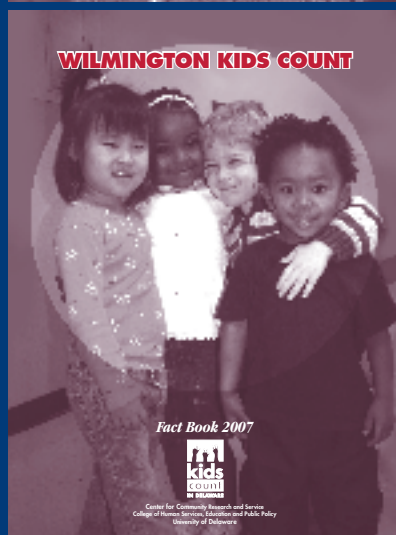


1999 - 2009

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

Fact Book 2009



JAMES M. BAKER
MAYOR

City of Wilmington Delaware

LOUIS L. REDDING - CITY/COUNTY BUILDING
800 FRENCH STREET
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
19801 - 3537



Dear Friends,

On behalf of the citizens of Wilmington, I am pleased and honored to present the Wilmington KIDS COUNT Fact Book 2009. On behalf of the entire Wilmington community, I express my thanks to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Delaware and the University of Delaware for their support of this publication.

Now in its Fifth Edition, this book has been helping the community to monitor the health and wellness of Wilmington's children, youth and their families for 10 years. Remarkably, Delaware is the only state to produce such a document for the benefit of a city for so long. The benefit of such a long-lived resource is obvious; the longer the period of data gathered, the more scientifically valid the results of the study. By keeping a vigilant eye on long-term trends affecting the health and well-being of our young citizens, the better equipped we are to direct our attentions to problem areas.

Some numbers in this report are troubling. For example, after years of decline, the teen birth rate increased by three percent between 2005 and 2006. In 2006 alone, there were 243 births to Wilmington teens ages 19 and under, 85% of which were to African American teens. Too many of these children are born into poverty, creating a myriad of other problems for those children in the areas of health, education and safety. Failure to take action early in the lives of our City youths can have dire consequences, as is evidenced by the surge in violent crime arrests among Wilmington juveniles. In fact, in 2008, 89% the suspects arrested in connection with a Wilmington shooting had criminal records and were juveniles at the time of their first arrest.

Wilmington KIDS COUNT Fact Book 2009 is not meant to alarm, but to spur us to action. We must continue to work on problem issues to make sure we provide the needed supports for children and their families. The information in this publication must be used to develop new ideas and fresh thinking at home, in our public and private offices, in our classrooms, and throughout Wilmington to produce stronger, healthier and happier children. This shared journey to improve the lives of Wilmington's children and youth is a marathon, not a sprint. We have made progress over the years, but there is still much work ahead!

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

Sincerely,

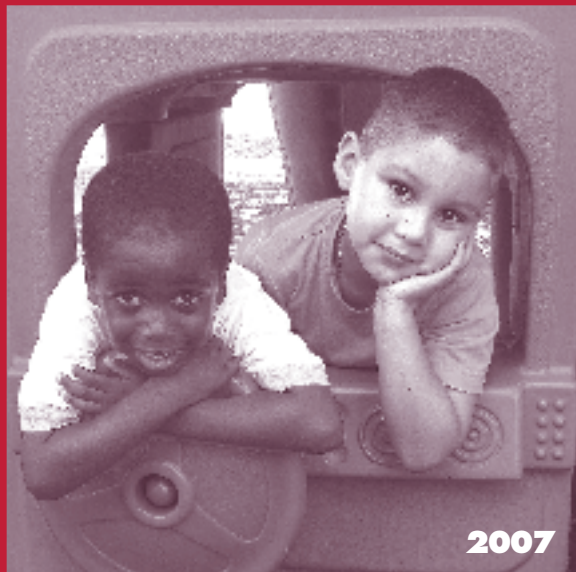
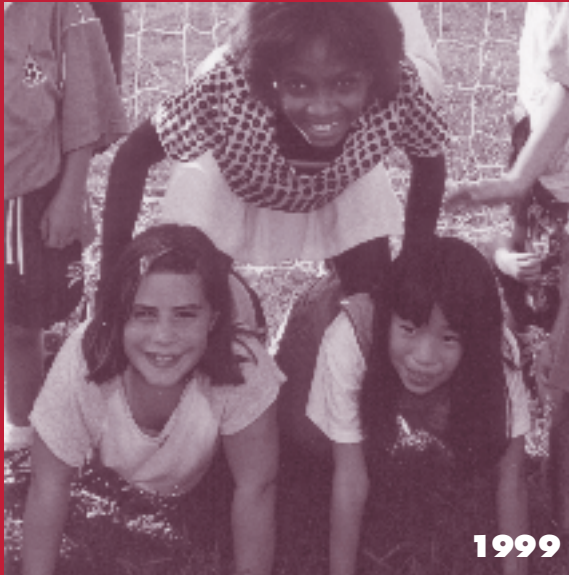
A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "James M. Baker". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "James" and last name "Baker" clearly visible.

James M. Baker
Mayor

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

Fact Book 2009

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



KIDS COUNT in Delaware

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To order additional copies for \$15 each, contact: Teresa L. Schooley, Director, KIDS COUNT in Delaware
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The photographs in this book do not necessarily represent the situations described.



Acknowledgments

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*A special thank you to all the
Wilmington children featured
in Wilmington KIDS COUNT
photographs in this book
and through the years*

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The Wilmington KIDS COUNT Fact Book 2009 is a snapshot of the well-being of children in Wilmington, Delaware. This fifth report is designed as a resource for policy makers and citizens to utilize in shaping local action to improve the status of children and families in Wilmington. The Fact Book is intended to present a variety of indicators providing a balanced perspective of how children and families are faring. This city-level book was first produced in 1999. The 2009 edition of the Wilmington KIDS COUNT Fact Book marks the tenth year that the project has been monitoring the well-being of Wilmington kids.

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 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



Photos from 1999

Sources of Data

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

The data are presented in several ways:

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

Interpreting the Data

The Wilmington KIDS COUNT Fact Book 2009 uses the most current, reliable data. It is important to note that there are limitations in the data that was available, and KIDS COUNT hopes that in future publications, more information will be forthcoming. As policy makers and citizens seek information based on up-to-date data, we expect more city-level data will be gathered and reported.

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

New yearly data from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) of the U.S. Census Bureau has been included, as well as 2000 Census data. The ACS data are based on a sample and replace the census long form with extensive information such as education, family structure, income, and household characteristics.

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



Photo from 1999

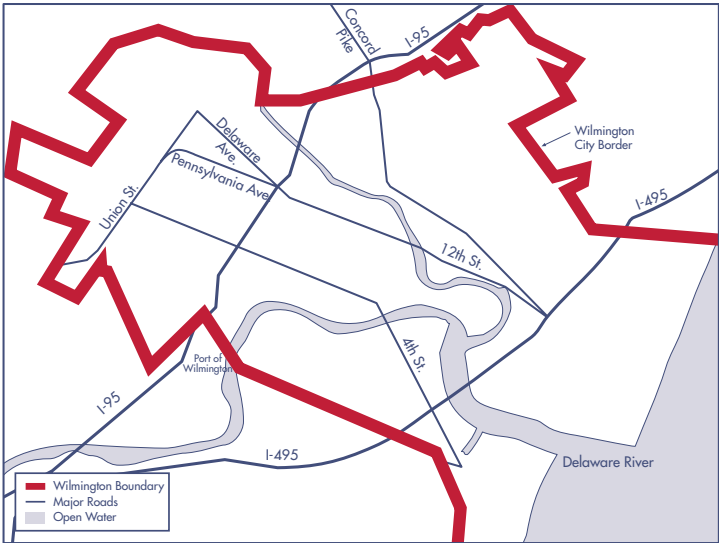
Using the Maps

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

The Delaware Health Statistics Center conducted a comparative analysis of the effect of using ZIP codes as a substitute for census tracts when tracts were not available. This analysis used birth data from 1991-1997 for which both ZIP code and census tracts were available. The analysis indicated that ZIP codes are a reasonable proxy measure for the city of Wilmington. However, the following caveats should be kept in mind when using ZIP codes:

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

Wilmington City Boundaries



Wilmington Census Tracts

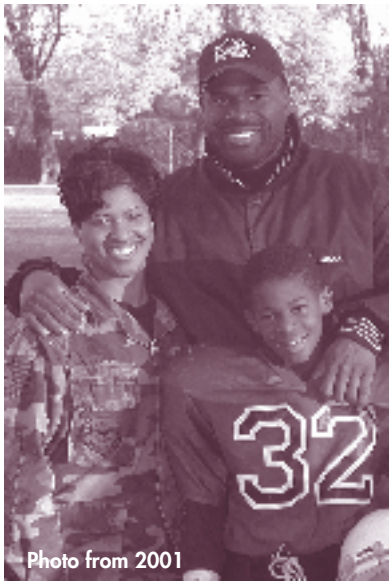
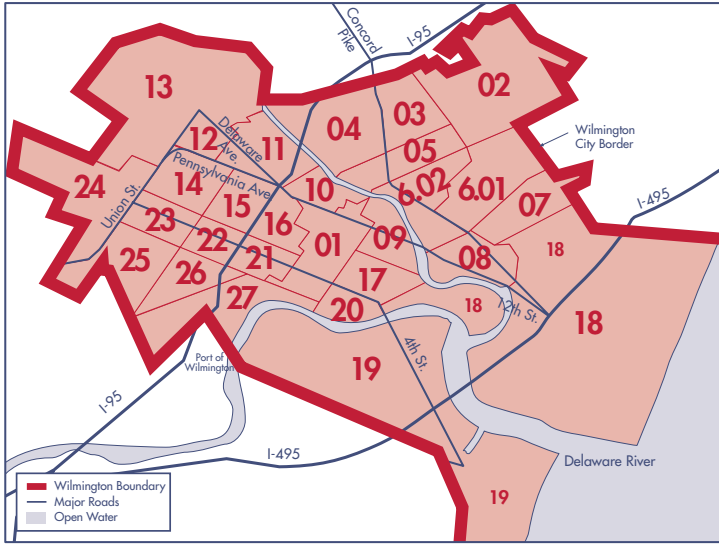


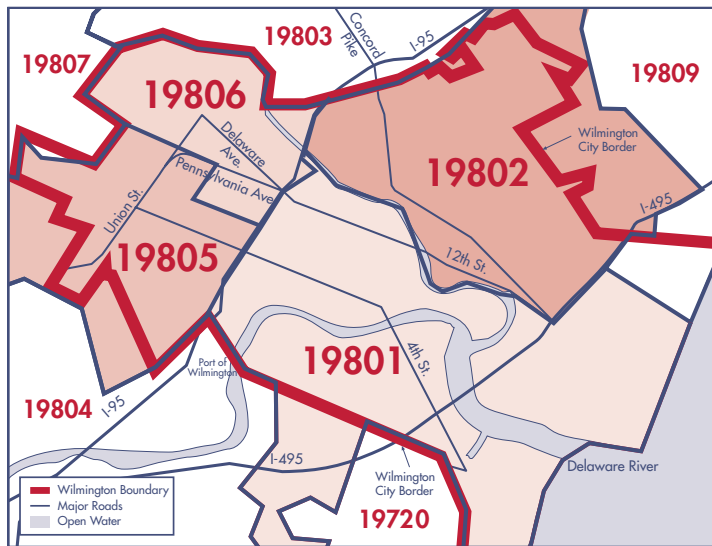
Photo from 2001

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



Focus on Poverty

Living in poverty effects all aspects of a child's life. Look for **Focus on Poverty** throughout this book for specific examples.

Neighborhood Planning Councils

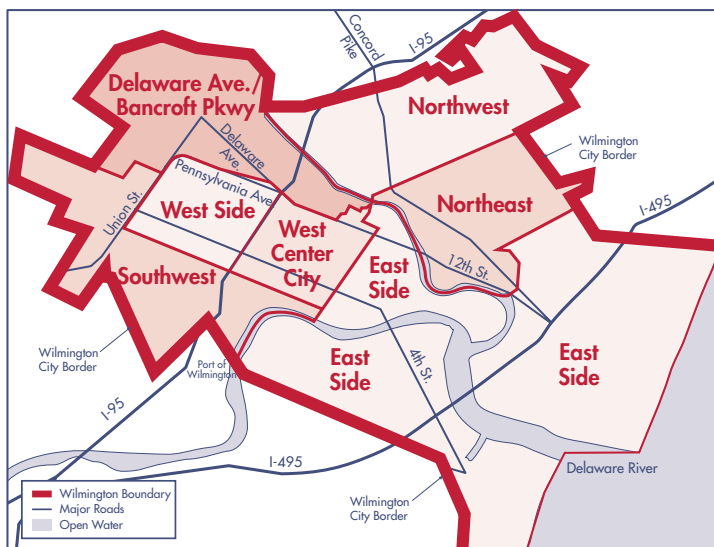


Photo from 2001

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.



Photo from 2001

Overview

Births to Teens

Page 14

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

Five year average, 2002–2006:
Wilmington 90.7 • Delaware 43.6 • U.S. 41.6



Prenatal Care

Page 18

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

Five year average, 2002–2006:
Wilmington 82.2 • Delaware 82.0 • U.S. 72.7 (01–05)



Photo from 2001

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, 2002–2006:
Wilmington 13.9 • Delaware 9.4 • U.S. 7.9 (01–05)



Infant Mortality

Page 22

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

Five year average, 2002–2006
Wilmington 12.4 • Delaware 9.2 • U.S. 6.8



Juvenile Crime Arrests

Page 28

Number of arrests of juveniles 17 and under
for violent crimes

2008:
Wilmington 242 • Delaware 2,383



School Children in Poverty

Page 31

Percentage of students receiving free and reduced lunch
2008–09 school year: Wilmington 78.2 • Delaware 42.2



Education Page 32

Percentage of students meeting the standards

Third Graders

Page 32

Percentage of students meeting the standards
Reading, 2009: Wilmington 54 • Delaware 82
Math, 2009: Wilmington 52 • Delaware 79



Fifth Graders

Page 33

Percentage of students meeting the standards
Reading, 2009: Wilmington 63 • Delaware 85
Math, 2009: Wilmington 53 • Delaware 77



Eighth Graders

Page 34

Percentage of students meeting the standards
Reading, 2009: Wilmington 56 • Delaware 82
Math, 2009: Wilmington 38 • Delaware 66



Tenth Graders

Page 35

Percentage of students meeting the standards
Reading, 2009: Wilmington 48 • Delaware 72
Math, 2009: Wilmington 33 • Delaware 57



Children in Poverty

Page 40

Percent of children living below the poverty level
2008:
Wilmington 24.2 • Delaware 13.6



Children in One-Parent Families Page 46

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

Percentage of Births to Single Mothers
5-yr. average, 2002–06: Wilmington 70 • Delaware 43 • U.S. 36





Demographics

The Delaware Population Consortium is an informal, cooperative organization including state, county, and local governments that works year-round to produce and share an annual, common set of population and household projections for the state of Delaware; New Castle, Kent and Sussex Counties; and major municipalities in Delaware, such as Wilmington. The data from the Delaware Population Consortium can be useful in spotting any demographic trends and changes in the different localities within the state.

2008 Population at a Glance

	Total Population	Ages 0-4	Ages 5-9	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-19
Wilmington	72,794	5,773	5,042	4,399	5,308
New Castle Co.	535,840	36,019	35,465	32,204	38,871
Delaware	886,520	59,199	56,638	55,019	60,356

Source: Delaware Population Consortium, Population Projection Services, Version 2008.0



Wilmington Facts at a Glance

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

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

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

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

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

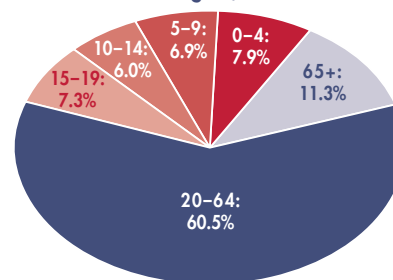
64% of children ages 0-17 in Delaware live in New Castle County.

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

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Population Estimate and Age Distribution

Wilmington, 2008



Wilmington Total	72,794
Total Children 0-19	20,522
Children 0-4	5,773
Children 5-9	5,042
Children 10-14	4,399
Children 15-19	5,308

Source: Delaware Population Consortium

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.

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

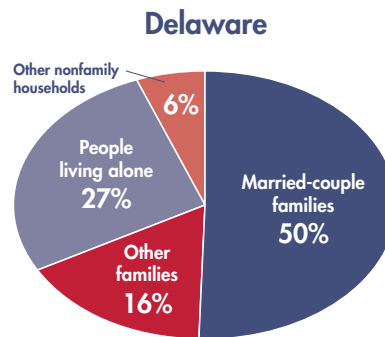
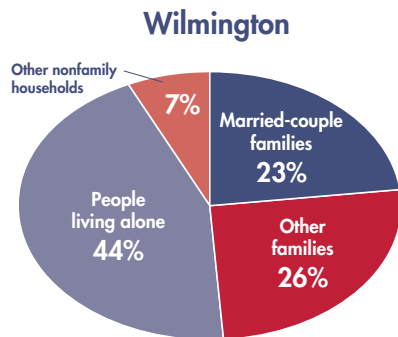
Income and Poverty Levels

Wilmington, New Castle County, and Delaware, 2008

	Wilmington	NC County	Delaware
Median family income	\$ 42,045	\$ 77, 553	\$ 68,745
Per capita income	\$ 25,451	\$ 32,063	\$ 29,417
Percent below poverty level:			
Persons	20.2%	9.5%	10.0%
Families with children	20.2%	9.4%	11.3%
Married couple families with children	7.7%	5.5%	4.7%
Female-headed families with children	33.8%	17.7%	25.6%
Children living below the poverty level	24.2%	10.8%	13.6%

Source: 2008 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Total Households, 2008



Source: 2008 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

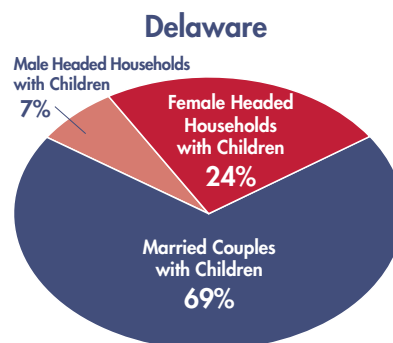
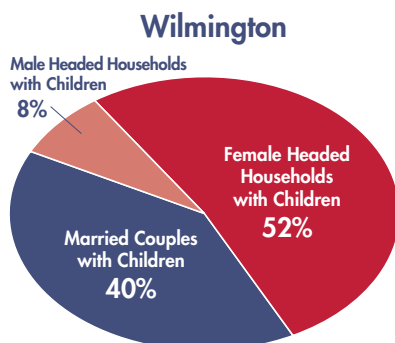
Households with Children

Wilmington 2008

Total Households	28,543
Total Family Households (Families)	13,933
Total Family Households (Families) with own children under 18 years	6,493
Married Couple Families with own children under 18 years	3,147
Female Householder, no husband present, with own children under 18 years	3,170
Male Householder, no wife present, with own children under 18 years	176

Source: 2008 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Families with Children, 2000



Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau



Photo from 2003

Definitions:

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

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

Grandparents Living with Grandchildren

Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 2008

	Wilmington	NC County	Delaware
Grandparents living with grandchildren under 18 years	2,497	13,822	20,830
Grandparents caregivers	1,116	5,346	8,176

Source: 2008 American Community Survey, U.S. Census

Focus on Poverty

Poverty rates of children

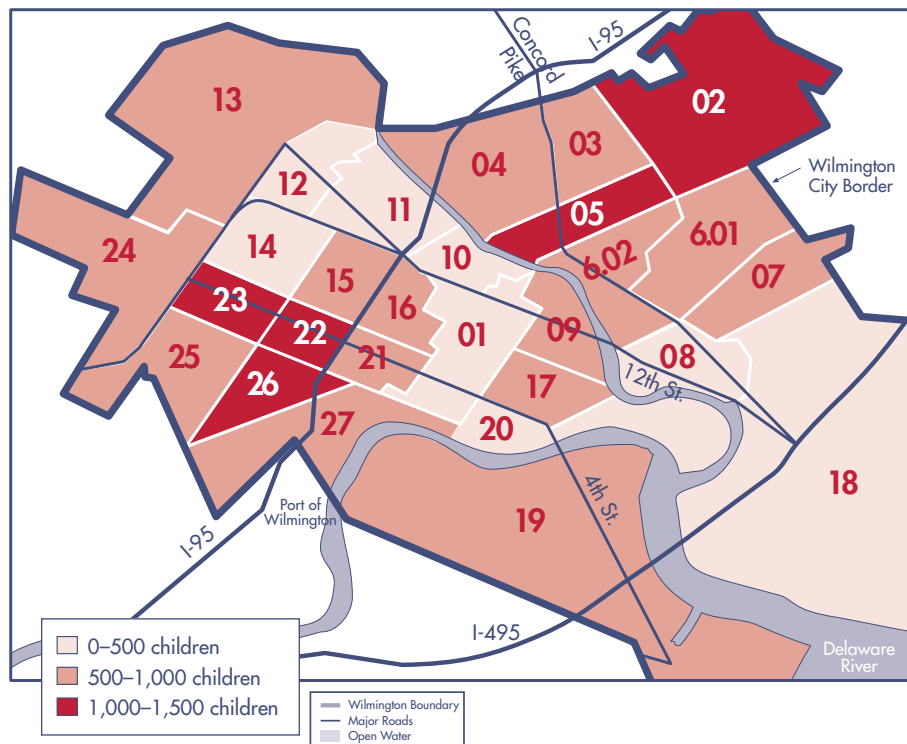
- living with non-parental caregivers such as grandparents 42%
- living with at least one parent 17%

Source: *Child Poverty in America*. Children's Defense Fund, 2008.



Photo from 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

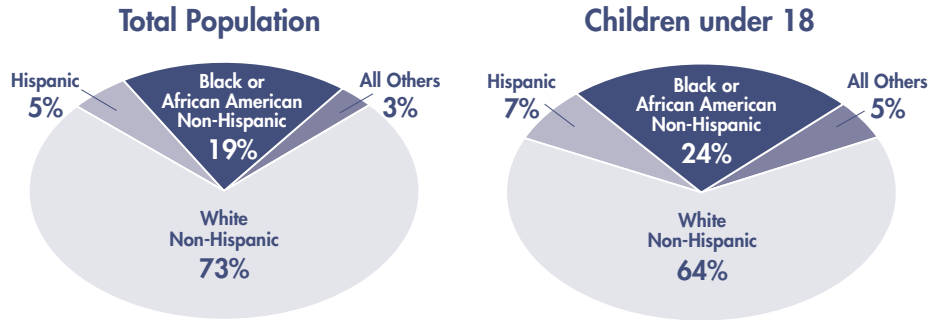
Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

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

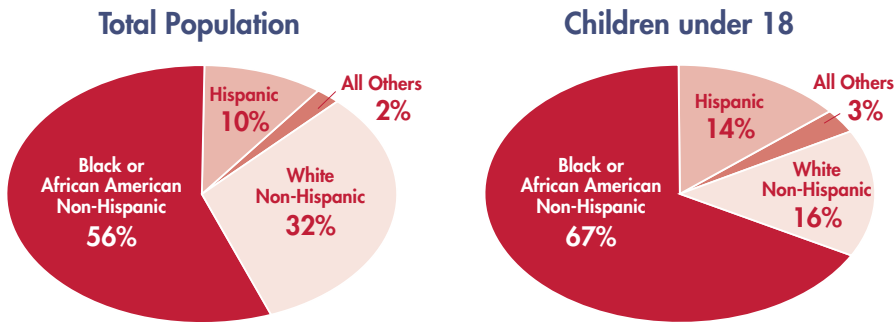
Delaware Population by Race

and Hispanic Origin, 2000



Wilmington Population by Race

and Hispanic Origin, 2000



Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

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



Photo from 2005

Wilmington 2000 Population Totals

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Wilmington 2000

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

Families and Population in Families

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Wilmington 2000

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

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

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

For more information see

Tables 1-4 p. 68-70

www.rdms.udel.edu/census

www.aecf.org/kidscount/census

www.cadsr.udel.edu/census2k

www.census.gov

www.prb.org



Births to Teens

Cause for Applause



Wilmington's teen birth rate has decreased from 126.7/1,000 in 1992-96 to 90.7 in 2002-06.



