle County

In 2000, there were **498** births to teens ages 19 and under.

**68%** were to white teens.

**32%** were to Black teens.

**12%** were to Hispanic\* teens.

**69%** of these births were to teens ages 18-19.

**31%** 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?

- Delaware's teen (15-19) birth rates for all races are very similar to the national teen birth rates for all races. However, rates for white Delaware teens are lower than the white U.S. teen rates, while rates for black Delaware teens are higher than the black U.S. teen rates.<sup>1</sup>
- For mothers under 20 years of age, Medicaid was the primary source of payment for delivery, ranging from 70.1% for white mothers to 84.2% for mothers of other races.<sup>1</sup>
- The U.S. birth rate for adolescents continued to decline in 2003 to 22 births per 1,000 females ages 15-17, representing the lowest rate ever recorded.<sup>2</sup>
- Fifty-three percent of the decline in pregnancy rates may be attributed to a decrease in sexual experience and 47% to improved contraceptive use.<sup>3</sup>
- Despite recent declines in teen birth rates, the U.S. still has the highest rates of teen pregnancy and birth in the western industrialized world.<sup>4</sup>

1 Delaware Vital Statistics Summary Report 2002. Delaware Health Statistics Center.

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

3 Journal of Adolescent Health. (July 2004).

4 The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. May 2005. Available at: [www.teenpregnancy.org](http://www.teenpregnancy.org)



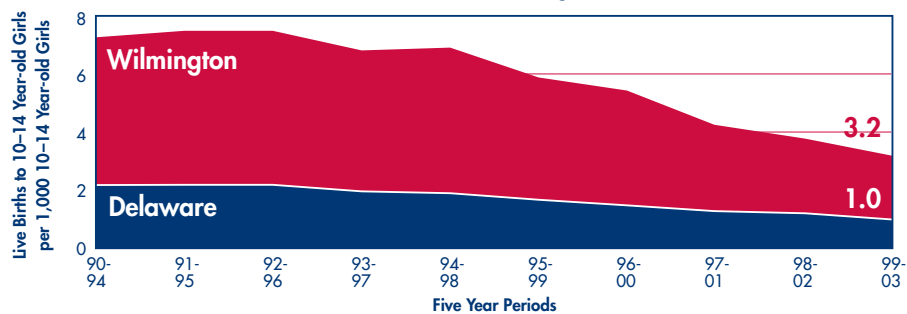
# Births to Teens

Continued from previous page



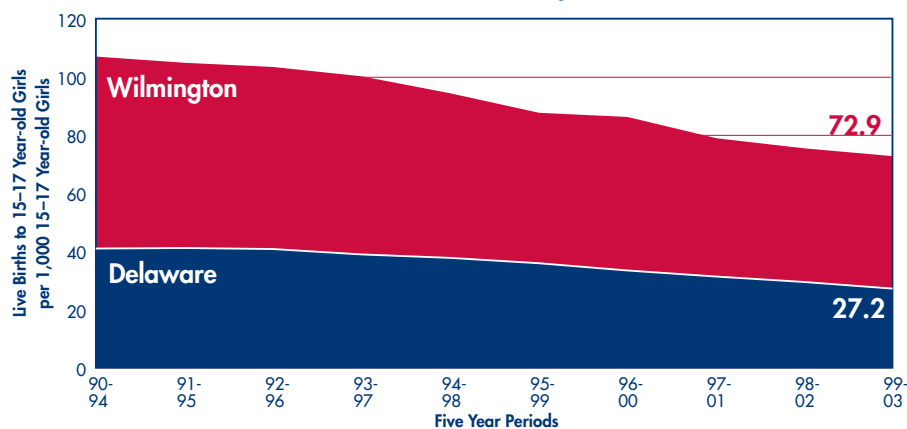
## Births to Teens 10-14

Delaware and Wilmington



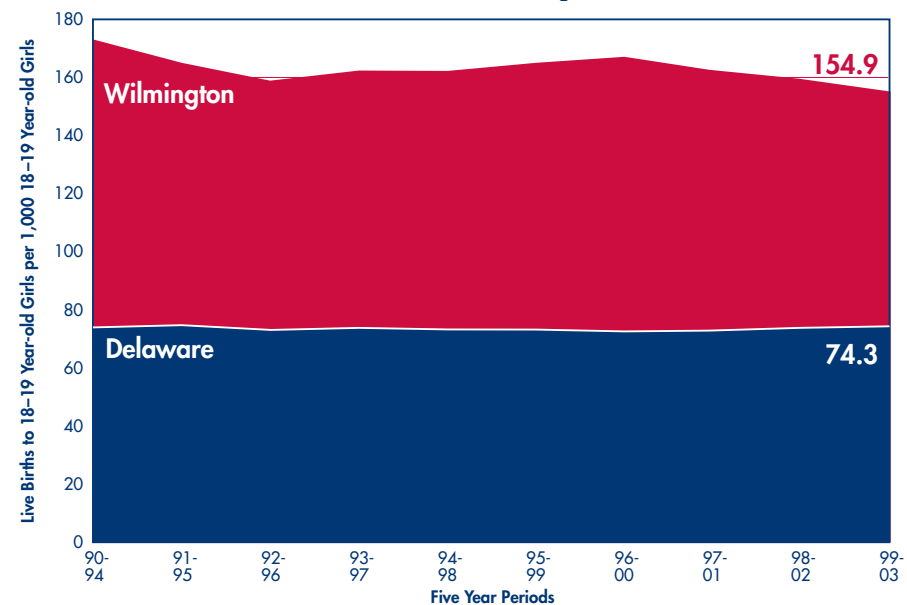
## Births to Teens 15-17

Delaware and Wilmington



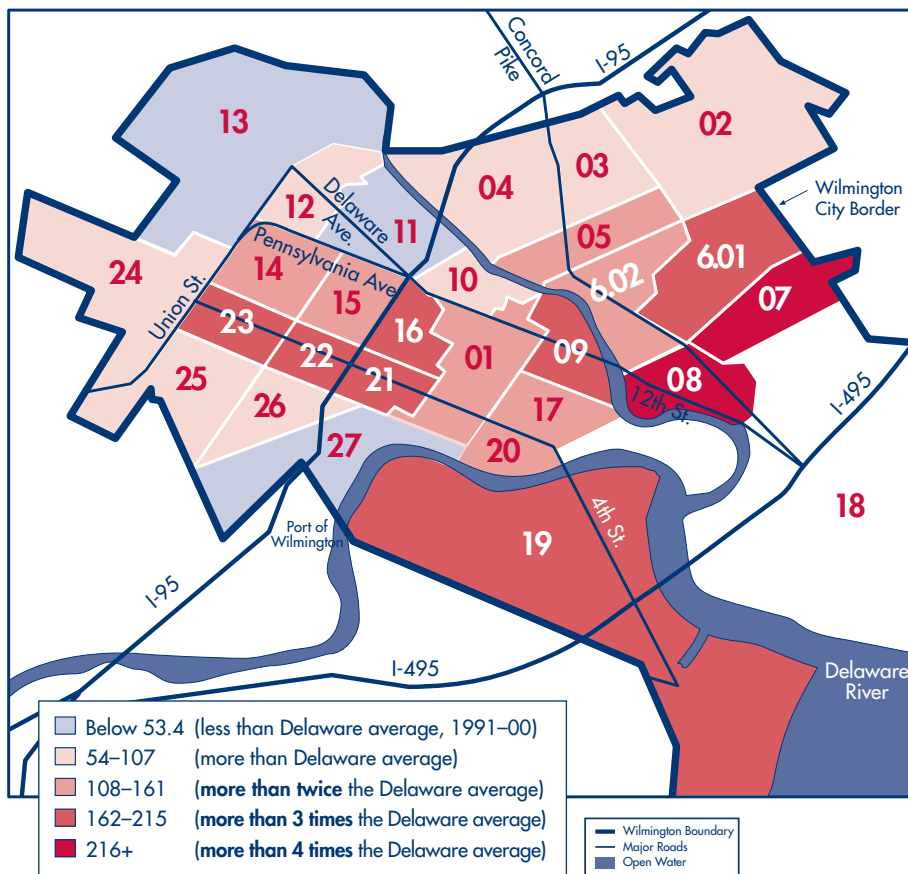
## Births to Teens 18-19

Delaware and Wilmington



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

## Birth Rates for Girls 15-19 by Census Tract, Wilmington, 1991-2000



Census Tract	15-19 Year Old Girls Births 91-00	Est. Pop.*	Birth Rate**
1	33	25	131.5
2	144	214	74.7
3	114	124	102.4
4	66	82	89.5
5	217	160	151.2
6.01	171	96	199.0
6.02	204	142	160.0
7	199	76	289.4
8	28	12	257.1
9	159	89	198.9
10	9	11	94.3
11	4	17	25.8
12	14	29	54.0
13	5	82	6.8

Census Tract	15-19 Year Old Girls Births 91-00	Est. Pop.*	Birth Rate**
14	57	57	110.7
15	102	74	153.8
16	152	87	193.2
17	162	118	152.5
19	149	89	185.6
20	37	28	146.3
21	119	80	165.5
22	262	162	179.6
23	246	147	186.4
24	122	126	108.0
25	55	97	63.1
26	94	100	104.2
27	25	55	50.3
Wilmington average			124.1

\* Estimated Population 1995-96

\*\* Any tract with 20 or less births should be interpreted with caution

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

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
High School Dropouts .....	p. 37
Children in One-Parent Households ....	p. 44
Tables 5-12 .....	p. 69-73
Tables 59-60 .....	p. 101-102

[www.teenpregnancy.org](http://www.teenpregnancy.org)

[www.agi-usa.org](http://www.agi-usa.org)

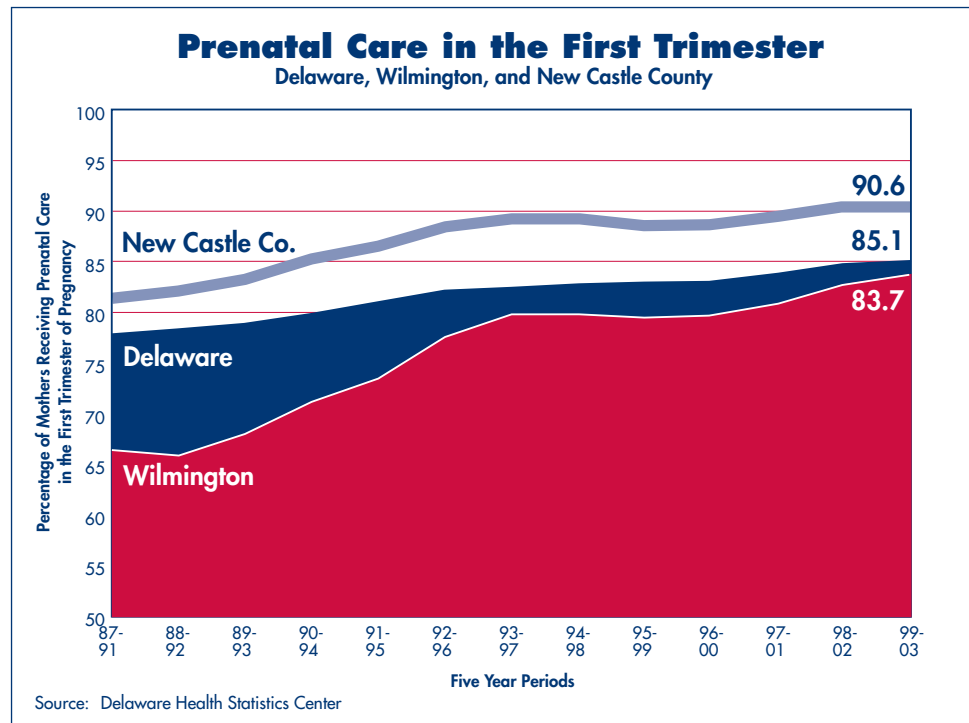


# Prenatal Care

*Early prenatal care is important because it can help to identify and treat health problems and influence health behaviors that can compromise fetal development, infant health and maternal health. Getting late or no prenatal care is associated with a greater likelihood of having babies that are low-birth weight, stillborn, or die in the first year of life.<sup>1</sup> Prenatal care offers the opportunity to screen for and treat conditions that increase the risk of having poor birth outcomes. Effective prenatal care also offers screening and intervention for a range of conditions including maternal depression, smoking, substance use, domestic violence, nutritional deficiencies, and unmet needs for food and shelter.<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> 2003 Rhode Island KIDS COUNT Factbook

<sup>2</sup> American Academy of Pediatrics, "The Prenatal Visit" in *Pediatrics* Vol. 107, No. 6.



## Did you know?

- Wilmington, normally an area where the maternal risk factors are the worst in the state, has shown a steady increase in the number of women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester, from 66.0% in the 1988-92 time period, to 83.7% in the 1999-03 time period.
- In the 1999-03 period, New Castle County has the highest rates of women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester, regardless of race; isolating Wilmington produces similar results. Another observation unique to Wilmington and New Castle County is that higher percentages of mothers of Hispanic origin receive prenatal care in the first trimester than black mothers.

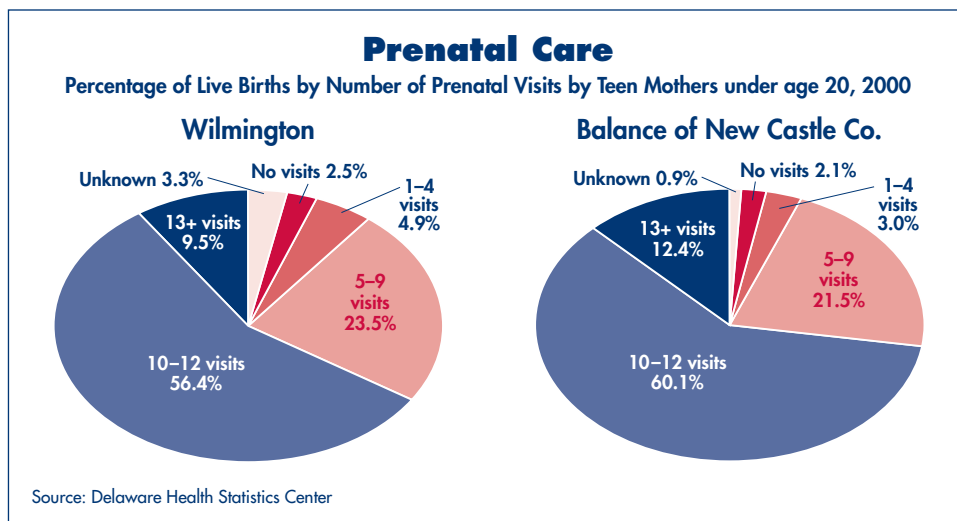
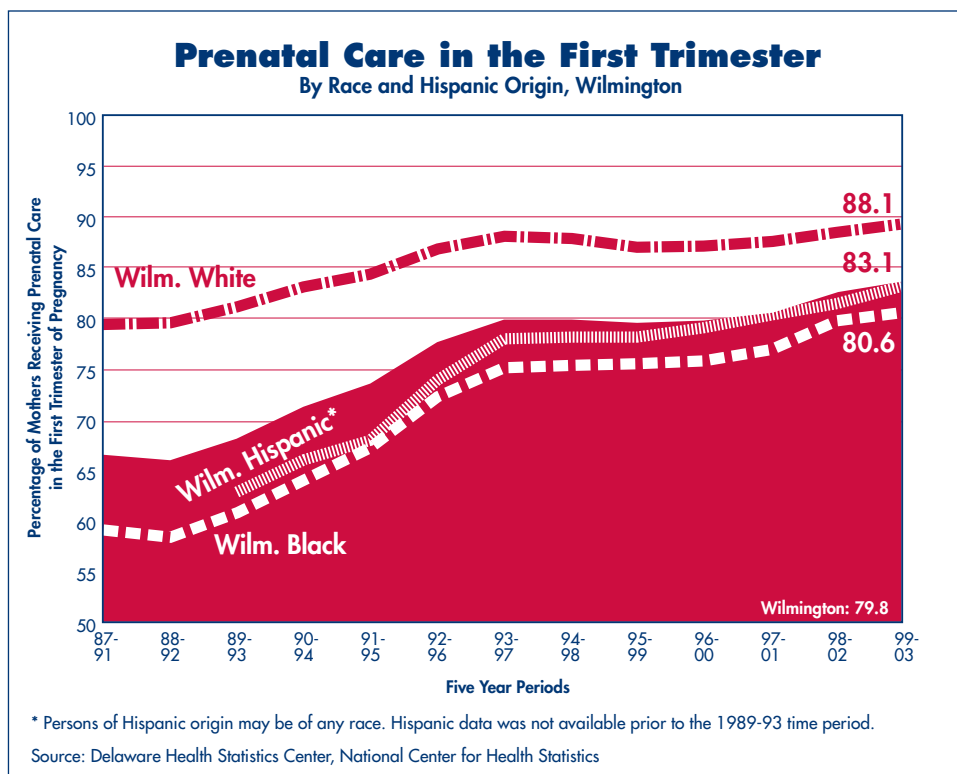
Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Summary Report 2002. Delaware Health Statistics Center.

**put  
data  
into  
action**

To assist women with having healthier babies, Delaware provides a Start Smart Program for Medicaid eligible pregnant women. Extended services offered in this program include:

- Visits by a nurse or social worker before and after birth
- Diets outlined by a nutritionist
- Community resources for family needs
- Education about childbirth and parenting skills

Source: Delaware Health and Social Services. Available at: <http://www.state.de.us/dhss>



### Did you know?

- In the U.S. in 2001, 88.5 percent of non-Hispanic White women and 84.0 percent of Asian/Pacific Islander women received early prenatal care compared to 74.5 percent of non-Hispanic Black, 75.7 percent of Hispanic, and 69.3 percent of American Indian/Alaska Native women.<sup>1</sup>
- One-third of pregnant teens do not receive adequate prenatal care, which means their babies are more likely to have a low birth weight and childhood health problems.<sup>2</sup>
- The U.S. Public Health Service recommends that women who are pregnant or planning to become pregnant should receive at least 400 micrograms of folic acid each day. Folic acid has been shown to help prevent birth defects<sup>3</sup> and is found in leafy green vegetables and fortified cereals.

1 Maternal and Child Health Bureau. Available at: [http://www.mchb.hrsa.gov/pages/page\\_50.htm](http://www.mchb.hrsa.gov/pages/page_50.htm)

2 Teenwire, Planned Parenthood. Available at: <http://www.teenwire.com>

3 National Institutes of Child Health and Human Development. Available at: [http://www.nichd.nih.gov/about/womenhealth/prenatal\\_care.cfm](http://www.nichd.nih.gov/about/womenhealth/prenatal_care.cfm)

#### For more information see

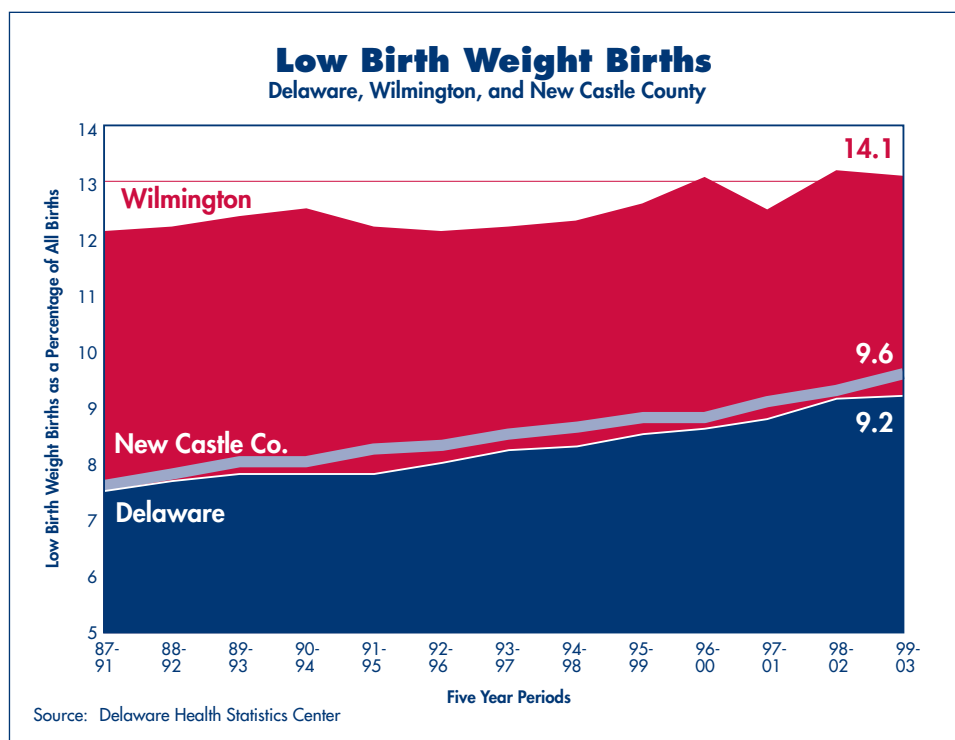
Births to Teens.....	p. 14
Low Birth Weight Babies.....	p. 20
Infant Mortality.....	p. 22
Table 13-14.....	p. 73-74
<a href="http://www.kidshealth.org">www.kidshealth.org</a>	
<a href="http://www.med.umich.edu/obgyn/smartmoms">www.med.umich.edu/obgyn/smartmoms</a>	

# Low Birth Weight Babies

One out of every 13 babies born each year in the U.S. is a low birth weight baby and 65% of infant deaths are attributed to low birth weight.<sup>1</sup> Research has shown that certain environmental factors, lifestyle choices, and medical conditions greatly increase the risk for a mother to deliver a low-birth weight baby.<sup>2</sup> These risks include receiving little or no prenatal care, smoking, drinking alcohol, using illegal drugs, experiencing violence, obesity, diabetes, high blood pressure, and being underweight before pregnancy. Complications for a baby born at low birth weight include respiratory distress syndrome, bleeding in the brain, mental retardation, cerebral palsy, and hearing or sight dysfunctions. Usually, the most severe types of complications occur if the baby is born before the 34th week of pregnancy. In the U.S., 12% of all infants are born before the 37th week.<sup>1</sup>

1 Professionals and Researchers (2003). March of Dimes. Available from: [http://www.modimes.org/professionals/681\\_1153.asp](http://www.modimes.org/professionals/681_1153.asp)

2 Premature Facts (2002-2003). March of Dimes. Available from: [http://www.marchofdimes.com/prematurity/5415\\_5790.asp](http://www.marchofdimes.com/prematurity/5415_5790.asp)



## Did you know?

- 14.2% of Delaware women who smoked while pregnant gave birth to low birth weight babies (<2500 grams), versus the significantly lower percentage (9.3%) of non-smokers who gave birth to low birth weight babies.<sup>1</sup>
- In the U.S. in 2002, 7 percent of births to married mothers were low birth weight, compared with 10 percent of births to unmarried mothers. In that same year, the infant mortality rate for infants born to married mothers was 5 per 1,000 live births, compared with 10 per 1,000 live births for infants born to unmarried mothers.<sup>2</sup>

1 Delaware Vital Statistics Summary Report 2002. Delaware Health Statistics Center.

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

## put data into action

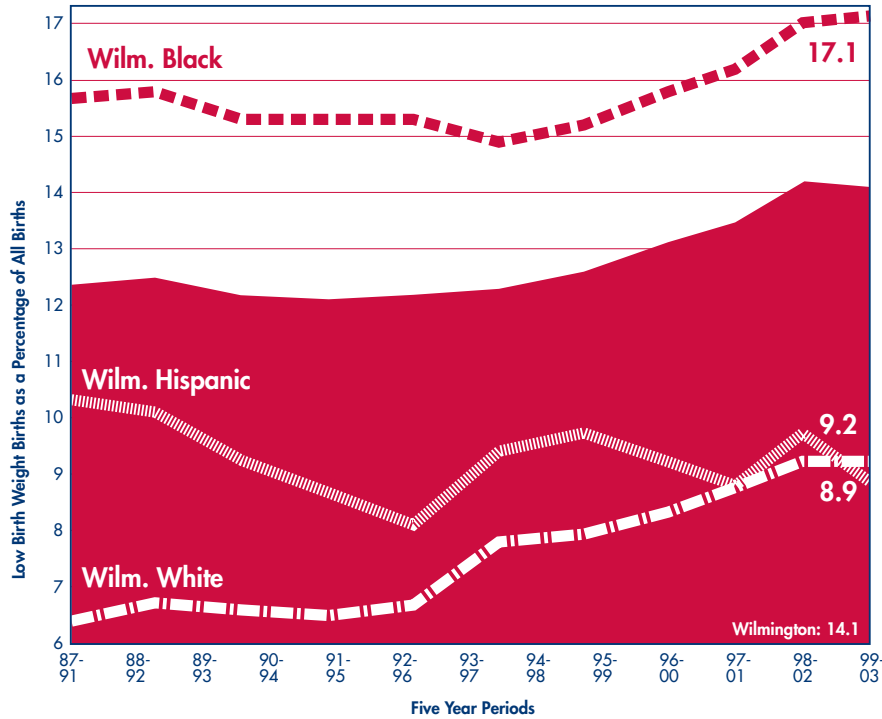
A KIDS COUNT research brief recommends five strategies that are essential to any plan aimed at reducing the rate of low birth weight births:

- Promote and support research on the cause of low birth weight births.
- 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: Annie E. Casey Foundation



## Low Birth Weight Births By Race and Hispanic Origin, Wilmington



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

### Definitions:

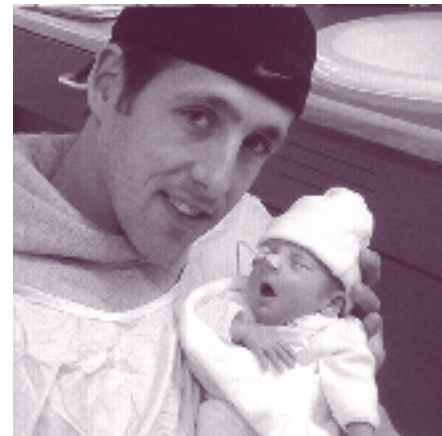
**Infancy** – the period from birth to one year

**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)

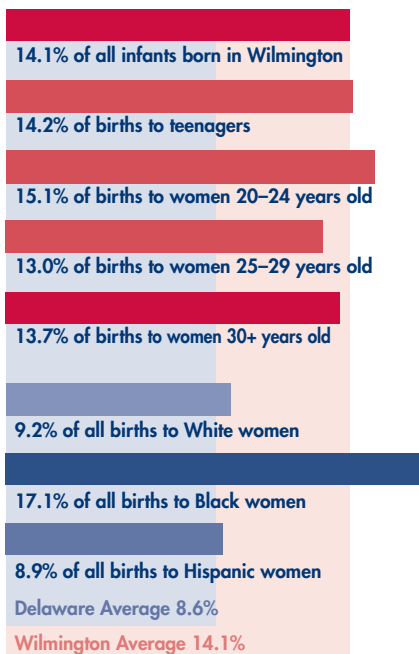
**Very Low Birth Weight** – less than 1,500 grams (3.3 lbs.)

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



## Percentage of Babies with Low Birth Weight (weight less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 lbs.) by Age and Race of Mother Wilmington, 1999–2003

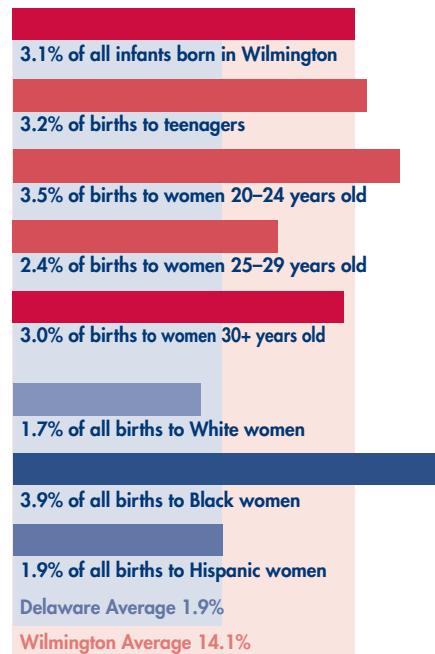
Low birth weight babies in Wilmington represent:



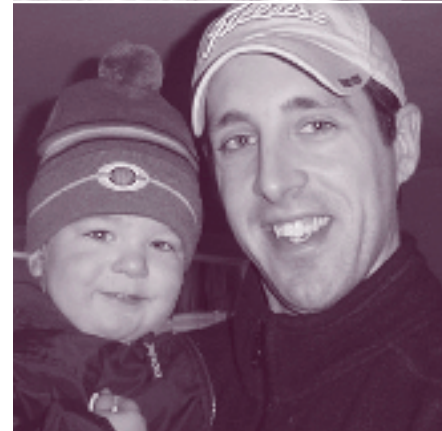
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

## 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, 1999–2003

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. 74–76

[www.kidshealth.org](http://www.kidshealth.org)

[www.promisingpractices.org/programs.asp](http://www.promisingpractices.org/programs.asp)

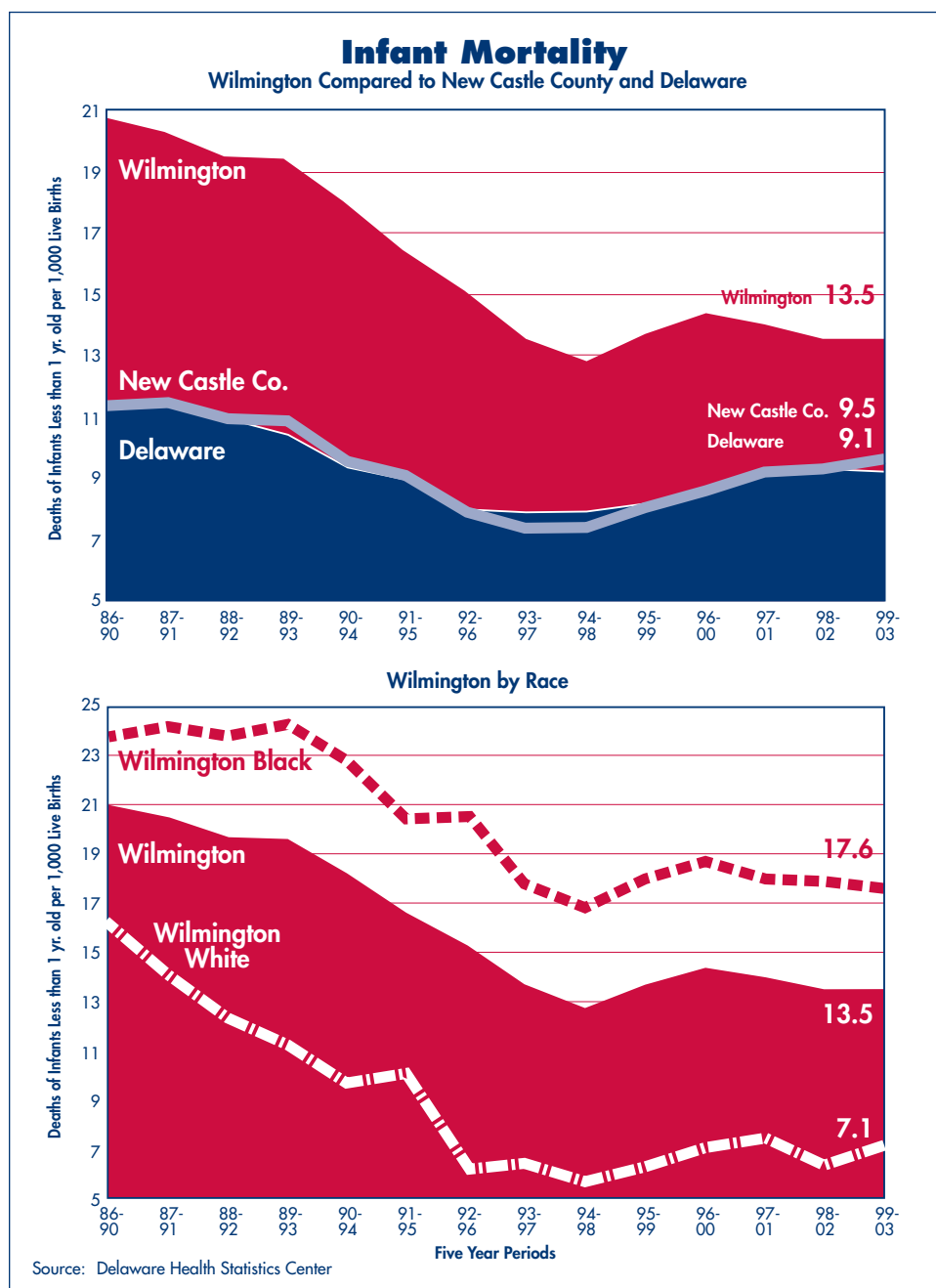
# Infant Mortality

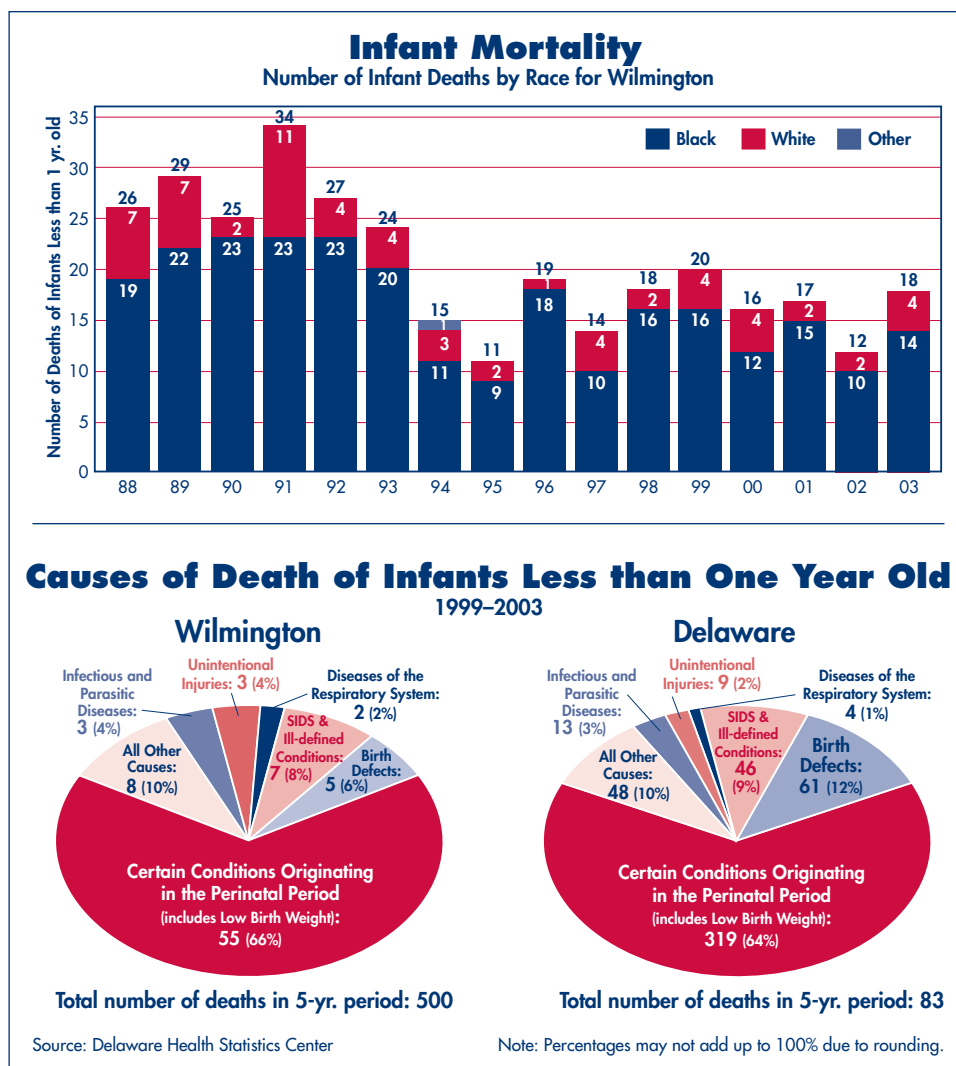
The infant mortality rate is an important measure of the well-being of infants, children and pregnant women. Infant mortality is associated with a variety of factors, including the mother's health status, quality and access to medical care, socioeconomic conditions, and public health practices.<sup>1</sup> Communities with multiple risk factors, such as poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy, tend to have higher infant mortality rates than more advantaged communities.<sup>2</sup> Nationally, about two-thirds of infant deaths occur in the first month after birth and are due mostly to health problems of the infants or the pregnancy, such as preterm delivery, low birth weight, birth defects, sudden infant death syndrome and respiratory distress syndrome. About one third of infant deaths occur after the first month and may be influenced by social or environmental factors, such as exposure to cigarette smoke or access to health care.<sup>3</sup>

1 American's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being 2002 (2002). Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics.

2 KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK: State Profile of Child Well-Being 2003 (2003). The Annie E. Casey Foundation.

3 American's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being 2001 (2001). Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics.





#### 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.



### Did you know?

The **Infant Mortality Task Force** was established by Governor Minner in 2004 in response to the rising infant mortality rate in the state. Although a record high number of women are receiving prenatal care and a decreased number of pregnant women are smoking, the State has still seen increases in infant mortality over the past few years. In May 2005, Governor Minner proposed a budget for the 2006 fiscal year of \$1 million to be allocated to the Infant Mortality Task Force. The 30-member task force identified 20 recommendations in their report, “Reducing Infant Mortality in Delaware”. Chaired by Dr. Jamie H. Rivera, Director of Delaware’s Division of Public Health and Al Synder, Executive Director of Children and Families First, the Task Force set a specific goal of reducing infant and perinatal mortality rate in Delaware to 4.5 deaths per 1000 live births by the year 2010. Additionally, they have designed a strategy to reduce infant mortality by using a ‘life course’ approach for the health of pregnant women. To reduce infant mortality, target risk factors have been identified that occur during specific stages of women’s lives. Examples of the priority recommendations include: a full review of infant mortality in Delaware, the creation of a monitoring system for increasing awareness of risk factors associated with pregnancy, the creation of a Center for Excellence in Maternal and Child Health, and improving the accessibility of prenatal care. On September 20, 2005, Governor Minner officially established the Delaware Healthy Mother and Infant Consortium, another priority recommendation of the Task Force. The Task Force also recommended involving partners and husbands in education and support. In May 2005, the Task Force released their report on reducing infant mortality. This report can be obtained at: <http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/files/infantmortalityreport.pdf>.

#### put data into action

KIDS COUNT strategies for reducing the infant mortality rate:

– Address disparities.

- Provide prepregnancy education and counseling.
- Ensure timely prenatal care.
- Expand access to medical care for infants in the first month of life, well-baby care, and parenting education.
- Expand programs for the prevention of child abuse and neglect.

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation

*continued on following page*



# Infant Mortality

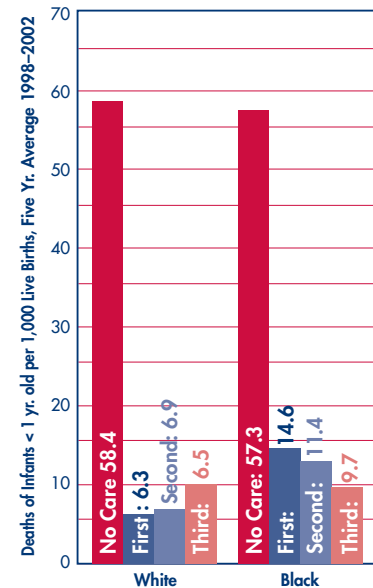
continued from previous page

## Did you know?

- Lack of prenatal care is associated with a 40% increase in the risk of neonatal death overall. High-quality prenatal care can help in the recognition of risks during the pregnancy.
- Maternal smoking during pregnancy is an important preventable risk factor for poor birth outcome. Smoking increases the infant mortality risk by 162%.
- Maternal age is also an important indicator of infant mortality risk. Infants of women under 20 and women over 40 years old have a much higher infant mortality rate.
- The order in which babies are born in a family also affects infant mortality rates. After the third baby is born in a family, the infant mortality rate rises dramatically, while second-borns has the lowest mortality rate.

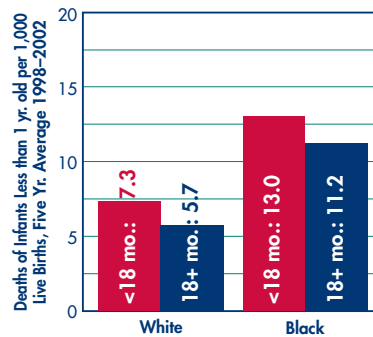


## Infant Mortality in Delaware by Trimester Prenatal Care Began



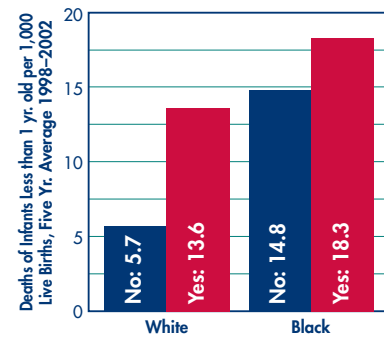
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

## Infant Mortality in Delaware by Birth Interval



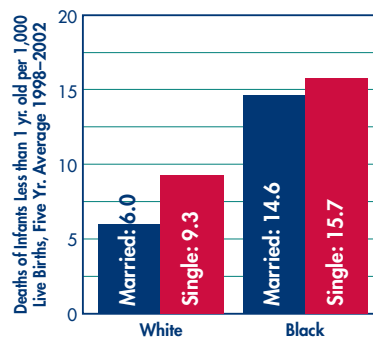
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

## Infant Mortality in Delaware by Smoking in Pregnancy



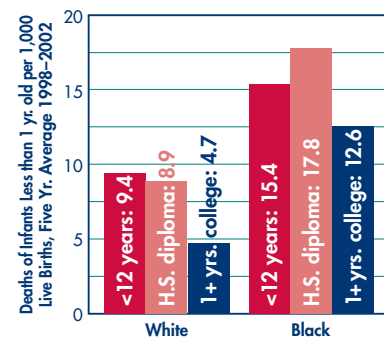
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

## Infant Mortality in Delaware by Marital Status



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

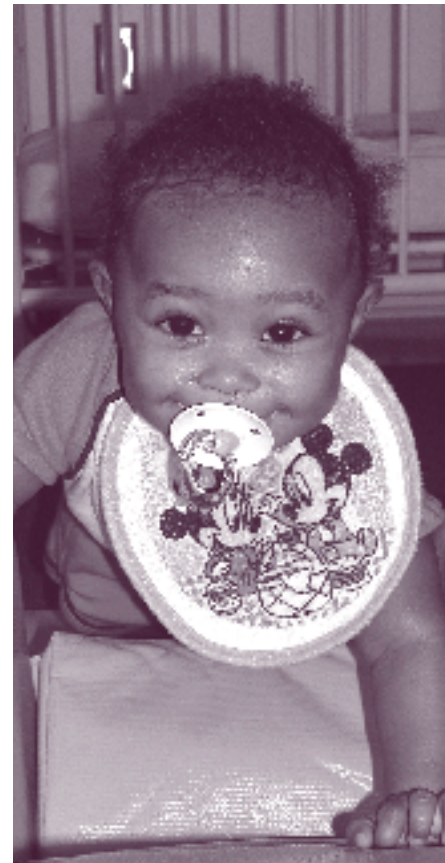
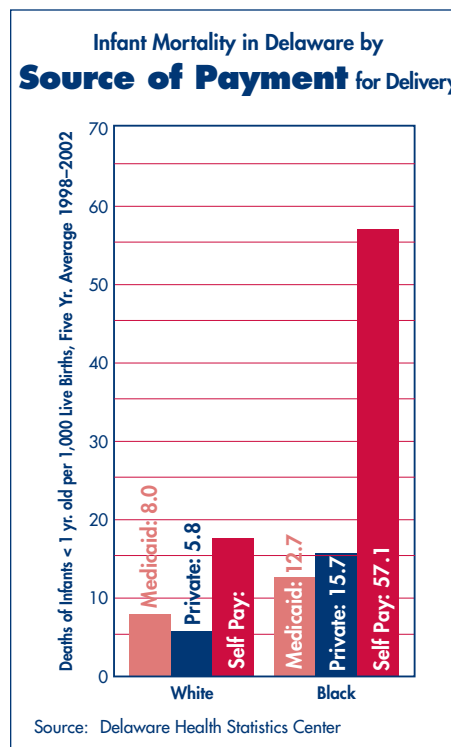
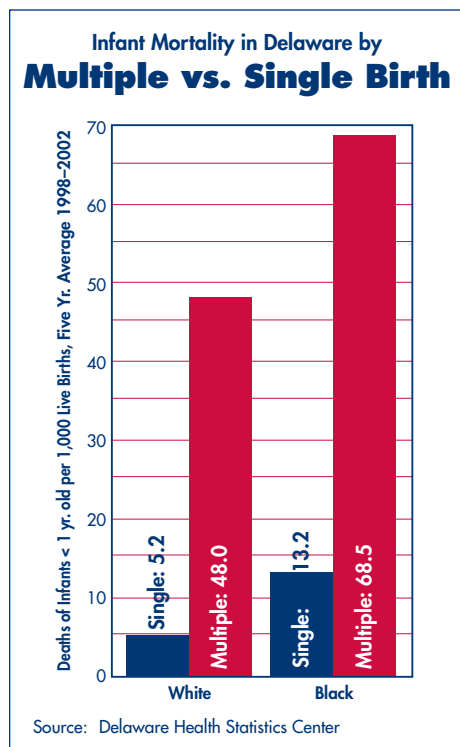
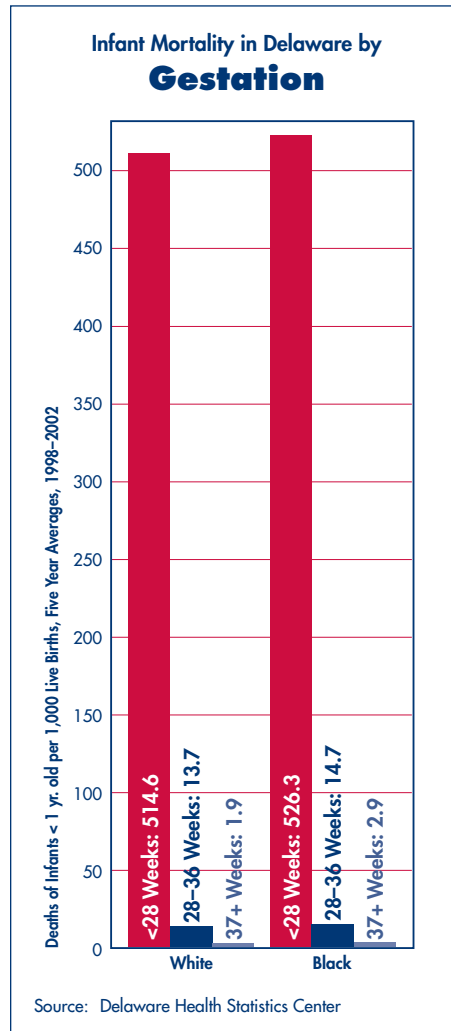
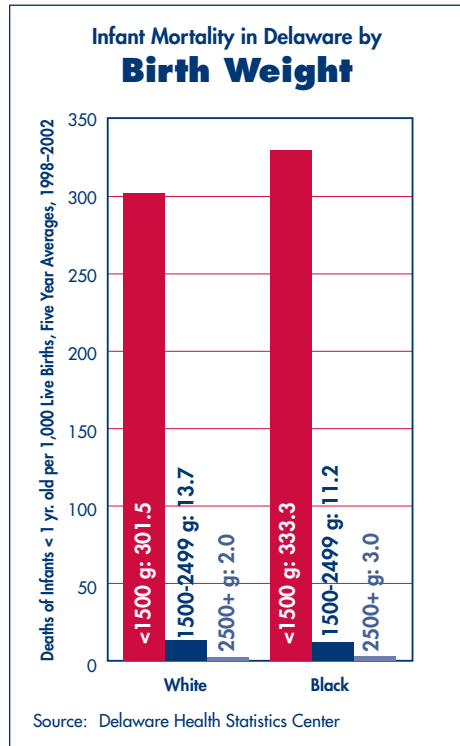
## Infant Mortality in Delaware by Mother's Education



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

## Did you know?

- The completion of four years of college for women corresponds with a drop in infant mortality rate by about half.
- The best predictor of infant survival is the infant's birth weight. Preterm delivery is the leading cause of low birth weight.



### For more information see

Births to Teens..... p. 14  
 Prenatal Care ..... p. 18  
 Low Birth Weight Babies..... p. 20  
 Tables 19-22 ..... p. 77-79  
[www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/drh/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/drh/index.htm)  
[www.hmhb.org](http://www.hmhb.org)

# Child Deaths

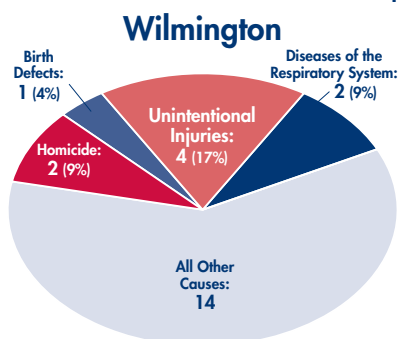
## Children 1–14 years of age

The death of a child may be one of the greatest tragedies a family, friend, or a community will ever face. Injury is the leading cause of death among children and youth. Injury accounts for more than a third of all deaths among children ages one to four and it accounts for half of all deaths among teens ages 15 to 19. Educating children on proper safety procedures, using appropriate car seat restraints, installing working smoke detectors, providing children with appropriate safety gear, and teaching young children to swim are just a few ways parents and caregivers can reduce the chance of a child dying from an unnecessary injury. Since 1980 the death rate for children has fallen dramatically in the U.S. The death rate for children ages one to four has dropped from 64 to 31 per 100,000 and rates for children 5 to 14 have fallen from 31 to 17 per 100,000. Data from 2002 indicates that among every age group African American and American Indian children had the highest death rates and Asian/Pacific Islander children had the lowest death rates.

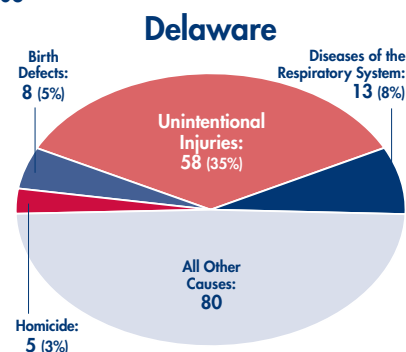
Source: Infant, Child, and Youth Mortality. Child Trends Data Bank. Available at: [www.childtrendsdatabank.org](http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org)



### Causes of Death of Children 1-14 1999–2003



Total number of deaths in 5-yr. period: 23



Total number of deaths in 5-yr. period: 164

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

### Deaths of Children 0–14 Number of Children 0–14 Who Died in 2003

	Under 1	1–4	5–9	10–14
Delaware	107	9	7	6
Wilmington	18	2	1	1
Balance of New Castle Co.	60	2	5	1

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

#### Definitions:

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

**Unintentional Injuries** – accidents, including motor vehicle crashes

#### For more information see

Infant Mortality ..... p. 22

Teen Deaths ..... p. 27

Tables 23–24 ..... p. 80–81

[www.cdc.gov/ncipc](http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc)

[www.kidshealth.org](http://www.kidshealth.org)

#### put data into action

Each year in the U.S., 300 children under the age of 5 drown in swimming pools owned by their families. Pool safety guidelines include:

- Pool areas should have fences and gates that are self-closing and self-latching.
- Do not allow young children in the pool without an adult.
- Keep rescue equipment by the pool and be sure there is a telephone with emergency numbers posted nearby.
- If a child is missing check the pool first. Seconds count in preventing death or disability.
- Do not use flotation devices as a substitute for supervision.

Source: U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, How to plan for the unexpected. Available at: [www.cpsc.gov](http://www.cpsc.gov)



# Teen Deaths

## by Accident, Homicide, & Suicide

Deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide account for 75% of all deaths of teens between the ages of 15 and 19. This accounts for 28 preventable deaths a day in the U.S.<sup>1</sup> Accidents account for the majority of teen deaths, with the most lethal being motor vehicle accidents.<sup>1</sup> The second and third leading causes of death among teens aged 15 to 19 are homicide and suicide.<sup>2</sup> Suicide was also the third leading cause of death among children ages 10 to 14.<sup>3</sup> Reports have found firearms to be the instrument of death in 80% of homicides and 60% of teen suicides.<sup>4</sup> Graduated licensing programs for teen drivers, access to mental health care, crisis intervention programs in schools, as well as family and community support groups are suggested as protective factors to help reduce teen deaths.

1 Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide. The Annie E. Casey Foundation (2004). Available from: [www.aecf.org/kidscount/databank/pdfs\\_e/summary\\_e.pdf](http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/databank/pdfs_e/summary_e.pdf).

2 Suicide Fact Sheet. National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Available from: [www.cdc.gov/ncipc/factsheets/suifacts.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/factsheets/suifacts.htm).

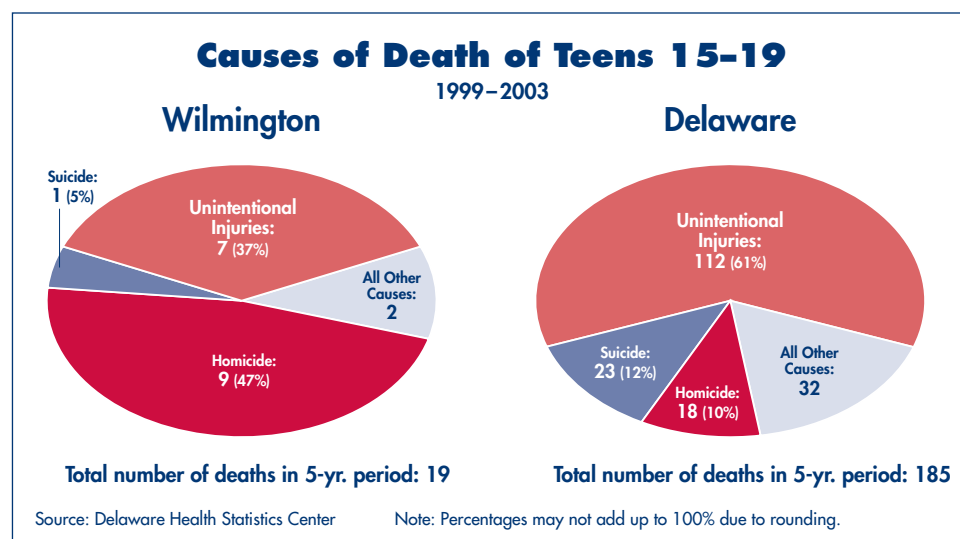
3 In Harms Way: Suicide in America. National Institute of Mental Health. Available from: [www.nimh.nih.gov/publicat/harmaway.cfm](http://www.nimh.nih.gov/publicat/harmaway.cfm).

4 Child Trends DataBank- Teen Homicide, Suicide, and Firearm Death. Available from: [www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/70ViolentDeath.cfm](http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/70ViolentDeath.cfm).

### 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



### Did you know?

- Homicide and suicide are the second and third leading causes of death among teens ages 15 to 19, after accidental death. Firearms were the instrument of death in over 80 percent of teen homicides and about half of teen suicides in 2002. While almost one in four youth firearm injuries results in death, nonfirearm injuries result in death in only one out of every 760 cases.
- Gang violence has been associated with many teen murders; in 2002 nearly three-quarters of homicides were attributed to gang violence. While school-related homicides have received a lot of attention, in the first half of the 1999-2000 school year they accounted for less than one percent of all child homicides.
- While females teens are about twice as likely to attempt suicide, males are much more likely to actually commit suicide. Males ages 15 to 19 are about five times more likely to die from homicide and suicide, and eight times more likely to die as the result of a firearm-related injury.
- In 2002, the homicide rate for black male teens was 53.3 per 100,000, nearly 14 times higher than the rate for white non-Hispanic males (3.9 per 100,000). Rates for other groups were 25.5 for Hispanic males, 16.7 for American Indian males, and 8.6 for Asian and Pacific Islander males.
- Among males, suicide rates in 2002 were highest among American Indians (22.7 per 100,000) and white non-Hispanics (14.2 per 100,000), followed by Hispanics at 9.1 per 100,000, blacks at 6.9 per 100,000, and Asians at 5.7 per 100,000.
- Among females, Native Americans had the highest rate of suicide at 5.6 per 100,000, followed by non-Hispanic whites at 2.7 per 100,000, and Asians at 2.1 per 100,000.

Source: Child Trends Data Bank: Violent Death <http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/70ViolentDeath.cfm>

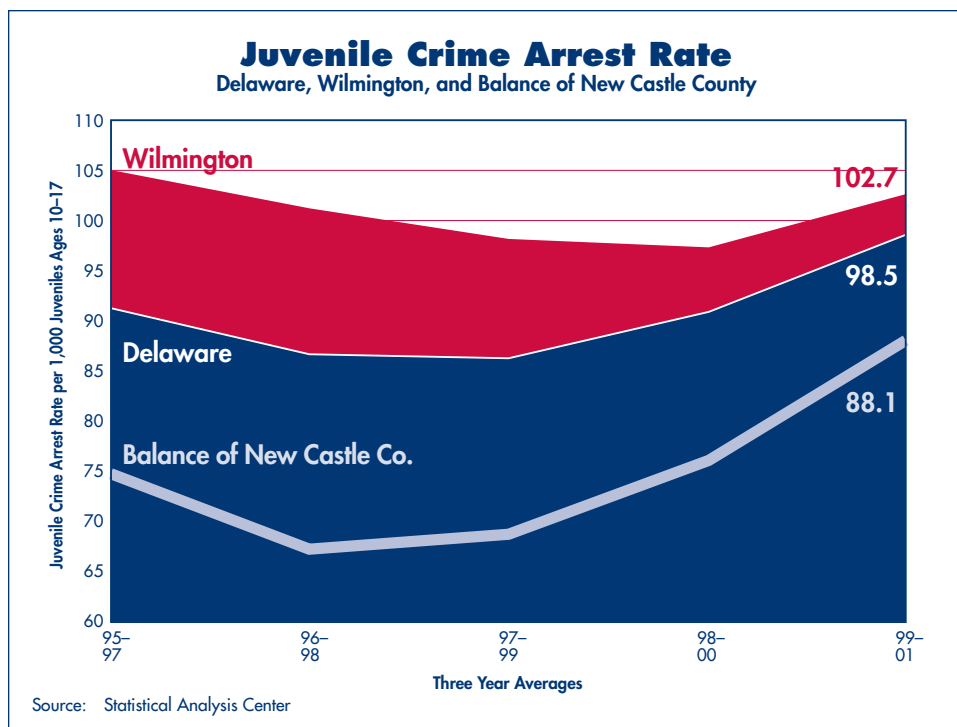


### For more information see

Child Deaths..... p. 26  
Juvenile Crime..... p. 28  
Wilmington Children Speak..... p. 55  
Tables 25-28 ..... p. 82-84  
[www.childtrendsdatabank.org](http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org)

*Juvenile violent crimes include homicide, rape, robbery, and assault. Violent crimes committed by juveniles peaked in the late 1980's and have since declined dramatically.<sup>1</sup> In 2002, the rate of arrests for juveniles committing violent crimes fell 47 percent, putting the Violent Crime Index for juvenile arrests at the lowest level since at least 1980.<sup>1</sup> However, 15 percent of all violent crimes committed in 2002 were committed by juveniles, indicating the need for parents, law enforcement agencies, and citizens to continue their vigilant efforts to deter youth participation in delinquent activities.<sup>1</sup> Engaging youth in extracurricular activities, after school programs, and community events can help accomplish this goal. Communities also need to focus on helping these juveniles make a successful reentry into their communities, so the number of repeat offenders can be reduced.*

<sup>1</sup> Juvenile Justice Bulletin (2004), Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice. Available at: <http://www.ncjrs.org>



## Did you know?

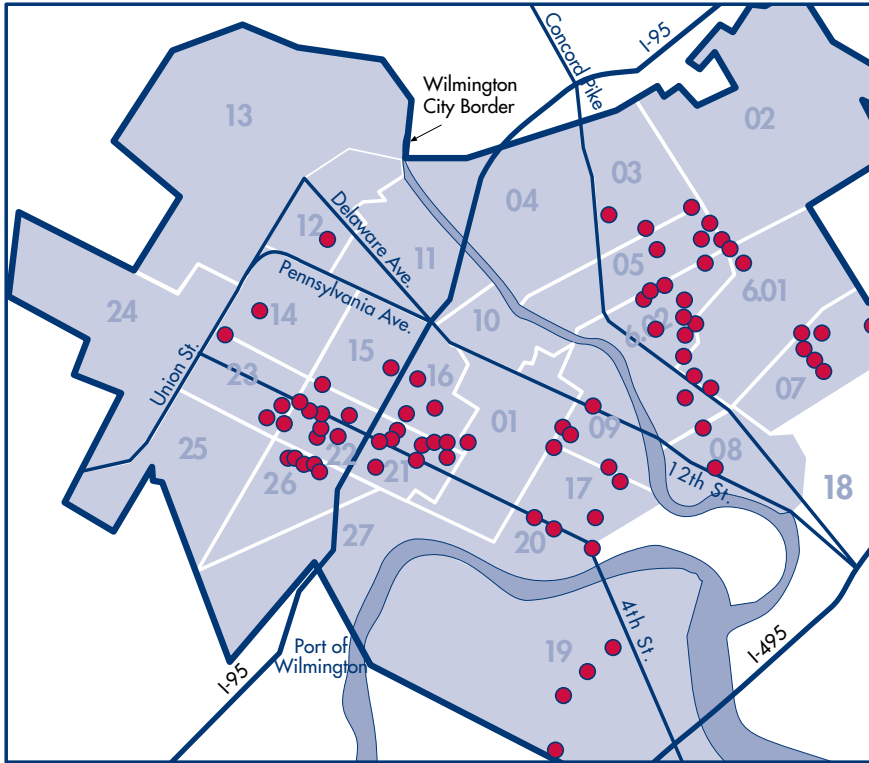
- The number of juvenile arrests in Delaware in 2002 totaled 8,419 a 7.6% decrease from the 2001 total of 9,107. Juvenile arrests for violent crimes decreased in 2002, from 621 arrests to 559—down almost 10 percent.<sup>1</sup>
- Sixteen percent of high school students in Delaware reported carrying a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property within the last 30 days; 9.7% of 9th graders, 8.1% of 10th graders, 7.5% of 11th graders, and 4.3% of 12th graders report that they have been threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property at least once during the past year.<sup>2</sup>
- In the U.S., serious violent crime involving juvenile victims and offenders went up between 2002 and 2003. In 2003, 18 per 1,000 juveniles were victims of serious violent crimes—that is, homicide, rape, aggravated assault, and robbery—and 15 per 1,000 juveniles were reported by victims to have committed such crimes. These rates increased from 2002, when 10 per 1,000 youth were victims of serious crime and 11 per 1,000 juveniles were identified as offenders.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> State of Delaware: Crime in Delaware – 2002 <http://www.state.de.us/budget/sac/publications/crime-in-delaware-2002.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> 2003 Youth Risk Behavior Survey. State of Delaware. Available at: [www.state.de.us/drugfree/2003rpt/yrb\\_s\\_2003\\_summaryplussummarytables.pdf](http://www.state.de.us/drugfree/2003rpt/yrb_s_2003_summaryplussummarytables.pdf)

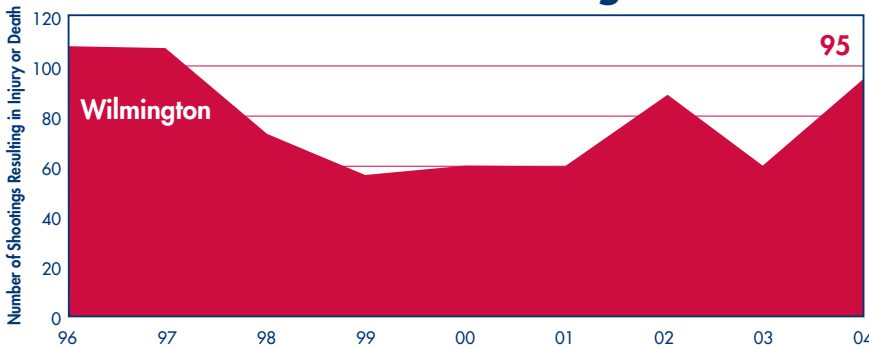
<sup>3</sup> America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being 2005 <http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/index.asp>

## Wilmington Shooting Incidents in 2004



Source: Evaluation of Operation Weed & Seed in Wilmington, Delaware, August 2005, Delaware Statistical Analysis Center

## Number of Shootings



Source: Statistical Analysis Center

### put data into action

Preventing juvenile crime begins with identifying at-risk individuals in their environments before the delinquent behavior occurs. Below is a list of steps recommended by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention that parents or caregivers can take to help prevent juvenile delinquency.