Photo from 2005

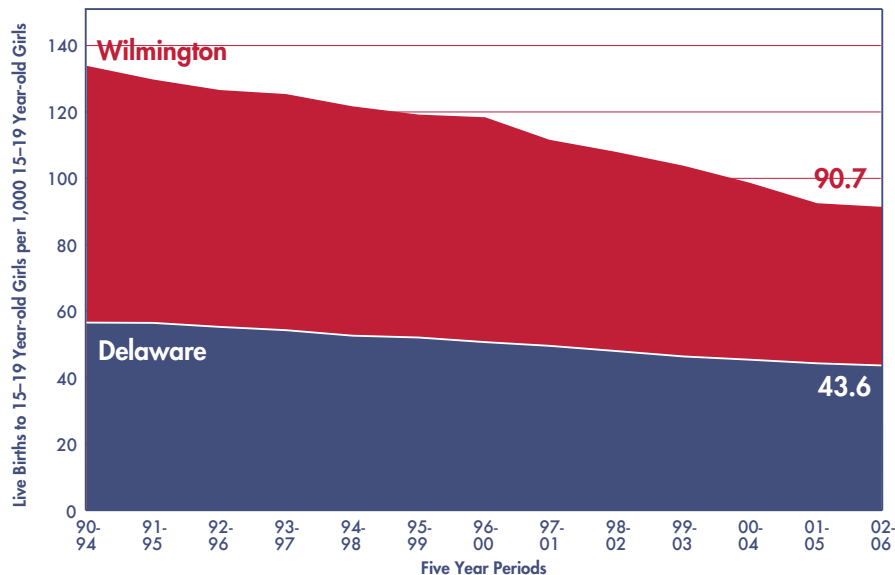
Definition:

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

Giving life to a child during adolescence can often have negative effects on both the mother and her child. Teen mothers can have difficulties completing school and possible hardships such as living in poverty. Children of teen mothers therefore also face living in poverty and could experience more difficulties than other children.

Births to Teens 15-19

Delaware and Wilmington



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

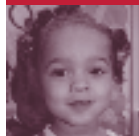


DID YOU KNOW?

The rate of teen fatherhood declined 21% between 1990 and 2001, from 24 to 19 per 1,000 males aged 15-19. Teen fatherhood rates vary considerably by race. In 2001, the rate among young black men (37 per 1,000) was more than twice that among similar whites. The decline in the teen fatherhood rate was far more substantial among blacks than among whites (34% vs. 14%).

Source: Guttmacher Institute, Facts on Young Men's Sexual and Reproductive Health, June 2008. www.guttmacher.org/pubs/fb_YMSRH.html

PUT DATA INTO ACTION

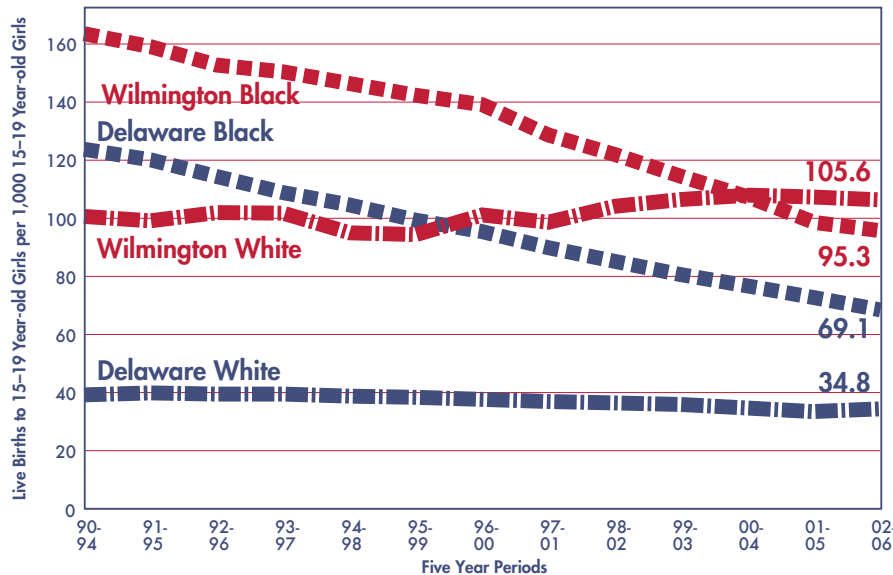


KIDS COUNT research shows effective strategies that can contribute to preventing teen pregnancy include:

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

Source: KIDS Count Indicator Brief (July 2005). Annie E. Casey Foundation

Births to Teens 15-19 Delaware and Wilmington by Race



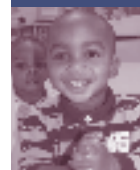
Note: The recalculation of teen birth rates using revised population data resulted in birth rates lower than those previously reported, though the decreasing trend remains the same.

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Focus on Poverty

Children of teen mothers are more likely to live in poverty than children of mothers who delayed childbearing.

Cause for Applause



Wilmington's birth rate for black teens has decreased significantly in the past ten years, from 151.7/1,000 in 1992-96 to 95.3 in 2002-06.

Wilmington Facts at a Glance

In Wilmington

In 2006, there were **243** births to teens ages 19 and under.

24% were to white teens.

85% were to Black teens.

50% were to Hispanic* teens.

63% of these births were to teens ages 18-19.

37% of these births were to teens under age 18.

In the Balance of New Castle County

In 2006, there were **473** births to teens ages 19 and under.

77% were to white teens.

31% were to Black teens.

31% were to Hispanic* teens.

66% of these births were to teens ages 18-19.

34% 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



- The steady decline in the teen birth rate between 1991 and 2004 yielded substantial cost savings. The national teen birth rate declined by one third between 1991 and 2004 and to a record low of 40.5 in 2005. However, the teen birth rate between 2005 and 2006 increased 3 percent.¹

- Between 1991 and 2006 there have been more than 20,000 teen births in Delaware.²
- Teen childbearing in Delaware costs taxpayers (federal, state and local) at least \$28 million in 2004. The costs of childbearing are greatest for younger teens. The average annual cost associated with a child born to a mother 17 and younger is \$4,194.³
- The decrease in teen birth rate in the U.S. between 1995 and 2002 is directly responsible for: 26% of the decrease in the number of children under age six living in poverty, and 68% of the decrease in the number of children under age six living with single mothers.⁴

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

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

3 Ibid.

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

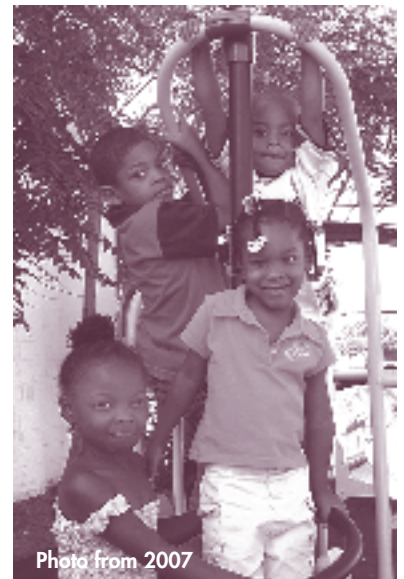


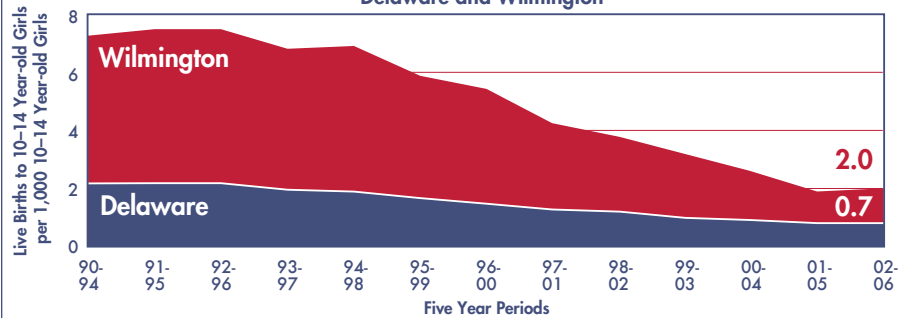
Photo from 2007



Photo from 2007

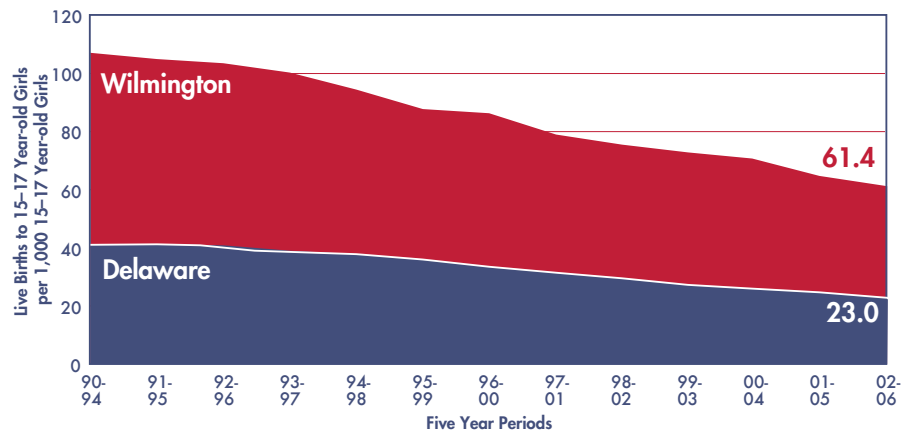
Births to Teens 10-14

Delaware and Wilmington



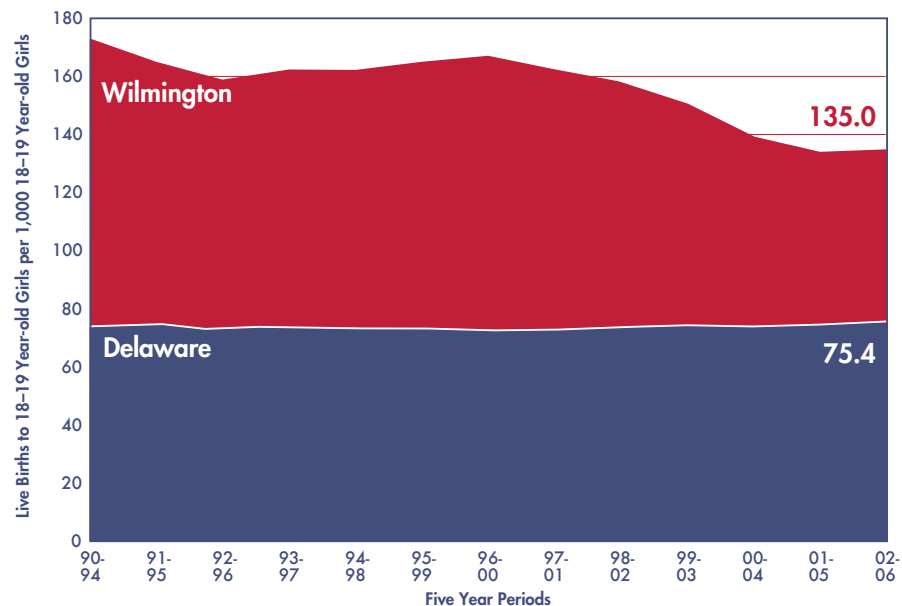
Births to Teens 15-17

Delaware and Wilmington



Births to Teens 18-19

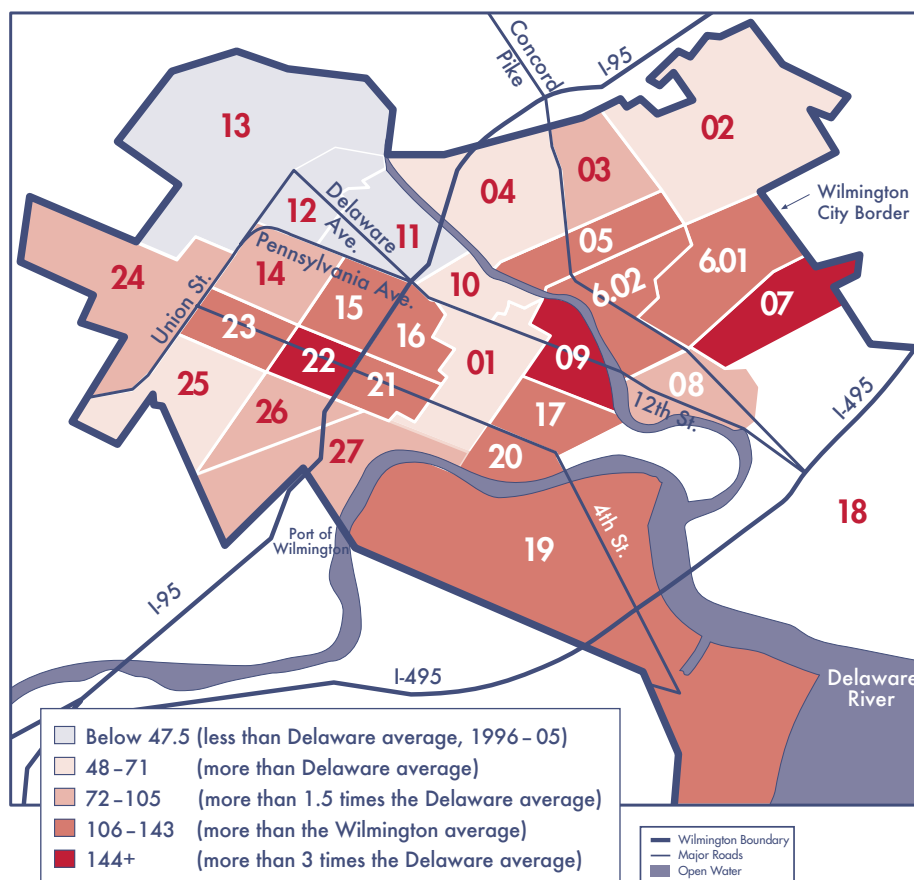
Delaware and Wilmington



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Birth Rates for Girls 15-19

by Census Tract, Wilmington, 1996-2005



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

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

* Estimated population of 15-19 year old girls for each year from 1996 to 2005, combined for the 10 year period

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

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Focus on Poverty

Teens living in poverty are more likely to have out-of-wedlock births than teen not living in poverty.



Photo from 2007

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

For more information see

Prenatal Care p. 18
 Low Birth Weight Babies..... p. 20
 Infant Mortality p. 22
 Children in One-Parent Households p. 46
 Tables 5-12 p. 71-75
 Tables 62-63 p. 105-106

www.teenpregnancy.org

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

www.plaintalk.org

www.agi-usa.org



Cause for Applause



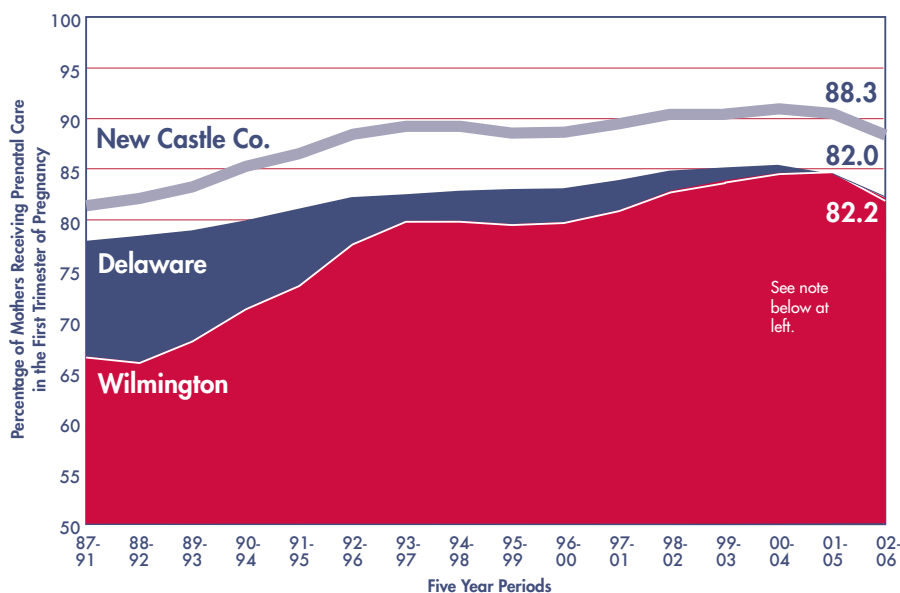
Wilmington women receiving first-trimester prenatal care increased from 66.0% in the '88-92 period to 82.2% in the '02-06 period.

Prenatal care can be imperative to the health of a new baby. Prenatal care includes regular visits with a health care professional, nutritious eating habits, as well as regular exercise of some kind. Additionally, prenatal care includes being aware of possible concerns and being sure to avoid things that may harm the fetus such as smoking, drinking alcohol, or drug use. Early prenatal care can help to identify and treat health problems, and even influence the mothers' health behaviors that can compromise the fetal development or maternal health. Babies of mothers who do not get prenatal care could have lower birth weights and higher rates of infant death. Millions of women can face some kind of complication related to pregnancy; prenatal care can serve as a safeguard against some pregnancy-related complications.



Prenatal Care in the First Trimester

Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

A 2003 revision of the U.S. birth certificate introduced substantive changes to information on the timing of prenatal care. Each state has been revising their certificate according to their own schedule; Delaware began collecting data using the revised birth certificate with the 2006 data year. According to the National Center for Health Statistics, prenatal care data based on the revised certificate show a markedly less favorable picture of prenatal care utilization in the U.S. than data from the unrevised certificate. Most of the difference can be attributed to changes in reporting and not to changes in prenatal care utilization.



- Wilmington, historically an area where maternal risks factors are the highest in the state, showed a 19% increase in the number of women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester, from 71.0% in the 1990-1994 to 84.7% in 2001-2005. Wilmington's increase was apparent in births to both black and white women. In Wilmington, higher percentages of mothers of Hispanic origin received prenatal care in the first trimester than did black mothers.¹
- In 2006, about 1 in 17 infants (down from 28 in 2004) was born to a woman receiving late or no prenatal care in Delaware, and about 1 in 6 (down from 11) was born to a woman receiving inadequate prenatal care in Delaware.²
- Young women in their teens are by far the most likely to receive late or no prenatal care. In 2003, the most recent year for which estimates are available, 15.4% of births to girls under age 15 and 7.6% of births to teens ages 15 to 17 were to those receiving late or no prenatal care.³
- According to a study from the University of Minnesota School of Public Health, women without health insurance and those covered by Medicaid obtain prenatal care later in pregnancy and make fewer visits for care than do women with private insurance.⁴

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

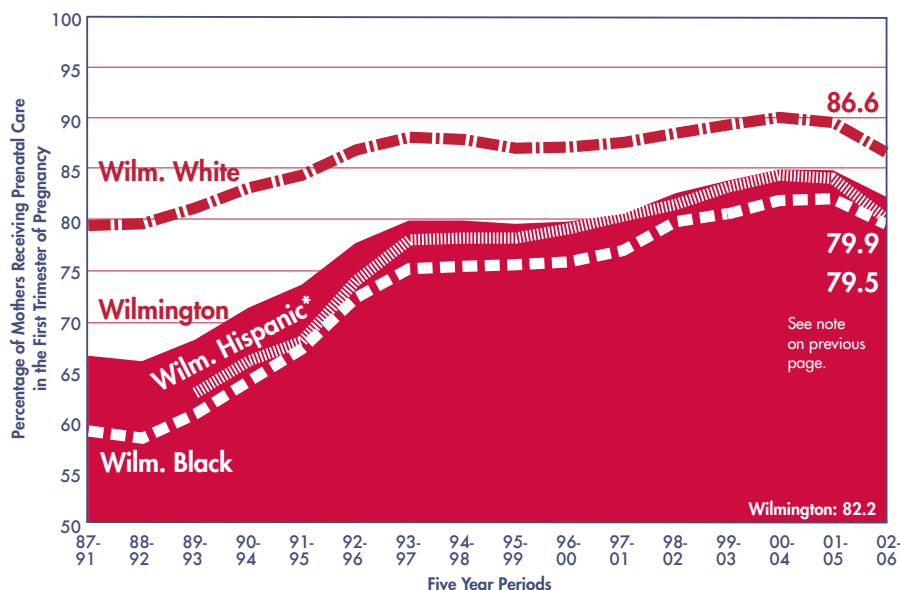
² <http://www.marchofdimes.com/peristats/landing.aspx?reg=10&lev=0&top=5&slev=4&dv=qf>

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

⁴ www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1580102/

Prenatal Care in the First Trimester

By Race and Hispanic Origin, Wilmington



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

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Focus on Poverty

Low-income mothers are 2.8 times as likely to have inadequate prenatal care than middle- or high-income mothers.

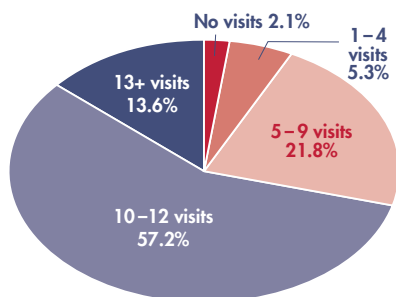
Source: Arloc Sherman, "Poverty Matters: The Cost of Child Poverty in America," (Washington, DC: Children's Defense Fund, 1997).



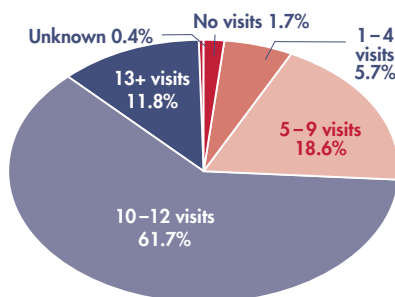
Prenatal Care

Percentage of Live Births by Number of Prenatal Visits by Teen Mothers under age 20, 2006

Wilmington



Balance of New Castle Co.



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center



DID YOU KNOW?

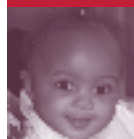
According to KIDS COUNT research and data analysis, U.S. states with a higher percentage of uninsured children had proportionally more women who gave birth with limited prenatal care.¹

- In 2007, there were almost 20,000 Delaware children that were uninsured, which constitutes 9% of the Delaware population under the age of 18. Additionally, more than 27% of Delaware's children were covered under government health insurance.²

¹ KIDS COUNT 2008 Data Analysis

² 2008 Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

PUT DATA INTO ACTION



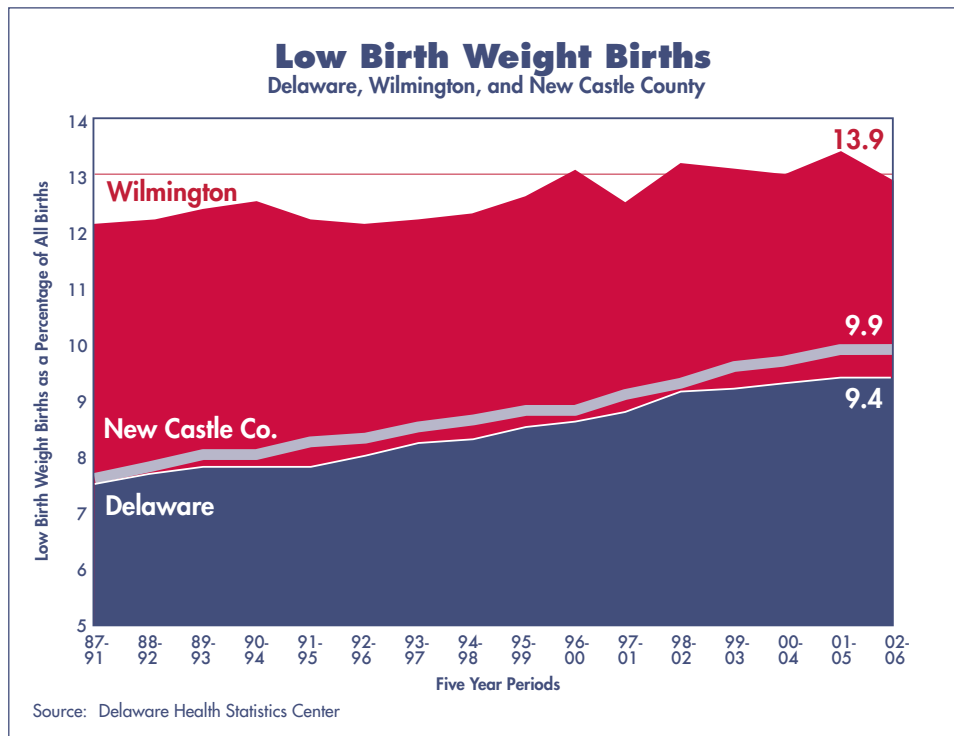
Numerous studies have shown that women without health insurance are less likely to get early prenatal care when compared to women with private insurance. Providing health insurance to women and girls of childbearing age would increase the percentage of mothers receiving prenatal care, and therefore improve birth outcomes.

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



Low Birth Weight Babies

A baby's birth weight can serve as an indicator of a mother's health and also may indicate how a baby will grow and develop. Babies who are very low in birth weight have a 25% chance of dying before age one. Mortality among heavier, but still low birth weight, babies is much lower at around 2%, though still higher than the mortality of babies who are born above that weight (about one quarter of one percent). Infants born at a low birth weight could face delayed motor and social development, in addition to other concerns. Behavior during pregnancy, such as smoking, drug use, poor nutrition, or experiencing stress, can cause a lower birth weight.



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



- In 2006, 8.3% of all newborns in the U.S. were low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds), the highest percentage since the early 1970s. The percentage of infants who were low birth weight declined between 1970 and 1980, but has been increasing slowly but steadily since that time.¹
- 14.9% of Delaware women who smoked while pregnant gave birth to low birth weight babies (<2,500 grams), versus the significantly lower percentage (8.8%) of non-smokers who gave birth to low birth weight babies.²
- Children ages 4 to 17 who were born at low birth weight are more likely to be in special education classes, to repeat a grade, or to fail school than children who were born at normal birthweight.³

¹ March of Dimes, www.marchofdimes.com/peristats/

² Delaware Health and Social Services, www.dhss.delaware.gov/dph/hp/files/lb05.pdf

³ Child Trends Data Bank, www.childtrendsdatabank.org/

PUT DATA INTO ACTION

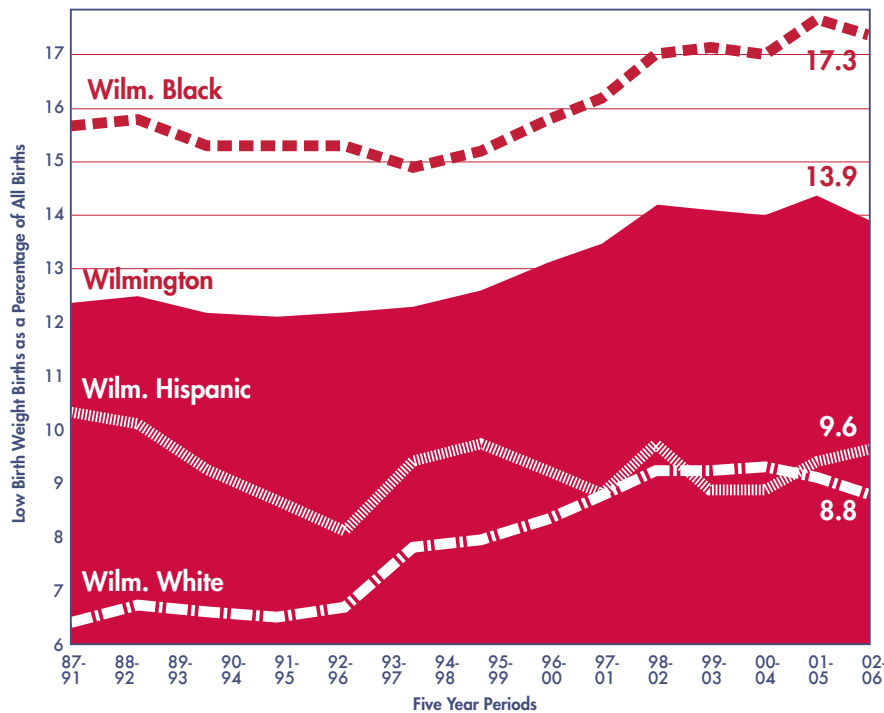


A KIDS COUNT Indicator Brief recommends five strategies that are essential to any plan for reducing the rate of low birth weight births:

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

Source: KIDS COUNT Indicator Brief, Preventing Low Birth Weight. The Annie E. Casey Foundation, July 2003

Low Birth Weight Births By Race and Hispanic Origin, Wilmington



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Focus on Poverty

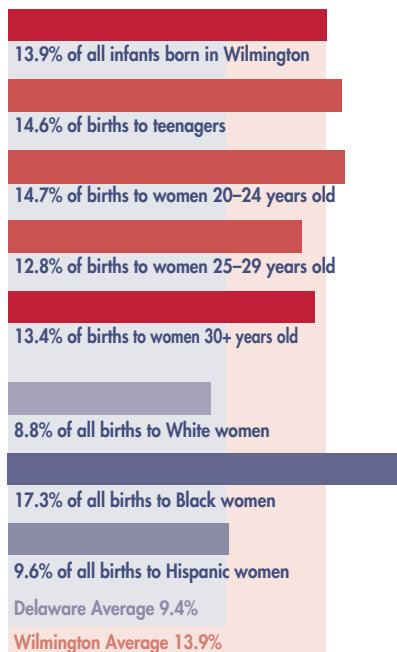
Babies of low-income mothers are 1.9 times as likely to be born at low birth weight than babies of middle- or high-income mothers.

Source: Arloc Sherman, "Poverty Matters: The Cost of Child Poverty in America," (Washington, DC: Children's Defense Fund, 1997).



Percentage of Babies with Low Birth Weight (weight less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 lbs.) by Age and Race of Mother Wilmington, 2002-2006

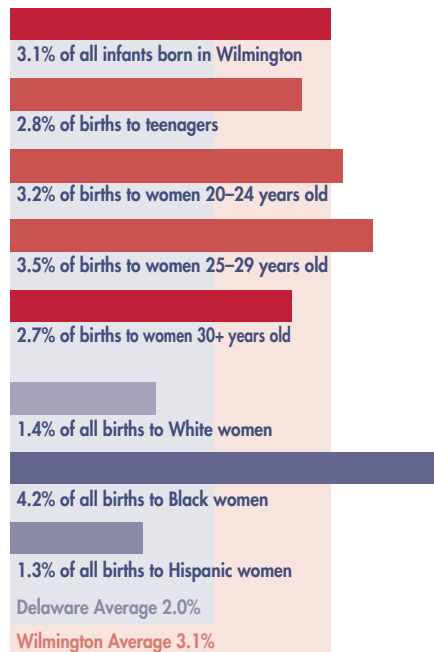
Low birth weight babies in Wilmington represent:



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, 2002-2006

Very low birth weight babies in Wilmington represent:



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

For more information see

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



Infant Mortality

Focus on Poverty

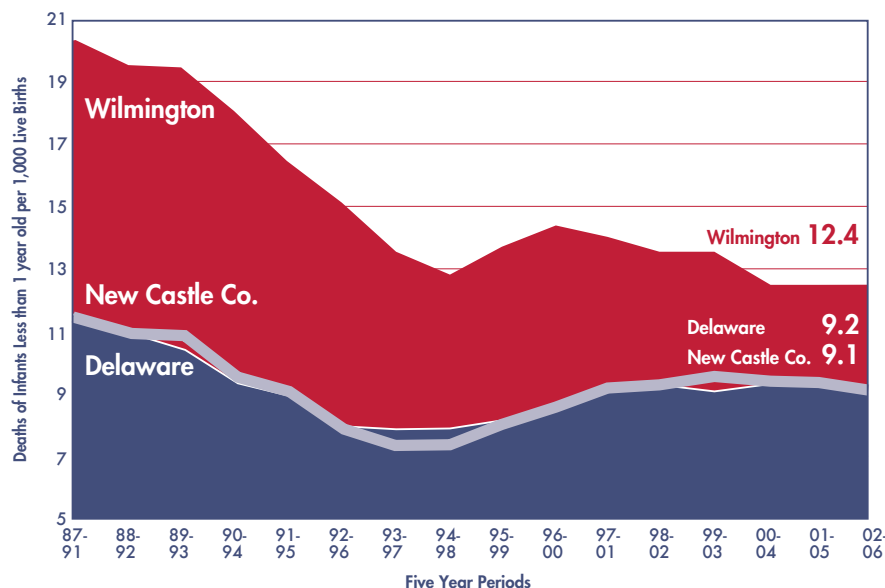
Babies in poverty are 1.6 times as likely to die in infancy than those not in poverty.

Source: Arloc Sherman, "Poverty Matters: The Cost of Child Poverty in America," (Washington, DC: Children's Defense Fund, 1997).

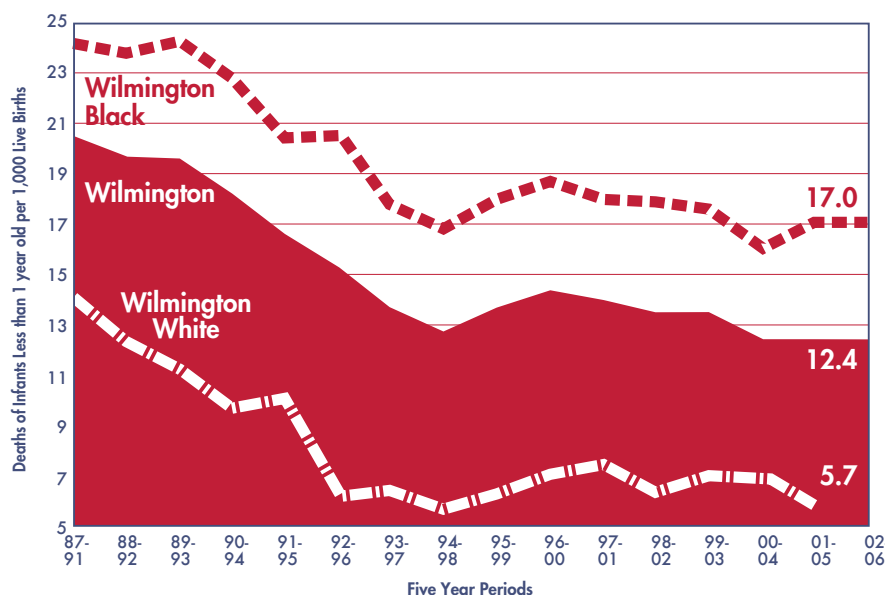
The infant mortality rate is an important indicator of its well-being of infants, children and pregnant women, and also of our communities' welfare. Since mothers and infants are among the most vulnerable members of society, infant mortality is a measure of a population's health. As well as indicating well-being, infant mortality can also indicate racial/ethnic disparities and inequalities within a society. Infant mortality is related to the underlying health of the mother, public health practices, socioeconomic conditions, and availability and use of appropriate health care for infants and pregnant women. Infant death can often occur in the first month after birth and is typically associated with health problems of the infant or the pregnancy.



Infant Mortality Wilmington Compared to New Castle County and Delaware



Infant Mortality Wilmington by Race



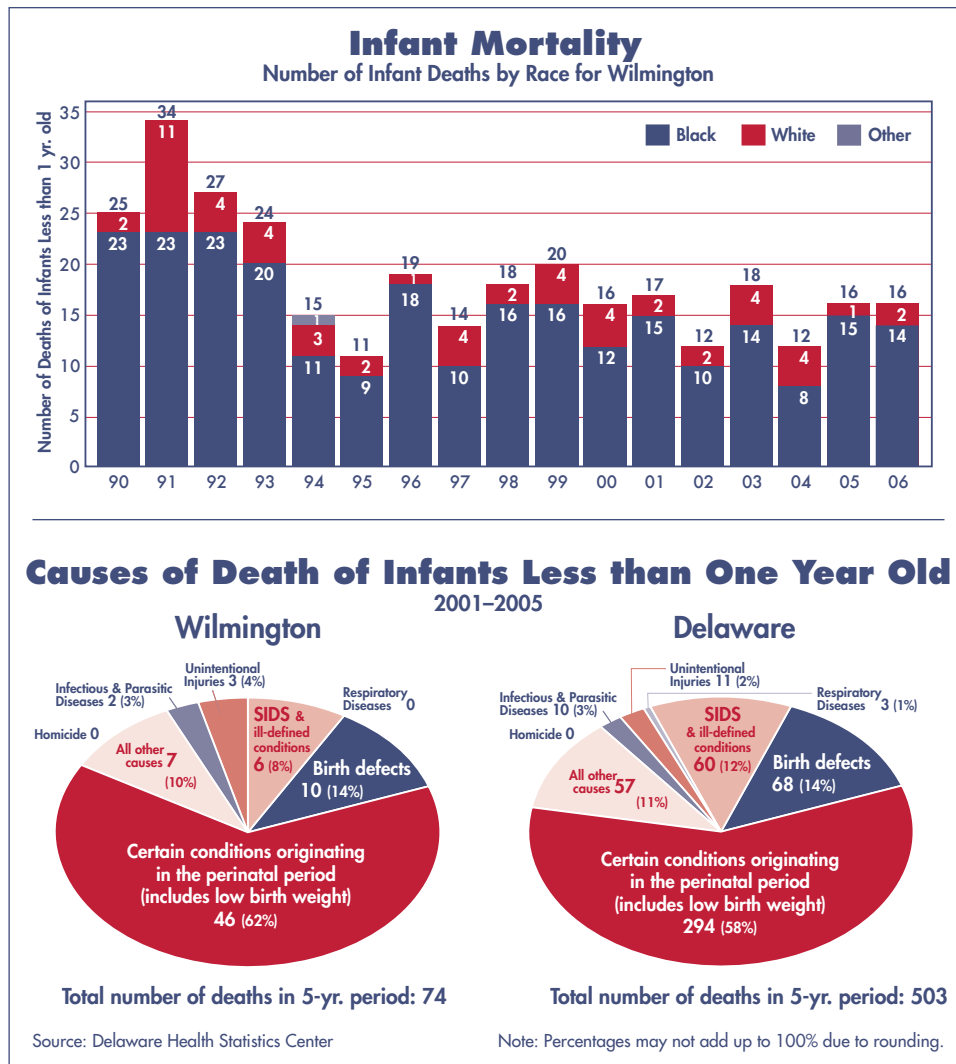
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

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.



Focus on Poverty

Abused infants from poor families are 3.5 to almost 7 times more likely to die compared with babies from affluent families.

Source: ProHealth Care. www.prohealthcare.org/wellness/health-news/children/abused-babies-death-risk.aspx (Research from Dr. Richard Falcone, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center)



- Delaware's infant mortality rate (IMR) increased to 9.03 in 2005—the third worst in the nation.¹ At the national level, the IMR was 6.9 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2005, however preliminary data shows a 2% percent decrease from 2005-2006 to 6.7.²
- The nation's infant mortality rate ranked 29th among industrialized countries in an analysis of 2004 data. Overall, the nation's infant mortality rate has fallen from 20 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1970 to 6.9 deaths in 2005, however the infant mortality rate did not significantly decline between 2000 and 2005. The 2000-2005 plateau in the U.S. infant mortality rate represents the first period of sustained lack of decline in the U.S. infant mortality rate since the 1950s.³
- Black, non-Hispanic, infants have consistently had a higher infant mortality rate than that of other racial or ethnic groups. In 2005 in the U.S., the Black, non-Hispanic, infant mortality rate was 13.6 per 1,000 live births, much higher than the rate among White, non-Hispanic, (5.8), Hispanic (5.5), and Asian/Pacific Islander (4.9) infants.⁴ Racial, ethnic and geographic disparities in Delaware reflect those of the nation. The infant mortality rate among Blacks in Delaware was 15.9 in 2002-2006, compared to 6.5 for Whites and 6.9 for Hispanics.⁵
- The City of Wilmington, which has a higher percentage of Blacks and low-income residents than to the state, has Delaware's highest infant mortality rate.⁶

¹ <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/data/Delaware09.pdf>

² <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db09.htm>

³ <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db09.htm>

⁴ <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db09.htm>

⁵ Delaware Health Statistics Center

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

continued on following page

Infant Mortality

Focus on Poverty

The U.S. infant death rate for babies of uninsured mothers is triple the rate for mothers that had private insurance.

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center



- The primary causes of infant mortality are birth defects, disorders related to short gestation/low birth weight, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), and issues related to pregnancy and birth, including substance abuse. Proper prenatal and well-baby preventive care offer opportunities to identify and reduce some risk factors for infant mortality.¹

Syndrom (SIDS), and issues related to pregnancy and birth, including substance abuse. Proper prenatal and well-baby preventive care offer opportunities to identify and reduce some risk factors for infant mortality.¹

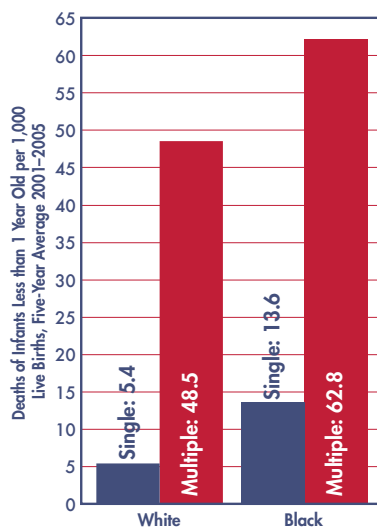
- In Delaware in 2006, 73% of infant deaths were deaths to infants less than 28 days of age.²

¹ Kidsdata.org, www.kidsdata.org/

² Delaware Health Statistics Center

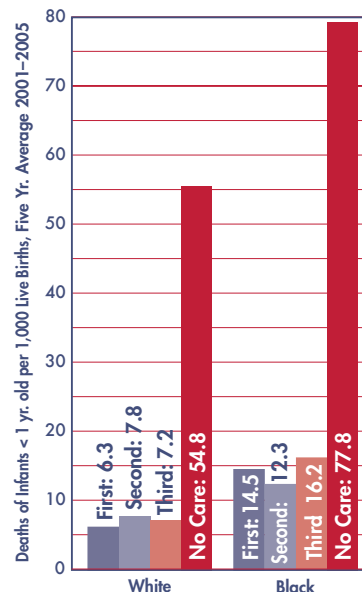


Infant Mortality in Delaware by Multiple vs. Single Birth



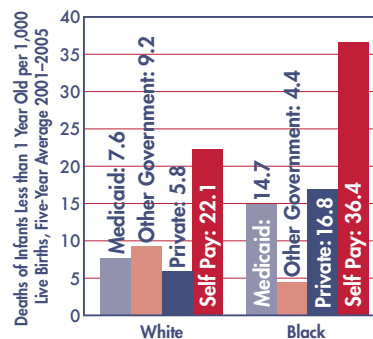
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Infant Mortality in Delaware by Trimester Prenatal Care Began



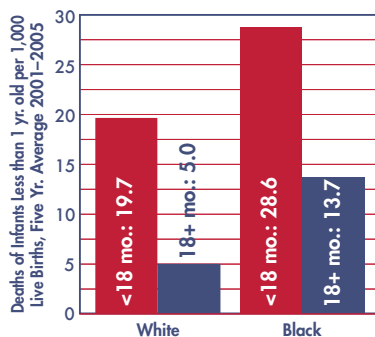
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Infant Mortality in Delaware by Source of Payment for Delivery



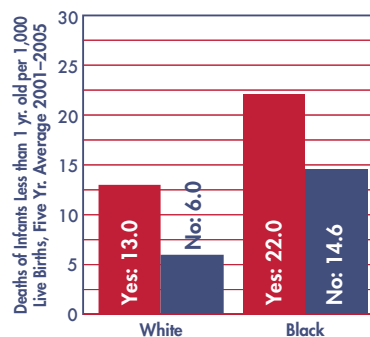
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Infant Mortality in Delaware by Birth Interval



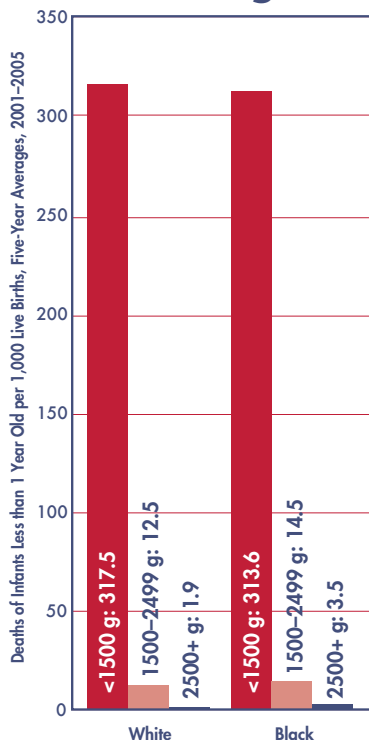
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Infant Mortality in Delaware by Smoking in Pregnancy



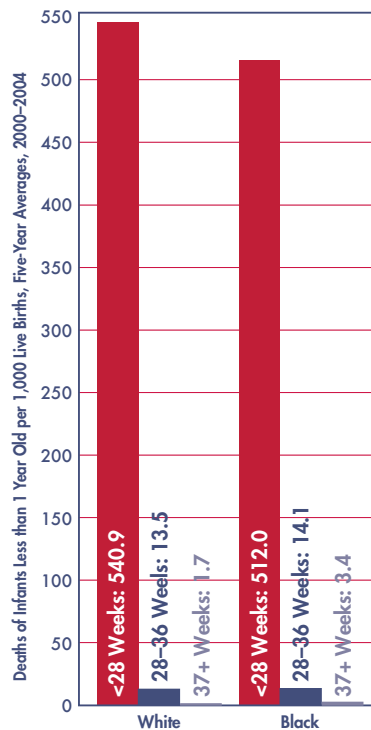
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Infant Mortality in Delaware by Birth Weight



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Infant Mortality in Delaware by Gestation



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Focus on Poverty

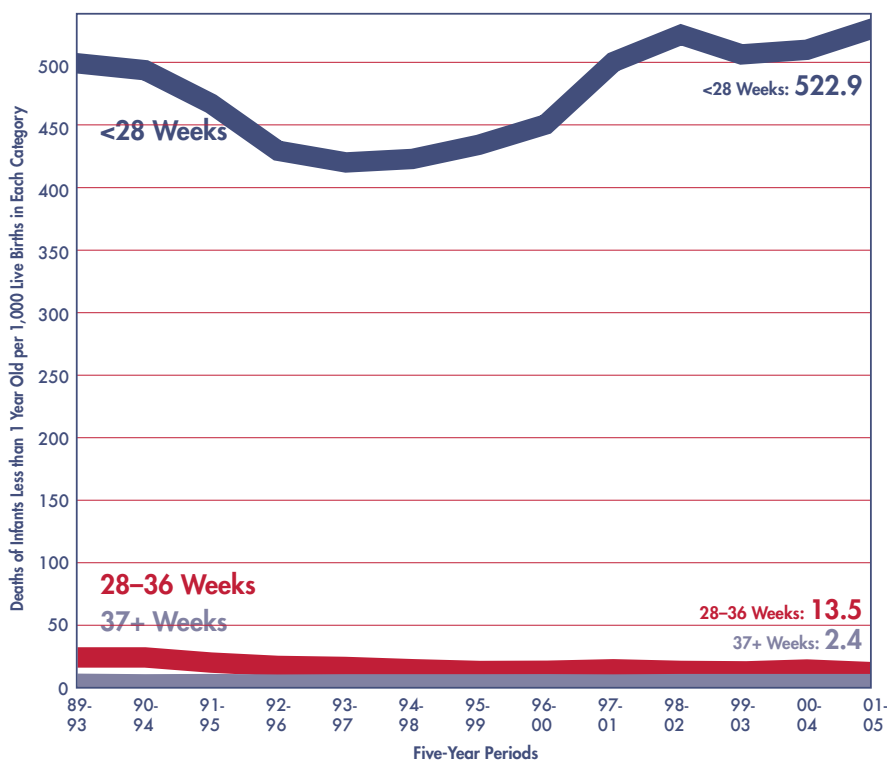
Babies of low-income mothers are 1.8 times as likely to be born premature (under 37 weeks) than babies of more affluent mothers.

Source: Arloc Sherman, "Poverty Matters: The Cost of Child Poverty in America," (Washington, DC: Children's Defense Fund, 1997).



Infant Mortality by Gestation

Delaware Live Birth Cohort by Weeks of Gestation



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

For more information see

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 Low Birth Weight Babies..... p. 20
 Tables 19-22 p. 79-81
www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/drh/index.htm
www.hmhb.org
www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/files/infantmortalityreport.pdf



Child Deaths

Children 1-14

Focus on Poverty

Low-income children are 2.7 times as likely to have no regular source of health care than children in middle- or high-income families.

Source: Arloc Sherman, "Poverty Matters: The Cost of Child Poverty in America," (Washington, DC: Children's Defense Fund, 1997).

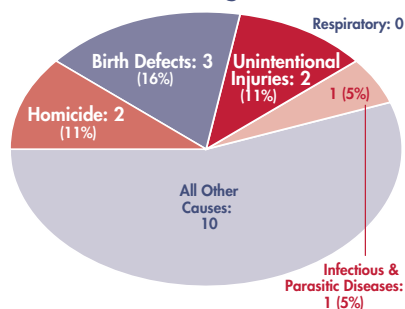
The death of a child is a great tragedy for family and friends and a loss to the community. Accidents kill one million children each year around the world and permanently disable many more. Many child deaths are the result of injury, including unintentional injuries. Even though the overall child mortality rates caused by injury are decreasing each year, death rates among children of low-income families continue to rise. There are also racial and ethnic disparities in child mortality.