- Build family cohesiveness and parent-child relationships by spending 10–15 minutes alone with your child at least once a week and listening attentively to your child.
- Get to know your child's friends and their families.
- Talk to your child about peer pressure and the physical and emotional changes expected during their teen years.
- Involve children in youth recreational activities or after school programs.

### For more information see

Teen Deaths ..... p. 27  
 High School Dropouts ..... p. 37  
 Wilmington Children Speak ..... p. 55  
 Tables 29–38 ..... p. 84–87  
[www.connectforkids.org](http://www.connectforkids.org)  
[www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org)  
[www.state.de.us/cjc/weedseed.shtml](http://www.state.de.us/cjc/weedseed.shtml)





# Education

Research has shown that early experiences, caregiving relationships, and environment have a significant impact on early childhood development. 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.<sup>1</sup> It is therefore critical that children with delays and disabilities be diagnosed and provided with quality intervention as early as possible.

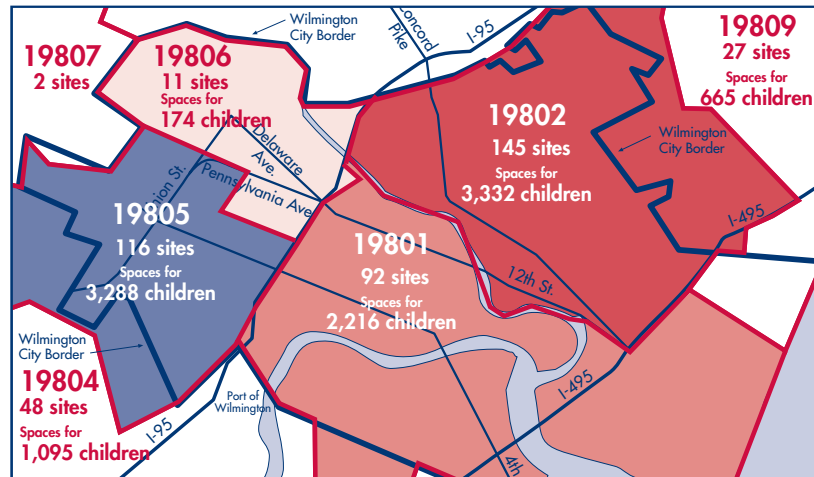
In Delaware, Child Development Watch is a statewide early intervention program for children ages birth to 3. The program's mission is to enhance both the development of infants and toddlers with disabilities or developmental delays and the capacity of their families to meet the needs of their young children.<sup>2</sup>

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

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



## Early Care and Education Sites Early Care and Education Sites and Slots Available, Wilmington, July 2001



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, 2004

	Delaware			Wilmington			New Castle Co.		
	Min.	Avg.	High	Min.	Avg.	High	Min.	Avg.	High
0-12 months	72	134	196	110	132	159	100	143	196
12-24 months	65	130	187	97	121	149	105	138	187
2 years old	63	117	180	92	116	144	89	125	180
3 years old	63	108	163	89	113	141	80	117	163
4 years old	57	107	163	85	107	130	74	115	163
Kindergarten	48	89	138	83	98	121	54	98	138
School Age	34	71	130	57	68	90	34	71	130

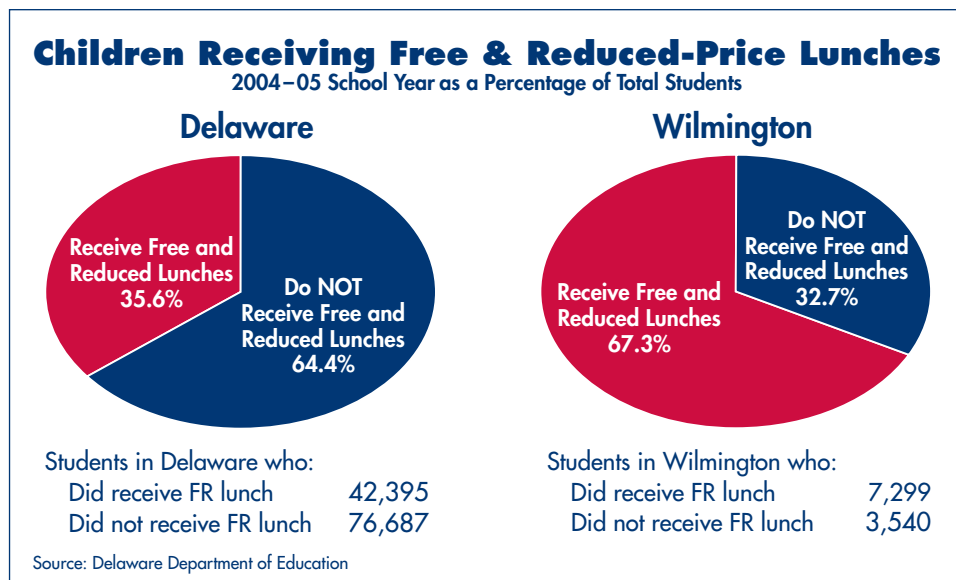
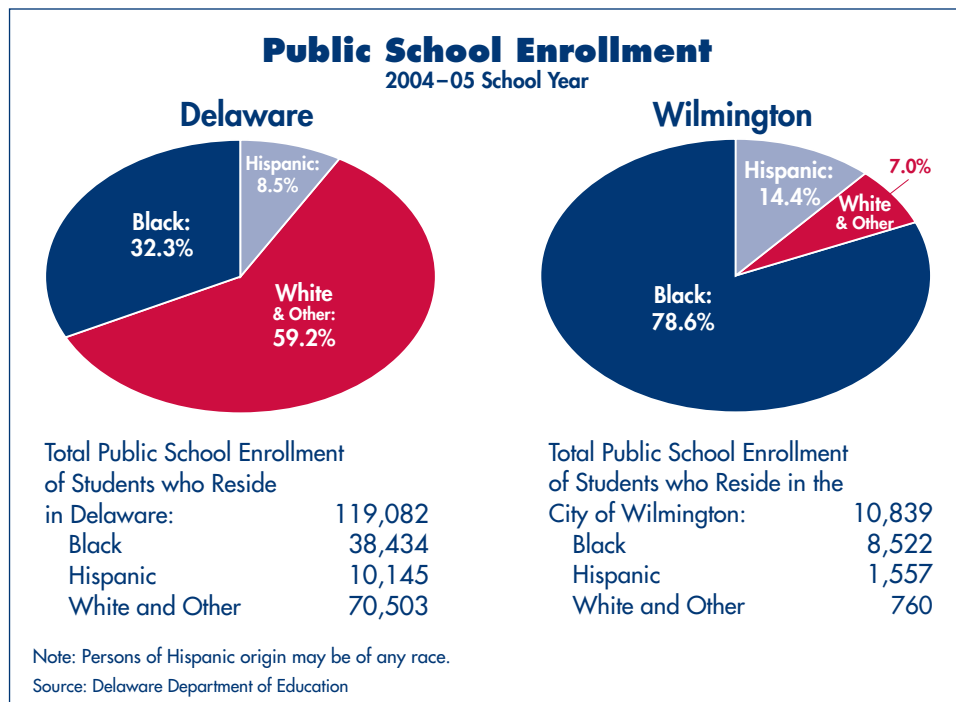
Source: The Family and Workplace Connection

## Did you know?

The average mathematics score of 4th- and 8th-graders in the U.S. was higher in 2003 than in all previous National Assessment of Educational Progress assessments since the series began in 1990.

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

*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

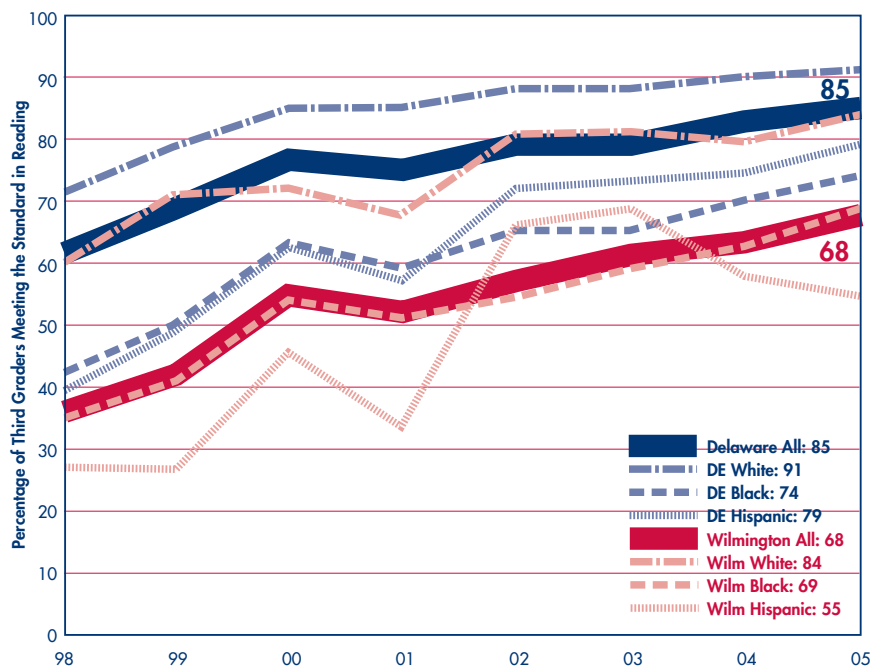
## Delaware Student Testing Program

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



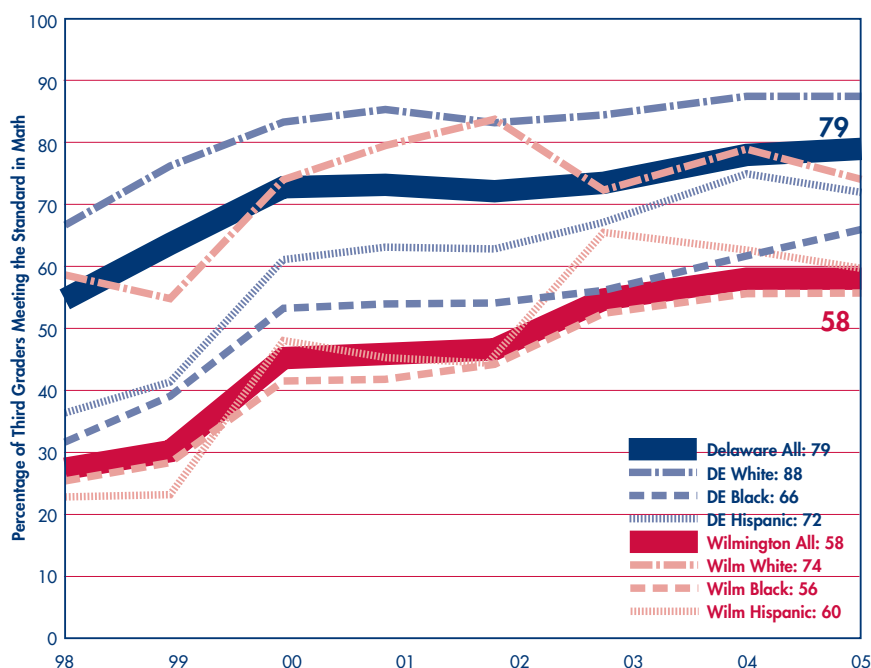
### Grade 3 Meeting the Standard in Reading

1998–2005



### Grade 3 Meeting the Standard in Math

1998–2005



Source: Delaware Department of Education

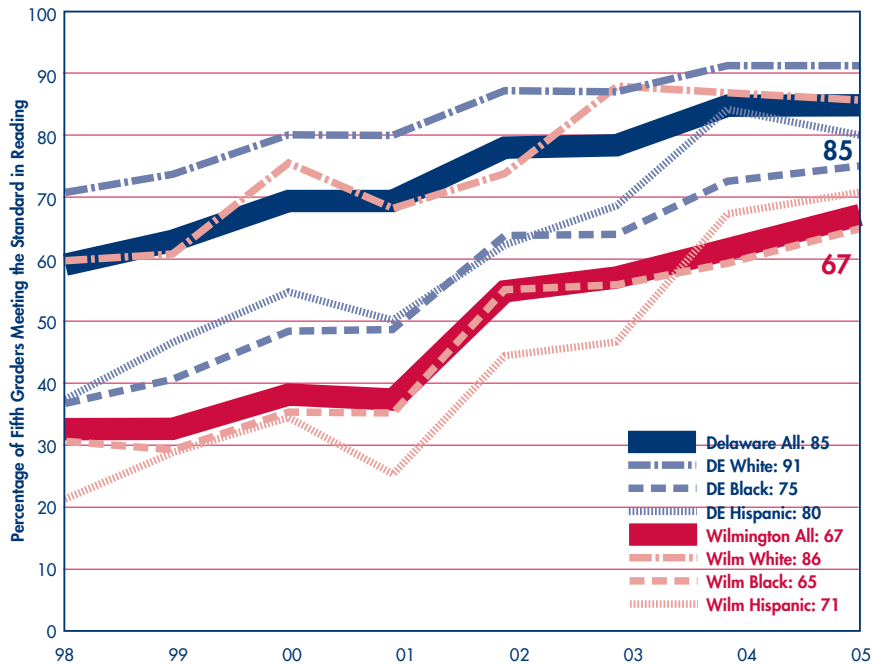
#### Delaware Student Testing Program

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.



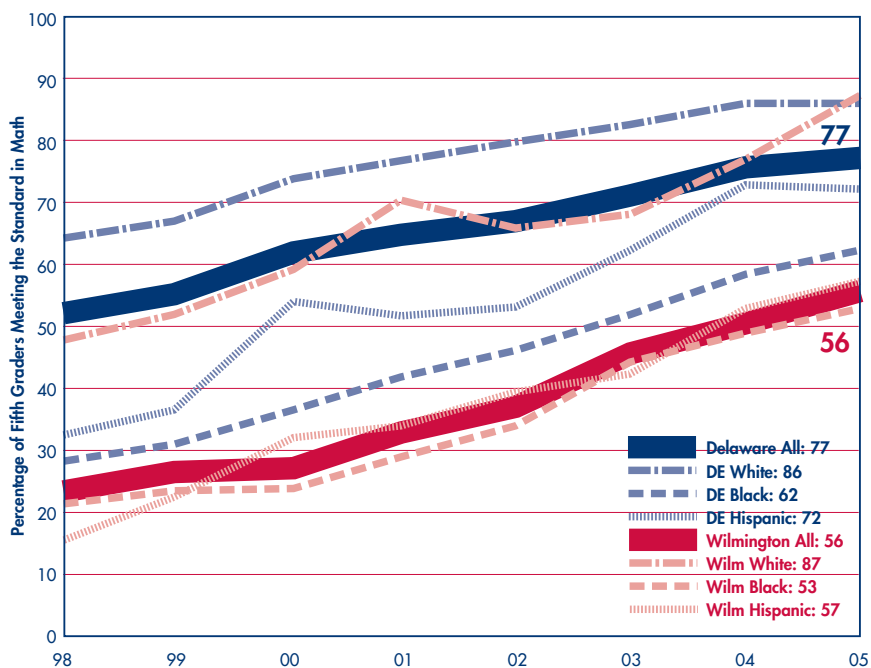
## Grade 5 Meeting the Standard in Reading

1998–2005



## Grade 5 Meeting the Standard in Math

1998–2005



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.

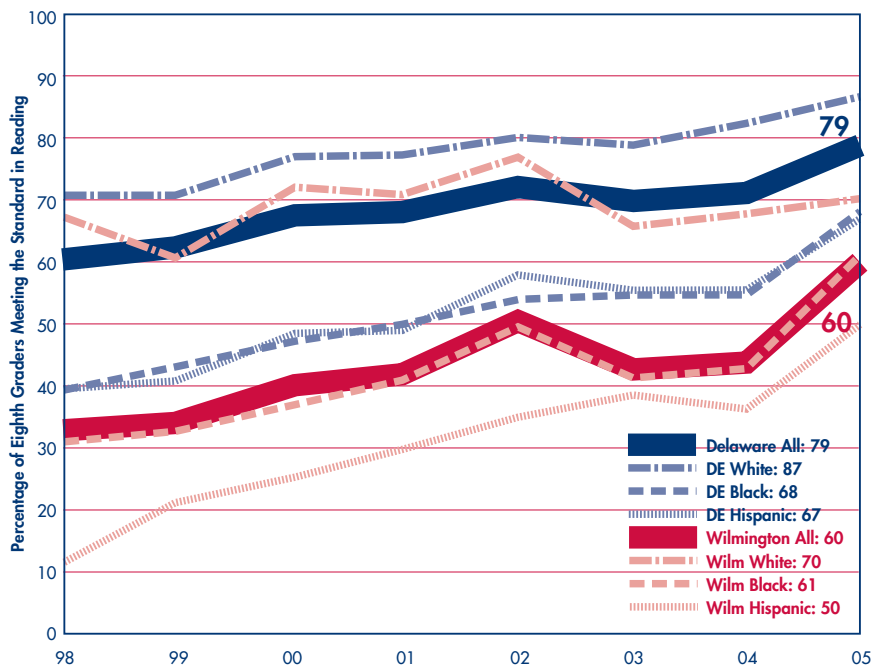
## Delaware Student Testing Program

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



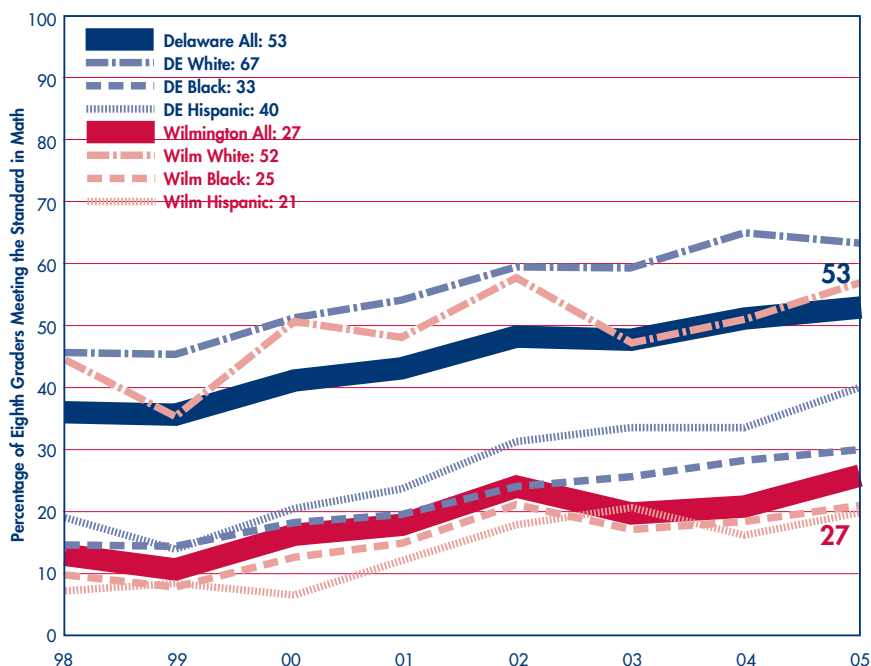
### Grade 8 Meeting the Standard in Reading

1998–2005



### Grade 8 Meeting the Standard in Math

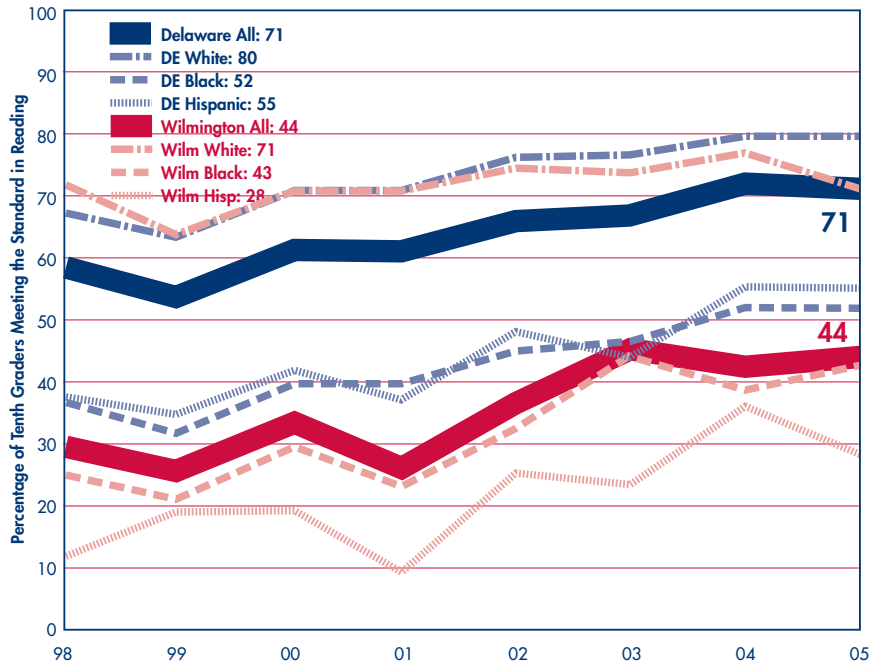
1998–2005



Source: Delaware Department of Education

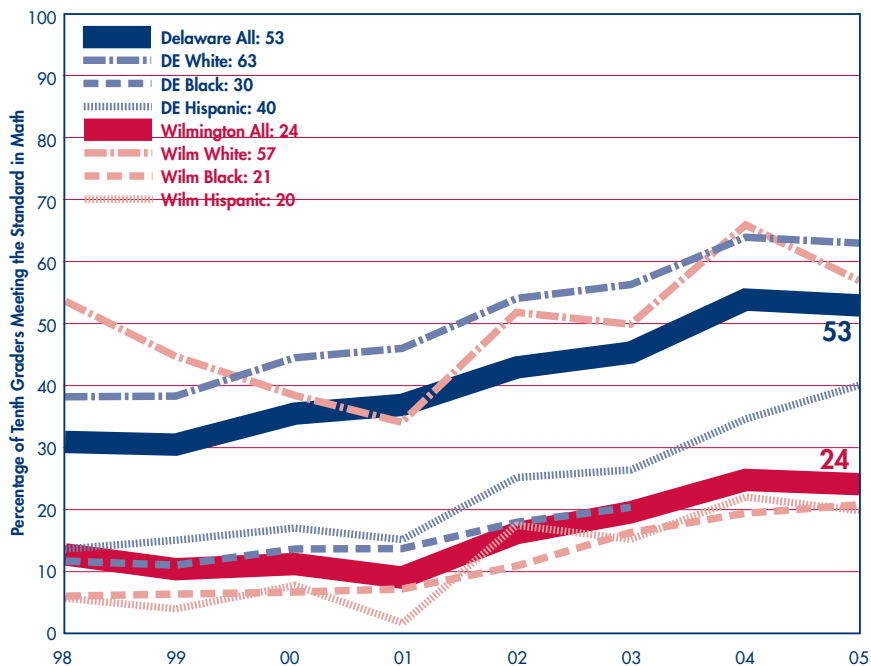
## Grade 10 Meeting the Standard in Reading

1998–2005



## Grade 10 Meeting the Standard in Math

1998–2005



Source: Delaware Department of Education



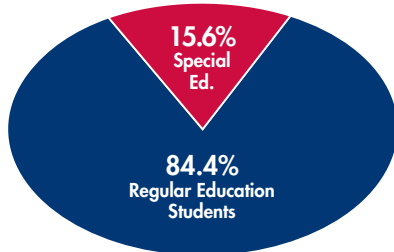




## School-Age Children with Special Needs

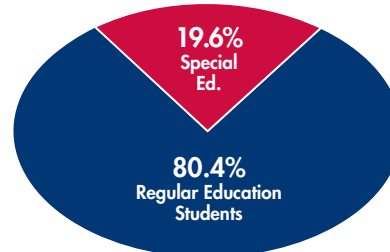
2004–2005 School Year as a Percentage of Total Students

### Delaware



Special Ed: 18,697  
Not Special Ed: 101,490

### Wilmington



Special Ed: 2,132  
Not Special Ed: 8,731

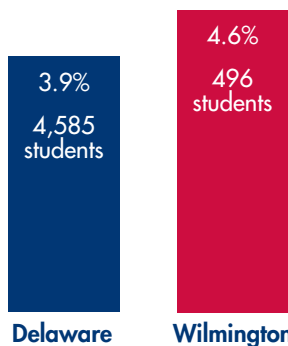
Source: Delaware Department of Education

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 with Limited English Proficiency

2004–2005 School Year  
as a Percentage of Total Students



Source: Delaware Department of Education

## English Proficiency

English proficiency is vital to ensuring educational progress, and for many immigrant children and U.S.-born children of immigrants, lack of English comprehension can limit their success within the educational system. In 1995, there were 6.7 million children ages 5 through 17 who did not speak English at home in the United States. Approximately 36.5 percent of these children, or 2.4 million, had trouble speaking English. These children face significant barriers to academic success, which in turn will greatly limit their future options and prosperity.

Source: Difficulty speaking English. *Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children & Youth: 2000*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Office of the Assistant Secretary For Planning and Evaluation

### For more information see

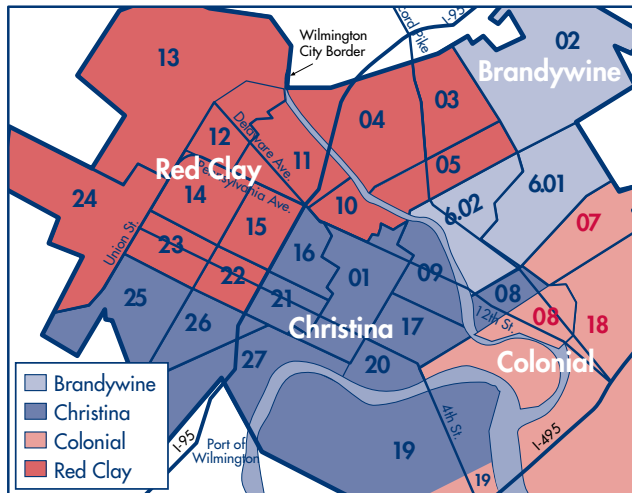
High School Dropouts ..... p. 37  
Wilmington Children Speak..... p. 55  
Tables 39–53 ..... p. 88–97  
[www.childtrendsdatabank.org](http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org)  
[www.childcareaware.org](http://www.childcareaware.org)  
[www.nhsa.org](http://www.nhsa.org)

# High School Dropouts

*Education has always played a role in determining children's future economic and occupational success, but its influence has never been greater than it is today. Young people who drop out of high school are unlikely to have the minimum skills and credentials necessary to function in today's increasingly complex society and technological workplaces. Over the last two decades, people without high school diplomas have suffered an absolute decline in real income and have dropped further behind individuals with more education.<sup>1</sup> Many youth who drop out of high school eventually earn a diploma or General Education Diploma (GED). One study found that 63 percent of students who dropped out had earned a diploma or GED within eight years of the year they would have originally graduated.<sup>2</sup>*

1 KIDS COUNT Indicator Brief Reducing the High School Dropout Rate (2003). Annie E. Casey Foundation. Available at <http://www.kidscount.org>

2 High School Dropout (2004). Child Trends DataBank. Available at <http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org>



Wilmington children are served by five public school districts within New Castle County: Brandywine School District, Christina 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

2004 Enrollment 19,407

June 2004 Graduates  
Compared to the 01-02 Freshman Grade  
# of Graduates % of 9<sup>th</sup> Grade Class Graduating  
675 71.4%

Annual Dropout Rate  
Grades 9-12

Year	# of dropouts	Percent
2001-02	492	10.4%
2002-03	443	9.0%
2003-04	423	8.8%

## Red Clay School District

2004 Enrollment 15,556

June 2004 Graduates  
Compared to the 01-02 Freshman Grade  
# of Graduates % of 9<sup>th</sup> Grade Class Graduating  
592 73.7%

Annual Dropout Rate  
Grades 9-12

Year	# of dropouts	Percent
2001-02	315	7.8%
2002-03	329	8.5%
2003-04	366	9.6%

## Brandywine School District

2004 Enrollment 10,601

June 2004 Graduates  
Compared to the 01-02 Freshman Grade  
# of Graduates % of 9<sup>th</sup> Grade Class Graduating  
621 83.2%

Annual Dropout Rate  
Grades 9-12

Year	# of dropouts	Percent
2001-02	194	5.8%
2002-03	122	3.7%
2003-04	156	4.7%

## Colonial School District

2004 Enrollment 10,339

June 2004 Graduates  
Compared to the 01-02 Freshman Grade  
# of Graduates % of 9<sup>th</sup> Grade Class Graduating  
305 69.2%

Annual Dropout Rate  
Grades 9-12

Year	# of dropouts	Percent
2001-02	319	13.7%
2002-03	186	8.1%
2003-04	166	7.2%

## New Castle County Vo-Tech

2004 Enrollment 3,392

June 2004 Graduates  
Compared to the 01-02 Freshman Grade  
# of Graduates % of 9<sup>th</sup> Grade Class Graduating  
697 94.7%

Annual Dropout Rate  
Grades 9-12

Year	# of dropouts	Percent
2001-02	75	2.3%
2002-03	64	2.0%
2003-04	60	1.8%

## Delaware Rates

2004 Enrollment 117,742

June 2004 Graduates  
Compared to the 01-02 Freshman Grade  
# of Graduates % of 9<sup>th</sup> Grade Class Graduating  
5,958 81.5%

Annual Dropout Rate  
Grades 9-12

Year	# of dropouts	Percent
2001-02	2,119	6.2%
2002-03	1,860	8.5%
2003-04	2,103	9.6%

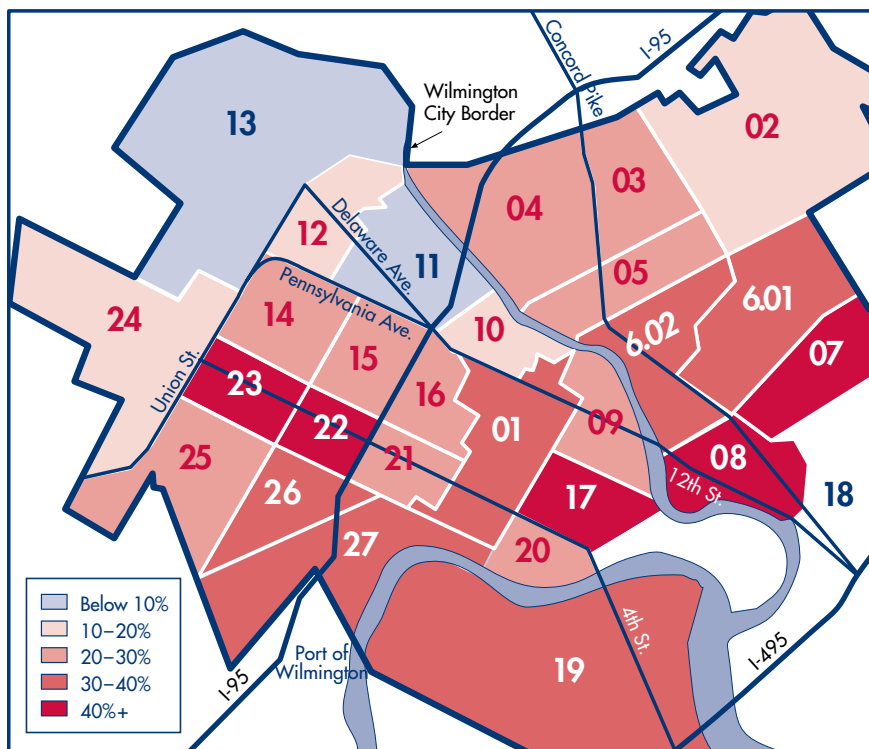
## Definition:

**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

By Census Tract, Wilmington



Percent of Persons 25 and over that are High School Dropouts (1999)

Census Tract	Percent	Census Tract	Percent	Census Tract	Percent	Census Tract	Percent
1	32.3%	8	48.1%	16	23.1%	25	21.3%
2	12.3%	9	25.4%	17	47.3%	26	33.0%
3	22.7%	10	11.6%	19	39.2%	27	39.6%
4	20.6%	11	7.6%	20	20.7%		
5	28.3%	12	12.9%	21	29.6%		
6.01	37.0%	13	3.4%	22	44.2%	Wilm.	25.6%
6.02	34.3%	14	24.1%	23	44.4%	NC Co.	14.5%
7	50.2%	15	20.1%	24	17.6%	DE	17.4%

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

## Did you know?

- Studies have found that young adults with low education and skill levels are more likely to live in poverty and to receive government assistance. High school dropouts are likely to stay on public assistance longer than those with at least a high school diploma. Further, high school dropouts are more likely to become involved in crime.
- Black and Hispanic youth are more likely than non-Hispanic whites to drop out of high school. In 2003, 6 percent of non-Hispanic whites ages 16 to 24 were not enrolled in school and had not completed high school, whereas 12 percent of blacks and 24 percent of Hispanics had dropped out.
- In 2003, 11 percent of males ages 16 to 24 were high school dropouts, compared with 8 percent of females. Although males comprise one-half of the population, they make up 58 percent of the dropouts in this age group.

Source: Child Trends Data Bank: High School Dropout Rates. <http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/1HighSchoolDropout.cfm>

## For more information see

Births to Teens..... p. 14  
 Juvenile Crime..... p. 26  
 Delaware's TANF..... p. 46  
 Wilmington Children Speak..... p. 55  
 Table 39..... p. 88  
 Table 52..... p. 96  
[www.childtrendsdatabank.org](http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org)



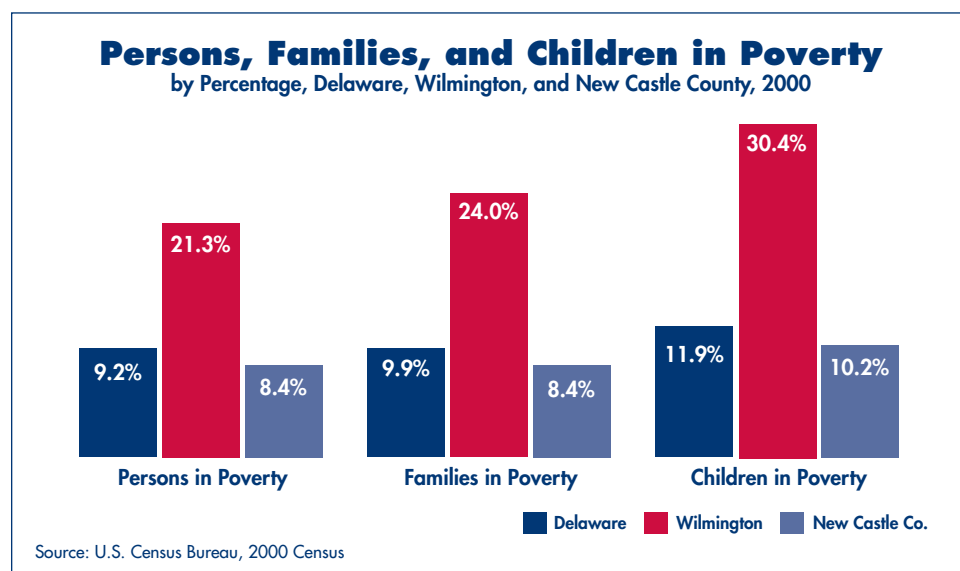
# Children in Poverty

*Children under 18 are much more likely than adults to be poor. Being raised in poverty (below \$19,157 in 2004 for a family of four with two children) puts children at increased risk for a wide range of problems. For young children, growing up in poverty is associated with lower cognitive abilities and school achievement and with impaired health and development. For adolescents, growing up in poverty is associated with a lower probability of graduating from high school. Poor children are also more likely than other children to have behavioral and emotional problems. Finally, growing up in poverty is associated with having a lower occupational status and a lower wage rate as an adult. The problems associated with being raised in severe poverty (less than 50 percent of the poverty threshold) are correspondingly worse.*

Source: Child Trends Data Bank: Children in Poverty <http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/4Poverty.cfm>

## 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.



## Did you know?

- The United States child poverty rate is often two-to-three times higher than other industrialized nations. After remaining at 16 percent from 1999 to 2002, the percentage of children living in families with incomes below the poverty line increased to 17 percent in 2003. In 2003, seven percent of children under age 18 lived in families in extreme poverty (below 50 percent of the poverty threshold).<sup>1</sup>
- Child poverty rates vary substantially by race and ethnicity. In 2001, 13 percent of white children and 11 percent of Asian or Pacific Islander children lived in poor families, compared with 30 percent of black children and 27 percent of Hispanic children. In 2002, 31.1% of Delaware children living in one-parent households were poor, compared with 6.4% of children living in two-parent households. The same pattern holds for all races and ethnicities.<sup>1</sup>
- Children are much more likely to be poor if they live in single-mother families than if they live in married-couple families. In 2003, 42 percent of children living in single-mother families were poor, compared with 9 percent of children living in married-couple families.<sup>1</sup>
- The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Delaware reveals that for the City of Wilmington, a single mother with one preschooler and one school-age child needs an annual income of at least \$36,859 to meet her most basic expenses without public or private subsidies.<sup>2</sup>
- The median household income for families with children is \$31,019 in Wilmington, \$61,448 in New Castle County, and \$53,652 in Delaware.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Child Trends Data Bank: Children in Poverty <http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/4Poverty.cfm>

<sup>2</sup> Child Poverty Fact Sheet (2001). The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Delaware at [www.mwul.org](http://www.mwul.org)

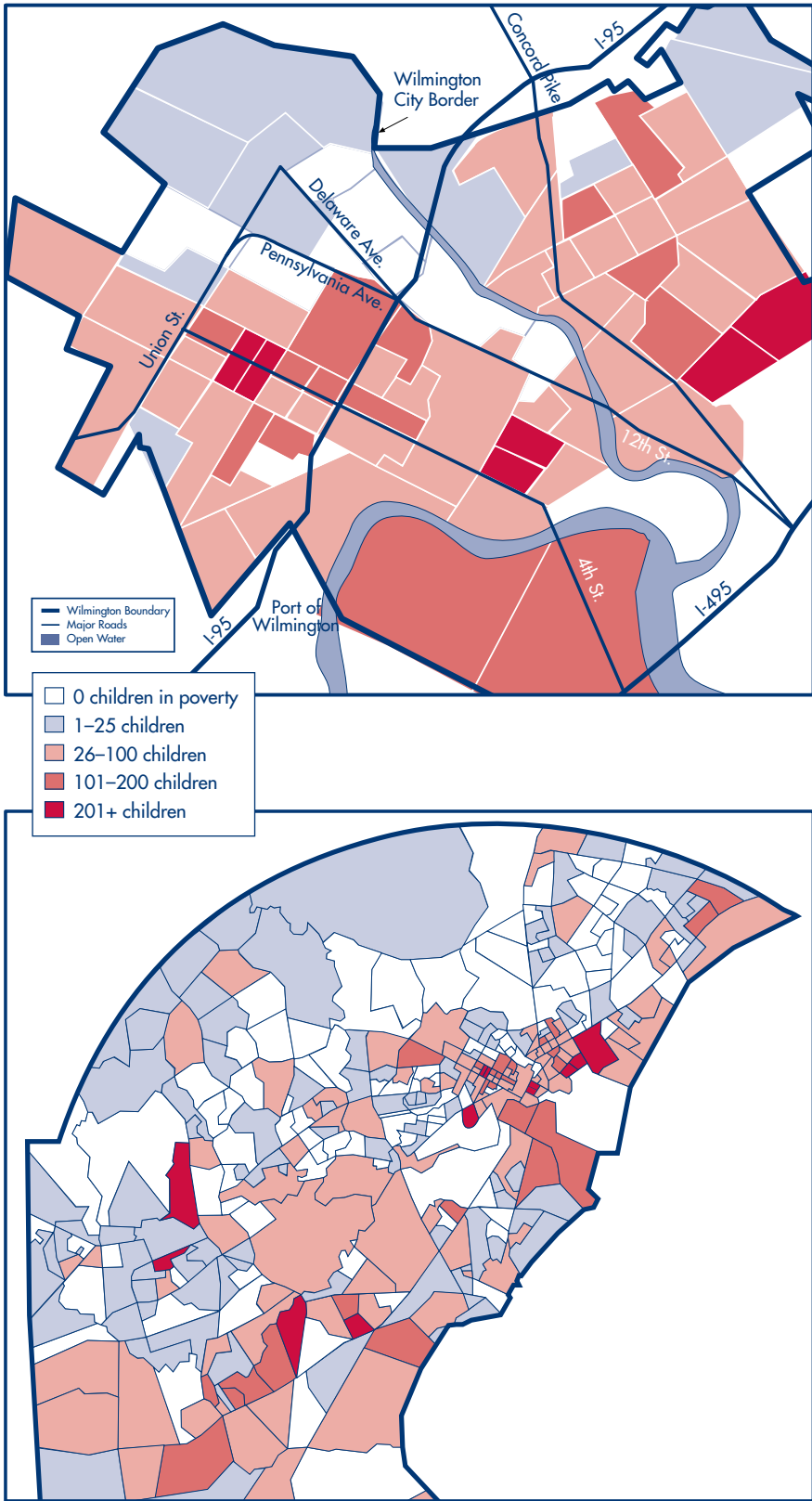
<sup>3</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census

# Children in Poverty

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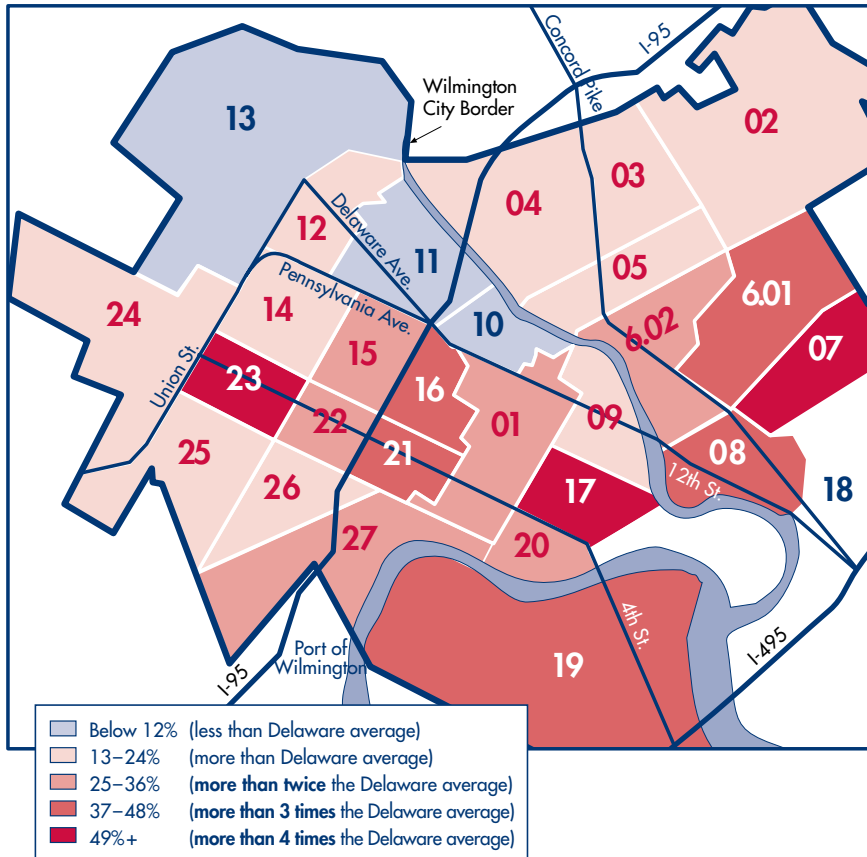
**Number of Children in Poverty**  
By Census Block, Wilmington and Northern New Castle County, 2000



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

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

## 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%

#### 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>

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

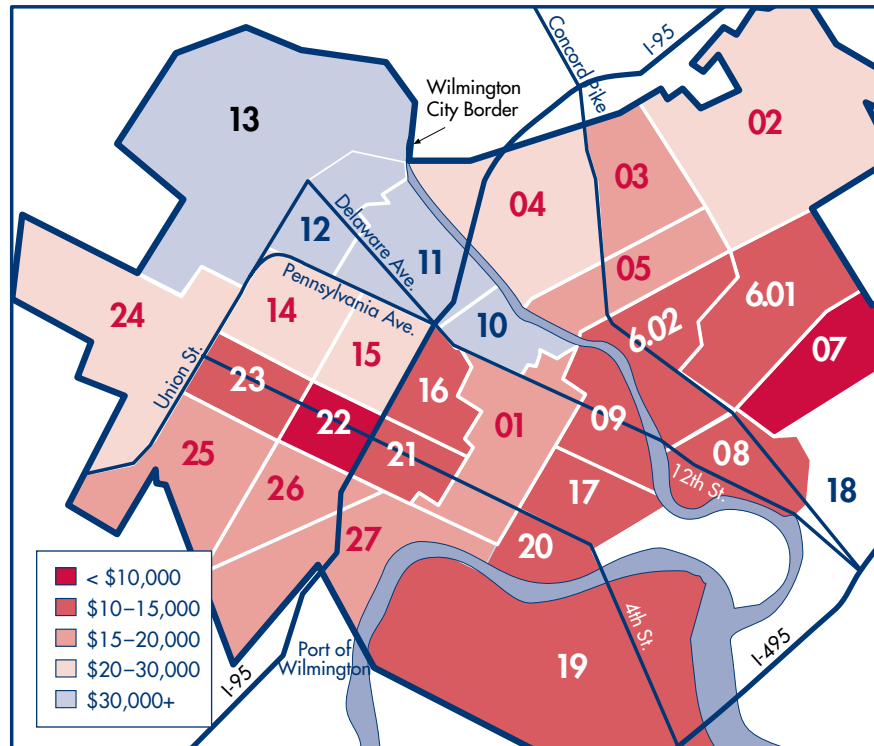


# Children in Poverty

Continued from previous page



## Average Per Capita Income By Census Tract, Wilmington, 2000



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

## Household Income and Poverty Percentages

Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, and Delaware, 2000

	Delaware	Wilmington	New Castle Co.
Median Household Income	\$43,636	\$33,723	\$49,350
Per Capita Income	\$20,879	\$18,745	\$22,935
Percent of all persons below the poverty level	9.7%	20.0%	8.3%
Percent of all families below the poverty level	10.3%	21.8%	9.6%
Percent of families below the poverty level headed by a female	66.7%	79.0%	67.6%
Percent of children living below the poverty level	15.9%	35.9%	12.9%

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware  
U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, March 1998-2000

put  
data  
into  
action

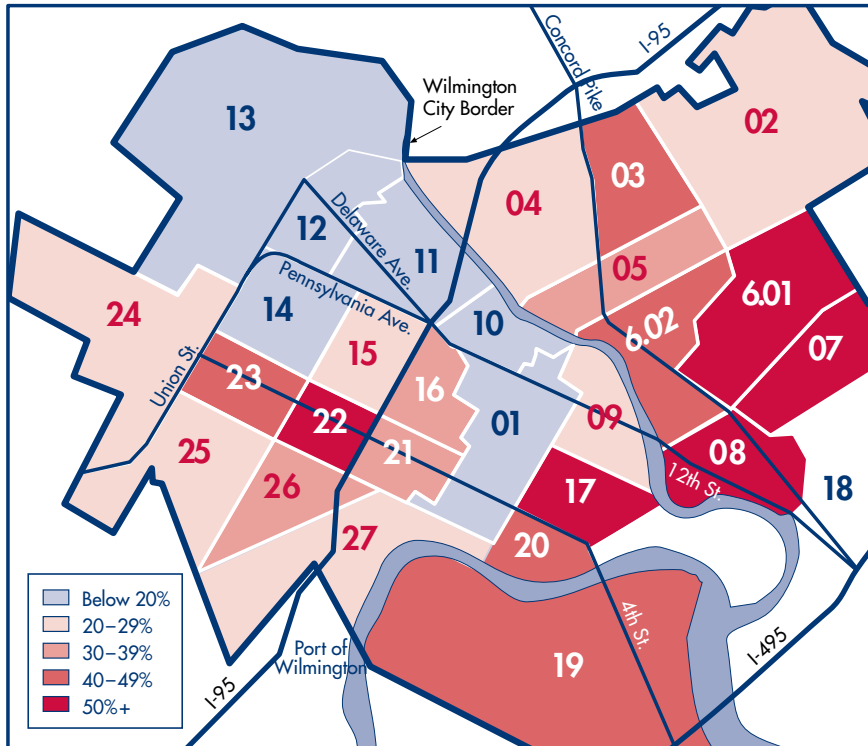
A KIDS COUNT research brief indicates five strategies that are likely to have a good chance of lifting many families and children out of poverty, and helping them move toward greater economic security:

- Build political commitment to reduce child poverty.
- Support efforts to raise the minimum wage and expand benefits for low-wage workers.
- Strengthen the safety net—ensure that all eligible children receive food stamps and health insurance coverage.
- Help low-income families keep more of what they earn by strengthening and expanding the federal Earned Income Tax Credit.
- Help low-income families build savings and assets.

Source: KIDS COUNT Indicator Brief (July 2003). Annie E. Casey Foundation

## 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%

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

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

### Definition:

Percentage of men 16 to 64 that are unemployed or not in the labor force – All males 16 and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This includes students, individuals taking care of home or family, retired workers, seasonal workers counted in an off-season who were not looking for work, institutionalized males, and males doing only incidental unpaid family work (fewer than 15 hours during the reference week).



Unemployment is an issue most families face at some point. According to data released by the U.S. Department of Labor in 2004, the percentage of families with an unemployed member has increased from 5.7 percent in 2000 to 8.1 percent in 2003.<sup>1</sup> The same report found that in an average week, 6.1 million families had at least one unemployed member.<sup>1</sup> Since 1998, the labor force participation rate for mothers of children younger than one year of age has fallen and was recorded at 53.7 percent in 2003.<sup>1</sup> The unemployment rate for unmarried mothers with children under 18 rose from 9.5 percent in 2002 to 10.2 percent in 2003.<sup>1</sup> Unemployment affects all members of the family no matter who is unemployed and often decreases the chances of the family having good nutrition, stable housing, and adequate health care.

<sup>1</sup> Employment Characteristics of Families United States Department of Labor. [www.bls.gov/news.release/fameec.toc.htm](http://www.bls.gov/news.release/fameec.toc.htm)

### For more information see

Births to Teens.....	p. 14
Delaware's TANF.....	p. 46
Food Stamps.....	p. 47
Wilmington Children Speak.....	p. 55
Table 52.....	p. 96
Table 54-58.....	p. 97-100
<a href="http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org">www.childtrendsdatabank.org</a>	

# Children in One-Parent Families

## 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.

*Single-parent families tend to have a much lower income than do two-parent families, increasing the likelihood that children will be impoverished. Income differences, however, only account for about one-half of the negative effects of parent absence on many areas of child and youth well-being, including health, educational attainment and assessment, behavior problems, and psychological well-being.<sup>1</sup> Young children raised in single-parent families are less likely to exhibit behavioral self-control than children who live with two biological parents.<sup>1</sup> The rate of youth incarceration is significantly greater for children raised in single-mother and stepfamily homes than for those raised in two-parent families, even after factoring in parental income and education.<sup>2</sup>*

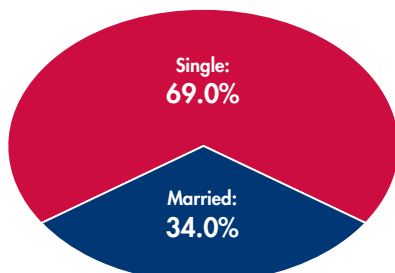
1 Family Structure (2004) Child Trends Data Bank. Available at: <http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org>

2 Marshall, J. Marriage: What Social Science Doesn't Say (2004). Heritage Foundation. Available at: [www.heritage.org/Research/Family/wm503.cfm](http://www.heritage.org/Research/Family/wm503.cfm)

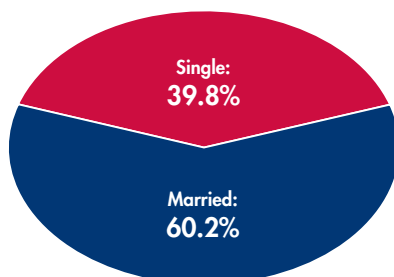


## Births to Single Mothers

Percentage of Live Births to Mothers Who Are Single, 5-year Average 1999–2003  
Wilmington



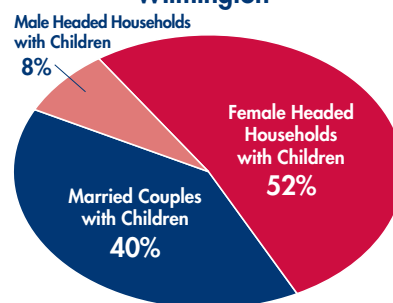
Delaware



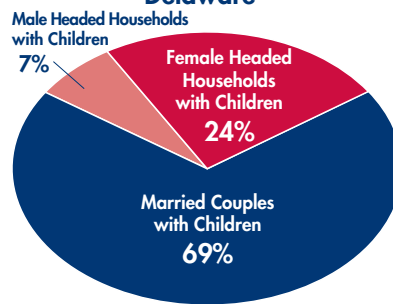
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

## Families with Children 2000

Wilmington



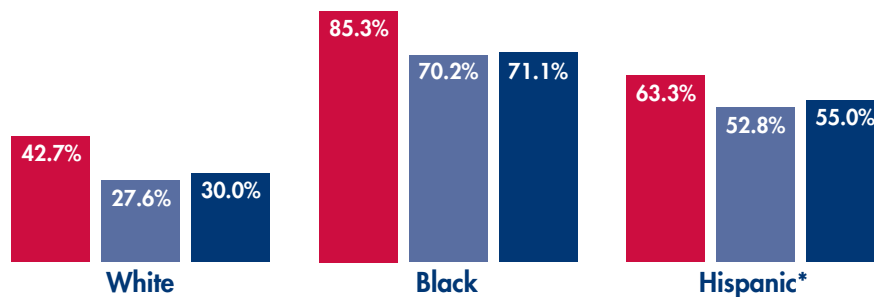
Delaware



Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

## Births to Single Mothers by Race

Percentage of Live Births to Mothers Who Are Single by Race  
Wilmington, New Castle County, and Delaware, Five-year Average 1999–2003



\*Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race

Source: Delaware Health Statistics

■ Wilmington ■ New Castle Co. ■ Delaware

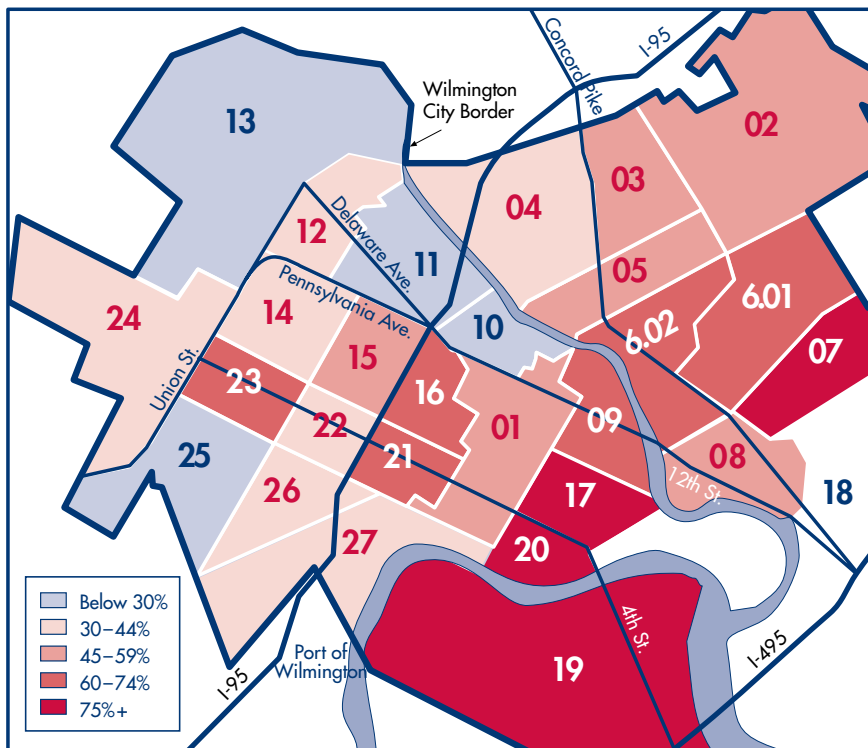


Children living in single-parent female-headed households are more likely than other children to live below the poverty line. In 2003, 53 percent of children under age six who lived in single-parent female-headed households lived below the poverty line, compared with 10 percent of children living in married couple households, and 29 percent living in single-parent male-headed households.

Source: Early Child Development in a Social Context: A Chartbook (2004). The Commonwealth Fund. [http://www.cmf.org/usr\\_doc/chartbook\\_quick\\_download.pdf](http://www.cmf.org/usr_doc/chartbook_quick_download.pdf)

## Female Headed Households

By Census Tract, Wilmington



### 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



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. 39  
Tables 59-60 ..... p. 101-102  
[www.parentswithoutpartners.com](http://www.parentswithoutpartners.com)  
[www.singlefather.com](http://www.singlefather.com)

# TANF *Delaware's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families*

*In 1996 the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) significantly changed the structure of welfare. Developed with the two-fold goal of increasing employment of welfare recipients and reducing child poverty, PWORA gave states the responsibility of regulating TANF's (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) time limit and employment requirements.<sup>1</sup> Delaware's TANF program focuses on providing supports that assist in balancing employment, parent and personal responsibilities.<sup>2</sup>*

*Welfare reform has had a large impact on previous and current welfare recipients in the U.S. After rising from 6.1 million children in 1970 to 9.4 million children in 1994, the number of children living in families receiving AFDC/TANF payments fell to 3.9 million in 2001. Although the number of children in families receiving TANF fell, between 1995 and 2000 the percentage of poor children living in working poor families rose steadily from 32 percent to 43 percent; before falling to 40 percent in 2001. Ultimately, the overall impact of the 1996 welfare reform on child well-being is unclear. One recent study comparing children and youth in families receiving welfare with those who had left welfare found similar levels of well-being across the two groups.<sup>3</sup>*

1 Cauthen, N. & Knitzer, J. Beyond Work: Strategies to Promote the Well-being of Young Children and Families in the Context of Welfare Reform. Children and Welfare Reform, National Center for Children in Poverty, 1999.

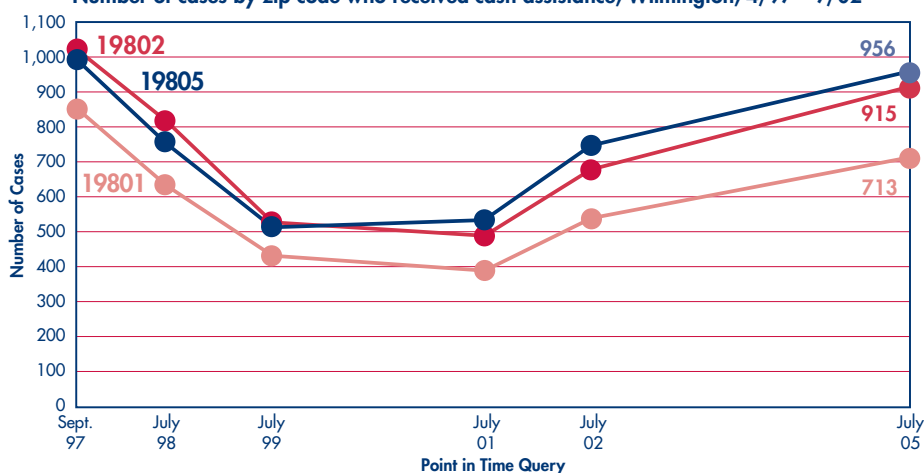
2 State of Delaware, Delaware Economic Development Office, <http://www.delawareworkforce.com/welfare.htm>.

3 *Welfare Recipients (AFDC/TANF)*, Child Trends, [http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org/pdf/50\\_PDF.pdf](http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org/pdf/50_PDF.pdf).



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

Number of cases by zip code who received cash assistance, Wilmington, 4/97 – 7/02

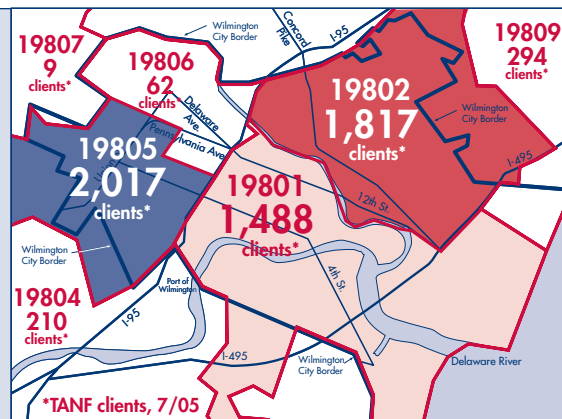


Delaware Health and Social Services identifies zip codes 19801, 19802, and 19805 as the city of Wilmington.  
Source: Delaware Health and Social Services

## Wilmington Facts at a Glance

While Wilmington represents only **15%** of New Castle County's population, **52%** of the clients receiving cash assistance lived in Wilmington in July 2005.