Causes of Death of Children 1-14

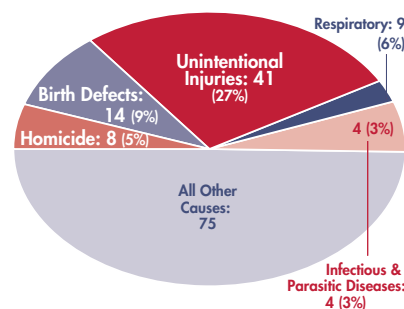
2002-2006

Wilmington



Total number of deaths in 5-yr. period: 19

Delaware



Total number of deaths in 5-yr. period: 151

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Causes of Death of Children 1-14

Number of Children 0-14 Who Died in 2006

	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14
Delaware	99	9	6	5
Wilmington	16	1	0	2
Balance of New Castle Co.	52	4	3	3

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

PUT DATA INTO ACTION



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

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

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

For more information see

Infant Mortality p. 22

Teen Deaths p. 27

Tables 23-25 p. 82-83

www.cdc.gov/ncipc

www.kidshealth.org

Teen Deaths

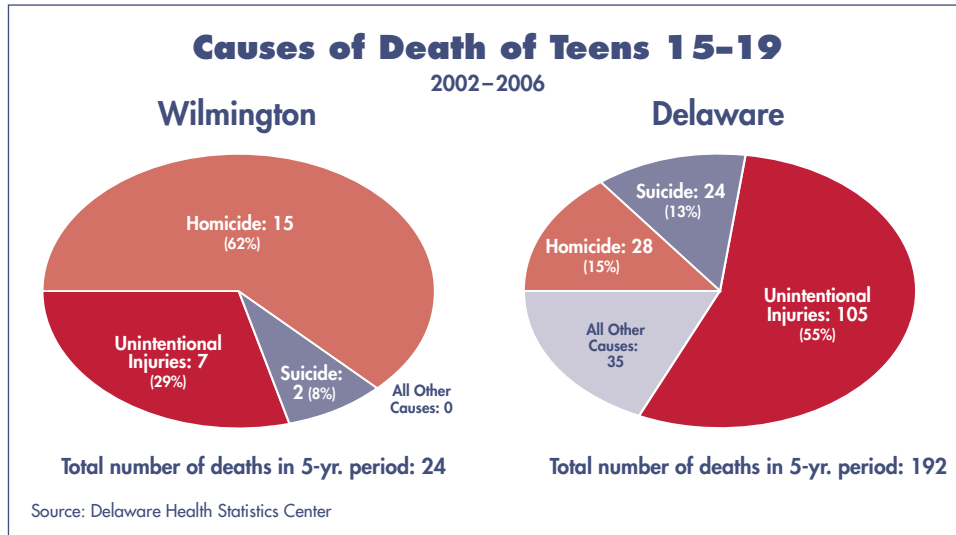
by Accident, Homicide, & Suicide

The majority of teen deaths are the result of accidents, homicide, and suicide, all of which are the most preventable causes of death. In the U.S., homicide is the second leading cause of death of teenagers, with over 80% of all teenage homicides being the result of a firearm related injury.

Focus on Poverty

Children in low-income families are 3 times as likely to be in fair or poor health than children from more affluent families.

Source: *Child Poverty in America*, Children's Defense Fund, 2008.



DID YOU KNOW?

All teen deaths in Wilmington were from three causes in the five-year period from 2002 to 2006: Homicide (62%), unintentional injuries (29%), and suicide (8%).

- According to a press release from Rep. Mike Castle, "In Delaware, 22 violent felonies and 572 cases of bullying were reported to the Delaware Department of Education over the past school year... The 2006 U.S. Census Bureau report on crime per 100,000 populations ranked Delaware 7th in the nation for violent crime."¹ (See page 29 for more information on teen homicide.)
- The risk of motor vehicle crashes is higher among 16- to 19-year-olds than among any other age group. In fact, per mile driven, teen drivers ages 16 to 19 are four times more likely than older drivers to crash.²
- Factors that increase the risk of suicide among teens include:
 - a psychological disorder, especially depression, bipolar disorder, and alcohol and drug use (around 95% of people who die by suicide have a psychological disorder at the time of death)
 - feelings of distress, irritability, or agitation
 - feelings of hopelessness and worthlessness that often accompany depression (a teen, for example, who experiences repeated failures at school, who is overwhelmed by violence at home, or who is isolated from peers is likely to experience such feelings)
 - a previous suicide attempt
 - a family history of depression or suicide (depressive illnesses may have a genetic component, so some teens may be predisposed to suffer major depression)
 - physical or sexual abuse
 - lack of a support network, poor relationships with parents or peers, and feelings of social isolation
 - dealing with homosexuality in an unsupportive family or community or hostile school environment³

¹ Press release from Delaware Congressman Mike Castle, www.castle.house.gov/

² Centers for Disease Control, CDC.gov

³ Kidshealth.org



Definitions:

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

Unintentional Injuries – accidents, including motor vehicle crashes

For more information see

Child Deaths.....	p. 26
Juvenile Crime	p. 28
Wilmington Children Speak.....	p. 57
Tables 26-29	p. 84-86



Juvenile Crime

Focus on Poverty

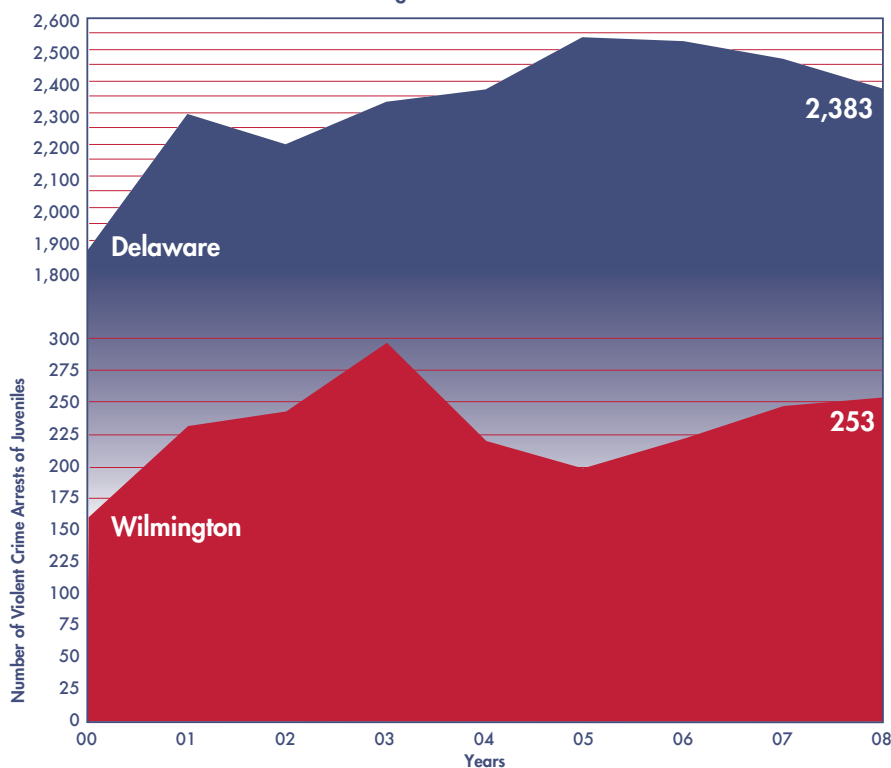
Teens living in poverty are more likely to experience violent crime than their peers who are not living in poverty.

The level of youth violence in a society can be a good indicator of the ability of young people to control their behavior; and also of the ability of the socializing agents such as families, peers, schools, and religious institutions to supervise and influence behavior. Participation in criminal behavior may affect a child's physical, social, emotional, and academic development as well as impact the child's adult life. Poor and minority children face risks and disadvantages that often pull them into what child advocates label a "Cradle to Prison Pipeline." Advocates argue that in order to address youth violence society should focus on pulling families out of poverty, providing children with adequate health care, improving access to quality education for all children, preventing child abuse and neglect, protecting children from domestic and community violence, and giving children support and guidance as needed.



Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests

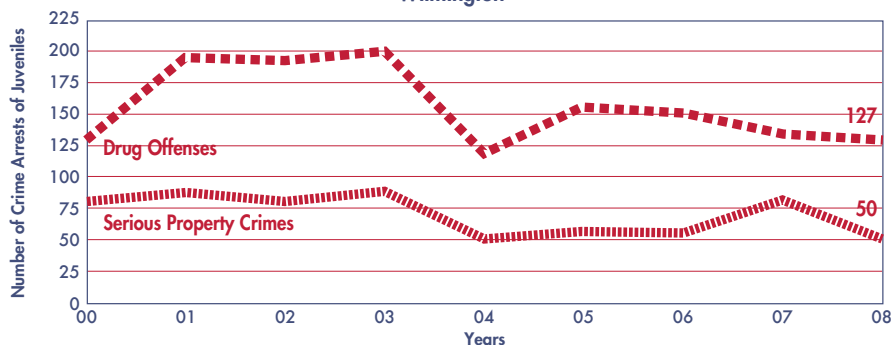
Wilmington and Delaware



Source: Statistical Analysis Center

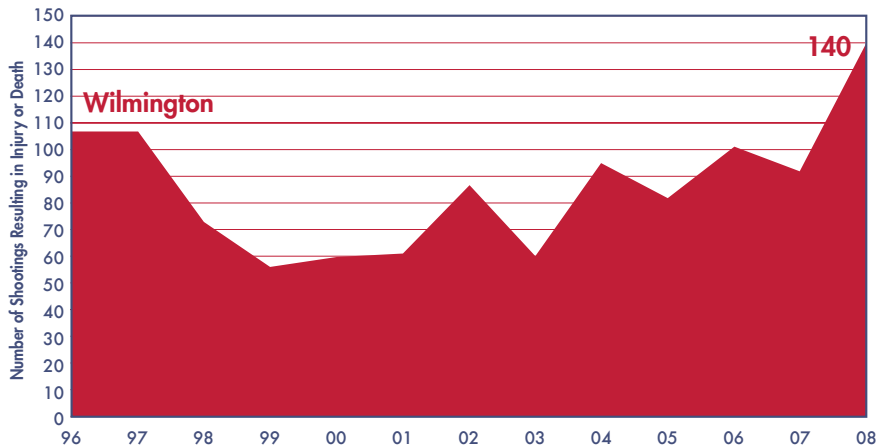
Juvenile Drug and Serious Property Arrests

Wilmington



Source: Statistical Analysis Center

Wilmington Shooting Incidents



Source: Wilmington Shootings 2008: A Comparative Working Paper (August 2009), Delaware Criminal Justice Council

Focus on Poverty

Large differences in physical aggression between children in low-income and higher-income families have been documented at ages as young as 17 months.

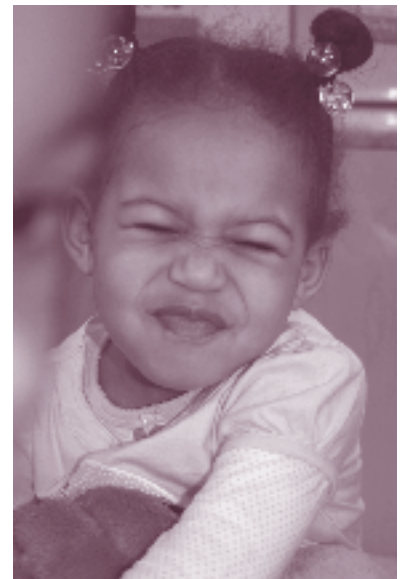
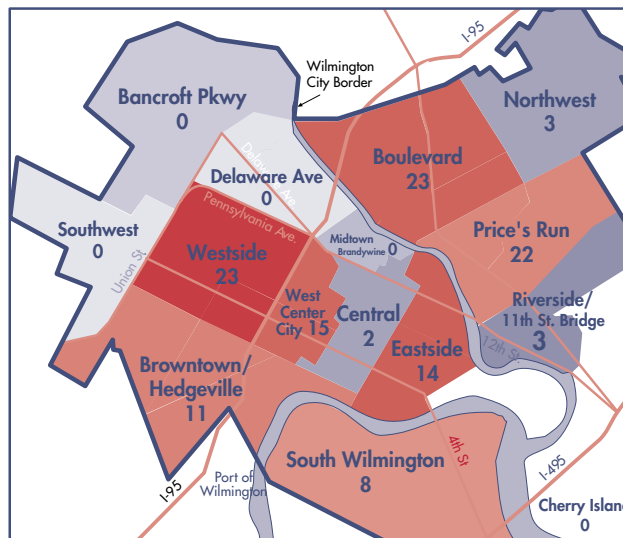
Youth from low-income households have an increased likelihood of participating in serious crimes compared to those from higher-income households.

Source: *Child Poverty in America*, Children's Defense Fund, 2008.

Wilmington Shootings 2008

- 2008 was a record breaking year for both shootings and homicides in Wilmington. There were 124 shooting incidents in Wilmington, resulting in 140 shooting victims and 25 deaths.
- There appears to be an increasing trend in the number of known suspects who are juveniles. Of 125 suspects in 2008, 60 were identified by age:
 - 20% of known shooting suspects were juveniles between 14 and 17 years old, up from 7.9% in 2004. 48% of suspects were between 18 and 21 years old. 93% of known suspects were less than 26 years old.
 - Of shooting suspects with criminal histories, 89% were juveniles at the time of their first arrest. (The Delaware Criminal Justice Council report looked at first contact with the criminal justice system for both suspects and victims.)
- The largest percentage of victims were between the ages of 18 and 21.
 - 13 victims (9%) were juveniles between 14 and 17 years old. 33 victims (24%) were between 18 and 21 years old. 70% of all shooting victims were between 18 and 30 years old.
 - 78% of shooting victims had previously been arrested for criminal charges. Of the 109 shooting victims with criminal histories, 81% were juveniles at the time of their first arrest: 28 were 13 or younger, 60 were 14 to 17 years old.

Wilmington Shooting Incidents by Neighborhood, 2008



For more information see

Teen Deaths p. 27
 Wilmington Children Speak p. 57
 Tables 30–31 p. 87–88
www.connectforkids.org
www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org
<http://cjc.delaware.gov/>

Source: Wilmington Shootings 2008: A Comparative Working Paper (August 2009), Delaware Criminal Justice Council. Available at <http://cjc.delaware.gov/PDF/2008%20shooting%20report.pdf>

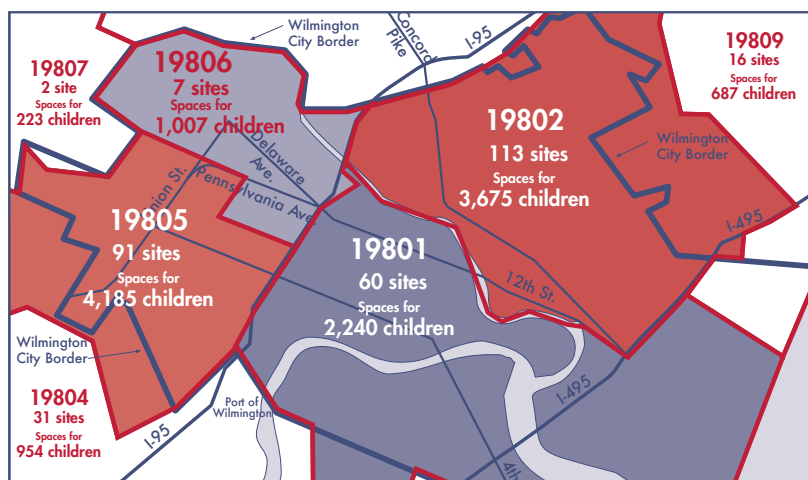


Education

The most critical part of a child's life is the first five years. Head Start is a comprehensive preschool program for low-income children ages 3-4. The overall goal of Head Start is to offer services that ensure children achieve the academic and social readiness needed to be successful in school. The Delaware Head Start State Collaboration Project is a liaison between the regional office, Head Start partners and state agencies. Children with delays and disabilities should be diagnosed and provided with quality intervention as early as possible. In Delaware, Child Development Watch is a statewide early intervention program for children ages birth to three.



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



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

Source: Office of Child Care Licensing, Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families

Weekly Cost in Dollars to Families for Child Care by Child's Age, Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 2009

	Delaware			Wilmington			New Castle Co.		
	Min.	Avg.	High	Min.	Avg.	High	Min.	Avg.	High
0-12 months	78	151	254	102	148	233	100	166	254
12-24 months	73	139	238	77	133	230	77	152	238
2 years	67	132	234	75	128	227	75	146	234
3 years	67	129	211	75	124	207	75	142	211
4 years	63	126	211	73	73	207	73	140	211
Kindergarten	45	113	206	69	104	162	55	132	206
School Age	35	105	211	56	102	160	50	107	188

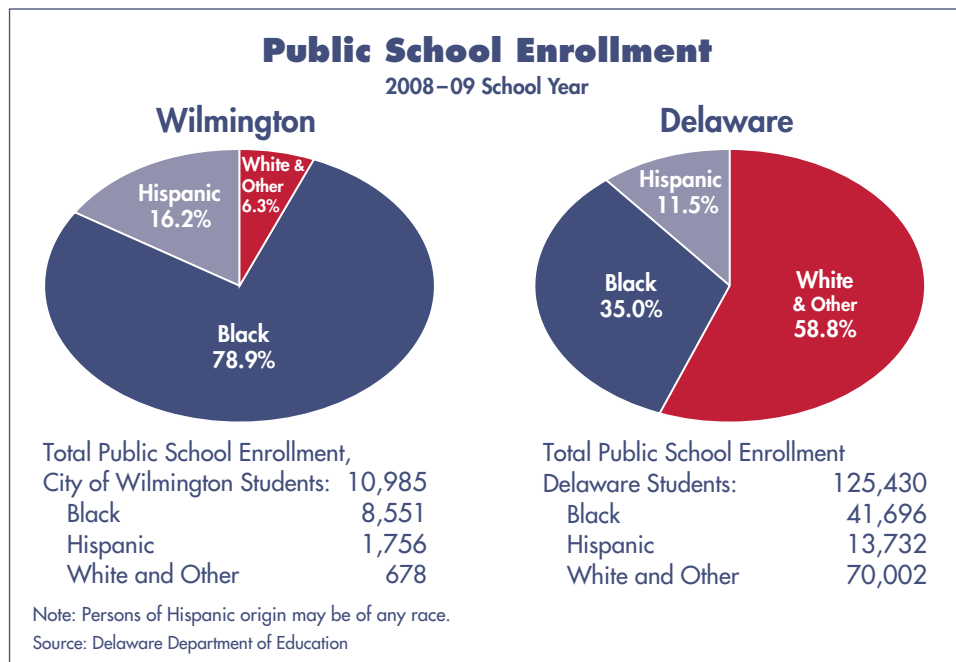
Source: The Family and Workplace Connection



Head Start is a 40-year-old federally-funded program operated by local public and private non-profit and for-profit agencies to provide comprehensive child development services to children at or below the poverty level, with a special focus on helping preschoolers from age three to school entry develop the early reading and math skills they need to be successful in school. Wilmington Head Start, Inc., had 568 children enrolled in the 2006/07 school year at six locations: Concord Center, Leslie A. Johnson Center, Market Street Center, Southbridge Center, 13th and Walnut Street Center, and West End Center.

Source: Head Start Program Information Report for the 2006-2007 Program, Profile Report - Grant Level Summary July 23, 2008

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.



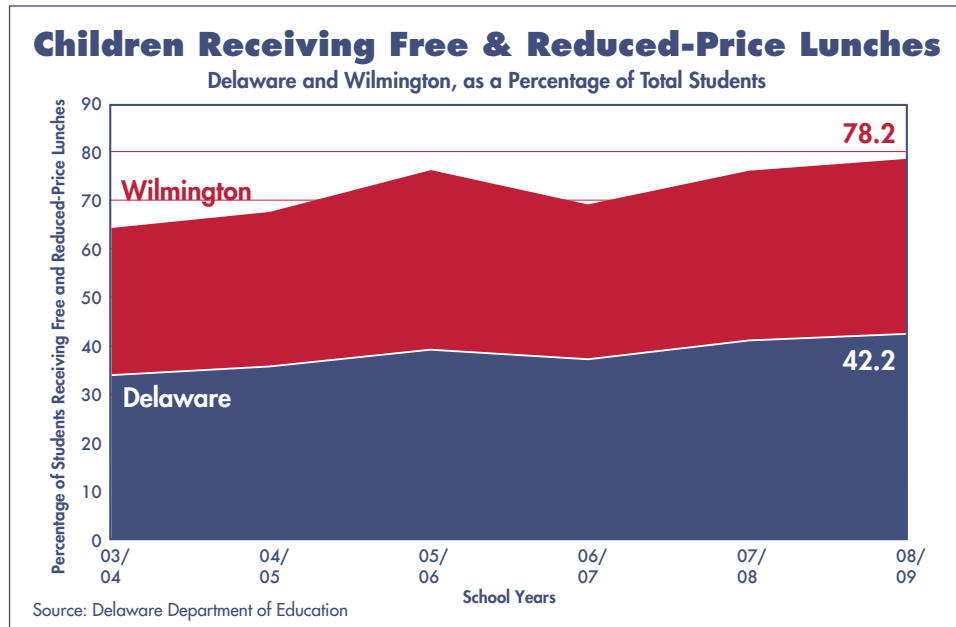
Focus on Poverty

Young children living in poverty are considerably less likely than those not in poverty to recognize all letters, count to 20, or be able to write their first names.

Children with low test scores before entering kindergarten are likely to

- do less well in school,
- engage in crime,
- become adolescent parents, and
- be unemployed as adults.

Source: *Child Poverty in America*.
Children's Defense Fund, 2008.



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 who do not live in Wilmington, according to participation in the free and reduced-price meal program.

Source: Delaware Department of Education

Delaware Student Testing Program

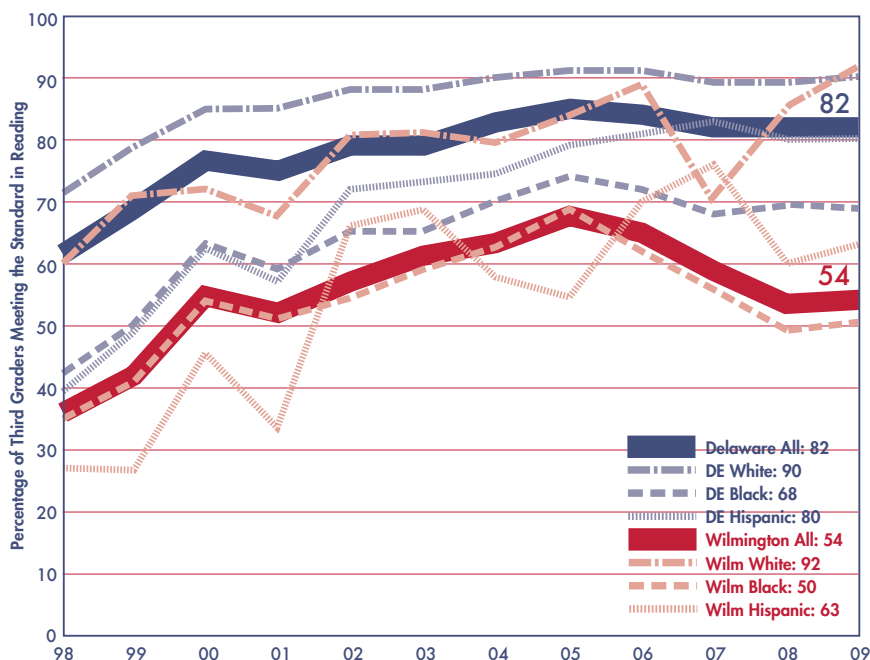
The Delaware Student Testing Program (DSTP), designed by Delaware Educators, measures how well students are progressing toward the state content standards. The program is one part of a much larger and richer effort by the educational community to ensure a high quality education for each and every student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

Delaware Student Testing Program

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

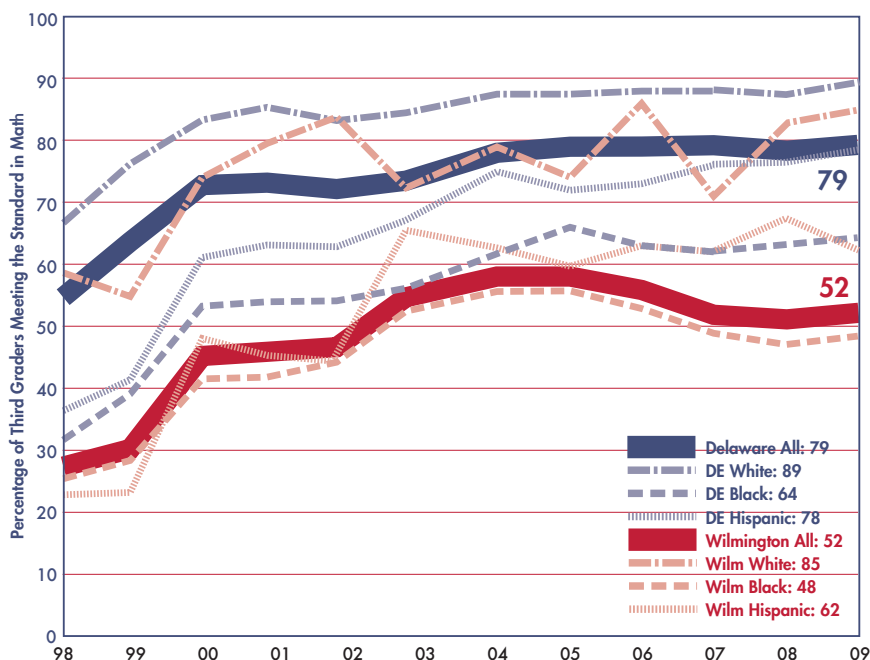
Grade 3 Meeting the Standard in Reading

1998–2009



Grade 3 Meeting the Standard in Math

1998–2009



Source: Delaware Department of Education



Research shows that children who are reading at grade level by the end of third grade are more likely to succeed in school and life than students who are not reading at grade level.