Source: Delaware Health and Social Services



For more information see

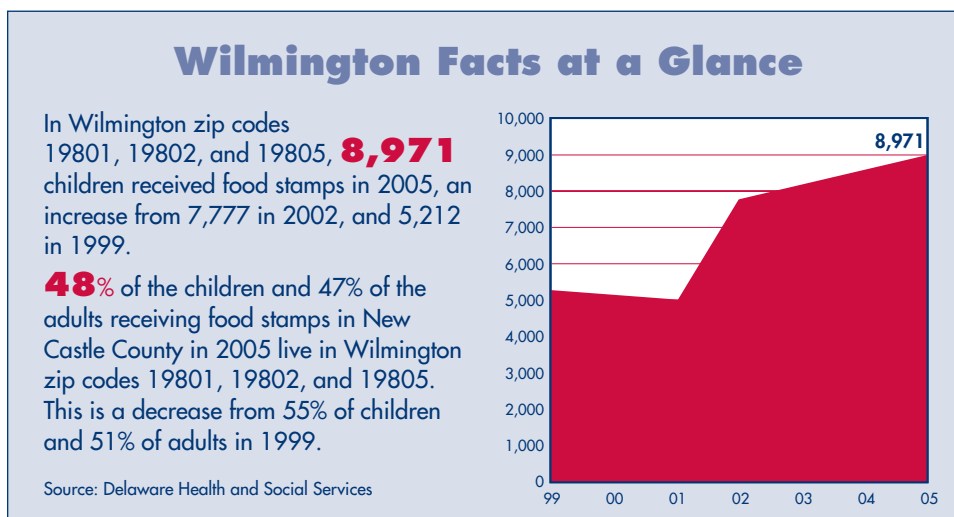
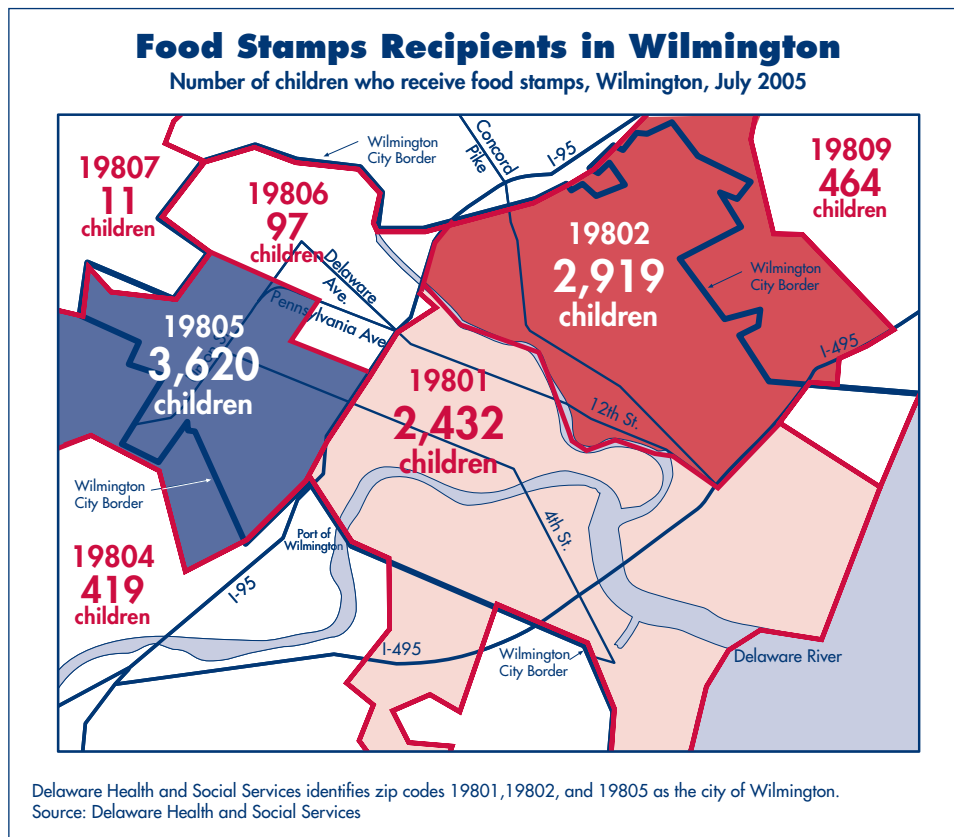
Children in Poverty ..... p. 39  
Food Stamps ..... p. 47  
Tables 57 ..... p. 99

# Food Stamps

*In the United States, state and local welfare offices operate the Food Stamp Program, and the federal government oversees the state operation. The federal government pays 100 percent of benefits. Federal and state governments share administrative costs. The program enables eligible low-income families to buy nutritious food in authorized retail food stores with coupons and Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) cards. The Food Stamp Program provides crucial support to needy households as well as those making the transition from welfare to work.<sup>1</sup> In July, 2000 in Delaware, 29,116 individuals participated in the program. In May, 2005, that number increased to 61,259 Delawareans.<sup>2</sup>*

1 The Food Research and Action Center: Food Stamp Participation Data, April 2, 2003, [http://www.frac.org/html/all\\_about\\_frac/about\\_index.html](http://www.frac.org/html/all_about_frac/about_index.html).

2 Delaware Health and Social Services



#### For more information see

Children in Poverty ..... p. 39

Delaware's TANF ..... p. 46

Table 58..... p. 100

[www.frac.org](http://www.frac.org)

[www.cbpp.org/7-10-01fs.htm](http://www.cbpp.org/7-10-01fs.htm)



*The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) that causes Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is 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 breast feeding. 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. At the end of 2001, an estimated total of 362,827 persons in the United States were living with AIDS, and 3,881 of these individuals were children under 13 years old.<sup>1</sup>*

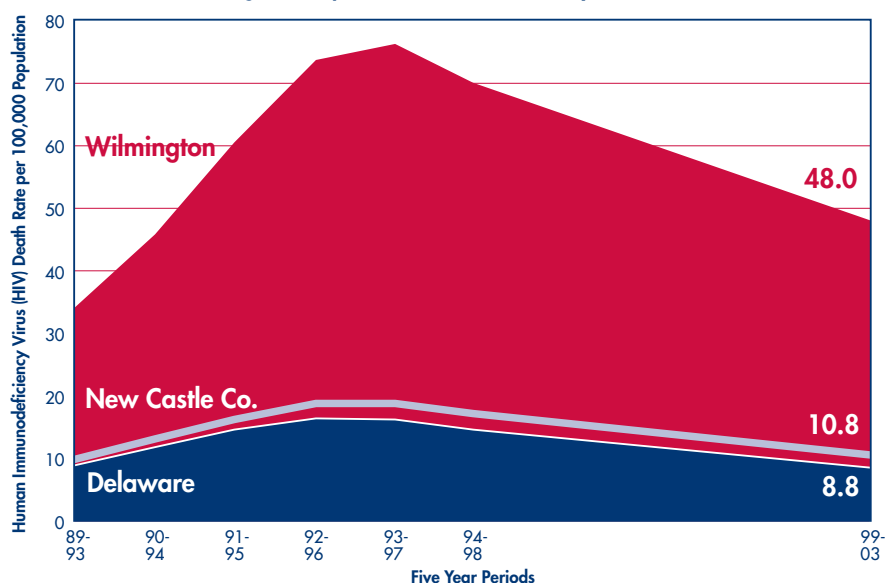
*AIDS continues to be a serious problem in Delaware. Data reveals increasing numbers of Delaware AIDS cases. New Castle County remains the epicenter of Delaware's AIDS epidemic with 76% of Delaware's AIDS cases reported from New Castle County.<sup>2</sup>*

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



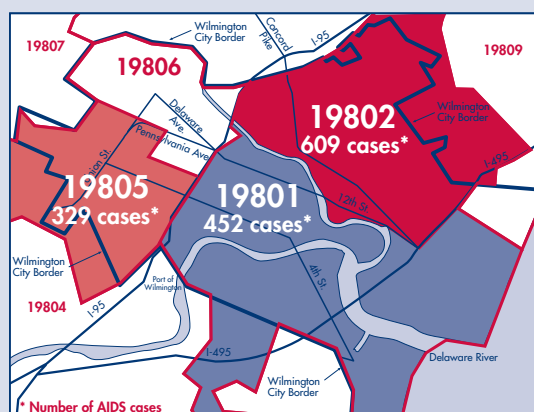
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

The gap in five-year mortality rates is due to the conversion of the classification system of causes of death, which became effective in 1999. For more information about the current ICD-10 coding system and the conversion from ICD-9 to ICD-10, please see <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/icd10des.htm>.

## Wilmington Facts at a Glance

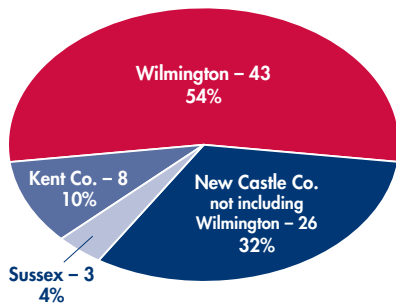
In 2002 Delaware ranked 18th among total AIDS cases and had the **5th highest per capita AIDS rate in the U.S.** While 9.6% of Delaware's population live in Wilmington, 44% of AIDS cases are in Wilmington zip codes 19801, 19802, and 19805.

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



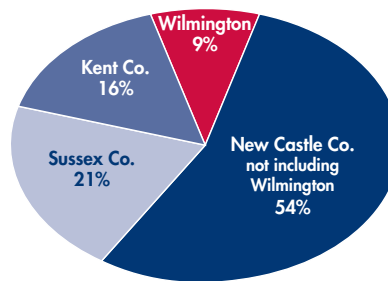
## AIDS Deaths by County and Wilmington

Percentage of Delaware AIDS Deaths by Wilmington and Counties, 2003



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, 2003

	Total	White		Black		Hispanic*	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Delaware	80	18	3	40	19	1	1
Wilmington	43	5	0	25	13	0	0
Balance of New Castle Co.	26	10	2	9	5	0	0

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

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

### Did you know?

- The number of newly diagnosed cases of AIDS among teens in the United States rose to 458 in 2003, the highest number ever recorded.
- Children with HIV and AIDS can suffer from many health problems related to their illness. Twenty percent of children diagnosed with HIV develop AIDS and die within four years. The other eighty percent have a slower progression, not developing symptoms of AIDS until they are school-age or older. Children with HIV/AIDS often develop neurological problems such as trouble learning to walk, difficulty in school, and seizures. Additionally, they are sick more often and more severely than are other children.
- Most children under the age of 13 with HIV were born with it or contracted it while breastfeeding from mothers who have HIV/AIDS. However, due to medical advances in the mid-1990s, the number of children who contract the disease during pregnancy and childbirth has been greatly reduced. Most adolescents with HIV/AIDS were exposed to the virus through sexual intercourse or intravenous drug use. Adolescents with HIV/AIDS experience symptoms similar to those of children, though often they do not develop AIDS until later in life.
- 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 (3.0 versus 0.2, 0.5, and 0.6, respectively).

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



### For more information see

Tables 61–64 ..... p. 103–104  
[www.aqi-usa.org/sections/sti.php](http://www.aqi-usa.org/sections/sti.php)  
[www.plannedparenthood.org](http://www.plannedparenthood.org)  
[www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/facts.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/facts.htm)  
[www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/icd10des.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/icd10des.htm)

# Childhood Asthma

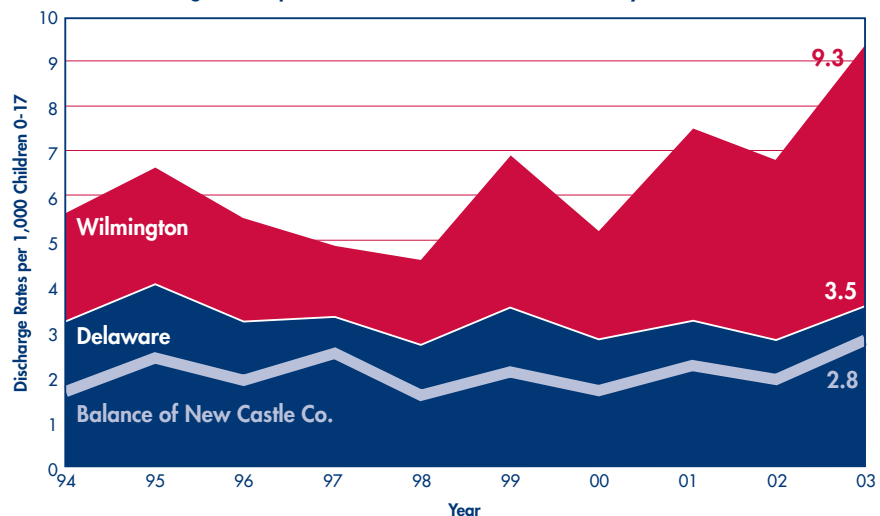
*Asthma is a common chronic inflammatory lung condition of the bronchial airways. The inflammation causes a narrowing of the small airways in the lungs, which in turn produces airway obstruction, wheezing and/or coughing, and difficulty breathing. In 2002, over 13.9 million Americans over the age of 18 and 6.1 million Americans under the age of 18 had asthma.<sup>1</sup> Asthmatic episodes or “attacks” can be the result of several factors such as allergies, viral respiratory infections, and airborne irritants. Cigarette smoke, air pollution, strong odors, aerosol sprays, and paint fumes are just some of the airborne irritants that can trigger an asthmatic episode.<sup>2</sup> Between 1997 and 2002 the asthma prevalence rates were higher for youth ages 5–17 than for those over 65.<sup>1</sup> Asthma is a major public health concern. In adults, it is the leading work-related lung disease. Each year, it is estimated that children lose over 10 million days of school due to asthma. While asthma attacks can be very dangerous and possibly result in death, most attacks are mild and can be prevented with medication and by developing self-management skills. Parents and children can become experts at spotting early signs of an asthmatic episode and with careful management, these children can lead productive and active lives.*

- 1 Trends in Asthma Morbidity and Mortality. American Lung Association Epidemiology and Statistics Unit Research and Scientific Affairs (2004).
- 2 Childhood Asthma Overview. American Lung Association. Available from: [www.lungusa.org](http://www.lungusa.org)
- 3 Coordination of Federal Asthma Activities (2001). Clause Lenfant, M.D. Available from: <http://aspe.hhs.gov/sp/asthma/overview.htm>.
- 4 Asthma and Children Fact Sheet (2003). American Lung Association. Available from: <http://www.lungusa.org/site/pp.asp?c=dvLUK900E&b=44352>



## 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?

In 2003, about 13 percent of children had been diagnosed with asthma at some time in their lives, about 9 percent of children were reported to currently have asthma, and about 6 percent of children had one or more asthma attacks in the previous year. From 1997–2003, the trends for these three asthma indicators have remained fairly stable; however, between 1980 and 1995, childhood asthma rates, as measured using different indicators, more than doubled.

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

put  
data  
into  
action

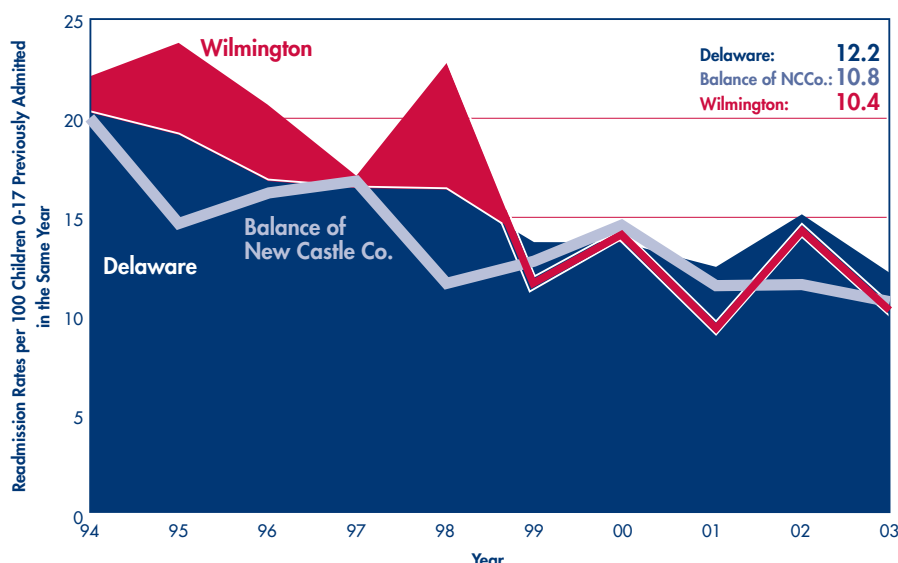
### Common Warning Signs of an Asthmatic Episode

- Anxious or a scared look
- Coughing
- Wheezing
- Unusual paleness or sweating
- Fast or labored breathing
- Hunched-over body posture



## 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

### 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

## Did you know?

- More than one in ten children in families receiving welfare had asthma in 2003, higher than the national average (6 percent).
- Asthma is the most common chronic illness affecting children. At least one-third of the 24.7 million people diagnosed with asthma are children under the age of 18. Asthma is the third leading cause of hospitalization among children under age 15 and leads to over 10 million days of missed school each year. This condition can also negatively affect children's academic performance because of doctor's visits during school hours, lack of concentration while at school because of nighttime attacks, and decreased attentiveness or involvement at school because of the side effects of some medications.
- Children living in poverty are more likely than others to have asthma. In 2003, 7 percent of children living below the poverty threshold had asthma compared with 5 percent of children not in poverty.
- Children with public health insurance are more likely than other children to have asthma (8 percent versus 5 percent with private health insurance and 4 percent with no insurance in 2003). This difference may exist because families that have children with asthma and cannot afford private insurance may be more likely than other low-income families to seek out public health insurance in order to access the health care their children need.
- Asthma is more common among children living in families in which at least one person received income from welfare / TANF in the past year. In 2003, 11 percent of children in welfare-receiving families had asthma, compared with 5 percent of children in families that did not receive welfare / TANF.

### put data into action

In 2001 the American Lung Association started the Asthma-Friendly Schools Initiative (AFSI) in a cooperative agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Division of Adolescent and School Health. The goal of this initiative is to help communities plan and implement comprehensive school asthma management programs. The tool-kit can be down-loaded for free from the American Lung Association's web page: <http://www.lungusa.org/site/pp.asp?c=dvLUK9O0E&b=22590>.



### For more information see

Table 65..... p. 105  
[www.kidshealth.org](http://www.kidshealth.org)  
[www.childasthma.com](http://www.childasthma.com)  
[www.lungusa.org/asthma/ascchildhoo.html](http://www.lungusa.org/asthma/ascchildhoo.html)

# Environmental Hazards

*For a city with 3% of the Delaware's parcel area and 9 % of its population, Wilmington is burdened with 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?*

Brownfield areas are abandoned, idled, or under-used industrial and commercial facilities where expansion or redevelopment is complicated because of actual or potential environmental contamination. These areas are primarily found in older, urban areas; and consist of old gas stations, oil facilities, dumps, and small businesses. Brownfields pose a risk to the general public, but are particularly dangerous to children. Often children use brownfields as playgrounds or sites for exploration, and are therefore particularly vulnerable to injury or poisoning.

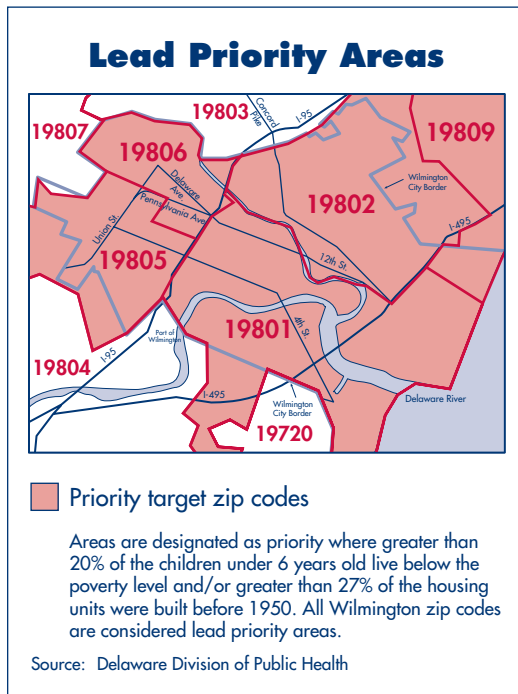
Source Brownfield Sites: Enviro Health Action. [http://www.envirohealthaction.org/toxics/hazardous\\_waste/brownfields/index.cfm](http://www.envirohealthaction.org/toxics/hazardous_waste/brownfields/index.cfm).

## 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 ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ ). The median concentration of lead in the blood of children ages 1–5 dropped from 14  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  in 1976–80 to about 2  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  in 2001–02, a decline of 89%.
- In 2003, 11% of children ages 0–6 lived in homes where someone smoked regularly.
- Following several years of gradual decreases, the rate of daily smoking in the U.S. remained stable between 2003 and 2004; in 2004, 4% of 8th graders, 8% of 10th graders, and 16% of 12th graders reported smoking cigarettes daily in the previous 30 days.

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

**put  
data  
into  
action**

If a child living in housing authority housing has a blood-lead level of 25  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or more, the housing authority must test the child's apartment within 5 days after being notified by a doctor. In addition, they must treat all lead-based surfaces within 14 days, and, if unable to treat the surface, must move the family into a unit previously tested or built after 1978.

Source: FAQ-Lead Poisoning (2002). Environmental Protection Agency. [www.epa.gov/region02/faq/lead\\_p.htm](http://www.epa.gov/region02/faq/lead_p.htm)

### For more information see

Children in Poverty ..... p. 39

[www.envirohealthaction.org](http://www.envirohealthaction.org)

[www.aecplp.org](http://www.aecplp.org)

Energy and Environmental Policy,  
University of Delaware.

<http://ceep.udel.edu/ej/index.html>



# Domestic Violence

## 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.

*Growing up in a violent home can affect every aspect of a child's life, growth, and development. Children who witness domestic violence are more likely to exhibit depression, anxiety, and violence towards peers. They are also more likely to use drugs, abuse alcohol, run away from home, engage in teenage prostitution, commit sexual assault crimes, and attempt suicide. In addition, men that witness domestic violence while growing up are twice as likely to abuse their wives as men who did not witness domestic violence. Despite these facts, when domestic violence is properly identified and addressed its effects on children can be lessened.*

Source: Children and Domestic Violence (2003). Family Violence Prevention Fund. Available at: <http://endabuse.org/resources/facts/Children.pdf>

## Domestic Incident Reports

"Intimate Partner" Domestic Incident Reports, Combined Criminal & Noncriminal, 2004

**Delaware**  
1,043 reports

Reports with a child present **19.0%**

Reports with an active Protection from Abuse Court Order **1.5%**

**Wilmington**  
94 reports

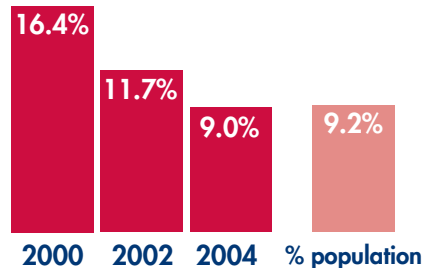
Reports with a child present **8.5%**

Reports with an active Protection from Abuse Court Order **3.2%**

Source: Department of Public Safety, Division of State Police

## Wilmington Reports

Percentage of domestic incident cases reported in Delaware that occurred in Wilmington



Notes: Noncriminal reports not included. In 2000, Wilmington represented 9.2% of Delaware's total population.

Source: Department of Public Safety, Division of State Police

## put data into action

The National Advisory Council on Violence Against Women suggests several ways to protect children from domestic violence, including:

- Identifying and removing disincentives to participation in intervention programs.
- Increasing the ability of child protective services, courts, and domestic violence agencies to work collaboratively.
- Designing and expanding programs specifically for children exposed to domestic violence.
- Developing more programs for children and youth during after school hours.
- Defining school policies related to all forms of violence and implementing domestic violence training for all school personnel.
- Making the safety and well-being of adult and child victims a priority for fatherhood programs.

For more information on how to decrease domestic violence, consult the Toolkit to End Violence Against Women at: <http://toolkit.ncjrs.org>.

## Did you know?

- Domestic violence is often coupled with other family problems. For example, 30% to 60% of families with domestic violence also experience child abuse.<sup>1</sup>
- 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.<sup>2</sup>
- Boys with battered mothers are 74% more likely to commit violence, including rape.<sup>3</sup>

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/](http://www.asafeplaceforhelp.org/)

## Definition:

**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 66..... p. 105  
[www.aidsv-usa.com](http://www.aidsv-usa.com)  
[www.dcadv.org](http://www.dcadv.org)  
[www.stopfamilyviolence.org](http://www.stopfamilyviolence.org)

# Wilmington Children Speak

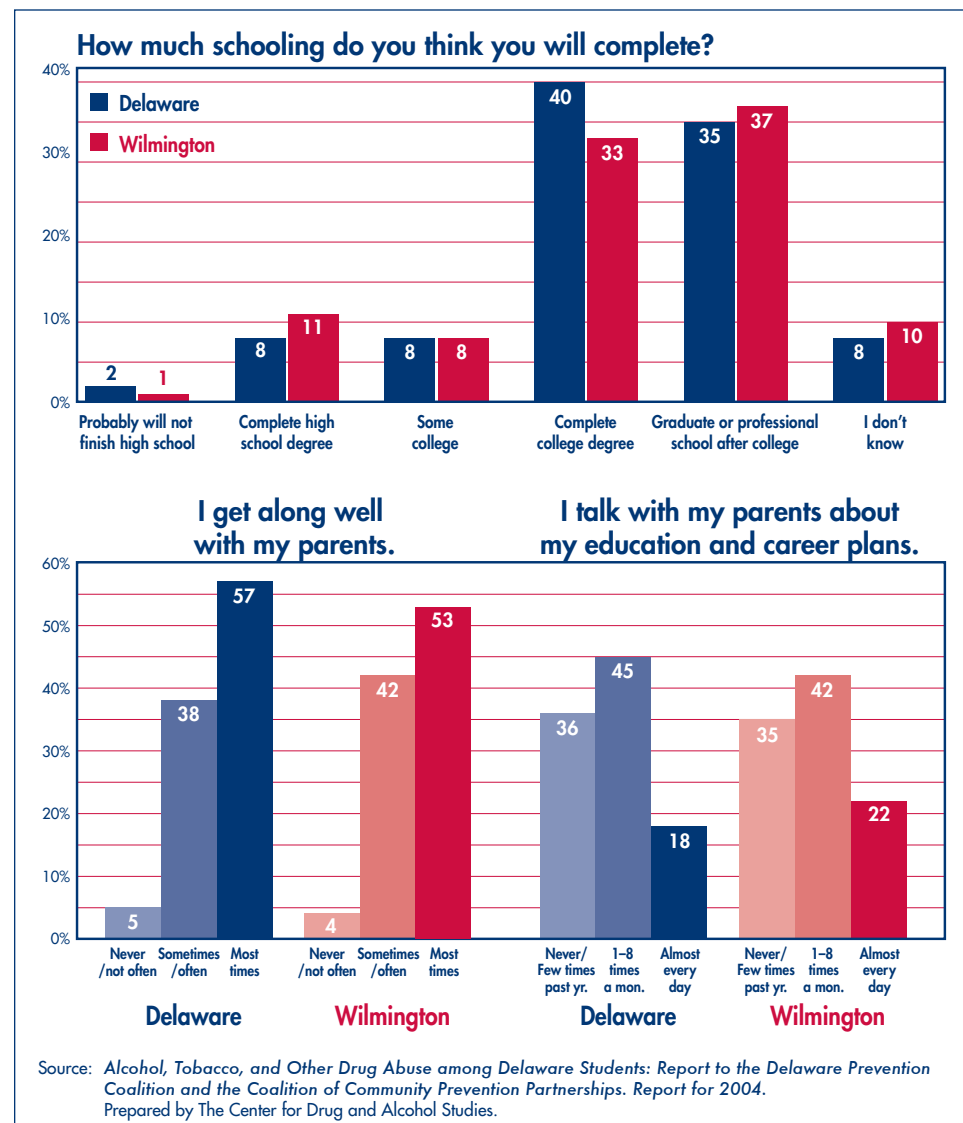
Each year since 1995, the Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies at the University of Delaware has administered a survey to public school students in the fifth, eighth, and eleventh grades about alcohol, tobacco, and drug use. The study is supported by the Office of Prevention, Department of Children, Youth and Their Families and is a cooperative partnering of the Department of Education and the Delaware Drug Free School Coordinators. It has become a valuable tool in assessing trends of drug use among Delaware students. Since 1998, the survey has included new information on school behavior and school

violence. The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies provided KIDS COUNT with 2002 data from students who lived in Wilmington zip codes 19801, 19802, 19805, and 19806. Caution should be exercised in interpreting the data due to the small sample size of Wilmington students. However, 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.

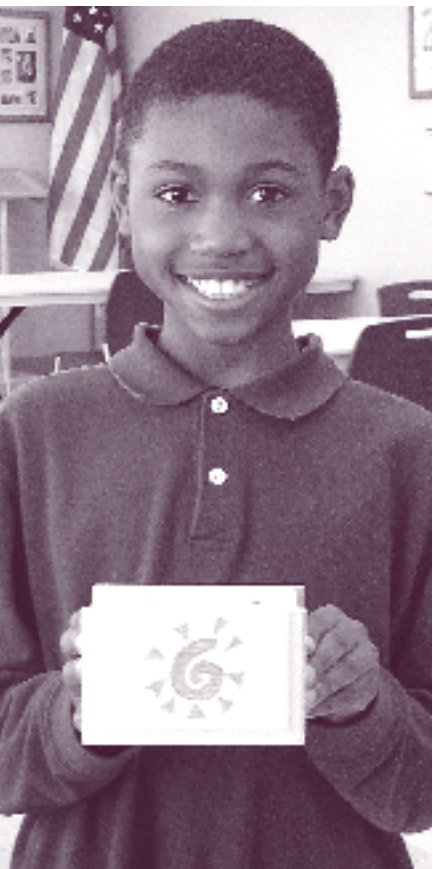
Source: Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Abuse among Delaware Students: Report to the Delaware Prevention Coalition and the Coalition of

## 8th Graders

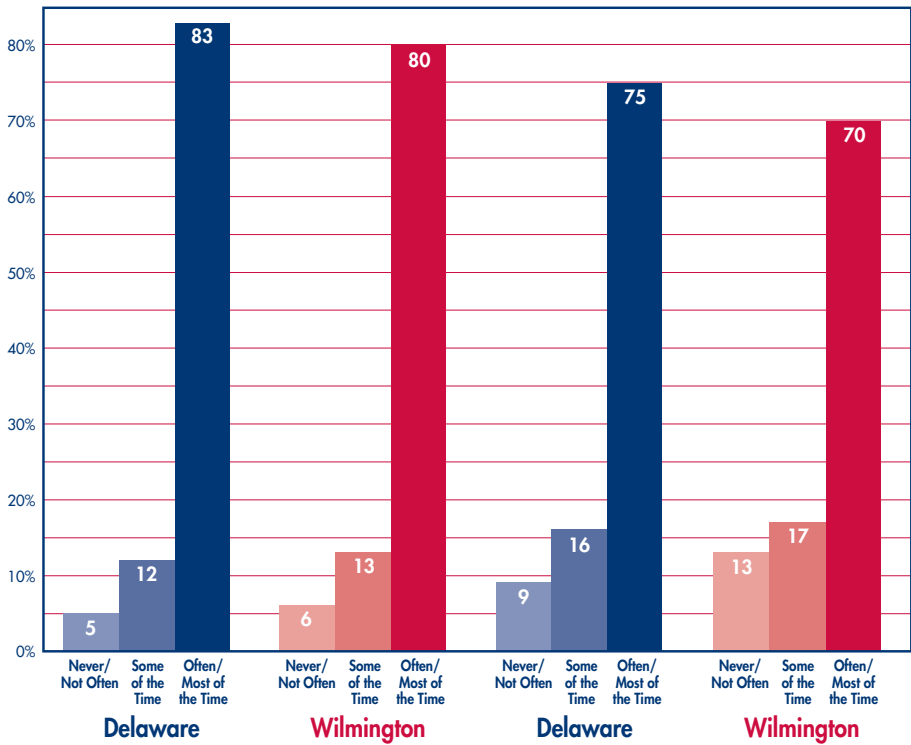
The survey included 586 eighth graders who live in Wilmington (zip codes 19801, 19802, 19805, 19806). The Delaware results included 6,931 students who live throughout the state.