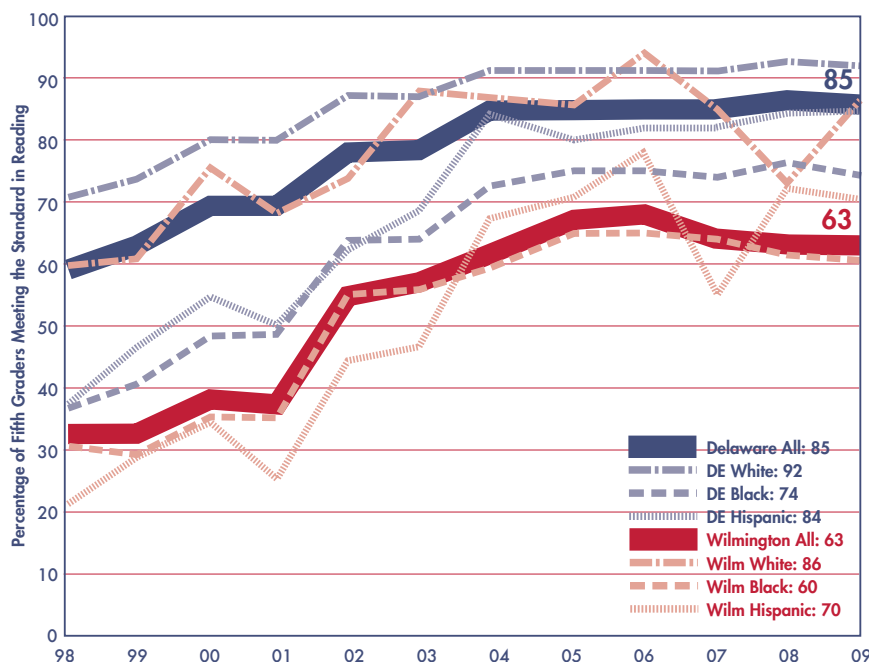
Conventional wisdom deems that up until third grade, students are “learning to read” and after third grade, they are “reading to learn.”

Focus on Poverty

Children growing up poor in Delaware perform much lower in educational tests than do higher-income children. This achievement gap means a downward spiral of low literacy, poor academic achievement, and lack of employment skills.

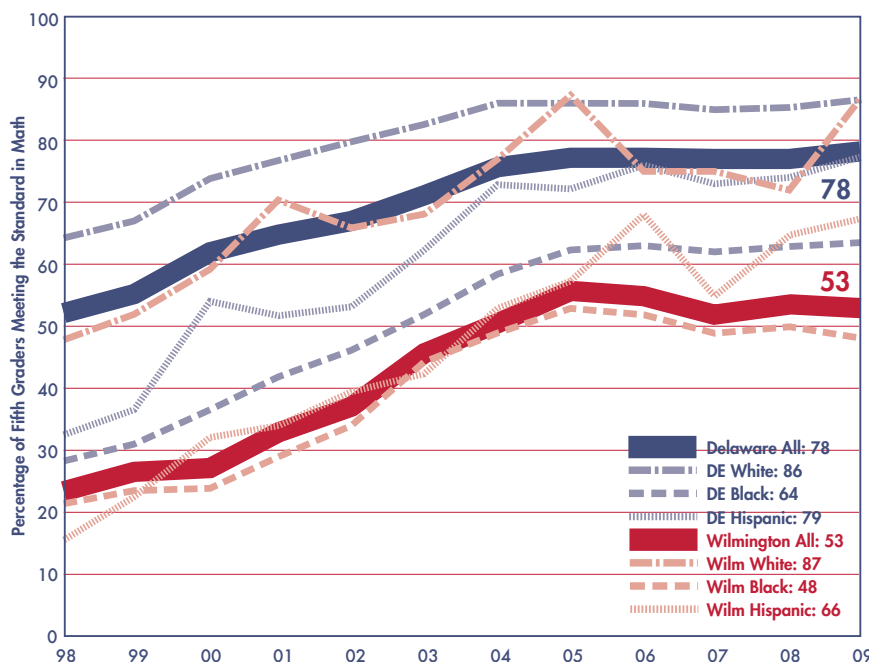
Grade 5 Meeting the Standard in Reading

1998–2009



Grade 5 Meeting the Standard in Math

1998–2009



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

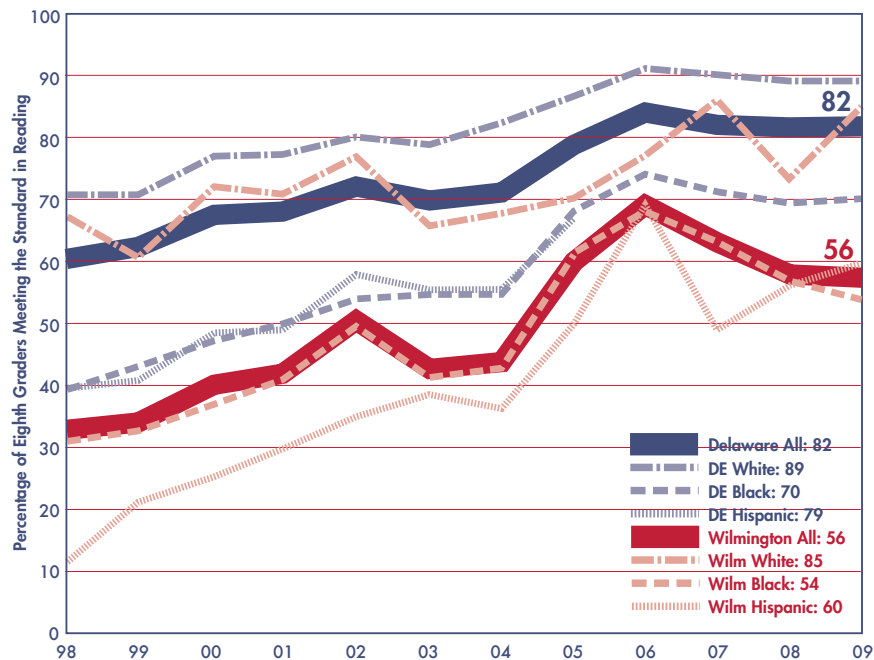
- Must attend summer school
- Must retake DSTP at the end of summer school
- School must have an IIP in place for a student at the end of summer
- If the student is still below the standard, the student will only be promoted if an Academic Review Committee determines that the student has demonstrated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

Delaware Student Testing Program

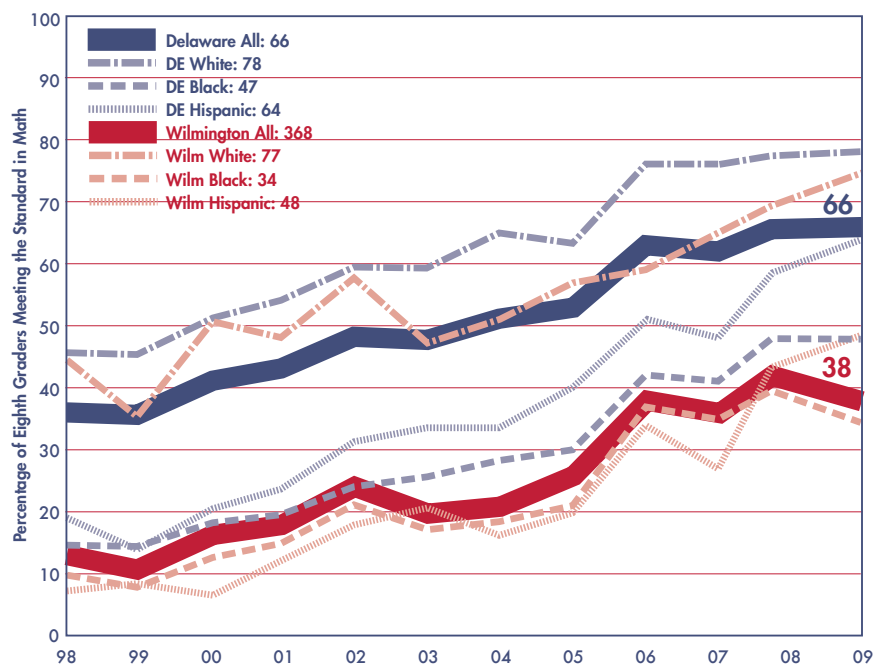
The Delaware Student Testing Program (DSTP) measures progress toward the Delaware content standards.



Grade 8 Meeting the Standard in Reading 1998–2009



Grade 8 Meeting the Standard in Math 1998–2009



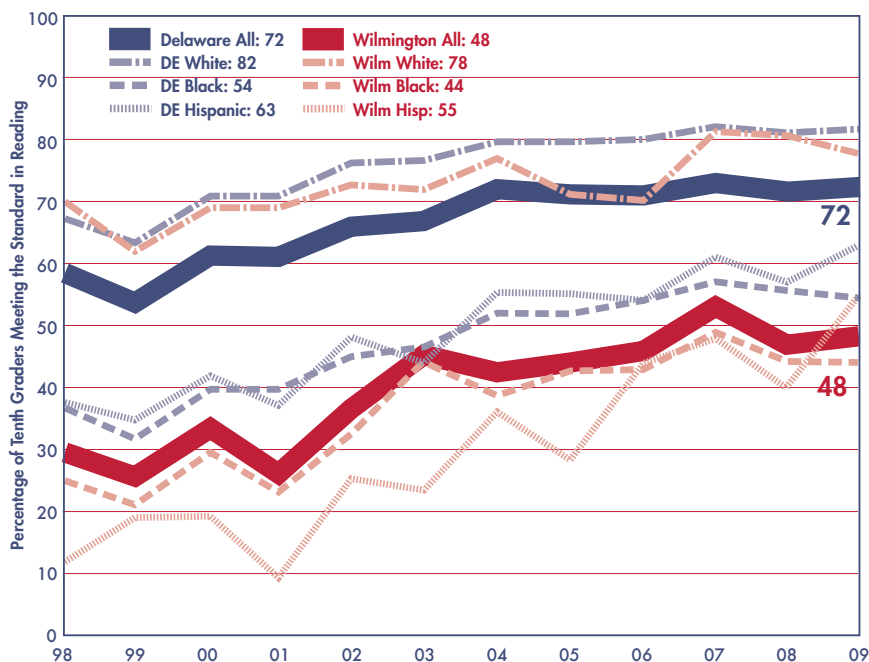
Source: Delaware Department of Education

Focus on Poverty

Poverty is cyclical. Students in poverty are more likely to drop out of school than their peers. A young person without a high school diploma will lack the educational skills and credentials necessary to find a living wage job in an increasingly technologically complex marketplace.

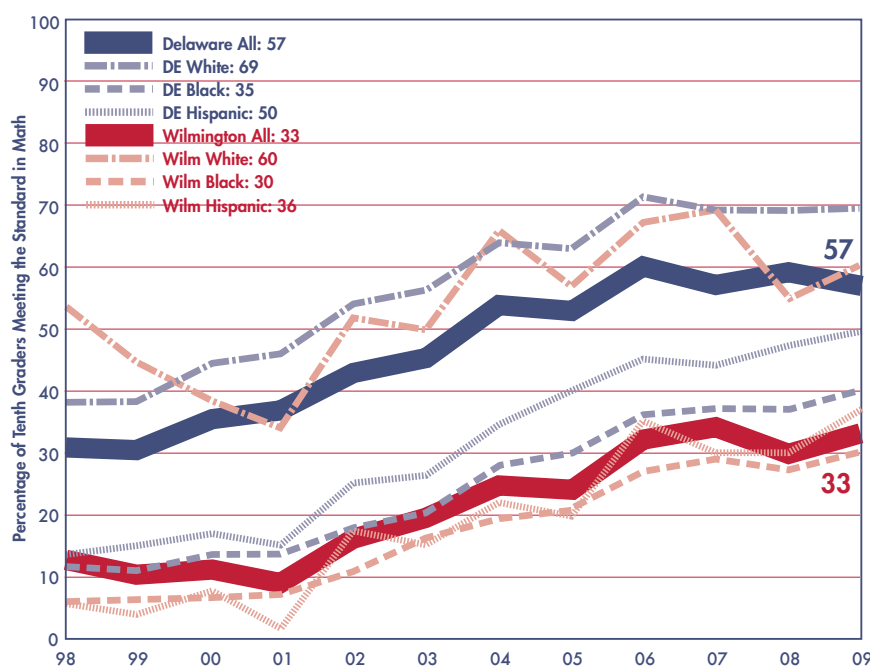
Grade 10 Meeting the Standard in Reading

1998–2009



Grade 10 Meeting the Standard in Math

1998–2009



Source: Delaware Department of Education





DID YOU KNOW?

Children from low-income families tend to score lower on standardized tests, are more likely to be retained in grade and are more likely to drop out. Children in lower-income families are also less likely to participate in after-school activities, sports, and community service activities; such participation would likely be beneficial due to its association with better academic outcomes, higher self-esteem, and improved social skills.

Source: National Center for Children in Poverty. <http://nccp.org/>

Delaware students meeting or exceeding DSTP standard by family income

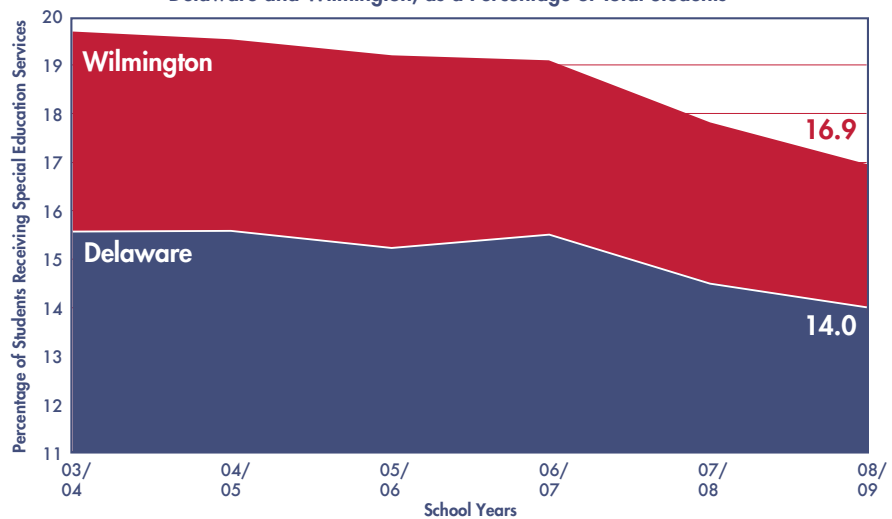
		3rd Grade	5th Grade	8th Grade	11th Grade
Reading	Low Income	71.9%	77.6%	69.4%	53.8%
	Not Low	89.2%	92.1%	88.0%	77.5%
Math	Low Income	66.8%	65.1%	49.2%	39.5%
	Not Low	86.4%	85.4%	75.5%	65.6%
Writing	Low Income	33.2%	50.7%	74.0%	68.7%
	Not Low	55.4%	71.1%	86.3%	85.9%

Source: Delaware Department of Education



School-Age Children with Special Needs

Delaware and Wilmington, as a Percentage of Total Students



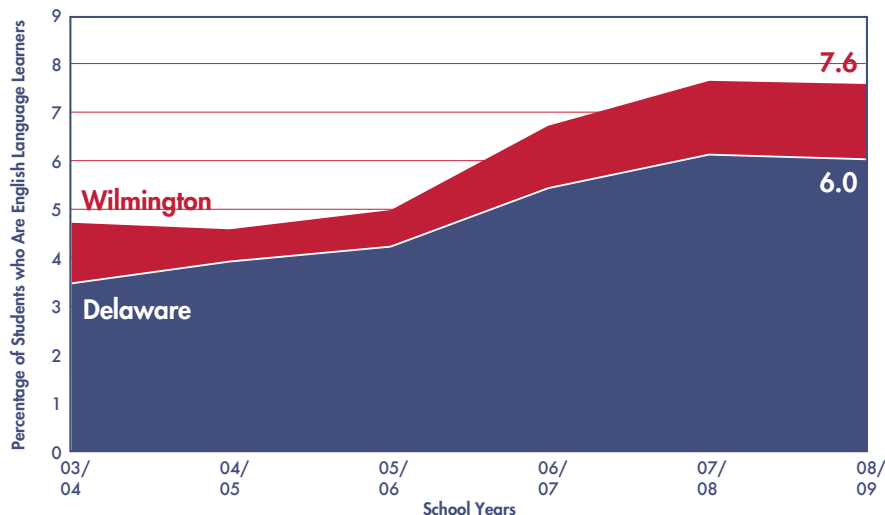
Source: Delaware Department of Education

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

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

English Language Learners

School-aged Children, Delaware and Wilmington



Source: Delaware Department of Education

Focus on Poverty

53% of children who have immigrant parents are living in low-income families.

Source: National Center for Children in Poverty, www.nccp.org



DID YOU KNOW?

In the 2006-07 school year, 66 different languages were reported to be spoken by English Language Learners (ELLs) in Delaware's schools. 78% of ELLs reported Spanish as their primary language, followed by Spanish Creole at 4%. No other single language was spoken by more than 2% of the ELL group.

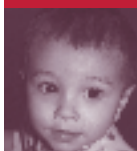
Strong language skills in multiple languages are an educational asset, as well as an economic asset, for individuals and communities. The 2007 American Community Survey reports that among Delaware children ages 5–17 who speak Spanish or Spanish Creole, 73.9% also speak English “very well.”

Of children in Delaware immigrant families, 83.4% are fluent in English and 16.6% are English language learners (ELLs).

Source: Delaware Department of Education, 2007 American Community Survey



PUT DATA INTO ACTION



The mission of the Latin American Community Center is to provide comprehensive services to Latino families in the Delaware community. For over 34 years, the Community Center has offered bilingual tutoring services, homework assistance, and English language learners (ELL) classes in an environment that celebrates families' cultural heritage and experiences. The staff and programs emphasize educational attainment and academic achievement for young Latinos who might not otherwise succeed in school or value education as an important life goal.

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

For more information see

High School Dropouts p. 38
 Wilmington Children Speak..... p. 57
 Tables 32–53 p. 89–99
www.childtrendsdatabank.org/PDF/PKtoThree.pdf
www.childcareaware.org
www.nhsa.org



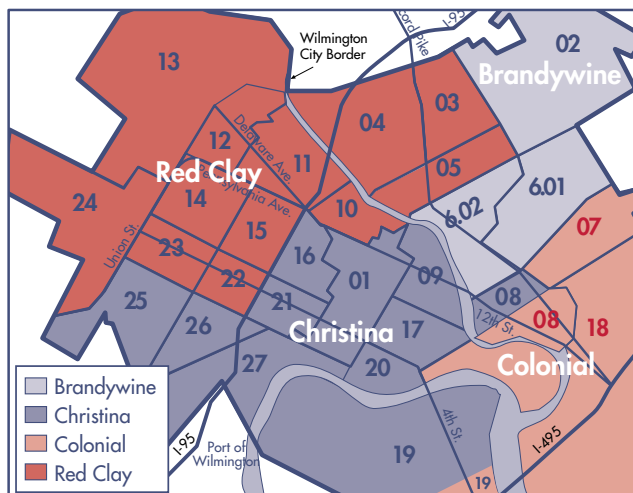
High School Dropouts

Young people who leave high school are likely to lack the minimum skills and credentials necessary to function in today's society and workplaces. Dropouts are much more likely than their peers who graduated to be unemployed, living in poverty, receiving public assistance, in prison, on death row, unhealthy, and single parents with children who will also drop out of high school. Helping students stay in school has been a priority of programs such as the Delaware Student Excellence Equals Degree.

Focus on Poverty

Students from low-income families are more than 4 times more likely to drop out than their high-income peers.

Source: *Child Poverty in America*.
Children's Defense Fund, 2008.



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



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.

Christina School District

2008 Enrollment 17,285

June 2008 Graduates Compared to the 04-05 Freshman Class		
# of Graduates	% of 9 th Grade Class Graduating	
698	69.1%	

Annual Dropout Rate Grades 9-12

Year	# of dropouts	Percent
2004-05	378	7.6%
2005-06	475	9.3%
2006-07	513	10.8%
2007-08	470	10.6%

Red Clay School District

2008 Enrollment 15,718

June 2008 Graduates Compared to the 04-05 Freshman Class		
# of Graduates	% of 9 th Grade Class Graduating	
625	77.1%	

Annual Dropout Rate Grades 9-12

Year	# of dropouts	Percent
2004-05	233	6.1%
2005-06	274	7.1%
2006-07	238	6.1%
2007-08	249	6.5%

Brandywine School District

2008 Enrollment 10,107

June 2008 Graduates Compared to the 04-05 Freshman Class		
# of Graduates	% of 9 th Grade Class Graduating	
594	89.2%	

Annual Dropout Rate Grades 9-12

Year	# of dropouts	Percent
2004-05	109	3.3%
2005-06	131	3.9%
2006-07	132	3.9%
2007-08	153	4.6%

Colonial School District

2008 Enrollment 10,422

June 2008 Graduates Compared to the 04-05 Freshman Class		
# of Graduates	% of 9 th Grade Class Graduating	
334	66.3%	

Annual Dropout Rate Grades 9-12

Year	# of dropouts	Percent
2004-05	214	8.8%
2005-06	174	7.3%
2006-07	179	7.4%
2007-08	200	8.5%

New Castle County Vo-Tech

2008 Enrollment 4,104

June 2008 Graduates Compared to the 04-05 Freshman Class		
# of Graduates	% of 9 th Grade Class Graduating	
818	98.2%	

Annual Dropout Rate Grades 9-12

Year	# of dropouts	Percent
2004-05	74	2.2%
2005-06	97	2.9%
2006-07	112	3.0%
2007-08	165	4.0%

Delaware Rates

2008 Enrollment 124,041

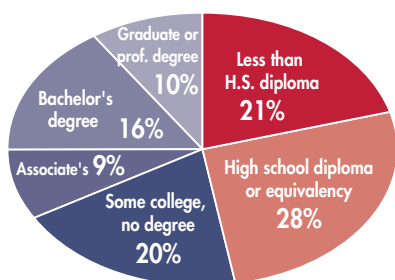
June 2008 Graduates Compared to the 04-05 Freshman Class		
# of Graduates	% of 9 th Grade Class Graduating	
6,403	81.9%	

Annual Dropout Rate Grades 9-12

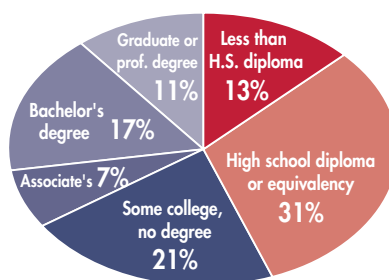
Year	# of dropouts	Percent
2004-05	1,882	5.3%
2005-06	1,994	5.5%
2006-07	2,026	5.4%
2007-08	2,207	5.8%

Educational Attainment

Wilmington 2008



Delaware 2008



Source: 2008 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Focus on Poverty

Likelihood of child living in poverty if parents have

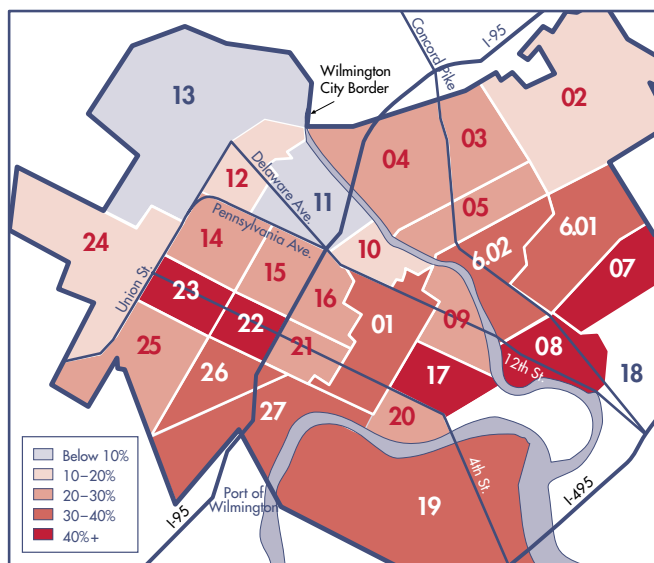
- not completed high school 48%
- high school diploma 25%
- college degree 3%

Source: *Child Poverty in America*, Children's Defense Fund, 2008.