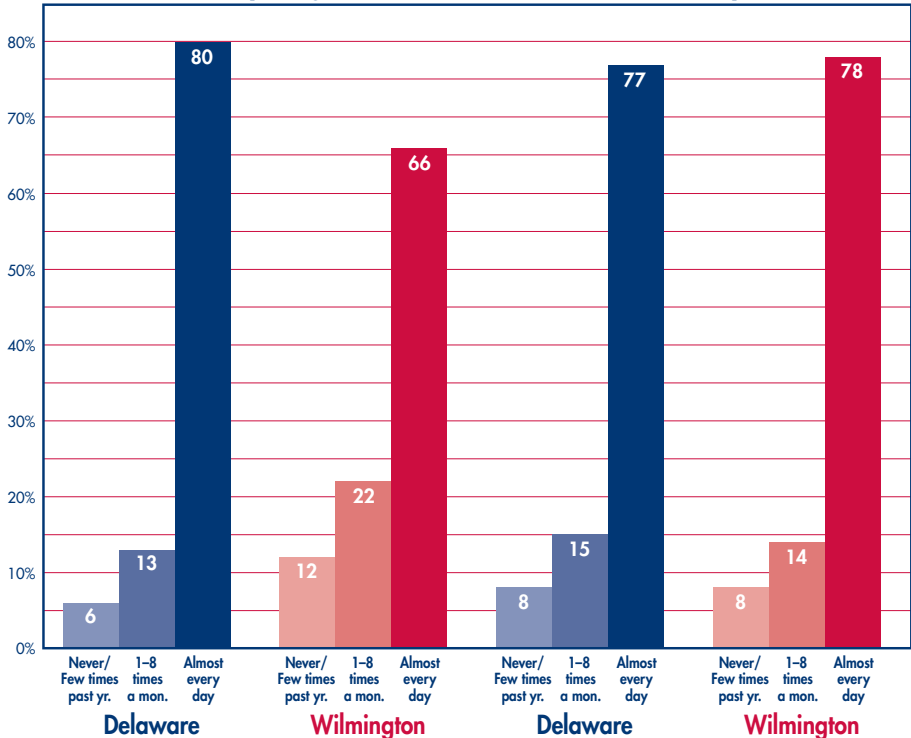
8th Graders



When I'm not in school, my parent(s) know where I am who I'm with



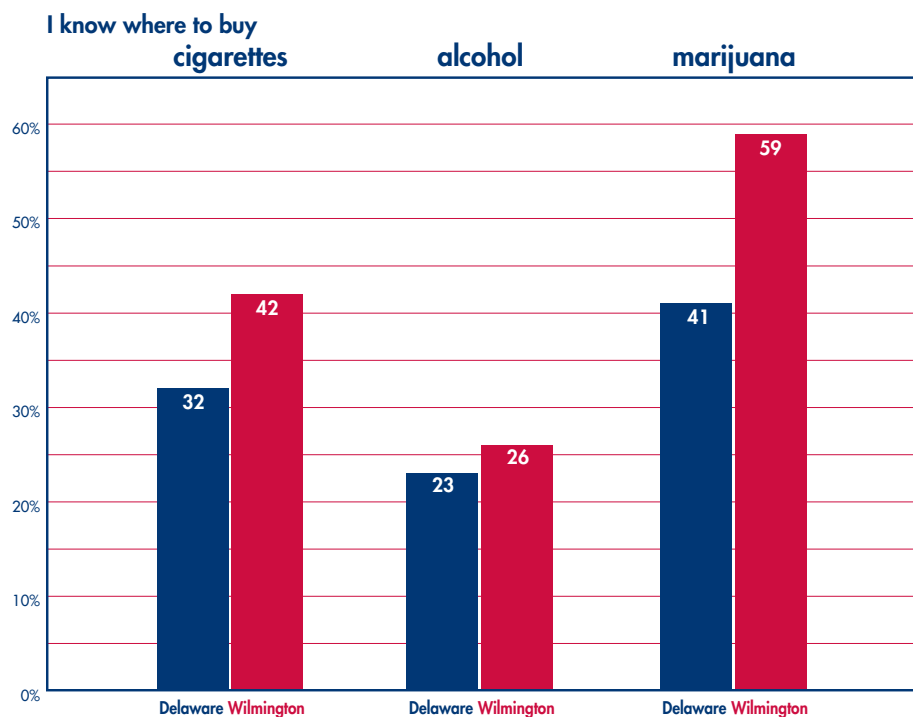
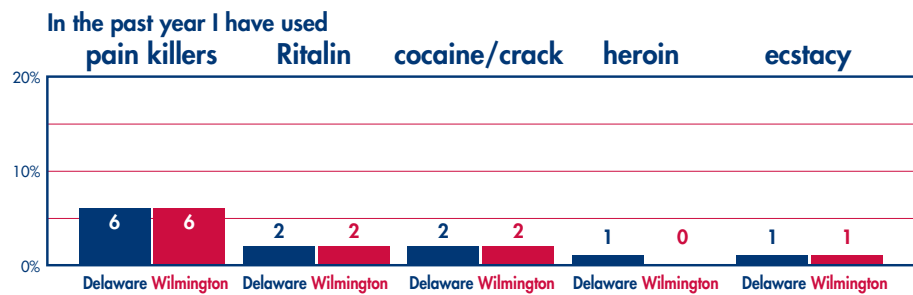
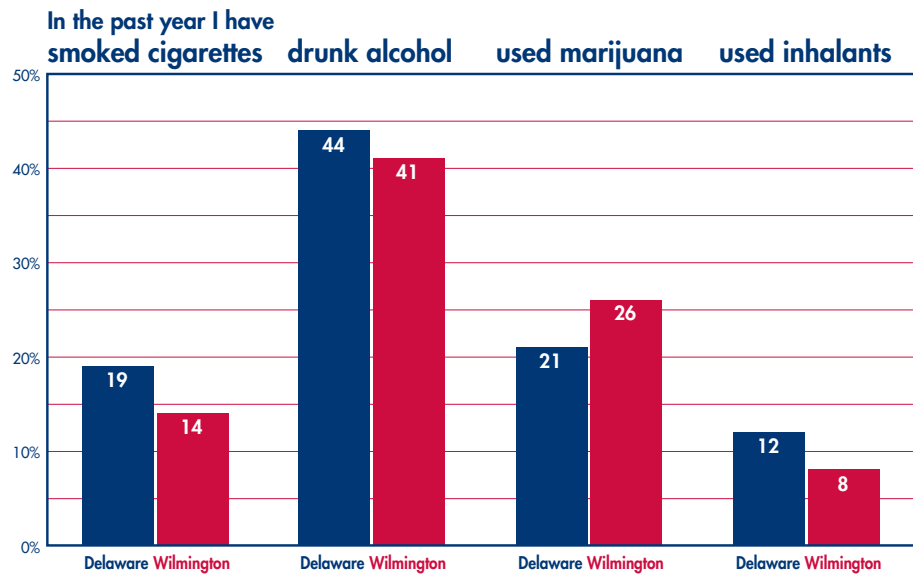
I feel safe in my neighborhood. I feel safe in my school.



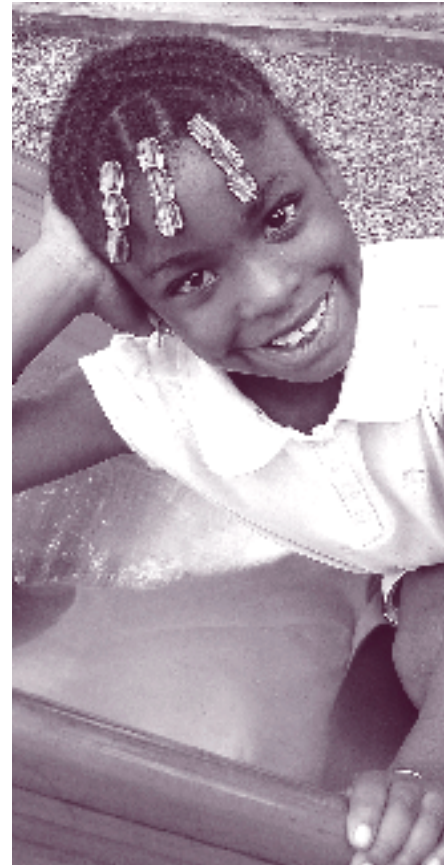
Source: Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Abuse among Delaware Students: Report to the Delaware Prevention Coalition and the Coalition of Community Prevention Partnerships. Report for 2004.  
Prepared by The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies.



## 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 2004.  
 Prepared by The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies.

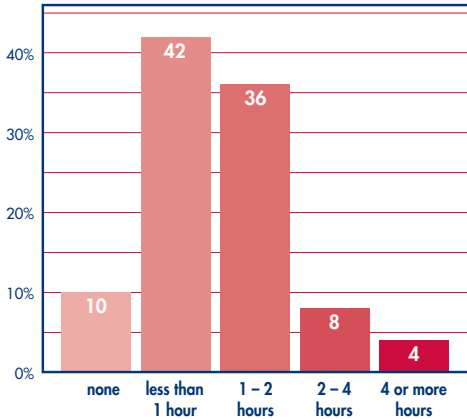


Wilmington 8th Graders

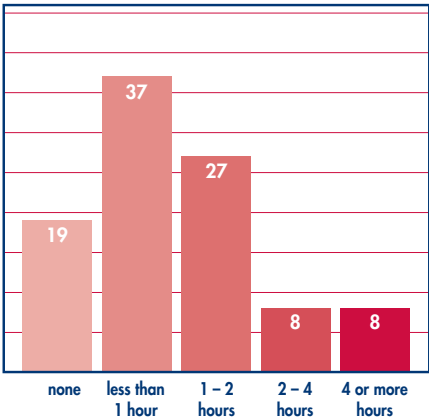


Time spent on a school day:

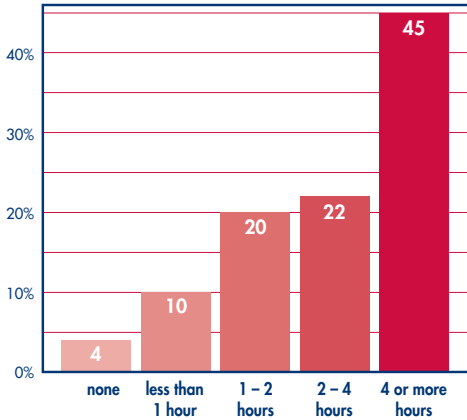
Studying or doing homework



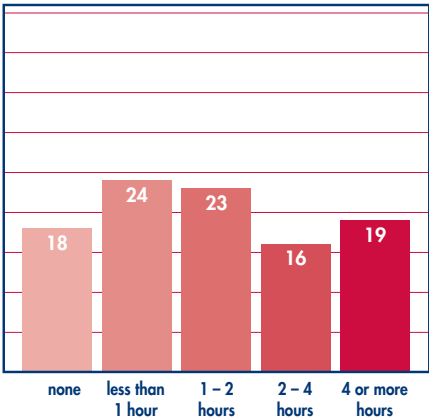
Reading for fun



Watching TV

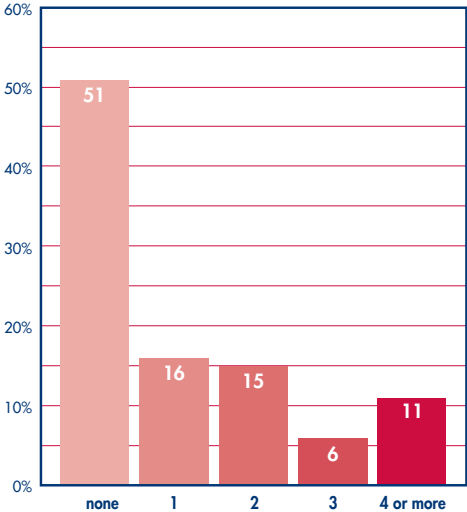


Playing video/computer games

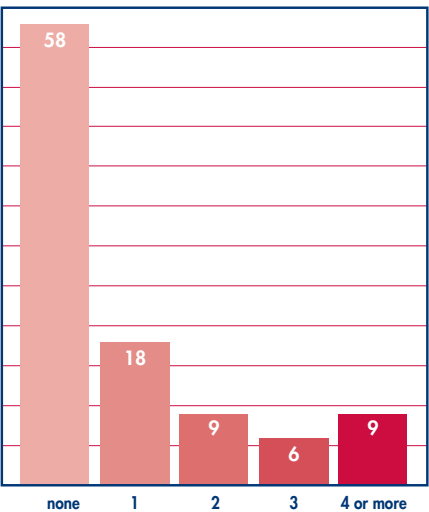


How many school days each week do you participate in programs

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



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

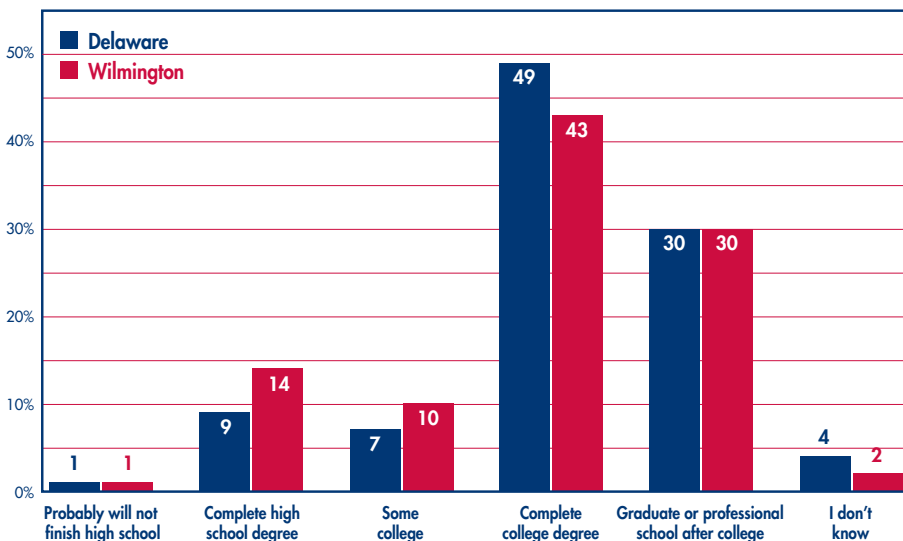


Source: Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Abuse among Delaware Students: Report to the Delaware Prevention Coalition and the Coalition of Community Prevention Partnerships. Report for 2004.  
Prepared by The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies.

# 11th Graders

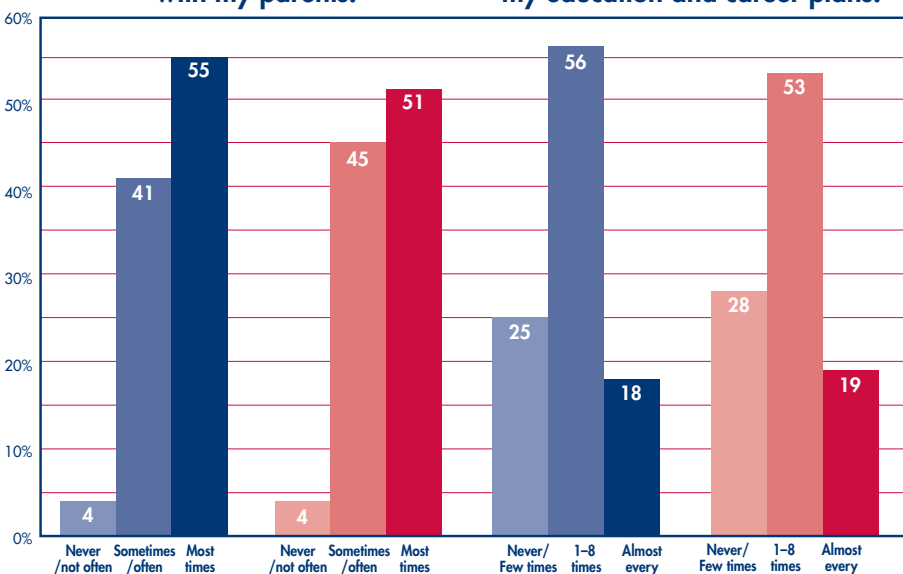
The survey included 222 eleventh graders who live in Wilmington (zip codes 19801, 19802, 19805, 19806). The Delaware results included 4,985 students who live throughout the state.

## 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 2004.*  
Prepared by The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies.

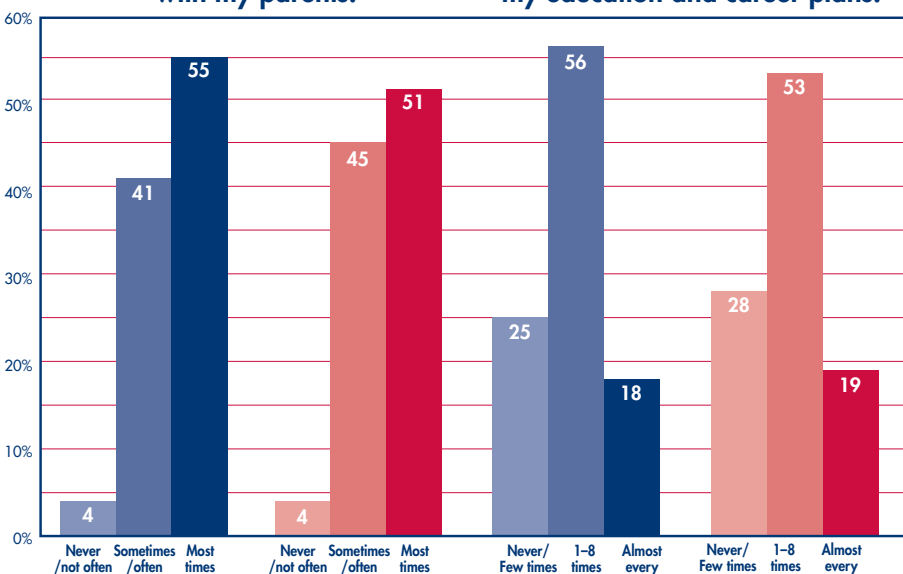
## I get along well with my parents.



Delaware

Wilmington

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



Delaware

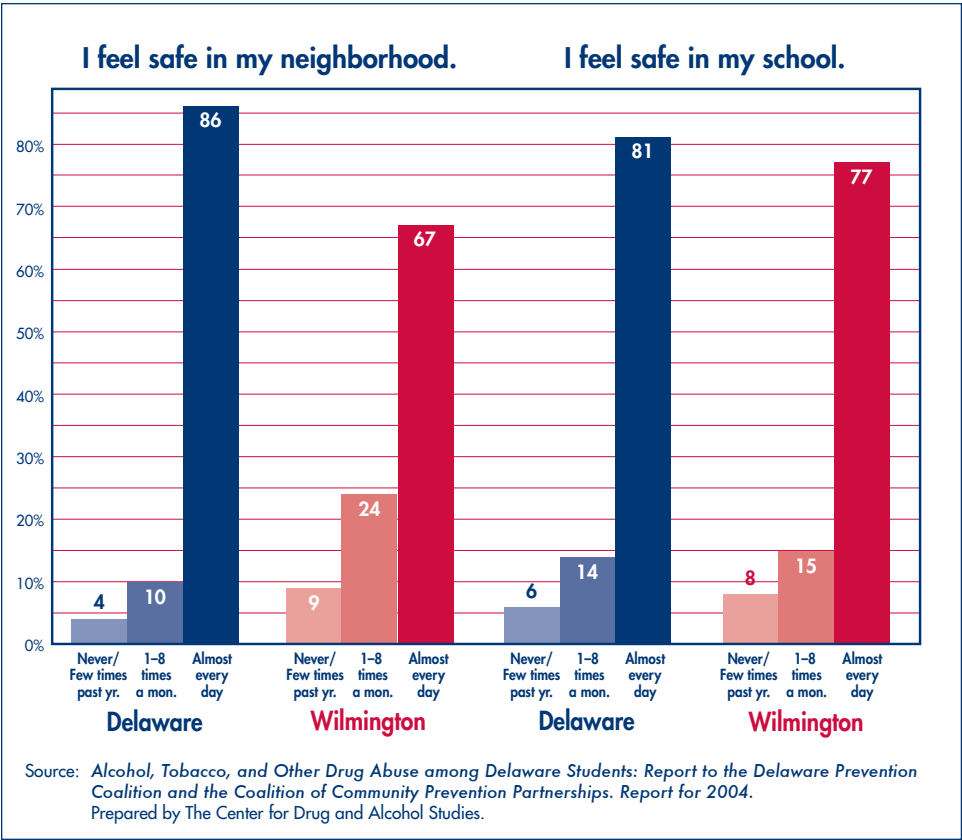
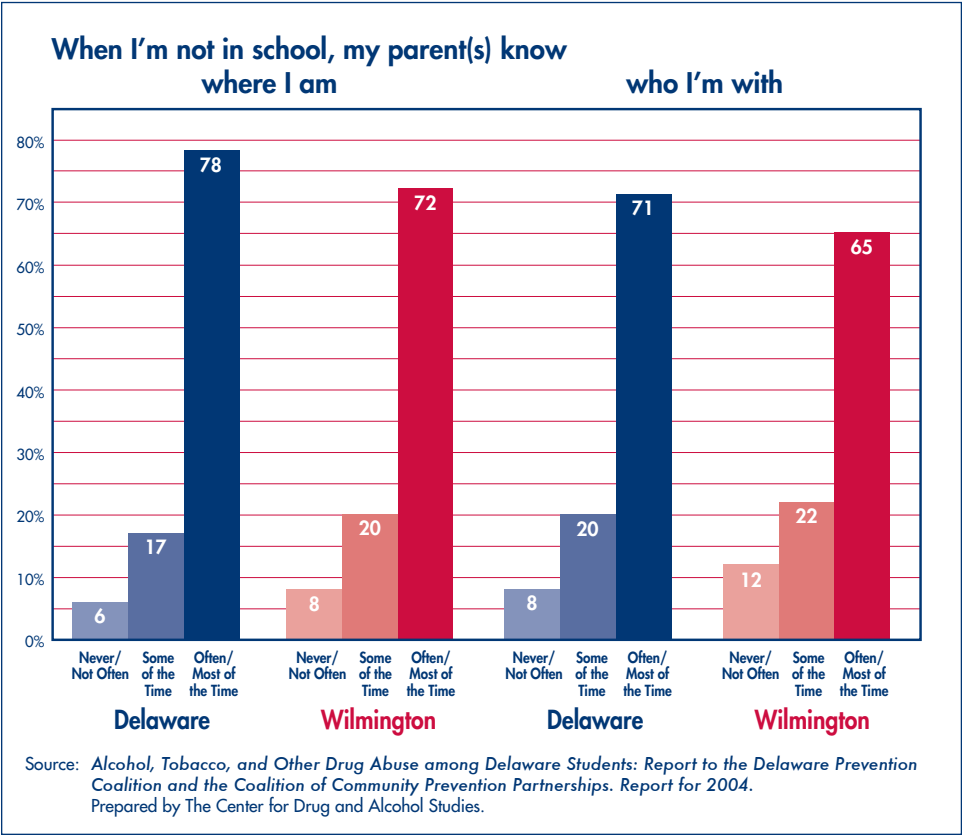
Wilmington

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 2004.*  
Prepared by The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies.



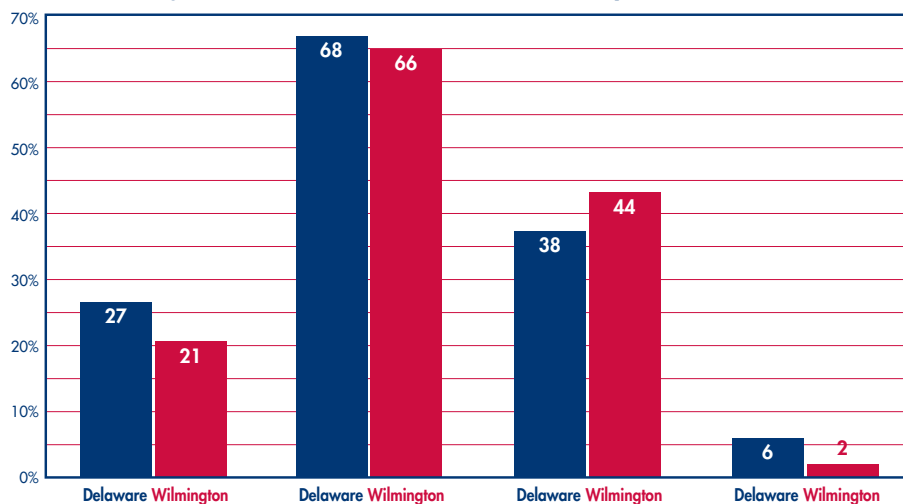


11th Graders

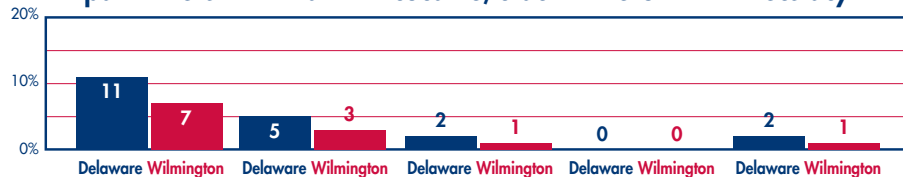


## 11th Graders

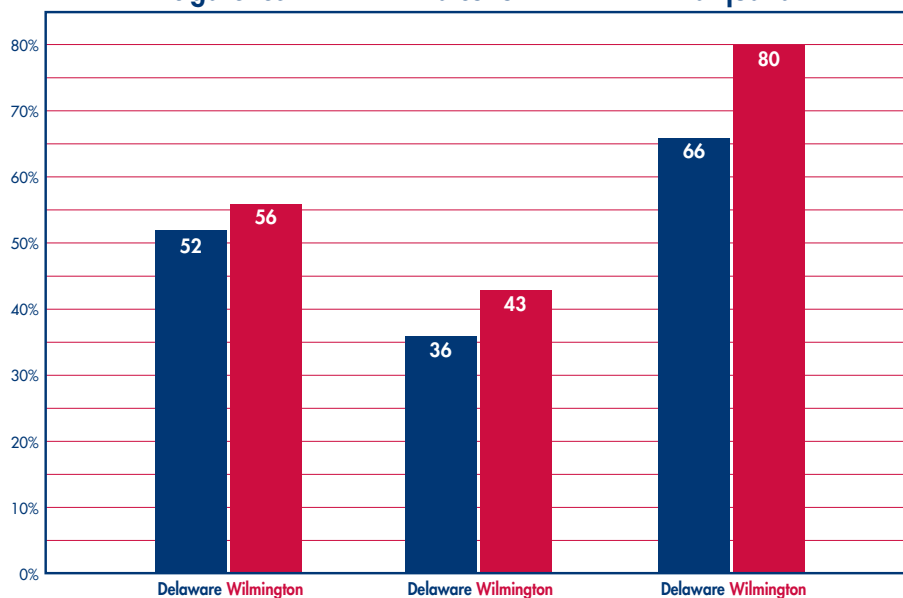
In the past year I have  
smoked cigarettes   drunk alcohol   used marijuana   used inhalants



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 2004.  
Prepared by The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies.

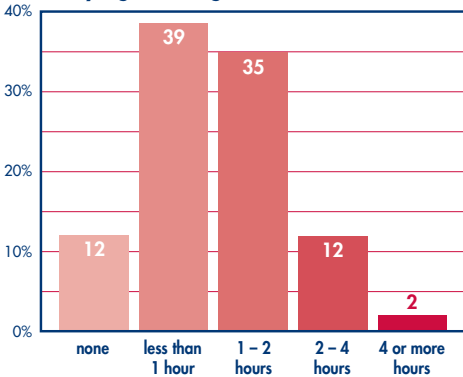


Wilmington 11th Graders

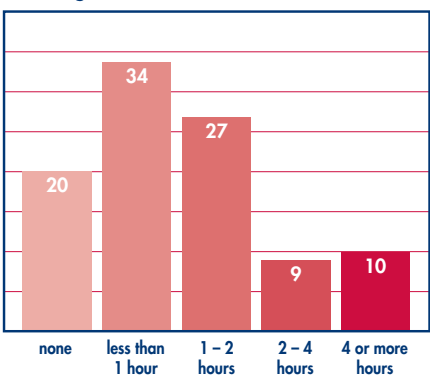


Time spent on a school day:

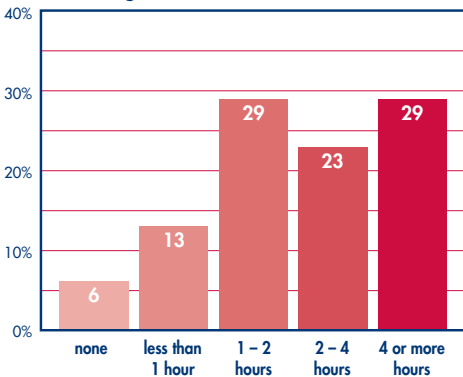
Studying or doing homework



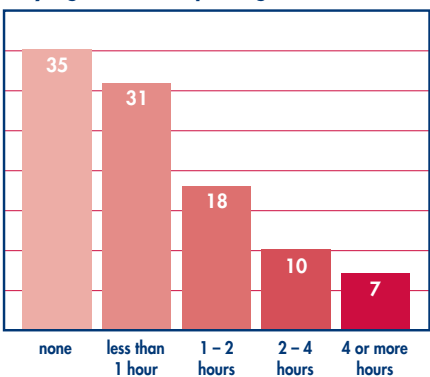
Reading for fun



Watching TV

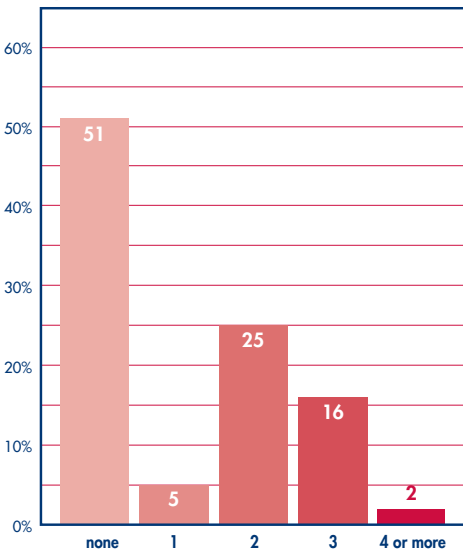


Playing video/computer games

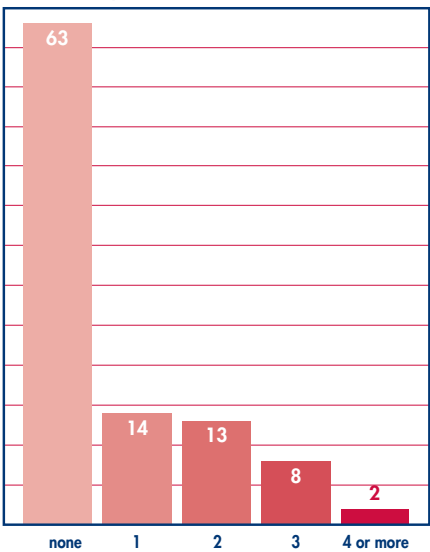


How many school days each week do you participate in programs

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



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



For more information see

Education..... p. 30–37  
Juvenile Crime..... p. 26–29  
[www.talkingwithkids.org](http://www.talkingwithkids.org)

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 2004.  
Prepared by The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies.





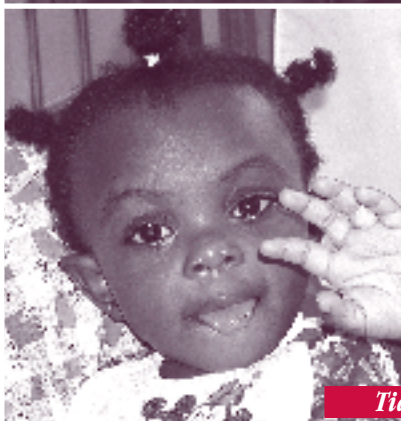
*Nije*



*Anthony*



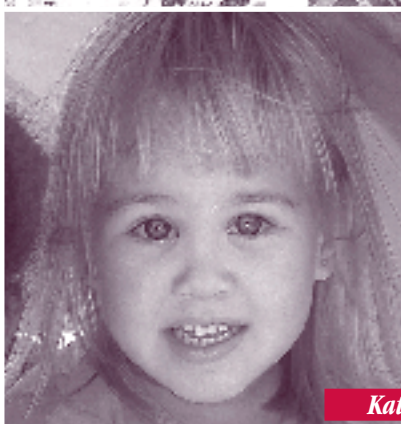
*Skye*



*Tiarra*



*Koree*



*Katelyn*



*Amonta*



*Imena*



*Anyia*



*Rojilio*





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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	33,498	35,655	35,396	34,962	35,073	34,791	34,941	35,452	35,076	35,082	35,235
5-9	36,272	33,968	34,343	35,097	35,270	35,826	36,046	35,295	35,777	35,364	35,335
10-14	35,080	36,872	36,197	35,576	34,982	34,796	34,609	36,520	35,726	36,170	35,723
15-19	36,433	36,772	37,658	38,451	38,820	38,703	38,218	35,857	37,679	36,784	37,176
New Castle County White											
0-4	22,216	24,978	24,651	24,218	24,152	23,850	23,847	23,682	22,905	22,568	22,442
5-9	24,182	21,989	22,520	23,305	23,710	24,350	24,810	23,686	23,524	22,752	22,422
10-14	23,717	24,139	23,552	23,114	22,575	22,276	21,979	24,797	23,674	23,512	22,743
15-19	25,727	24,836	25,230	25,467	25,534	25,266	24,841	22,613	25,528	24,371	24,206
New Castle County Black											
0-4	8,823	8,907	8,948	8,951	9,098	9,134	9,284	9,980	10,325	10,550	10,790
5-9	9,848	9,133	9,100	9,198	9,149	9,234	9,211	9,598	10,316	10,671	10,905
10-14	9,416	10,165	9,938	9,620	9,467	9,427	9,416	9,492	9,892	10,630	10,997
15-19	8,663	9,660	10,024	10,436	10,553	10,593	10,416	9,646	9,726	10,135	10,895

Source: Delaware Population Consortium, Population Projection Series, Version 2005.0

**Table 2:**

## Population Estimates by Age, Gender, and Race

Population Estimates by Age, Gender, and Race  
Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 2005

Gender / Race	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-64	65+	Total	% 0-19%	% 20-64	% 65+	% Total
Delaware	55,233	53,415	58,190	58,090	497,994	117,770	840,692	26.8	59.2	14.0	100.0
Male	27,594	27,189	29,758	29,155	242,612	50,322	406,630	13.5	28.9	6.0	48.4
White	19,325	17,798	19,566	19,822	180,923	43,594	301,028	9.1	21.5	5.2	35.8
Black	6,884	7,224	8,154	7,664	47,433	5,651	83,010	3.6	5.6	0.7	9.9
Female	27,639	26,226	28,432	28,935	255,382	67,448	434,062	13.2	30.4	8.0	51.6
White	19,333	17,059	18,851	19,595	188,227	58,089	321,154	8.9	22.4	6.9	38.2
Black	6,926	7,087	7,822	7,727	53,924	8,078	91,564	3.5	6.4	1.0	10.9
Wilmington	5,699	4,522	5,232	5,202	43,284	8,274	72,213	2.5	5.1	1.0	8.6
Male	2,910	2,377	2,675	2,630	21,324	2,923	34,839	1.3	2.5	0.3	4.1
White	899	504	490	585	8,493	1,454	12,425	0.3	1.0	0.2	1.5
Black	1,797	1,649	1,944	1,826	11,397	1,385	19,998	0.9	1.4	0.2	2.4
Female	2,789	2,145	2,557	2,572	21,960	5,351	37,374	1.2	2.6	0.6	4.4
White	846	460	422	512	7,740	2,827	12,807	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.5
Black	1,738	1,519	1,918	1,855	12,905	2,409	22,344	0.8	1.5	0.3	2.7
New Castle Co.	35,655	33,968	36,872	36,772	318,562	62,023	523,852	17.0	37.9	7.4	62.3
Male	17,775	17,397	18,965	18,734	155,842	25,716	254,429	8.7	18.5	3.1	30.3
White	12,460	11,321	12,381	12,657	114,248	21,716	184,783	5.8	13.6	2.6	22.0
Black	4,429	4,603	5,202	4,921	31,605	3,272	54,032	2.3	3.8	0.4	6.4
Female	17,880	16,571	17,907	18,038	162,720	36,307	269,423	8.4	19.4	4.3	32.0
White	12,518	10,668	11,758	12,179	117,245	30,489	194,857	5.6	13.9	3.6	23.2
Black	4,478	4,530	4,963	4,739	36,085	5,027	59,822	2.2	4.3	0.6	7.1

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

Source: Delaware Population Consortium, Population Projection Series, Version 2005.0

**Table 3:**

## Population by Years of Age

Population Estimates for Ages 0 to 21 by Sex and Race, Wilmington, July 1, 2005

	Age	All Races	White	Black	Other		Age	All Races	White	Black	Other
<b>Male</b>	0	617	190	380	47	<b>Female</b>	0	595	182	368	45
	1	592	184	364	44		1	570	174	353	43
	2	581	181	357	43		2	557	169	347	41
	3	565	174	350	41		3	540	163	338	39
	4	555	170	346	39		4	527	158	332	37
	5	484	119	316	49		5	426	104	295	27
	6	447	106	303	38		6	432	83	308	41
	7	456	92	330	34		7	430	101	301	28
	8	465	88	322	55		8	406	72	301	33
	9	525	99	378	48		9	451	100	314	37
	10	473	87	349	37		10	466	75	348	43
	11	508	96	354	58		11	445	74	337	34
	12	524	92	385	47		12	514	93	372	49
	13	592	99	442	51		13	551	75	430	46
	14	578	116	414	48		14	581	105	431	45
	15	564	101	410	53		15	575	98	437	40
	16	556	110	397	49		16	471	85	338	48
	17	497	130	333	34		17	515	101	379	35
	18	496	117	337	42		18	502	122	346	34
	19	517	127	349	41		19	509	106	355	48
	20	504	143	319	42		20	544	147	360	37
	21	544	161	326	57		21	510	123	330	57
<b>Total</b>		<b>11,640</b>	<b>2,782</b>	<b>7,861</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>11,117</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>7,720</b>	<b>887</b>

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 2003.0

**Table 4:**

## Population by Race and Ethnicity

Population for Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 2000

	Delaware	Wilmington	New Castle County
Total Population	783,600	72,664	500,265
White Alone	567,973	23,352	353,760
Black or African American Alone	148,435	40,545	99,648
Hispanic	37,277	7,148	26,293
American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander, Two or More Races	29,915	1,619	20,564

Source: 2000 Census, 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, 1986–2003

Area/Race	1986-1990	1987-1991	1988-1992	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003
U.S.	54.2	56.5	58.5	59.8	60.1	59.3	57.7	56.0	54.4	52.6	51.0	49.2	47.5	45.6
White	45.0	47.2	49.2	50.8	51.4	51.2	50.2	49.0	47.9	46.7	45.5	44.1	42.8	41.4
Black	106.2	109.5	111.7	112.0	110.5	106.9	101.6	96.8	92.2	87.7	84.5	81.0	76.7	72.4
Delaware	51.9	54.0	55.3	56.2	56.5	56.5	55.3	54.3	53.2	52.0	50.7	49.5	48.2	46.9
White	35.6	36.7	37.6	38.5	39.1	39.9	39.5	39.5	38.8	38.4	37.7	37.3	36.6	36.4
Black	116.5	121.9	124.4	124.6	123.0	119.4	113.7	108.2	104.0	98.8	94.9	90.1	85.7	80.3
Wilmington	N/A	135.9	139.0	139.2	134.0	129.9	126.7	125.5	121.8	119.3	118.5	111.5	107.7	103.4
White	N/A	119.5	113.4	112.3	104.5	98.6	101.4	101.2	94.5	93.9	100.6	98.3	104.0	106.2
Black	N/A	157.4	165.1	166.8	162.4	158.3	151.7	149.4	145.4	141.4	138.2	128.8	121.5	114.4
New Castle Co.	44.5	46.2	47.6	48.1	48.1	48.2	47.7	46.1	45.8	44.9	44.1	42.6	42.8	41.9
White	28.5	29.3	30.2	30.9	31.6	32.5	32.6	31.3	30.9	30.4	29.9	29.6	30.8	31.2
Black	116.2	121.1	123.7	122.0	117.6	113.1	108.9	105.3	104.2	100.9	98.5	91.4	86.6	80.5

Note: Wilmington data is not available prior to the 87-91 time period.  
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, 1990–2003

Area/Race	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003
10–14	7.3	7.5	7.5	6.8	6.9	5.9	5.4	4.3	3.8	3.1
White	3.6*	2.4*	1.4*	1.4*	1.4*	1.8*	1.8*	1.8*	1.9*	2.4*
Black	9.3	10.0	10.3	9.3	9.4	7.8	7.0	5.4	4.7	3.7
15–17	107.2	105.2	104.2	100.6	94.4	88.3	86.5	78.7	75.8	72.9
White	87.8	85.8	91.0	91.2	81.2	75.9	77.6	76.2	81.9	76.7
Black	127.3	124.5	120.2	115.0	109.6	102.7	99.7	89.1	82.9	80.1
18–19	173.9	166.8	160.7	163.0	163.1	166.1	167.8	162.5	159.6	154.9
White	127.9	115.0	114.1	113.2	111.1	117.5	133.2	131.2	137.3	148.3
Black	216.2	213.1	204.8	206.9	203.4	202.4	198.5	190.9	182.6	169.1

\* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator  
Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics

# 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, 1986–2003

Area/Race	1986-1990	1987-1991	1988-1992	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003
U.S.	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
White	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Black	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.1
Delaware	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0
White	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Black	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.6	5.5	4.5	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.2
Wilmington	N/A	6.0	6.5	6.7	7.3	7.5	7.5	6.8	6.9	5.9	5.4	4.3	3.8	3.1
White	N/A	5.1*	4.4*	4.7*	3.6*	2.4*	1.4*	1.4*	1.4*	1.8*	1.8*	1.8*	1.9*	2.4*
Black	N/A	7.0	7.8	8.0	9.3	10.0	10.3	9.3	9.4	7.8	7.0	5.4	4.7	3.7
New Castle Co.	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9
White	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Black	5.6	5.9	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.6	6.5	5.6	5.5	4.4	3.9	3.1	2.6	2.1

\* 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, 1990–2003

Area/Race	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003
U.S.	37.8	37.5	36.5	35.3	33.8	32.1	30.3	28.5	27.0	25.1
Delaware	41.6	41.8	41.4	39.5	38.0	35.8	33.8	31.4	29.7	27.2
Wilmington	107.2	105.2	104.2	100.6	94.4	88.3	86.5	78.7	75.8	72.9
New Castle Co.	38.3	38.8	38.5	36.2	34.9	33.3	31.8	29.4	28.0	26.7

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, 1990–2003

Area/Race	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003
U.S.	92.0	91.7	89.9	87.7	85.8	83.7	81.7	79.9	77.9	75.7
Delaware	73.9	74.7	73.2	73.8	73.4	73.3	72.6	73.0	73.9	74.3
Wilmington	173.9	166.8	160.7	163.0	163.1	166.1	167.8	162.5	159.6	154.9
New Castle Co.	58.6	58.8	58.3	57.9	58.8	58.6	58.5	58.2	61.0	61.9

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, 1986–2003

Area/Race	1986-1990	1987-1991	1988-1992	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003
U.S.	65.3	66.9	68.1	69.3	71.0	72.6	74.0	75.6	77.0	77.6	78.3	78.9	79.3	N/A
White	53.4	55.5	57.3	59.0	61.4	63.7	65.7	67.8	69.7	70.7	71.8	72.6	73.3	N/A
Black	91.5	91.9	92.3	92.6	93.2	93.8	94.8	95.5	96.0	96.1	96.2	95.7	95.7	N/A
Hispanic*	N/A	N/A	N/A	61.6	63.6	65.2	66.5	68.3	70.3	71.0	72.0	72.9	73.3	N/A
Delaware	76.2	78.2	80.8	83.3	86.1	86.7	88.3	89.1	89.3	89.3	89.5	89.6	89.6	90.0
White	58.6	61.2	65.2	69.3	73.8	77.3	80.2	81.5	81.7	81.9	82.5	83.1	83.3	84.3
Black	92.9	94.0	94.9	95.7	96.7	97.4	97.7	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.7	97.6	97.6
Hispanic*	N/A	N/A	N/A	70.9	73.0	75.9	76.9	79.6	81.0	80.9	80.3	80.2	80.2	80.7
Wilmington	N/A	91.4	92.9	93.6	95.3	96.2	96.7	96.9	97.1	96.8	96.6	96.5	96.2	96.0
White	N/A	75.0	78.2	80.9	85.8	87.3	87.4	88.5	88.8	87.1	86.4	87.5	86.1	85.4
Black	N/A	96.0	96.6	97.1	97.8	98.5	99.2	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	98.7	98.9	99.0
Hispanic*	N/A	N/A	N/A	77.7	81.5	83.4	84.0	85.0	86.0	84.6	83.2	82.9	81.9	81.8
New Castle Co.	79.4	81.4	84.1	86.4	88.8	90.6	91.6	92.5	92.6	92.5	92.5	92.4	92.0	92.3
White	65.3	68.2	72.3	76.5	80.6	83.4	85.2	86.5	86.6	86.6	86.6	86.8	86.5	87.1
Black	94.1	94.8	95.7	96.4	97.2	98.0	98.4	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.4	98.3	98.2	98.4
Hispanic*	N/A	N/A	N/A	73.0	75.5	78.3	79.1	81.3	81.3	80.5	79.0	78.1	78.6	79.9

Note: N/A indicates that data was Not Available. U.S. data were not yet available when this report was compiled. Wilmington data were not available before the 87-90 time period. 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, 2003

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	11,337	1,227	10.8	21	0.2	387	3.4	819	7.2
White	7,823	691	8.8	10	0.1	194	2.5	487	6.2
Black	2,865	504	17.6	11	0.4	185	6.5	308	10.8
Other	649	32	4.9	0	0.0	8	1.2	24	3.7
Hispanic*	1,382	217	15.7	6	0.4	65	4.7	146	10.6
New Castle County	7,174	712	9.9	15	0.2	235	3.3	462	6.4
White	4,885	380	7.8	6	0.1	105	2.1	269	5.5
Black	1,878	323	17.2	9	0.5	127	6.8	187	10.0
Other	411	9	2.2	0	0.0	3	0.7	6	1.5
Hispanic*	862	148	17.2	4	0.5	49	5.7	95	11.0
Wilmington	1,219	243	19.9	8	0.7	95	7.8	140	11.5
White	477	62	13.0	3	0.6	15	3.1	44	9.2
Black	728	178	24.5	5	0.7	79	10.9	94	12.9
Other	14	3	21.4	0	0.0	1	7.1	2	14.3
Hispanic*	221	54	24.4	2	0.9	16	7.2	36	16.3
Balance of NC County	5,955	469	7.9	7	0.1	140	2.4	322	5.4
White	4,408	318	7.2	3	0.1	90	2.0	225	5.1
Black	1,150	145	12.6	4	0.3	48	4.2	93	8.1
Other	397	6	1.5	0	0.0	2	0.5	4	1.0
Hispanic*	641	94	14.7	2	0.3	33	5.1	59	9.2

\* 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, 1990-2003

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

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, 1987-2003

Area/Race-Hispanic Origin*	1987-1991	1988-1992	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003
U.S.	74.2	74.6	75.2	76.1	77.1	78.1	79.0	79.7	80.2	80.5	80.8	81.1	N/A
White	77.8	78.1	78.6	79.3	80.1	81.0	81.7	82.2	82.5	82.7	83.0	83.2	N/A
Black	58.9	59.4	60.3	61.8	63.5	65.6	67.2	68.5	69.6	70.4	70.7	71.5	N/A
Hispanic*	58.8	59.8	60.9	62.7	64.7	66.8	68.5	69.8	70.8	71.4	72.1	72.9	N/A
Delaware	78.0	78.6	79.0	80.0	81.2	82.3	82.6	82.9	83.0	83.1	83.9	84.9	85.1
White	84.3	84.9	84.9	85.6	86.2	86.7	86.5	86.5	86.4	86.5	87.1	87.8	87.9
Black	58.4	59.1	60.6	62.6	65.4	68.2	70.3	71.5	72.9	73.6	75.5	77.5	78.6
Hispanic*	N/A	N/A	64.5	65.2	65.6	66.8	67.3	67.8	68.7	69.4	70.8	72.2	72.6
New Castle Co.	81.5	82.0	83.2	85.1	86.6	88.5	89.1	89.1	88.6	88.7	89.5	90.6	90.6
White	87.3	88.0	88.7	90.2	91.0	92.3	92.5	92.4	91.8	91.9	92.4	93.1	92.9
Black	62.4	62.8	65.3	68.6	72.2	76.1	78.3	78.7	79.3	79.4	81.1	83.5	84.2
Hispanic*	N/A	N/A	69.1	72.7	74.2	78.0	79.3	79.8	79.7	81.3	82.2	84.2	84.9
Wilmington	66.5	66.0	68.1	71.0	73.6	77.7	79.9	79.9	79.6	79.8	80.8	82.8	83.7
White	79.5	79.6	81.1	83.1	84.3	86.9	88.1	87.9	87.0	87.1	87.6	88.4	89.1
Black	59.1	58.4	60.8	64.0	67.4	72.3	75.1	75.3	75.6	75.8	77.0	79.7	80.6
Hispanic*	N/A	N/A	62.8	66.1	68.0	73.9	78.0	78.2	78.2	79.7	80.4	81.5	83.1

\* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Hispanic data was not available prior to the 1989-93 time period.

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

# 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, 2003

Number of prenatal visits	Wilmington		Balance of New Castle Co.		Delaware Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
None	6	2.5%	10	2.1%	23
1-4 Visits	12	4.9%	14	3.0%	57
5-9 Visits	57	23.5%	101	21.5%	318
10-12 Visits	137	56.4%	282	60.1%	631
13+ Visits	23	9.5%	58	12.4%	186
Unknown	8	3.3%	4	0.9%	12
Total	243	100.0%	469	100.0%	1,227

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, 1986–2003

	1986-1990	1987-1991	1988-1992	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003
U.S.	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	N/A
Delaware	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.2
Wilmington	N/A	12.1	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.1	13.5	14.2	14.1
New Castle Co.	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.6

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, 1986–2003

	1986-1990	1987-1991	1988-1992	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003
U.S.	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	N/A
Delaware	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
Wilmington	N/A	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
New Castle Co.	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0

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



**Table 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, 1996–2003

Area/ Mother's Age	1996–2000				1997–2001				1998–2002				1999–2003			
	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*
U.S.	7.5	6.5	13.0	6.4	7.6	6.6	13.0	6.4	7.6	6.6	13.1	6.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Less than 20	9.6	8.1	13.6	7.7	9.6	8.1	13.6	7.7	9.6	8.1	13.7	7.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20–24	7.5	6.4	12.0	6.0	7.6	6.4	12.1	6.0	7.7	6.5	12.3	6.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25–29	6.6	5.8	12.2	5.5	6.7	5.8	12.1	5.6	6.7	5.9	12.1	5.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
30+	7.5	6.6	14.6	6.8	7.6	6.7	14.4	6.9	7.7	6.8	14.3	6.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delaware	8.6	6.8	14.1	7.2	8.8	7.0	14.0	7.0	9.0	7.3	14.2	7.0	9.2	7.6	14.1	7.0
Less than 20	11.0	8.3	14.1	9.5	11.1	8.6	14.1	10.0	11.3	8.7	14.5	8.4	11.2	8.8	14.2	8.4
20–24	9.1	6.8	13.6	5.8	8.9	6.7	13.3	5.4	9.1	7.2	13.2	6.3	9.5	7.5	13.5	6.9
25–29	7.6	6.0	14.2	7.4	7.6	6.0	13.8	6.7	7.9	6.4	13.8	6.5	8.3	6.9	13.3	6.5
30+	8.2	7.0	14.7	7.6	8.7	7.5	15.0	7.7	8.9	7.6	15.7	7.5	9.0	7.7	15.6	6.9
New Castle	8.8	6.9	14.6	8.1	9.1	7.2	14.6	7.9	9.3	7.3	14.9	7.7	9.6	7.7	14.7	7.5
Less than 20	11.3	8.3	14.2	9.7	11.6	8.5	14.6	10.3	11.8	8.5	15.1	8.5	11.5	8.7	14.4	8.3
20–24	10.0	7.3	14.7	7.0	10.0	7.4	14.5	6.6	10.2	7.8	14.1	7.5	10.4	8.1	14.3	7.7
25–29	7.8	6.1	14.5	8.8	7.9	6.2	14.0	8.1	8.4	6.6	14.4	7.1	8.7	7.2	13.8	6.6
30+	8.2	7.0	15.1	7.5	8.7	7.4	15.3	7.8	8.9	7.4	16.0	8.1	9.1	7.6	16.3	7.5
Wilmington	13.1	8.3	15.8	9.2	13.5	8.8	16.2	8.8	14.2	9.4	17.0	9.7	14.1	9.2	17.1	8.9
Less than 20	14.4	10.1	15.4	9.9	14.6	10.3	15.5	8.8	14.9	9.8	16.2	8.6	14.2	9.5	15.5	7.3
20–24	13.4	9.5	14.8	8.2	13.9	10.2	15.4	7.8	14.4	11.6	15.5	10.2	15.1	11.9	16.6	10.3
25–29	13.5	8.7	17.2	9.2	13.0	8.5	16.3	8.7	14.0	9.0	17.6	9.4	13.0	9.3	15.7	8.8
30+	11.1	6.9	16.7	10.0	12.6	7.9	18.6	10.6	13.6	8.3	20.8	10.4	13.7	7.4	22.4	8.1

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

# 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, 1996–2003

Area/ Mother's Age	1996–2000				1997–2001				1998–2002				1999–2003			
	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*
U.S.	1.4	1.1	3.1	1.1	1.4	1.1	3.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	3.1	1.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Less than 20	1.8	1.4	2.9	1.3	1.8	1.4	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	3.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	3.1	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	1.3	3.6	1.5	1.8	1.3	3.6	1.5	1.9	1.4	3.4	1.5	1.9	1.5	3.5	1.6
Less than 20	2.4	1.7	3.2	2.0	2.4	1.7	3.3	2.8	2.5	1.9	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.0	3.2	2.6
20-24	2.1	1.4	3.6	1.4	2.0	1.4	3.4	1.0	1.9	1.4	3.0	1.1	1.9	1.5	3.0	1.1
25-29	1.6	1.1	3.6	1.3	1.5	1.0	3.6	1.5	1.6	1.2	3.3	1.6	1.7	1.3	3.3	1.6
30+	1.7	1.3	3.9	1.6	1.8	1.3	4.2	1.5	1.8	1.4	4.3	1.6	2.0	1.4	4.5	1.6
New Castle	1.9	1.3	3.8	1.9	1.9	1.3	3.8	2.0	1.9	1.3	3.7	1.9	2.0	1.4	3.7	1.9
Less than 20	2.5	1.7	3.2	2.7	2.6	1.9	3.3	3.7	2.8	2.0	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.3	3.3	3.4
20-24	2.5	1.5	4.1	1.5	2.3	1.5	3.8	1.3	2.2	1.5	3.5	1.3	2.1	1.4	3.2	1.1
25-29	1.6	1.1	3.8	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.7	2.1	1.6	1.0	3.5	1.7	1.6	1.1	3.5	1.8
30+	1.7	1.3	3.9	1.8	1.7	1.2	4.2	1.6	1.8	1.3	4.3	1.9	2.1	1.5	4.7	2.0
Wilmington	3.0	2.1	3.6	2.3	3.0	2.0	3.6	2.4	3.1	1.8	3.8	2.1	3.1	1.7	3.9	1.9
Less than 20	3.2	2.4	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.6	3.4	3.6	3.5	2.8	3.7	3.8	3.2	2.7	3.4	3.2
20-24	3.5	2.9	3.8	2.2	3.3	2.8	3.6	2.0	3.3	2.8	3.5	1.9	3.5	2.3	4.0	1.4
25-29	2.6	1.5	3.5	2.6	2.4	1.4	3.0	2.7	2.5	1.3	3.3	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.5
30+	2.6	1.9	4.4	1.3	2.9	1.7	5.8	1.2	2.8	1.1	5.2	0.5	3.0	0.9	5.9	0.5

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

\* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

**Table 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, 1986–2003

Area/Race	1986-1990	1987-1991	1988-1992	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003
U.S.	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9
White	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7
Black	18.0	17.9	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.4	15.8	15.3	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.2
Delaware	11.3	11.5	10.9	10.4	9.3	8.9	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.4	9.0	9.2	9.1
White	8.9	8.9	8.2	7.5	6.6	6.4	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.7	6.2	6.6	6.9	6.9
Black	19.6	20.0	19.8	19.9	18.2	17.0	15.7	14.7	14.4	15.8	15.9	17.1	16.7	16.7
Hispanic**	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.8*	7.4*	7.4*	6.0*	5.9*	4.4*	4.8*	5.8	6.9	6.3	8.3
New Castle	11.2	11.3	10.8	10.7	9.5	9.0	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.9	8.5	9.1	9.2	9.5
White	8.4	8.6	7.9	7.5	6.5	6.3	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.6	6.2	6.4	6.8
Black	21.1	20.8	20.8	21.7	19.8	18.3	17.5	15.3	15.1	17.4	17.7	18.2	18.0	18.0
Wilmington	20.9	20.4	19.6	19.5	18.0	16.6	15.2	13.6	12.8	13.7	14.4	14.0	13.5	13.5
White	16.2	14.1	12.3	11.2	9.7	10.1	6.2	6.4	5.6	6.2	7.0	7.4	6.3	7.1
Black	23.8	24.2	23.8	24.3	22.8	20.4	20.5	17.8	16.8	18.0	18.7	18.0	17.9	17.6
Balance of NC Co.	8.6	9.0	8.6	8.5	7.5	7.2	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.7	7.2	8.1	8.3	8.6
White	7.6	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.2	5.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.4	6.1	6.4	6.8
Black	17.3	16.4	17.1	18.5	16.3	16.0	14.4	12.9	13.6	16.8	16.8	18.5	18.1	18.2

\* National Center for Health Statistics estimate.

\*\* 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.

Source: 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, 1985–2003

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Wilmington																			
All races	31	34	32	26	29	25	34	27	24	15	11	19	14	18	20	16	17	12	18
White	9	16	9	7	7	2	11	4	4	3	2	1	4	2	4	4	2	2	4
Black	22	18	23	19	22	23	23	23	20	11	9	18	10	16	16	12	15	10	14
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance of New Castle County																			
All races	67	45	46	46	52	43	64	39	44	22	34	29	34	47	41	51	55	43	60
White	47	31	37	36	40	31	48	25	28	17	22	20	22	25	18	36	35	28	33
Black	20	13	9	9	12	12	15	14	16	4	12	8	10	22	22	15	20	12	26
Other	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	3	1

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, 1995–2003

Area/ Race	1995-1999			1996-2000			1997-2001			1998-2002			1999-2003		
	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.	7.3	4.8	2.5	7.1	4.7	2.4	7.0	4.7	2.4	7.0	4.7	2.3	6.9	4.6	2.3
White	6.0	4.0	2.0	5.9	3.9	2.0	5.8	3.9	1.9	5.8	3.9	1.9	5.7	3.9	1.9
Black	14.6	9.6	5.0	14.4	9.5	4.8	14.2	9.5	4.8	14.3	9.5	4.8	14.2	9.4	4.8
Delaware	8.1	5.5	2.6	8.4	5.9	2.5	9.0	6.4	2.6	9.2	6.7	2.4	9.1	6.7	2.5
White	5.7	3.5	2.2	6.2	4.0	2.2	6.6	4.4	2.2	6.9	5.0	2.0	6.9	5.0	1.9
Black	15.8	11.9	3.9	15.9	12.1	3.8	17.1	12.8	4.3	16.7	12.7	4.1	16.7	12.2	4.5
Wilmington	13.7	8.7	5.0	14.4	9.8	4.6	14.0	9.7	4.3	13.5	10.1	3.4	13.5	9.8	3.7
White	6.2	3.3	2.9	7.0	5.2	1.9	7.4	5.1	2.3	6.3	4.1	2.3	7.1	4.0	3.1
Black	18.0	11.8	6.3	18.7	12.5	6.2	18.0	12.5	5.5	17.9	13.8	4.2	17.6	13.4	4.2
Balance of New Castle County	6.7	4.7	1.9	7.2	5.3	1.9	8.1	6.0	2.1	8.3	6.3	2.0	8.6	6.6	2.0
White	4.8	3.0	1.8	5.4	3.6	1.8	6.1	4.2	1.9	6.4	4.6	1.8	6.8	5.1	1.6
Black	16.8	14.1	2.7	16.8	14.4	2.4	18.5	15.6	2.9	18.1	15.1	3.0	18.2	14.2	4.0

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 1999–2003

Leading causes of death	Year of death					Total	%
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		
Wilmington							
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1	1	0	0	1	3	3.6
Diseases of the respiratory system	1	0	1	0	0	2	2.4%
Congenital anomalies	1	1	0	0	3	5	6.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal condition	12	11	15	9	8	55	66.3
Symptoms, signs, and ill defined conditions	2	2	1	0	2	7	8.4
Accidents	0	0	0	2	1	3	3.6
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
All other causes	3	1	0	1	3	8	9.6
Wilmington Total	20	16	17	12	18	83	100.0
Delaware							
Infectious and parasitic diseases	4	6	1	0	2	13	2.6
Diseases of the respiratory system	2	1	1	0	0	4	0.8
Congenital anomalies	7	10	14	19	11	61	12.2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal condition	52	66	80	61	60	319	63.8
Symptoms, signs, and ill defined conditions	9	9	11	3	14	46	9.2
Accidents	0	2	2	3	2	9	1.8
Homicide	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2
All other causes	7	8	4	10	18	47	9.4
Delaware Total	81	102	114	96	107	500	100.0

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

# Child Deaths

**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 1999–2003

Leading causes of death	Year of death					Total	%
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		
Wilmington							
Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	1	0	0	0	1	4.3
Diseases of the respiratory system	1	0	1	0	0	2	8.7
Congenital anomalies	0	0	0	0	1	1	4.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal condition	0	0	1	0	0	1	4.3
Symptoms, signs, and ill defined conditions	0	0	0	2	1	3	13.0
Accidents	3	1	0	0	0	4	17.4
Homicide	0	0	1	0	1	2	8.7
All other causes	2	1	2	3	1	9	39.1
Wilmington Total	6	3	5	5	4	23	100.0
Delaware							
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1	3	0	2	1	7	4.3
Diseases of the respiratory system	3	3	4	2	1	13	7.9
Congenital anomalies	1	0	3	2	2	8	4.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal condition	0	0	1	1	0	2	1.2
Symptoms, signs, and ill defined conditions	0	1	1	2	3	7	4.3
Accidents	16	19	12	10	1	58	35.4
Homicide	0	0	2	2	1	5	3.0
All other causes	10	15	8	18	13	64	39.0
Delaware Total	31	41	31	39	22	164	100.0

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 24:

# Child Injuries in Auto Accidents

Restraint Breakdowns for Injured Occupants age 0 through 4, Wilmington, 1996–2003

Year		Unknown / not equipped code	Adult seat- belt code	Child restraint code	Other restraint code	Not restrained
1996	Possible Injury	6	21	6	0	8
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	0	7	4	0	6
	Incapacitating Injury	0	0	1	0	1
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total for Code	6	28	11	0	15
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

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, 1996–2004

		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
<b>2001</b>	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	2	107	242	351
	Of those, # drinking	2	6	4	12
<b>2002</b>	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

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, 1996–2002

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

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, 1996–2002

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

Source: Division of State Police, Department of Public Safety

# Teen Deaths / Juvenile Crime

**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 1999–2003

Leading causes of death	Year of death					Total	%
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		
Wilmington							
Malignant neoplasms	0	2	0	0	0	2	10.5
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	0	0	0	0	1	1	5.3
Assault (homicide)	1	1	1	2	4	9	47.4
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	2	1	0	1	3	7	36.8
Wilmington Total	3	4	1	3	8	19	100.0
Delaware							
Diseases of the heart	1	0	2	0	0	3	1.6
Malignant neoplasms	0	4	0	1	2	7	3.8
Cerebrovascular diseases	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.5
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	0	1	0	2	0	3	1.6
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	4	2	5	6	6	23	12.4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.5
Assault (homicide)	2	1	5	5	5	18	9.7
Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.5
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	17	32	20	19	24	112	60.5
All other causes	1	1	8	2	4	16	8.6
Delaware Total	26	41	40	36	42	185	100.0

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

**Table 29:**

## Juvenile Crime Arrests

Total Juvenile Crime Arrests, Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1995–2001

Area	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Delaware	7,236	7,723	7,006	6,616	8,040	8,691	9,107
New Castle Co.	4,143	4,299	3,835	3,257	4,585	5,075	5,337
Wilmington	832	836	909	744	766	911	906

Source: Statistical Analysis Center

**Table 30:**

## Juvenile Part I Violent Crime Arrests

Juvenile Crime Arrests, Delaware, New Castle County, and Wilmington, 1995–2001

Area	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Delaware	588	629	549	557	654	627	621
New Castle Co.	382	414	334	298	361	378	409
Wilmington	127	132	105	90	90	99	103

Note: Part I Violent Crime includes murder, non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault.  
Source: Statistical Analysis Center

**Table 31:**

## Juvenile Part I Violent Crime Arrest Rates

Three-Year Average Total Juvenile Part I Violent Crime Arrest Rates per 1,000 Juveniles Ages 10–17  
Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1995–2001

	1995–1997	1996–1998	1997–1999	1998–2000	1999–2001
Delaware	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.3
Wilmington	14.8	13.3	11.6	11.2	11.6
Balance of New Castle Co.	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.5	6.1

Note: Part I Violent Crime includes murder, non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

**Table 32:**

## Juvenile Part I Property Crime Arrests

Juvenile Arrests for Part I Property Crimes, Delaware, New Castle County, and Wilmington, 1995–2001

Area	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Delaware	2,156	2,225	1,957	1,711	1,851	1,954	2,226
New Castle Co.	1,305	1,248	1,060	824	1,010	1,020	1,210
Wilmington	154	132	125	85	88	90	99

Note: Part I Property Crime includes burglary – breaking or entering, larceny and arson.  
Source: Statistical Analysis Center

**Table 33:**

## Juvenile Part I Property Crime Arrest Rates

Three-Year Average Total Juvenile Part I Property Crime Arrest Rates per 1,000 Juveniles Ages 10–17  
Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1995–2001

	1995–1997	1996–1998	1997–1999	1998–2000	1999–2001
Delaware	26.3	23.9	22.0	21.5	23.0
Wilmington	16.8	13.9	12.1	10.6	11.0
Balance of New Castle Co.	24.6	21.0	19.3	18.9	21.0

Note: Part I Property Crime includes burglary – breaking or entering, larceny and arson.  
Source: Statistical Analysis Center



# Juvenile Crime

**Table 34:**

## Juvenile Drug Arrests

Arrest of Children under 18 years of Age by Type of Crime, Wilmington, 1995–2001

Crime Type	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Drug Offenses	197	158	192	157	124	160	143
Drug Sales, Manufacturing	39	26	14	16	17	23	14
Opium, Cocaine & Derivatives	34	24	11	16	12	17	9
Marijuana	5	4	3	0	3	6	3
Synthetic/ Manufactured narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotics	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Drug Possession	158	132	178	141	107	137	129
Opium, Cocaine & Derivatives	77	54	78	75	50	51	61
Marijuana	80	77	100	66	57	86	67
Synthetic/ Manufactures Narcotics	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotics	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Source: Statistical Analysis Center

**Table 35:**

## Juvenile Part II Crime Arrests

Juvenile Arrests for Part II Crimes, Delaware, New Castle County, and Wilmington, 1995–2001

Area	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Delaware	4,492	4,869	4,500	4,348	5,535	6,110	6,260
New Castle Co.	2,456	2,637	2,441	2,135	3,214	3,677	3,718
Wilmington	551	572	679	569	588	722	704

Note: Part II Offenses includes drug abuse violations (sales / manufacturing and possession), other assaults, fraud, stolen property (buying, receiving, possessing, etc.), sex offenses (except rape and prostitution), liquor laws, disorderly conduct, all other offenses (except traffic), curfew and loitering law violation.