Adult High School Dropouts

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

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



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

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

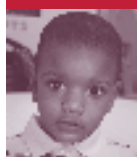


Focus on Poverty

For Delaware parents without a high school diploma, 85% of the families are in poverty.

Source: National Center for Children in Poverty

PUT DATA INTO ACTION



The Delaware Student Excellence Equals Degree (SEED) scholarship program offers an incentive for students to graduate from high school by putting college within every student's reach. Delaware students can now earn their associate's degree tuition free. The class of 2006 was the first eligible for the Delaware SEED scholarship program, which provides tuition for full-time students enrolled in an associate's degree program at Delaware Technical and Community College or the University of Delaware's Associate of Arts program. Anyone who graduates from a Delaware public or private high school with at least a 2.5 grade point average and no felony convictions is eligible.

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

For more information see

- Births to Teens p. 14
- Juvenile Crime p. 28
- Delaware's TANF p. 48
- Wilmington Children Speak p. 57
- Table 48-53 p. 97
- www.childtrendsdatabank.org



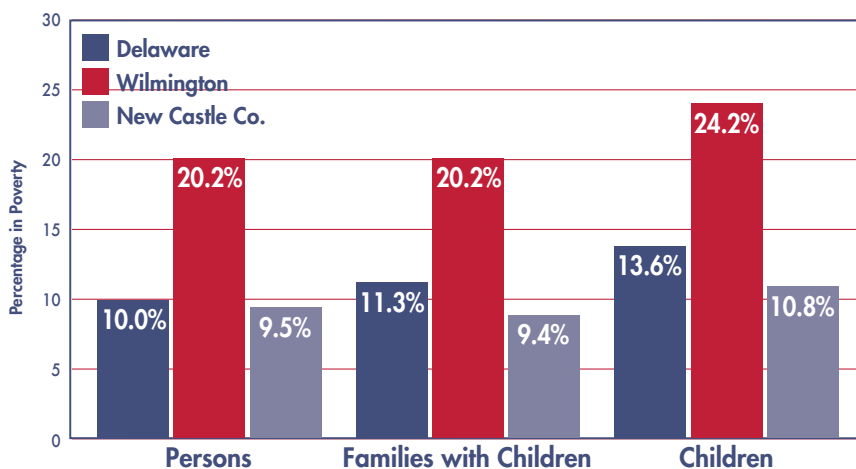
Children in Poverty

The results of living in poverty can create risks as well as a variety of concerns for children. Poverty can lead to a lack of skills that are necessary to live and develop. For youth, growing up in poverty is associated with lower-level thinking skills and lower school achievement. There are a number of risks associated with living in poverty including not graduating from high school, inadequate nutrition, and being exposed to environmental toxins.



Persons, Families, and Children in Poverty

by Percentage, Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 2008



Source: 2008 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau



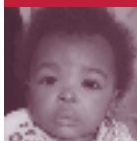
DID YOU KNOW? Because a child's family unit is the primary source of input, a parent's financial, human and social capital resources highly influences that child's development. A parent's basic life skills, education, and social networks can provide experiences, resources, and services for children to thrive and to grow into healthy, productive adults. In contrast, parents who face chronic economic hardship are much more likely than their more affluent peers to experience severe stress and depression—both of which are linked to poor social and emotional outcomes for children.

Definition:

Children in Poverty – in 2000 the poverty threshold for a one-parent, two child family was \$13,874. For a family of four with two children, the threshold was \$17,463.

In 2008, the poverty threshold for a one-parent, two child family was \$17,346. For a family of four with two children, the threshold was \$21,834.

PUT DATA INTO ACTION



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

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

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

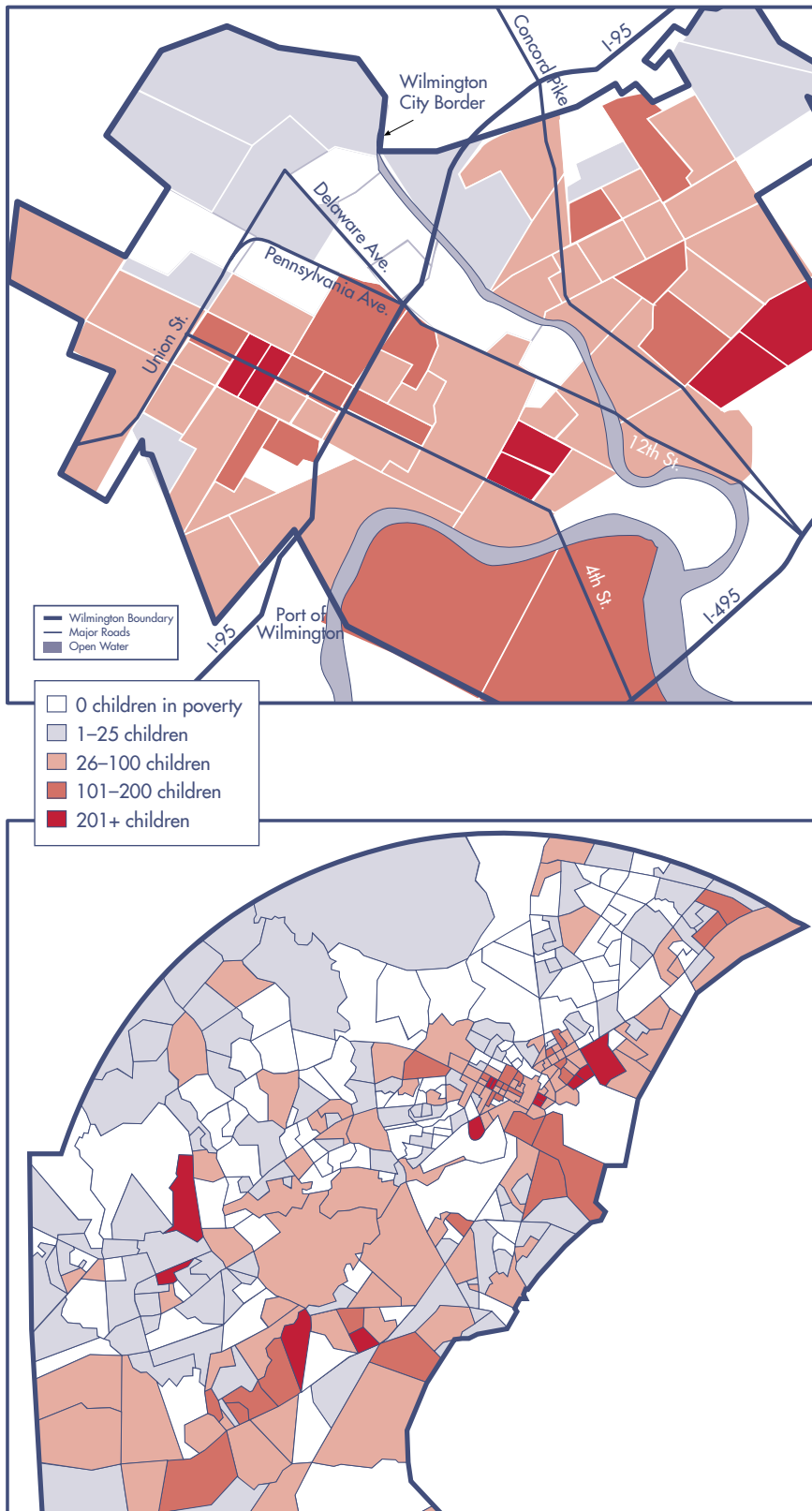
Strengthen the safety net – Get all eligible children enrolled in health insurance programs and have them receive food stamps. Improve child support and unemployment insurance.

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

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

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation, www.aecf.org

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



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

Focus on Poverty

Children in families with income above 200% of the federal poverty line have significantly better health outcomes than children in lower income families.



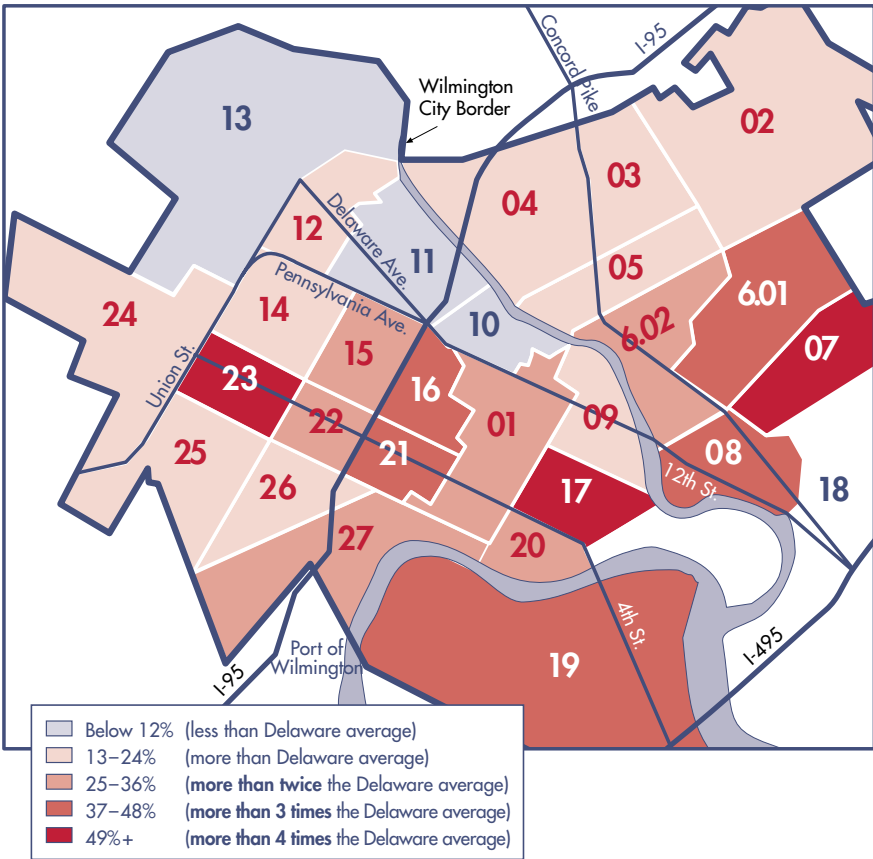


Definition:

Below Poverty – A person is “poor” if they reside in a family with income below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Poverty thresholds differ by family size and are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index. They do not take into account geographic differences in the cost of living. The poverty threshold for a one-parent-two child family in 1999 was \$13,423. This page also reports the percentage of children below 150% poverty (one and half times the poverty rate) and below 200% poverty (two times the poverty rate).

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

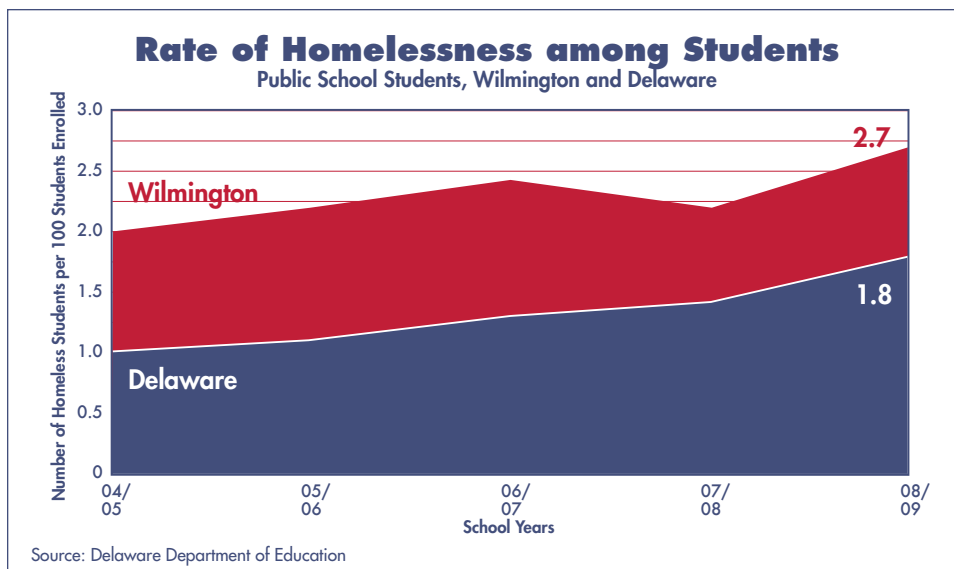
Percentage of Children below 100% of Poverty
By Census Tract, Wilmington, 1999



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

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

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

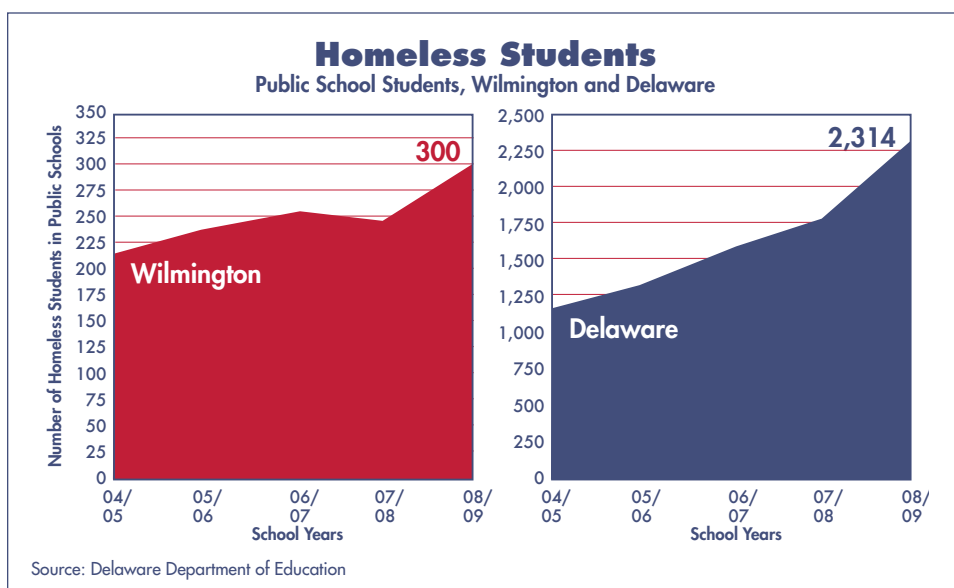


Focus on Poverty

U.S. children without health insurance

- Children in poverty 1 in 5
- Non-poor children 1 in 10

Source: *Child Poverty in America*.
Children's Defense Fund, 2008.

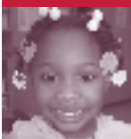


DID YOU KNOW?

- Homelessness is a significant problem in Delaware. On any given night it impacts more than 1,800 people and more than 6,700 persons over the course of a year. A significant segment (15%) of the homeless population in Delaware is comprised of persons who are chronically homeless – unaccompanied persons who have been homeless for a year or more, or four times over the last three years, and who have a qualifying disabling condition.
- Foreclosures in Delaware have risen sharply in 2006 and 2007. In the second quarter of 2007, 8,458 mortgages in Delaware were seriously delinquent, compared to 5,393 in the second quarter of 2006. This represents an increase of 57%.

Source: Delaware State Housing Authority, www.destatehousing.com

PUT DATA INTO ACTION



Habitat for Humanity of New Castle County's mission is to build affordable housing at no-profit through a combination of volunteer labor, "sweat equity," and no-interest mortgages.

In 2008, Habitat for Humanity of NCC built 19 homes. Habitat for Humanity of New Castle County offers both volunteer construction and non-construction opportunities. Sign up to volunteer at www.habitatncc.org/volunteer/.

Definition:

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

Income and Poverty Levels 2008

Wilmington, New Castle County, and Delaware

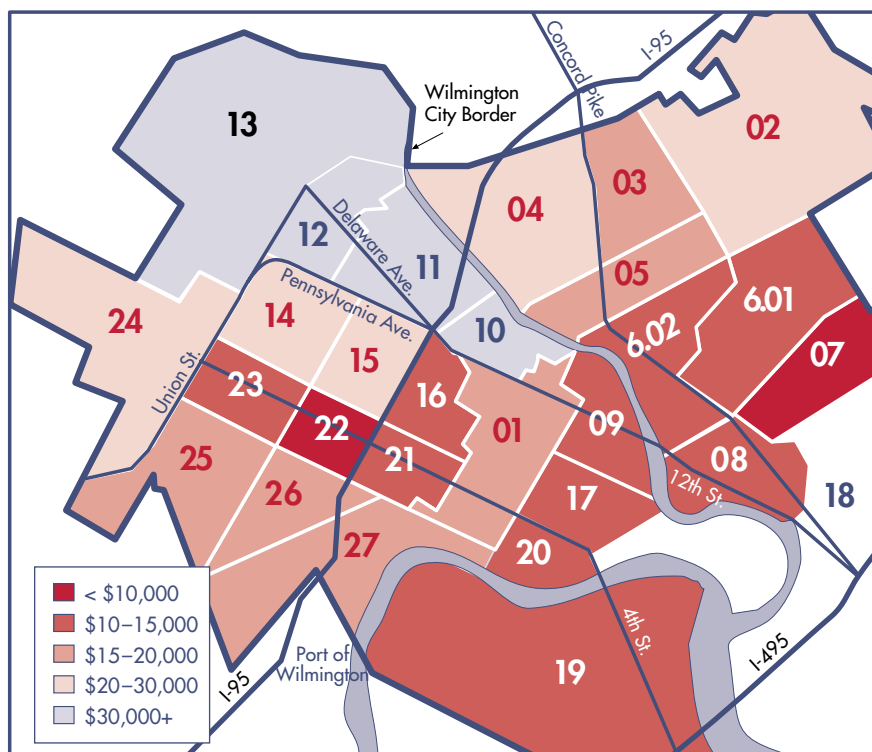
	Wilmington	NC County	Delaware
Median family income	\$ 42,045	\$ 77, 553	\$ 68,745
Per capita income	\$ 25,451	\$ 32,063	\$ 29,417
Percent below poverty level:			
Persons	20.2%	9.5%	10.0%
Families with children	20.2%	9.4%	11.3%
Married couple families with children	7.7%	5.5%	4.7%
Female-headed families with children	33.8%	17.7%	25.6%
Children living below the poverty level	24.2%	10.8%	13.6%

Source: 2008 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau



Average Per Capita Income

By Census Tract, Wilmington, 2000



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

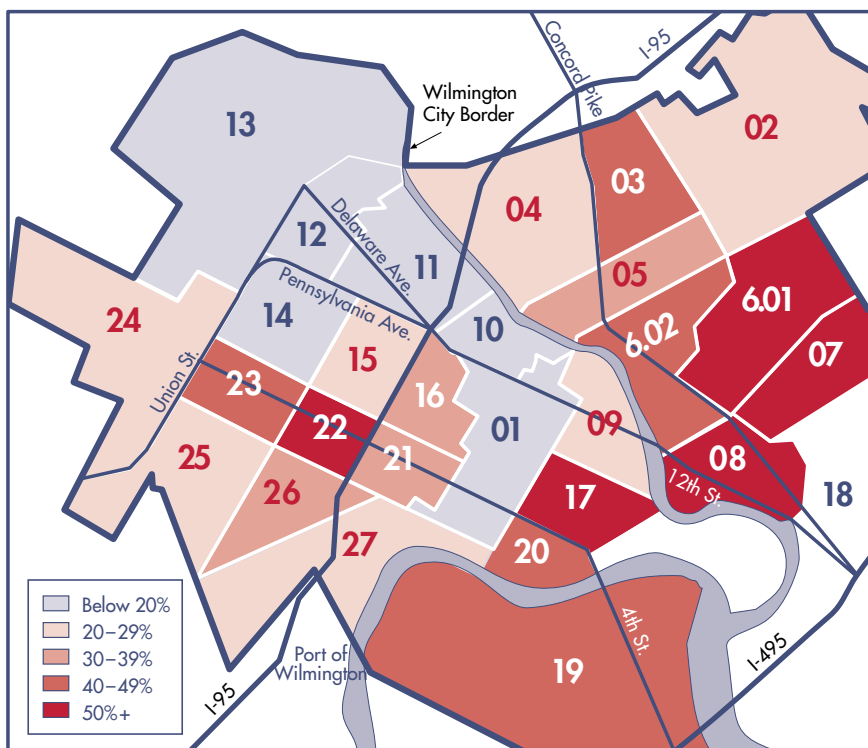


Created by Congress in 1975, the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) provides a lump-sum cash tax refund to low-wage working individuals and families. The EITC is the largest federal subsidy program targeting the working poor and is credited with bringing more children out of poverty each year than any other federal program. In 2000, the IRS delivered over \$30 billion in tax refunds to low wage workers through EITC. What distinguishes the EITC from other federal income support programs is that eligibility is based on employment, helping work pay more for workers in entry level positions. For sites offering free tax preparation and eligibility requirements contact Delaware Help Line at 800/464-4357.

Source: Nehemiah Gateway Community Development Corporation, www.eitcdelaware.net

Unemployed Men

By Census Tract, Wilmington



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

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

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Focus on Poverty

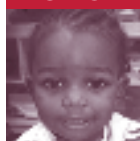
7 of 10 children in poverty are in working families where someone works full- or part-time for at least part of the year.

Source: *Child Poverty in America*, Children's Defense Fund, 2008.



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

PUT DATA INTO ACTION

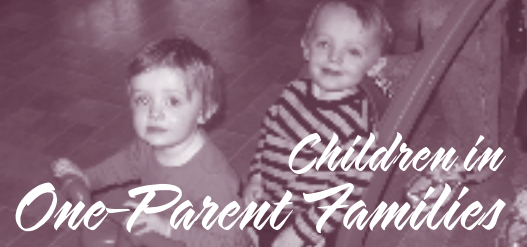


- The Virtual Career Network is a one-stop online resource to assist individuals in finding employment. It is operated by the State of Delaware Department of Labor and can be accessed at www.delawareworks.com/vcnet/asp/default.shtml.
- The Delaware Division of Social Services (DSS) administers a statewide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

- Lack of reliable child care is often a hindrance to finding and keeping a job. The Family and Workplace Connection offers a search tool that's part of a network of over 300 child care resource and referral agencies serving Delaware, Southeastern Pennsylvania, and Maryland's Eastern Shore. They can be reached at www.familyandworkplace.org.

For more information see

Births to Teens p. 14
 Delaware's TANF p. 48
 Food Stamps p. 49
 Wilmington Children Speak..... p. 57
 Table 54-61 p. 99-104
www.childtrendsdatabank.org



Children in One-Parent Families

Family compositions have dramatically changed over the last several decades. Both the number and the type of parents (i.e., biological, step) in a child's household can have strong effects on their well-being.