Source: Statistical Analysis Center

**Table 36:**

## Juvenile Part II Crime Arrest Rates

Three-Year Average Total Juvenile Part II Crime Arrest Rates per 1,000 Juveniles Ages 10–17  
Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1995–2001

	1995–1997	1996–1998	1997–1999	1998–2000	1999–2001
Delaware	57.5	55.6	57.3	62.4	68.3
Wilmington	73.5	74.0	74.5	75.6	80.0
Balance of New Castle Co.	44.1	40.7	44.2	52.0	61.0

Note: Part II Offenses includes drug abuse violations (sales / manufacturing and possession), other assaults, fraud, stolen property (buying, receiving, possessing, etc.), sex offenses (except rape and prostitution), liquor laws, disorderly conduct, all other offenses (except traffic), curfew and loitering law violation.

Source: Statistical Analysis Center

**Table 37:**

## Juvenile Crime Arrest Rates

Arrests per 1,000 Juveniles Ages 10–17  
Delaware, Wilmington, and Balance of New Castle County, 1999–2001

Area	Total Juvenile Crime Arrests	Juvenile Part I Violent Crime Arrests	Juvenile Part I Property Crime Arrests	Juvenile Part II Crime Arrests
Delaware	98.5	7.3	23.0	68.3
Wilmington	102.7	11.6	11.0	80.0
Balance of New Castle Co.	88.1	6.1	21.0	61.0

Source: Statistical Analysis Center

**Table 38:**

## Total Juvenile Crime Arrest Rates

Three-Year Average Total Juvenile Crime Arrest Rates per 1,000 Juveniles Ages 10–17  
Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1995–2001

	1995–1997	1996–1998	1997–1999	1998–2000	1999–2001
Delaware	91.2	86.6	86.2	91.0	98.5
Wilmington	105.0	101.2	98.2	97.4	102.7
Balance of New Castle Co.	74.6	67.1	68.7	76.4	88.1

Source: Statistical Analysis Center

**Table 39:**

## Wilmington Students by Race

Number and Percentage of Wilmington Students by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Grade  
School Year 2004–05

Grade level	African American		Hispanic		White / Other		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Pre-K	25	56%	9	20%	11	24%	45
K	578	74%	152	20%	46	6%	776
1	716	78%	145	16%	57	6%	918
2	671	76%	169	19%	44	5%	884
3	607	76%	137	17%	55	7%	799
4	683	79%	120	14%	58	7%	861
5	697	81%	121	14%	47	5%	865
6	706	82%	110	13%	46	5%	862
7	728	80%	125	14%	54	6%	907
8	857	79%	155	14%	79	7%	1,091
9	864	80%	127	12%	85	8%	1,076
10	602	80%	85	11%	69	9%	756
11	375	76%	58	12%	59	12%	492
12	413	81%	44	9%	50	10%	507
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,522</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>10,839</b>

Source: Department of Education

**Table 40:**

## Wilmington Students in Special Programs

Number and Percentage of Wilmington Students in Regular and Special Education, with Limited English Proficiency, and Receiving Free and Reduced Lunches, School Year 2004–05

Grade Level	Regular Education*		Special Education*		Total*	Limited English Proficiency*		Free & Reduced Lunch**		Total**
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Pre-K	3	5%	62	95%	65	1	2%	19	42%	45
K	714	90%	77	10%	791	73	9%	509	66%	776
1	809	87%	118	13%	927	74	8%	659	72%	918
2	745	85%	135	15%	880	69	8%	659	75%	884
3	674	84%	125	16%	799	40	5%	578	72%	799
4	685	80%	176	20%	861	27	3%	608	71%	861
5	665	77%	197	23%	862	31	4%	642	74%	865
6	680	79%	182	21%	862	20	2%	621	72%	862
7	716	79%	185	21%	901	31	3%	643	71%	907
8	867	81%	203	19%	1,070	41	4%	724	66%	1,091
9	829	75%	275	25%	1,104	40	4%	677	63%	1,076
10	557	77%	166	23%	723	21	3%	436	58%	756
11	384	79%	101	21%	485	14	3%	273	55%	492
12	424	77%	130	23%	554	14	3%	251	50%	507
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,752</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>10884</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>7,299</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>10,839</b>

\* December 1 count

\*\* September 30 count

Source: Department of Education



**Table 41:**

## 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 97/98–04/05

		1997–98	1998–99	1999–00	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05
<b>Delaware</b>	All Students	61.5	68.6	76.8	75.1	79.3	79.3	82.5	84.6
	African American	42.5	49.8	62.4	58.8	64.9	65.3	70.2	74.1
	Hispanic	39.5	48.7	62.7	57.4	72.3	73.2	74.6	78.9
	White	71.6	78.7	84.9	85.3	87.8	87.6	89.9	90.8
<b>Wilmington</b>	All Students	35.7	42.1	54.4	51.9	56.7	60.9	63.5	67.6
	African American	34.9	40.9	53.7	52.7	53.8	58.6	63.0	68.6
	Hispanic	27.2	26.7	45.7	34.2	65.9	68.5	58.2	55.3
	White	59.6	71.2	72.1	67.8	80.8	81.0	79.5	84.2

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

**Table 42:**

## 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 97/98–04/05

		1997–98	1998–99	1999–00	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05
<b>Delaware</b>	All Students	54.8	63.5	72.7	73.4	72.0	73.6	77.9	79.2
	African American	31.9	39.2	53.2	53.6	53.7	55.9	61.2	65.8
	Hispanic	36.8	41.4	60.9	62.7	62.8	67.0	74.5	71.9
	White	66.4	76.1	83.1	84.6	82.9	84.1	87.4	87.6
<b>Wilmington</b>	All Students	27.6	30.5	45.2	45.8	46.6	54.8	58.0	57.9
	African American	25.5	28.3	41.7	42.5	44.2	52.4	55.3	55.7
	Hispanic	22.9	23.3	48.1	44.9	44.4	65.9	62.8	59.8
	White	58.5	54.8	73.8	79.0	83.3	72.1	78.8	73.8

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

Table 43:

**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 97/98–04/05

		1997–98	1998–99	1999–00	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05
<b>Delaware</b>	All Students	59.0	62.8	69.3	68.7	78.0	78.5	84.8	85.4
	African American	37.2	40.1	48.1	48.4	64.0	64.3	72.7	75.3
	Hispanic	36.7	46.2	54.6	49.7	61.5	68.6	84.2	79.8
	White	70.8	73.8	79.9	79.9	86.7	87.0	91.5	91.4
<b>Wilmington</b>	All Students	32.4	32.4	37.9	37.4	54.6	56.8	61.6	66.7
	African American	30.4	29.4	34.9	35.3	54.6	55.5	59.1	64.5
	Hispanic	21.1	28.6	34.2	25.4	43.9	46.4	67.5	71.3
	White	59.8	60.8	75.5	67.7	73.6	87.8	87.0	86.1

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

Table 44:

**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 97/98–04/05

		1997–98	1998–99	1999–00	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05
<b>Delaware</b>	All Students	52.3	55.4	62.1	65.0	67.2	71.0	75.8	77.4
	African American	28.6	31.0	36.6	41.9	46.3	51.6	58.5	62.4
	Hispanic	32.6	36.5	54.1	50.7	52.6	61.9	73.1	72.3
	White	64.3	67.1	74.2	77.3	79.5	82.6	85.9	86.2
<b>Wilmington</b>	All Students	23.5	26.6	27.2	33.1	36.8	45.4	50.4	55.7
	African American	21.3	23.7	23.6	28.7	33.7	43.9	48.3	53.3
	Hispanic	15.7	22.7	32.4	33.3	39.3	42.3	53.3	57.6
	White	48.2	51.9	59.6	70.3	66.1	67.9	77.1	86.8

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

**Table 45:**

## 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 97/98–04/05

		1997–98	1998–99	1999–00	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05
<b>Delaware</b>	All Students	60.8	62.2	67.4	68.0	71.5	69.8	71.4	79.1
	African American	39.7	43.2	47.3	49.9	54.4	54.6	54.7	67.8
	Hispanic	39.9	41.0	48.8	49.4	57.6	55.3	55.4	67.2
	White	70.8	70.8	77.0	77.4	79.9	78.7	82.2	86.9
<b>Wilmington</b>	All Students	33.4	34.3	40.3	42.5	50.5	42.9	43.6	60.1
	African American	31.4	32.9	37.5	40.5	49.4	41.5	42.7	60.9
	Hispanic	11.9	21.3	25.4	30.1	35.2	38.7	36.2	49.5
	White	67.1	60.6	72.2	71.0	77.0	65.6	67.7	69.5

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

**Table 46:**

## 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 97/98–04/05

		1997–98	1998–99	1999–00	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05
<b>Delaware</b>	All Students	36.1	35.8	41.2	42.9	48.1	47.2	50.8	53.3
	African American	14.7	14.6	18.4	19.6	24.6	25.6	28.1	32.7
	Hispanic	18.9	14.1	20.2	23.7	31.1	33.2	33.2	40.4
	White	45.7	45.3	51.6	54.0	59.3	59.0	64.8	66.6
<b>Wilmington</b>	All Students	13.0	10.8	16.4	18.3	23.9	19.6	20.7	26.6
	African American	10.0	8.0	12.8	15.3	20.7	17.1	18.4	25.0
	Hispanic	7.4	8.6	6.8	11.6	17.4	20.5	16.3	21.4
	White	44.6	35.2	50.6	47.8	57.5	47.0	50.7	52.3

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

Table 47:

**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 97/98–04/05

		1997–98	1998–99	1999–00	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05
<b>Delaware</b>	All Students	58.6	53.7	61.3	61.2	66.4	66.6	71.9	70.8
	African American	36.8	31.8	39.8	39.8	45.4	46.3	51.9	51.9
	Hispanic	37.4	34.8	42.0	37.0	47.6	43.9	55.3	55.0
	White	67.2	63.2	70.8	70.6	76.2	76.5	79.9	80.1
<b>Wilmington</b>	All Students	29.6	25.7	33.4	26.4	36.5	45.2	42.5	44.2
	African American	24.8	21.0	29.7	23.0	32.1	44.0	38.3	42.6
	Hispanic	11.9	18.8	19.0	8.9	25.0	23.2	36.2	28.1
	White	71.7	63.8	70.6	70.5	74.3	73.3	77.1	71.2

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

Table 48:

**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 97/98–04/05

		1997–98	1998–99	1999–00	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05
<b>Delaware</b>	All Students	31.1	30.5	35.6	36.7	43.1	45.2	53.7	52.7
	African American	11.7	10.9	13.6	13.7	17.5	20.4	27.9	29.7
	Hispanic	13.8	14.9	17.1	15.1	24.9	26.2	34.5	40.2
	White	38.3	38.5	44.5	45.8	54.1	56.2	63.7	63.0
<b>Wilmington</b>	All Students	12.8	10.2	11.1	9.1	16.6	19.9	25.1	24.4
	African American	6.0	6.3	6.8	7.1	10.7	16.2	19.6	20.5
	Hispanic	5.6	3.9	7.7	1.8	17.5	15.5	22.2	19.7
	White	53.6	44.7	38.5	34.1	52.0	50.0	66.0	57.1

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



**Table 49:**

## 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, 2003

Area/ Education	Total	Age							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+
Delaware									
<9	676	16	45	65	208	184	106	46	6
9 to 11	1,665	5	311	319	613	261	111	35	10
H.S. Graduate	3,608	0	27	362	1,363	878	594	319	65
1 to 3 College	2,103	0	0	65	567	643	546	238	44
4+ College	3,183	0	0	0	147	883	1,429	607	117
Unknown	102	0	4	8	19	29	26	14	2
Total	11,337	21	387	819	2,917	2,878	2,812	1,259	244
Wilmington									
<9	85	6	11	7	29	18	7	6	1
9 to 11	331	2	80	66	116	39	20	7	1
H.S. Graduate	435	0	2	56	191	104	44	30	8
1 to 3 College	148	0	0	9	48	39	32	15	5
4+ College	203	0	0	0	8	45	91	49	10
Unknown	17	0	2	2	3	4	4	2	0
Total	1,219	8	95	140	395	249	198	109	25
Balance of New Castle County									
<9	248	6	14	27	63	67	46	23	2
9 to 11	600	1	113	122	209	95	43	13	4
H.S. Graduate	1,760	0	11	148	595	453	330	187	36
1 to 3 College	1,050	0	0	20	221	336	310	142	21
4+ College	2,243	0	0	0	86	626	1,016	442	73
Unknown	54	0	2	5	8	14	15	8	2
Total	5,955	7	140	322	1,182	1,591	1,760	815	138

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 50:

## 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
<b>Totals</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>15,365</b>

\* 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 51:**

## 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 52:**

## 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 53:**

## Child Care Costs

Weekly Cost in Dollars to Families for Child Care by Child's Age  
Delaware, Wilmington, and Counties, 2004

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	72	134	196	110	132	159	100	143	196	83	103	132	72	98	142
12-24 months	65	130	187	97	121	149	105	138	187	80	96	128	65	92	133
2 years old	63	117	180	92	116	144	89	125	180	80	94	125	63	87	123
3 years old	63	108	163	89	113	141	80	117	163	76	89	110	63	85	122
4 years old	57	107	163	85	107	130	74	115	163	76	88	110	57	84	122
Kindergarten	48	89	138	83	98	121	54	98	138	68	84	105	48	76	108
School Age	34	71	130	57	68	90	34	71	130	53	80	107	34	66	100

Source: The Family and Workplace Connection

**Table 54:**

## 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, 2003

Area Marital Status	Total Number	Medicaid		Private Insurance		Self Pay	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Delaware	11,337	4,646	41.0	6,393	56.4	279	2.5
Married	6,595	1,186	18.0	5,232	79.3	164	2.5
Single	4,742	3,460	73.0	1,161	24.5	115	2.4
New Castle County	7174	2,440	34.0	4,573	63.7	153	2.1
Married	4,345	576	13.3	3,699	85.1	63	1.4
Single	2,829	1,864	65.9	874	30.9	90	3.2
Wilmington	1,219	769	63.1	419	34.4	30	2.5
Married	367	102	27.8	255	69.5	9	2.5
Single	852	667	78.3	164	19.2	21	2.5
Balance of NC County	5,955	1,671	28.1	4,154	69.8	123	2.1
Married	3,978	474	11.9	3,444	86.6	54	1.4
Single	1,977	1,197	60.5	710	35.9	69	3.5

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center



# Children in Poverty

**Table 55:**

## Median Income and Poverty Levels

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

	Delaware	Wilmington	New Castle County
Median Household Income – Families with Children	\$53,652	\$31,019	\$61,448
Per Capita Income	\$23,305	\$20,236	\$25,413
Percent of persons below the poverty level	9.2%	21.3%	8.4%
Percent of families with children below poverty level	9.9%	24.0%	8.4%
Percent of families with children below poverty level that are headed by a female	66.8%	76.3%	69.5%
Percent of children living below the poverty level	11.9%	30.4%	10.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census

**Table 56:**

## Poverty Thresholds

Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years  
Annual Income in Dollars, U.S., 2004

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	\$9,827								
One person 65 years old or older	\$9,060								
Two persons, householder under 65 years	\$12,649	13,020							
Two persons, householder 65 years or older	\$11,418	12,971							
Three persons	\$14,776	15,205	15,219						
Four persons	\$19,484	19,803	19,157	19,223					
Five persons	\$23,497	23,838	23,108	22,543	22,199				
Six persons	\$27,025	27,133	26,573	26,037	25,241	24,768			
Seven persons	\$31,096	31,290	30,621	30,154	29,285	28,271	27,159		
Eight persons	\$34,778	35,086	34,454	33,901	33,115	32,119	31,082	30,818	
Nine persons or more	\$41,836	42,039	41,480	41,010	40,240	39,179	38,220	37,983	36,520

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 57:**

## 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, July 2005

Zip Code	Adults	Children	Total	Number of cases	Persons per case
19701	74	134	208	130	1.60
19702	219	529	748	362	2.07
19703	181	305	486	236	2.06
19706	10	19	29	17	1.71
19707	6	11	17	9	1.89
19709	94	156	250	131	1.91
19711	130	191	321	165	1.95
19713	138	255	393	199	1.97
19714	1	2	3	1	3.00
19720	527	915	1,442	736	1.96
19730	1	0	1	1	1.00
19731	2	1	3	3	1.00
19733	1	0	1	1	1.00
19734	26	39	65	40	1.63
Wilmington 19801	531	957	1,488	713	2.09
Wilmington 19802	662	1155	1,817	915	1.99
19803	16	23	39	23	1.70
19804	82	128	210	115	1.83
Wilmington 19805	677	1340	2,017	956	2.11
19806	34	28	62	41	1.51
19807	4	5	9	4	2.25
19808	68	129	197	109	1.81
19809	91	203	294	138	2.13
19810	25	62	87	43	2.02
19850	2	0	2	2	1.00
19899	10	1	11	10	1.10
Totals			10,200	5,100	2.00

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 58:**

## Food Stamp Recipients in New Castle County

Number of Persons by Zip Code who Receive Food Stamps, New Castle County, July 2005

Zip Code	Adults	Children	Total	Number of cases	Persons per case
19701	516	487	1,003	447	2.24
19702	1,328	1,661	2,989	1,133	2.64
19703	871	963	1,834	779	2.35
19706	85	91	176	71	2.48
19707	46	38	84	36	2.33
19708	7	4	11	5	2.20
19709	518	504	1,022	453	2.26
19711	676	608	1,284	613	2.09
19712	1	3	4	1	4.00
19713	851	855	1,706	750	2.27
19714	1	-	1	1	1.00
19720	2,361	2,476	4,837	2,087	2.32
19730	16	9	25	14	1.79
19731	9	8	17	7	2.43
19733	11	8	19	10	1.90
19734	130	108	238	112	2.13
Wilmington 19801	2,349	2,432	4,781	2,161	2.21
Wilmington 19802	2,580	2,919	5,499	2,348	2.34
19803	89	70	159	80	1.99
19804	472	419	891	433	2.06
Wilmington 19805	3,095	3,620	6,715	2,796	2.40
19806	201	97	298	195	1.53
19807	10	6	16	10	1.60
19808	561	464	1,025	513	2.00
19809	403	514	917	365	2.51
19810	165	145	310	143	2.17
19850	2	-	2	2	1.00
19899	26	6	32	26	1.23
Totals			35,895	15,591	2.30

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 59:**

## **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, 2003

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	11,337	7,823	2,865	649	1382	6,595	5,240	868	487	571	4,742	2,583	1,997	162	811
<15	21	10	11	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	21	10	11	0	6
15-17	387	194	185	8	65	8	8	0	0	4	379	186	185	8	61
18-19	819	487	308	24	146	106	85	16	5	34	713	402	292	19	112
20-24	2,917	1,820	981	116	460	928	724	150	54	146	1,989	1,096	831	62	314
25-29	2,878	2,035	617	226	382	1,932	1,518	238	176	182	946	517	379	50	200
30-34	2,812	2,154	478	180	226	2,363	1,915	283	165	139	449	239	195	15	87
35-39	1,259	940	243	76	83	1,072	843	161	68	58	187	97	82	8	25
40+	244	183	42	19	14	186	147	20	19	8	58	36	22	0	6
Wilmington	1,219	477	728	14	221	367	253	107	7	70	852	224	621	7	151
<15	8	3	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	5	0	2
15-17	95	15	79	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	95	15	79	1	16
18-19	140	44	94	2	36	11	10	1	0	10	129	34	93	2	26
20-24	395	116	277	2	79	50	30	19	1	23	345	86	258	1	56
25-29	249	112	134	3	53	90	56	34	0	18	159	56	100	3	35
30-34	198	110	83	5	18	134	96	33	5	9	64	14	50	0	9
35-39	109	65	43	1	14	71	53	17	1	8	38	12	26	0	6
40+	25	12	13	0	3	11	8	3	0	2	14	4	10	0	1
Balance of NC County	5,955	4,408	1,150	397	641	3,978	3,125	482	371	301	1,977	1,283	668	26	340
<15	7	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	4	0	2
15-17	140	90	48	2	33	4	4	0	0	3	136	86	48	2	30
18-19	322	225	93	4	59	32	26	4	2	12	290	199	89	2	47
20-24	1,182	840	306	36	195	369	293	49	27	64	813	547	257	9	131
25-29	1,591	1,169	270	152	180	1,175	906	127	142	101	416	263	143	10	79
30-34	1,760	1,358	267	135	121	1,554	1,239	181	134	82	206	119	86	1	39
35-39	815	615	145	55	44	730	567	110	53	36	85	48	35	2	8
40+	138	108	17	13	7	114	90	11	13	3	24	18	6	0	4

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center



# Children in One-Parent Households

**Table 60:**

## 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, 1986–2003

Area/Race- Hispanic Origin	1986- 1990	1987- 1991	1988- 1992	1989- 1993	1990- 1994	1991- 1995	1992- 1996	1993- 1997	1994- 1998	1995- 1999	1996- 2000	1997- 2001	1998- 2002	1999- 2003
U.S.	25.8	27.0	28.1	29.1	30.2	31.1	31.6	32.1	32.5	32.6	32.8	33.0	33.3	N/A
White	18.0	19.2	20.4	21.5	22.7	23.7	24.5	25.2	25.7	26.0	26.4	26.8	27.3	N/A
Black	63.9	65.2	66.4	67.4	68.3	69.0	69.7	70.0	70.1	69.8	69.5	68.8	68.6	N/A
Hispanic*	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.1	39.6	40.3	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.3	41.6	42.0	42.5	N/A
Delaware	28.4	29.5	30.5	31.8	32.9	33.5	34.3	35.0	35.7	36.5	37.1	38.0	38.9	39.8
White	15.4	16.3	17.3	18.6	20.0	21.5	22.7	23.7	24.4	25.4	26.2	27.2	28.5	30.0
Black	68.7	69.7	70.6	72.1	72.6	73.0	73.2	72.9	72.7	72.4	72.2	72.0	71.8	71.1
Hispanic*	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.2	46.8	49.1	50.9	51.4	50.9	51.1	50.8	51.6	52.9	55.0
New Castle	26.7	27.6	28.7	29.8	30.7	31.8	32.3	32.7	33.4	34.2	34.8	35.6	36.7	37.6
White	14.5	15.1	16.1	17.2	18.3	19.8	20.7	21.3	21.9	22.7	23.4	24.5	26.0	27.6
Black	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.5	72.8	72.9	73.0	72.3	71.9	71.8	71.6	71.1	70.8	70.2
Hispanic*	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.5	46.9	49.4	49.4	49.3	47.8	47.5	47.0	48.0	49.5	52.3
Wilmington	N/A	61.0	62.6	63.7	64.7	65.5	66.0	66.6	66.9	67.5	67.7	68.1	68.5	69.0
White	N/A	30.1	32.0	33.1	35.0	35.8	36.8	37.5	37.6	37.6	38.5	39.6	40.9	42.7
Black	N/A	78.9	79.7	81.1	82.1	83.0	83.7	84.2	84.0	84.5	84.6	84.8	85.0	85.3
Hispanic*	N/A	N/A	N/A	60.7	61.8	63.4	63.3	63.2	62.4	61.2	60.1	60.1	61.1	63.3

Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Hispanic data is not available before the 1989-1993 time period. Wilmington data is not available before the 1987-1991 time period.

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

Table 61:

## 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 62:

## 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%	b b	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%	c c	d d	5 5%	4 6%
	Het(a) w/IDU	7 8%	8 11%	11 12%	9 9%	6 9%
	Het(a)w/PWHA	5 6%	9 13%	11 12%	22 22%	15 21%
	Other	4 5%	5 6%	d d	3 3%	4 5%

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

a) Het equals Heterosexual sex with

b) Hispanic cases merged with White cases due to small cell size

c) Risk merged with Other category due to small cell size

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

MSM – men who have sex with men

IDU – intravenous or injection drug users

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

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

**Table 63:**

## 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

	All Races		White		Black		Other		Hispanic Origin	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
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

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

**Table 64:**

## HIV/AIDS Mortality Rates

Five-Year Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates <sup>1</sup> (per 100,000 population)  
for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) <sup>2</sup>  
Delaware, Counties, and Wilmington, 1989–2003

	1989 –1993	1990 –1994	1991 –1995	1992 –1996	1993 –1997	1994 –1998	1999 –2003
Delaware	9.0	11.8	14.6	16.5	16.2	14.6	8.8
New Castle	9.9	13.0	16.2	18.8	19.0	17.2	10.8
Wilmington	34.1	45.6	60.3	73.5	76.0	69.8	48.0
Kent	7.5	9.6	11.5	11.7	10.5	9.4	5.3
Sussex	7.2	9.1	11.8	12.3	11.0	10.0	5.4

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.

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

4. 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 65:**

## 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, 1994–2003

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Children Discharged**	Delaware	435	568	482	508	421	577	455	551	491	630
	Wilmington	128	154	132	118	111	168	127	166	143	202
	Balance of NCC	142	210	168	230	145	196	161	200	173	259
Readmissions	Delaware	87	108	81	83	68	79	64	69	74	77
	Wilmington	28	36	27	20	25	20	18	16	21	21
	Balance of NCC	28	30	27	38	17	25	23	23	20	28
Discharge Rate***	Delaware	3.2	4.0	3.2	3.3	2.7	3.5	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.5
	Wilmington	5.6	6.6	5.5	4.9	4.6	6.9	5.2	7.5	6.8	9.3
	Balance of NCC	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.5	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.8
Readmission Rate****	Delaware	20.0	19.0	16.8	16.3	16.2	13.7	14.1	12.5	15.1	12.2
	Wilmington	21.9	23.4	20.5	16.9	22.5	11.9	14.2	9.6	14.7	10.4
	Balance of NCC	19.7	14.3	16.1	16.5	11.7	12.8	14.3	11.5	11.6	10.8

\* 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 66:**

## Monthly Domestic Incident Reports

Domestic Incident Report Statistics Monthly Count for 2001 (Combined Total Criminal & Non-Criminal)  
Wilmington and Delaware, 2001–03

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Wilmington	2001	307	283	326	327	283	332	273	313	225	225	190	206	3,290
	2002	218	193	238	232	247	250	206	218	202	143	156	168	2,471
	2003	96	98	113	106	136	148	153	148	119	119	108	101	1,445
Delaware	2001	2,058	1,951	2,149	2,307	2,314	2,494	2,420	2,529	2,404	2,364	2,103	2,119	27,212
	2002	2,196	1,980	2,263	2,412	2,501	2,511	2,645	2,679	2,479	2,268	2,104	2,226	28,264
	2003	1,010	974	1,143	1,035	1,214	1,242	1,295	1,278	1,232	1,080	1,077	1,041	13,621

Percentage of Wilmington's Domestic Incidents in the State

2001	14.9%	14.5%	15.2%	14.2%	12.2%	13.3%	11.3%	12.4%	9.4%	9.5%	9.0%	9.7%	12.1%
2002	9.9%	9.7%	10.5%	9.6%	9.9%	10.0%	7.8%	8.1%	8.1%	6.3%	7.4%	7.5%	8.7%
2003	9.5%	10.1%	9.9%	10.2%	11.2%	11.9%	11.8%	11.6%	9.7%	11.0%	10.0%	9.7%	10.6%

Source: Department of Public Safety, Division of State Police