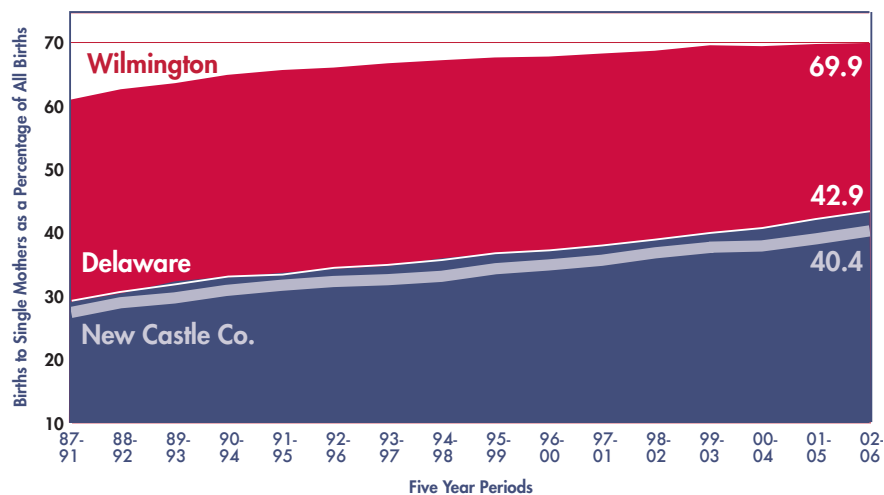


Definition:

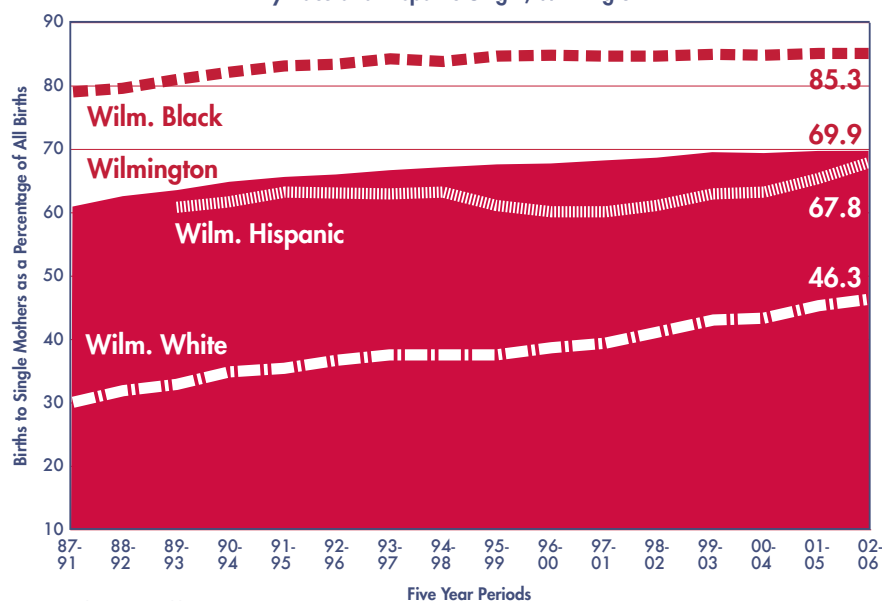
Children in One-Parent Households – percentage of all families with “own children” under age 18 living in the household, who are headed by a person – male or female – without a spouse present in the home. “Own children” are never-married children under 18 who are related to the household by birth, marriage,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

Births to Single Mothers

Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County



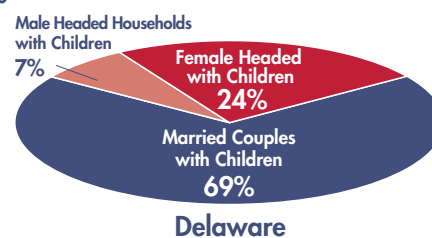
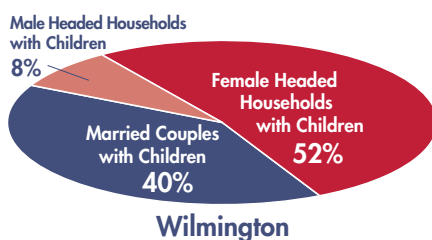
By Race and Hispanic Origin, Wilmington



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Families with Children

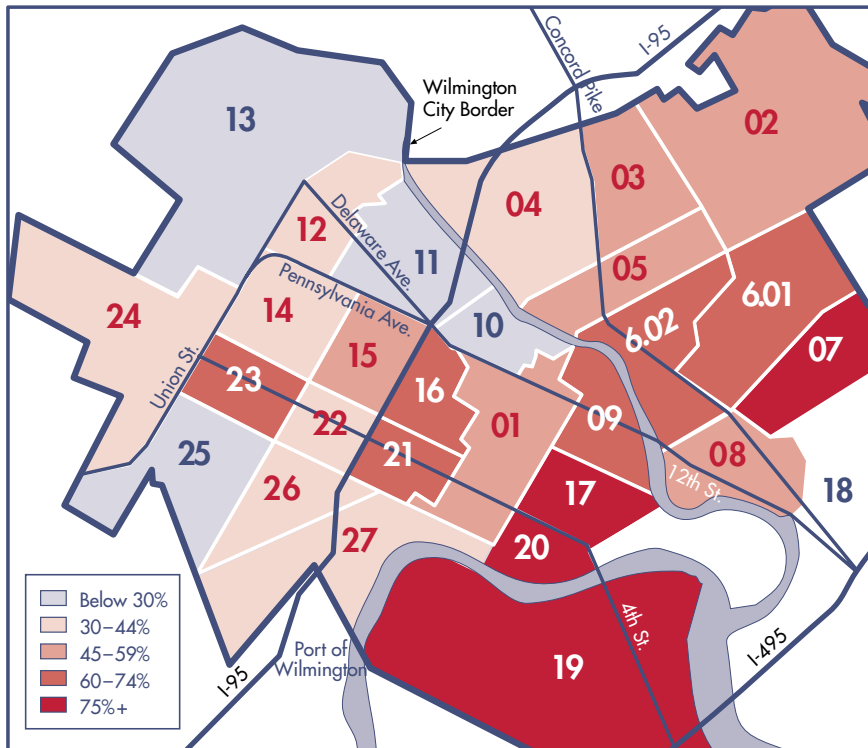
2000



Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

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

Focus on Poverty

Likelihood of child living in poverty compared to living with both parents:

- living with only mother 5 times
- living with only father 2.5 times

Source: *Child Poverty in America*, Children's Defense Fund, 2008.



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

For more information see

Births to Teens p. 14
Children in Poverty p. 40
Tables 62-63 p. 105-106
www.parentswithoutpartners.org
www.singlefather.com



The U.S. has the highest percentage of single-parent families (34% in 1998) among developed countries, followed by Canada (22%), Australia (20%), and Denmark (19%). In 1970, 13% of U.S. families were headed by a single parent; that proportion had doubled by 1996.

Source: Marriage and Family Encyclopedia. <http://family.jrank.org/>



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

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

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

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

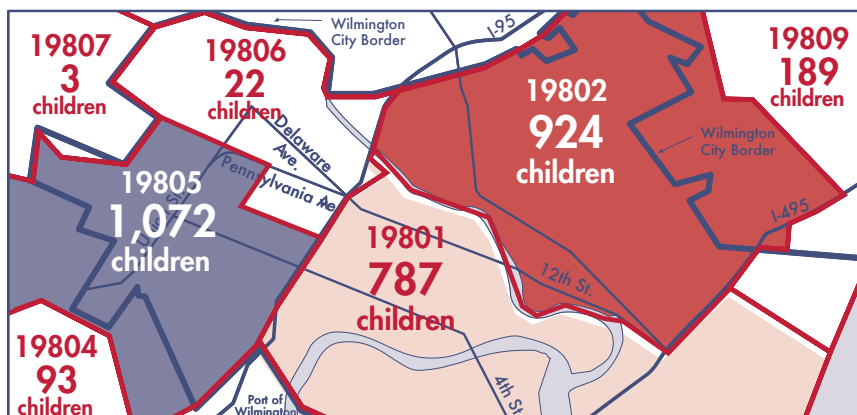


Delaware's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Program Recipients in Wilmington

Number of cases by zip code who received cash assistance



Number of children by zip code who received cash assistance, August 2009



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

For more information see

Children in Poverty p. 40
Food Stamps p. 49
Table 57 p. 101



Food Stamps

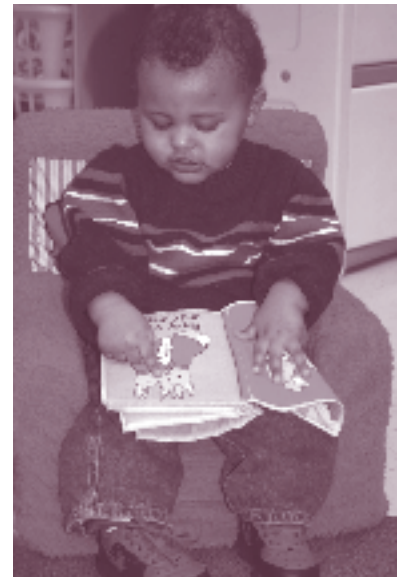
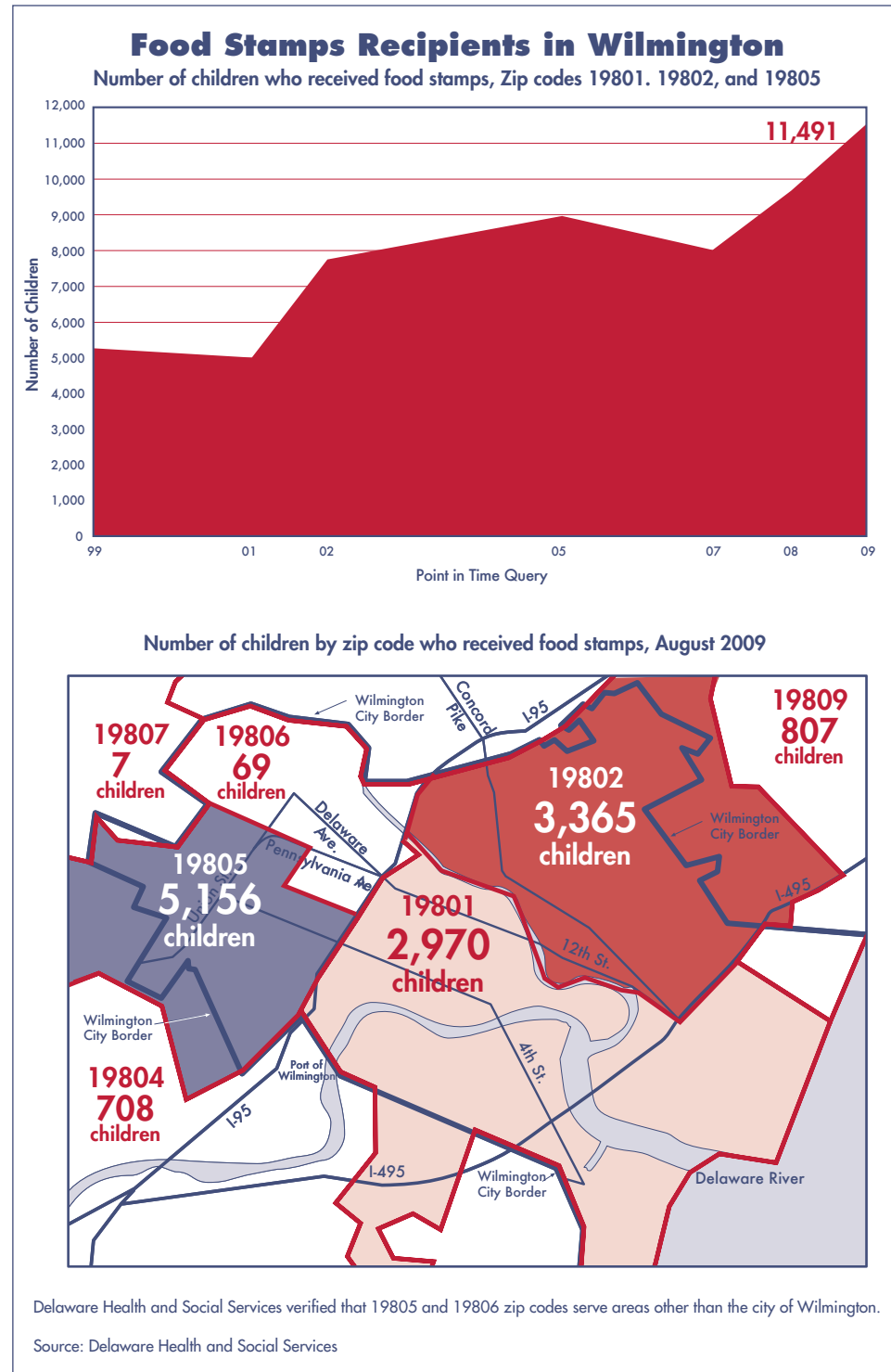
Food Stamps is a program that enables low-income families to buy a variety of food that is the basis for better nutrition. The U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Food & Nutrition Service oversees the Food Stamp program; the program is operated in Delaware by the Division of Social Services (DSS). Eligibility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

Source: Delaware Health and Social Services.

Focus on Poverty

In 2006, children in poverty were 6 times as likely to live in homes where not everyone had enough food all of the time.

Source: *Child Poverty in America*.
Children's Defense Fund, 2008.



For more information see

Children in Poverty p. 40
 Delaware's TANF p. 48
 Table 60 p. 104
www.dhss.delaware.gov/dss/foodstamps.html
www.cbpp.org/7-10-01fs.htm

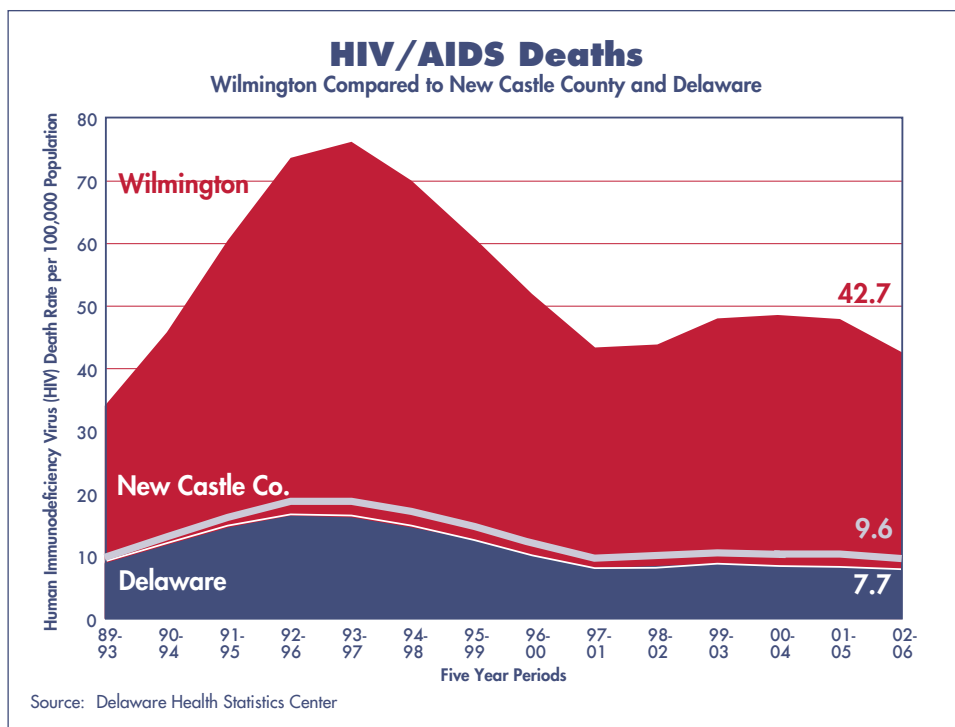


The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) that causes Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is most commonly transmitted through sexual contact with an infected person, or sharing needles or syringes with an infected person. It can also be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy and birth,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

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

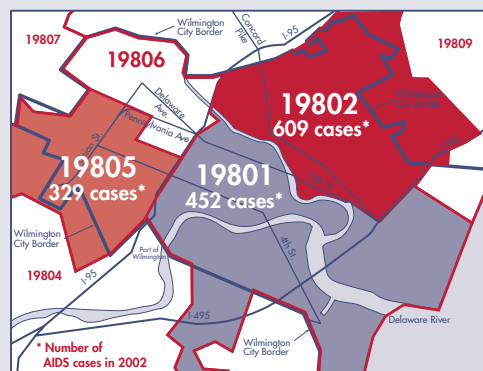
¹ HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2002. Center for Disease Control and Prevention.

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



Wilmington Facts at a Glance

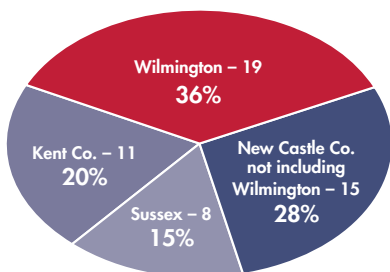
- In 2007, Delaware's AIDS incident rate was ranked as the 6th highest in the nation. Although Wilmington's population makes up only 14% of the greater New Castle County, the city accounts for 67% of the county's HIV/AIDS cases.
- In 2008, 32% of all newly diagnosed HIV cases occurred among minorities residing in the City of Wilmington.



Source: Delaware Health and Social Services

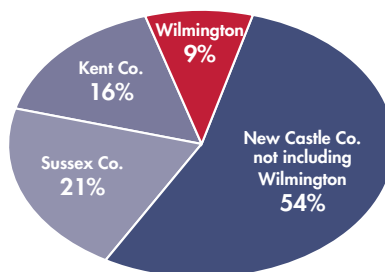
AIDS Deaths by County and Wilmington

Percentage of Delaware AIDS Deaths by Wilmington and Counties, 2006



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, 2006

	Total	White		Black		Hispanic*	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Delaware	53	9	1	24	19	0	1
Wilmington	19	0	0	7	11	0	1
Balance of New Castle Co.	15	5	0	7	3	0	0

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

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center



- Most children under the age of 13 with HIV were born with it or contracted it while breastfeeding from mothers who have HIV/AIDS.

Most adolescents with HIV/AIDS were exposed to the virus through sexual intercourse or intravenous drug use.¹

- In 2006, non-Hispanic blacks experienced the highest rates of AIDS and HIV/AIDS diagnoses and the highest rate for living with AIDS and HIV/AIDS across all age groups. Rates among non-Hispanic blacks were three to five times higher than those among Hispanics, the population that had the second highest rates. For example, 141.7 per 100,000 non-Hispanic black males aged 15--19 years were living with HIV/AIDS compared with 39.8 per 100,000 Hispanic males that same age. Additionally, among non-Hispanic white males aged 15--19 years, the rates were 6.7 per 100,000.²

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

2 Center for Disease Control and Prevention http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss5806a1.htm?s_cid=ss5806a1_e



- The number of youth ages 13 to 19 newly diagnosed with AIDS increased from 32 in 1985 to 380 in 1995. By 2007, this figure had climbed to 535.¹

- Chlamydia remains the most commonly reported infectious disease nationwide, but most cases go undiagnosed. Studies have found that Chlamydia is far more common among young women than young men, and the long term consequences of untreated disease for women are much more severe.²

1 <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/basic.htm#aidsage>

2 STD Program, Delaware Division of Public Health



PUT DATA INTO ACTION

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

AIDS Delaware, www.aidsdelaware.org



For more information see

Tables 64-67 p. 107-108
www.agi-usa.org/sections/sti.php
www.plannedparenthood.org
www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/facts.htm
www.aidsdelaware.org

Childhood Asthma

Cause for Concern



All data from hospital discharges point to a dramatic increase in the number of children experiencing asthma symptoms.

Focus on Poverty

Children who live in poor urban settings have a higher risk of asthma.



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

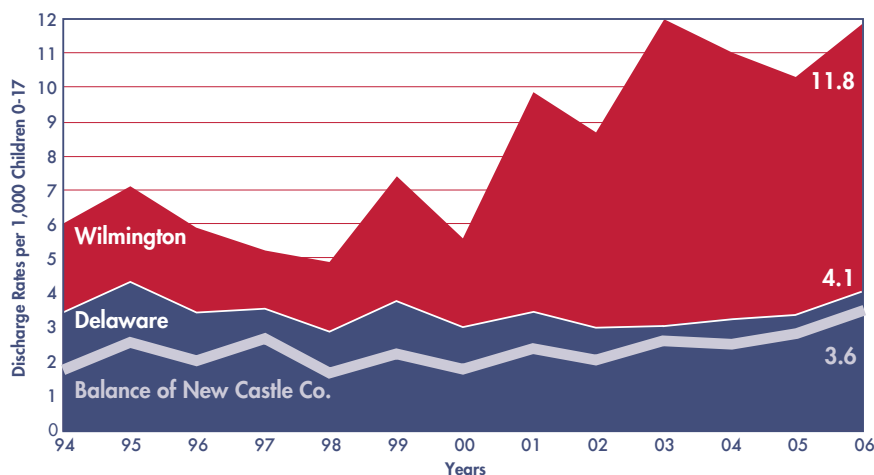
Asthma is a chronic inflammation of the airways with reversible episodes of obstruction, caused by an increased reaction of the airways to various stimuli. Asthma breathing problems usually happen in episodes or attacks; the inflammation underlying asthma is continuous.

Asthma is the most common chronic illness affecting children and is more common among boys than it is among girls. The factors that may trigger asthma include: respiratory infections; colds; allergic reactions to allergens such as pollen, mold, animal dander, feathers, dust, food and cockroaches; exposure to cold air or sudden temperature change; cigarette smoke (secondhand smoke); excitement or stress; and exercise. Some of these environmental factors, such as dampness and mold, cockroaches, and inadequate ventilation, are more common in poor urban settings. Children who live in these areas have a higher risk of asthma.

Many children with asthma miss out on school, sports, and other childhood activities. Asthma can be a life-threatening disease if not properly managed. It is important for family members to learn how to identify and avoid asthma triggers, recognize and prevent asthma attacks, understand medications, and help manage symptoms. With the proper treatment and care, most children with asthma can have active and healthy childhoods.

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



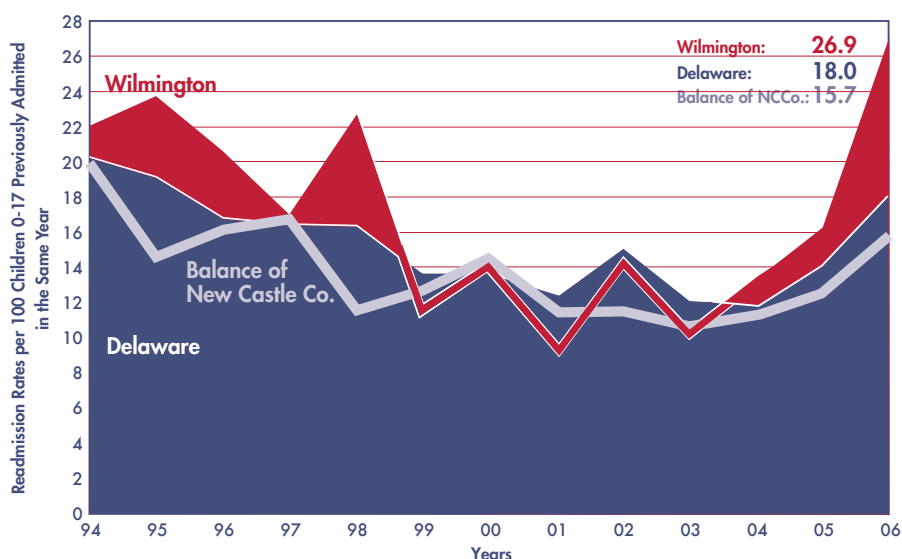
Children born to mothers who took antacids during pregnancy had a 1.5 times increased incidence of asthma compared to children whose mothers did not take the medication, according to researchers at Children's Hospital Boston as reported in *Clinical and Experimental Allergy: Children's Hospital Boston: January 2009*. For mothers with allergies, whose children risk of asthma is already much higher, there does not seem to be an increased risk from the use of antacids, but for non-allergic mothers the increase was 43%. Prior studies have shown that acid-suppressing medications can result in allergic sensitization in adults.



Researchers at Tufts University reported in *The Journal of Asthma* (Nov. 2008) that Black babies born in the U.S. were more likely to have asthma than Black children born outside the country. A possible explanation is that babies in developing countries encounter more infections and are therefore better equipped to withstand asthma triggers such as mold and dust mites.

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

Focus on Poverty

Low-income populations, minorities, and children living in inner cities experience more emergency department visits, hospitalizations, and deaths due to asthma than the general population.

Source: Centers for Disease Control, www.cdc.gov



DID YOU KNOW?

Based on the research of Dr. Tina V. Hartert at Vanderbilt University, the *American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine* (Dec. 2008) reported that children born in the fall had a 30% higher risk for asthma than those born in other seasons. A possible explanation is that at peak cold and flu season they are old enough to be exposed to the outside world but still too young for their lungs to be fully developed. Fall babies are at increased risk for a severe winter virus, which may increase their asthma risk.



DID YOU KNOW?

Swiss researchers reported in the journal *Thorax* (Dec. 2008) that babies born by Caesarean delivery had a much higher risk for asthma than babies born vaginally. Of the 3,000 children in the study, those born by C-section were 80% more likely to have asthma.

PUT DATA INTO ACTION



- In the United States, 20% of Puerto Rican children, or one in five, have asthma. Among African-American youngsters, the rate is 13%.
- African-American and Puerto Rican children are six times as likely as white children to die of asthma.
- Inner-city children are exposed to more indoor and outdoor allergens—triggers for breathing problems—in their homes.
- Lack of access to quality care, patterns of medication use and genetics play a role in the prevalence of asthma in minority children.
- Public health programs can change outcomes in children with asthma.

Source: The New York Times, <http://health.nytimes.com/ref/health/healthguide/esn-asthmachildren-ess.html>



For more information see

Table 68 p. 109
www.kidshealth.org
www.childasthma.com
www.lungusa.org/lung-disease/asthma/
www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/dpc/asthma.html



For a city with only 3% of Delaware's area and 9% of its population, Wilmington has 26% of the industrially contaminated land in the state.

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

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

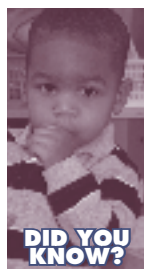


Brownfield Sites

Wilmington, 2005



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



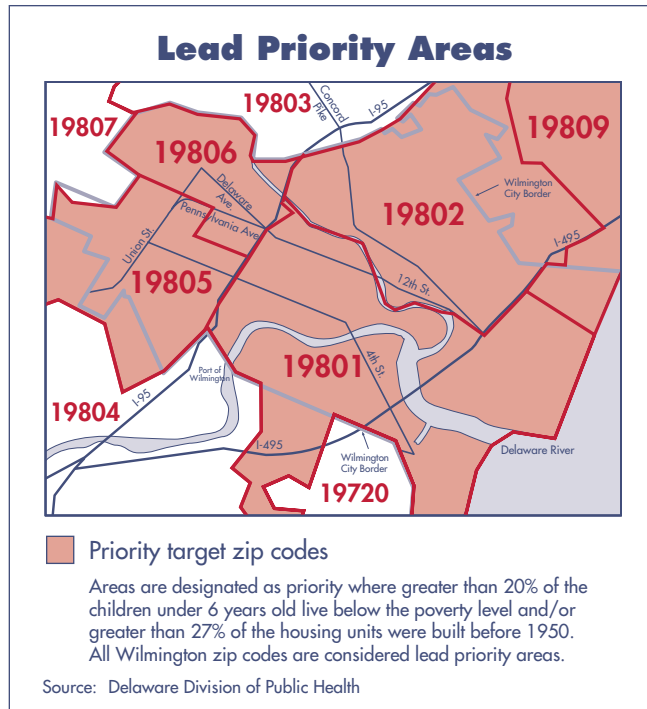
A National Academy of Sciences study suggests that almost a third of developmental disabilities in children, including dyslexia, ADD, and mental retardation, are linked to environmental causes.

Pound per pound, children eat more food, drink more water, and breathe more air than adults and are therefore exposed to greater amounts of environmental toxins. Children are less able to rid their bodies of some toxins as they do not metabolize, detoxify, or excrete many toxins as effectively as adults. Children are more likely to develop diseases from toxins than adults as their developing organs are more vulnerable to permanent damage.

Source: Protecting Health, Preserving the Environment and Propelling the Economy: An Environmental Health Briefing Book. A 2007 Briefing Book for Members of Congress. Physicians for Social Responsibility.

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.

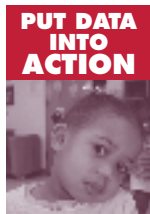
Source: Enviro Health Action. <http://www.envirohealthaction.org>.



DID YOU KNOW?

- In 2003–2006 about 21 percent of children ages 1–5 had blood lead levels greater than 2.5 µg/dL, and 4 percent had levels greater than 5 µg/dL. The estimate of children with levels greater than 10 µg/dL is a low percentage, and the available sample is too small to provide a statistically reliable estimate.
- About 12 percent of Black, non-Hispanic children and 2 percent of White, non-Hispanic children had blood lead levels at or above 5 µg/dL in 2003–2006.
- Children living in poverty generally had greater blood lead levels than children in families with incomes at or above the poverty line.
- The median blood lead concentration for children ages 1–5 dropped from about 14 µg/dL in 1976–1980 to about 2 µg/dL in 2003–2006.

Source: <http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/phenviro3.asp>



PUT DATA INTO ACTION

The Delaware Office of Lead Poisoning Prevention provides the following four core services for residents:

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

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



For more information see

Children in Poverty p. 40

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

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



Domestic Violence

Focus on Poverty

Lower income parents report feeling more economic pressure, argue more about money, and use more harsh and inconsistent discipline with their children than parents with greater income.

Source: *Child Poverty in America*.
Children's Defense Fund, 2008.

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

Source: American Bar Association



Definitions:

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

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

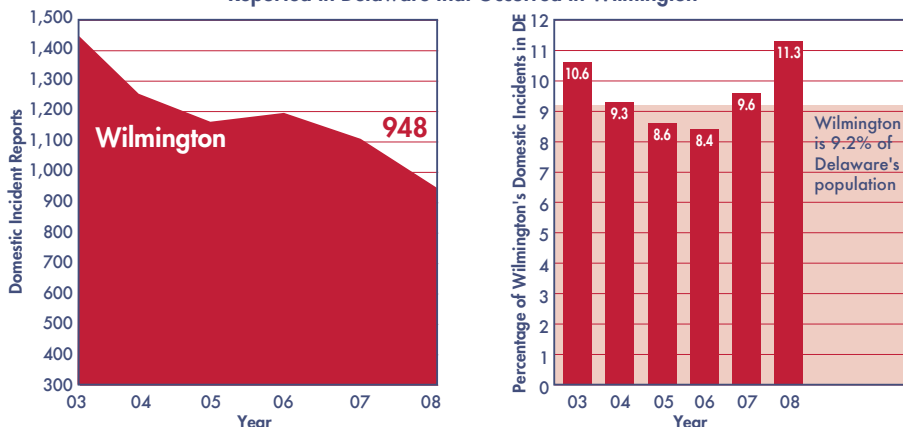
Active PFA Order – Incidents in which there are any active court orders such as Custody, Protection from Abuse orders, No Contact orders, or other court orders.

For more information see

Table 69 p. 110
www.dcadv.org
www.stopfamilyviolence.org
www.aicdv-usa.com

Domestic Incident Reports

Number of Wilmington Reports and Percentage of "Intimate Partner" Domestic Incident Cases Reported in Delaware that Occurred in Wilmington



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

Source: Department of Public Safety, Division of State Police



• 30% to 60% of families with domestic violence also experience child abuse.¹

- According to the U.S. Advisory Board on Child Abuse, domestic violence may be the single major precursor to child abuse and neglect fatalities in the U.S.²
- Boys with battered mothers are 74% more likely to commit violence, including rape.³
- In October 2005, with the assistance of then U.S. Senator Joseph R. Biden, Jr., the U.S. Senate reauthorized the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). For over 10 years, VAWA has been strengthening local communities and providing crucial life-saving support to victims of domestic violence.

1 Domestic Violence and Children (1999). The Future of Children.
2 Children and Domestic Violence (2004). Family Violence Prevention Fund, <http://endabuse.org>
3 A Safe Place: Lake County Crisis Center. www.asafeplaceforhelp.org/

Child Present Reports

"Intimate Partner" Domestic Incident Reports, Combined Criminal & Noncriminal, 2008

	DE	Wilm.
Total report	8,361	948
Reports with a child present	2,490	218
Reports with an active Protection from Abuse Court Order	218	18

Source: Department of Public Safety, Division of State Police

PUT DATA INTO ACTION



The Domestic Violence Coordinating Council of Delaware offers, among other services, 24-hour domestic violence hotlines and information about shelters:

New Castle County: 302-762-6110;
Kent/Sussex Counties: 302-422-8058;
and for Spanish: 302-745-9873.

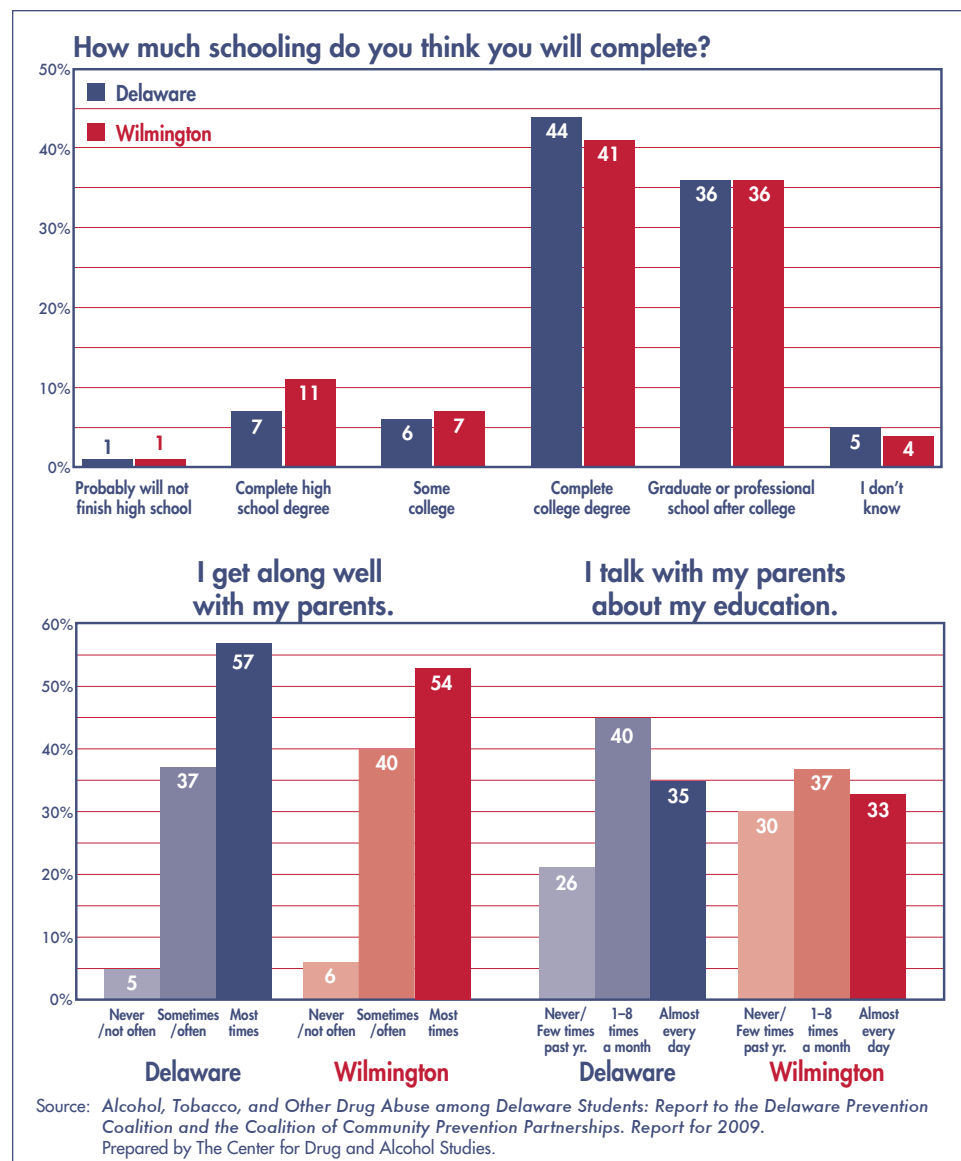


Each year since 1995, the Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies at the University of Delaware has administered a survey to public school students in the fifth, eighth, and eleventh grades about alcohol, tobacco, and drug use. The study is supported by the Office of Prevention, Department of Children, Youth and Their Families and is a cooperative partnering of the Department of Education and the Delaware Drug Free School Coordinators. It is a valuable tool in assessing trends of drug use among Delaware students. The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies provided KIDS COUNT with 2009 data from students who lived in Wilmington zip codes 19801, 19802, 19805, and 19806. While caution should be used in interpreting data due to the small sample size of Wilmington students, it is useful to examine the issues in light of the increased interest in safety, parental involvement, substance abuse, educational needs, and future plans of Wilmington youth.

Source: Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Abuse among Delaware Students: Report to the Delaware Prevention Coalition and the Coalition of Community Prevention Partnerships. Report for 2009. Prepared by The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies.

8th Graders

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

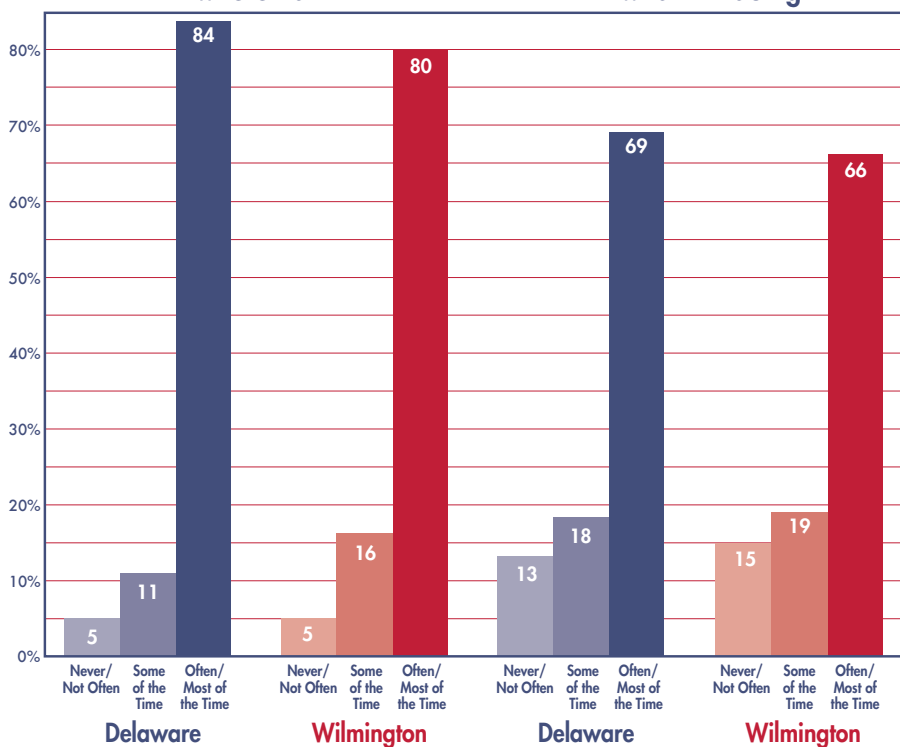


8th Graders



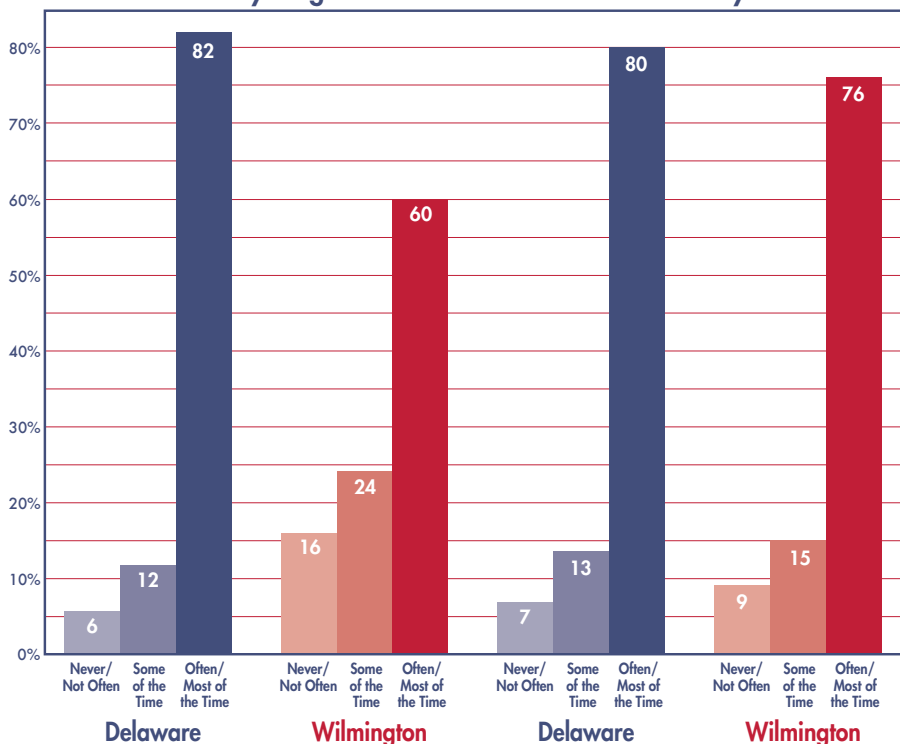
When I'm not in school, my parent(s) know
where I am

what I'm doing



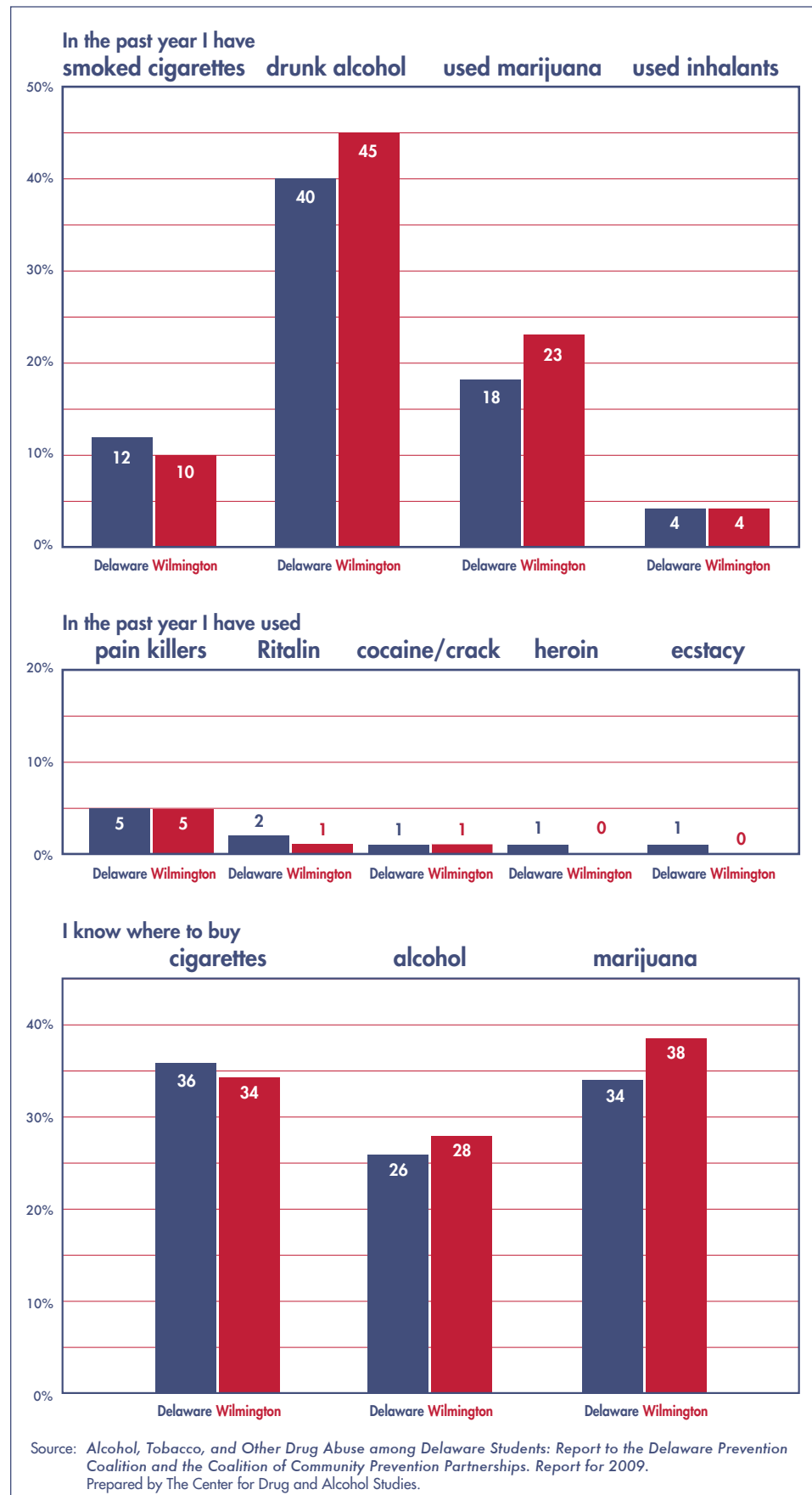
I feel safe in my neighborhood.

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 2009.
Prepared by The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies.

8th Graders



Focus on Poverty

Low-income students are 2 times as likely to repeat a grade as students from higher income families.

Source: Arloc Sherman, "Poverty Matters: The Cost of Child Poverty in America," (Washington, DC: Children's Defense Fund, 1997).

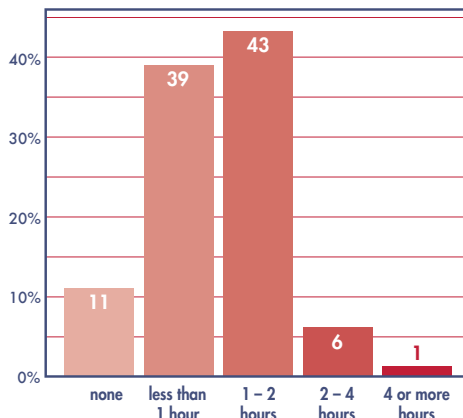


Wilmington 8th Graders

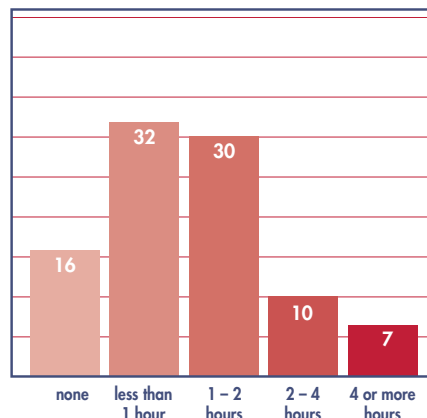


Time spent on a school day:

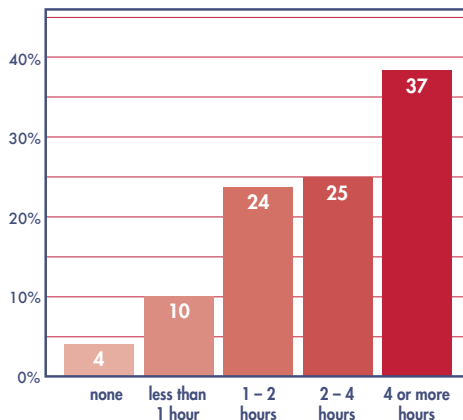
Studying or doing homework



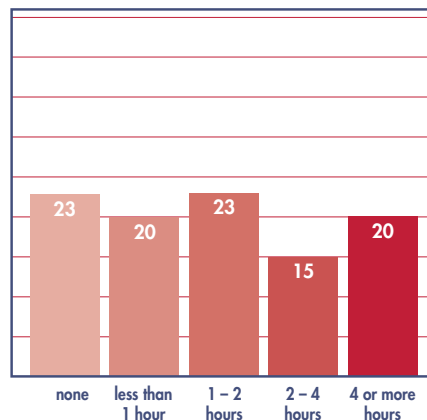
Reading for fun



Watching TV

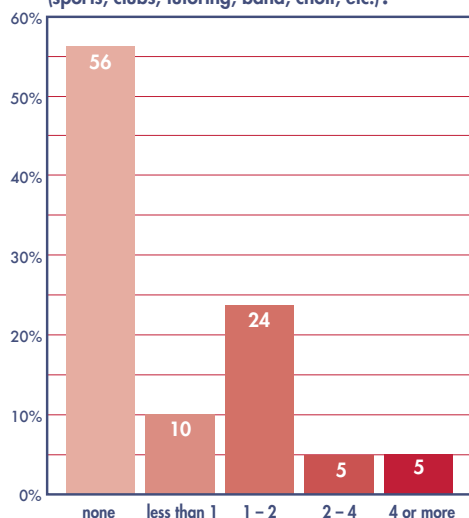


Playing video/computer games

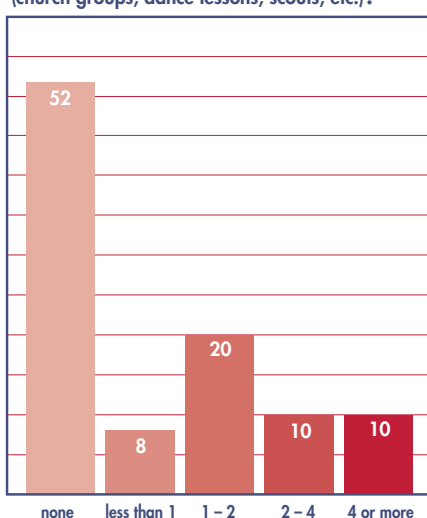


How many school days each week do you participate in programs

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



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



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

11th Graders

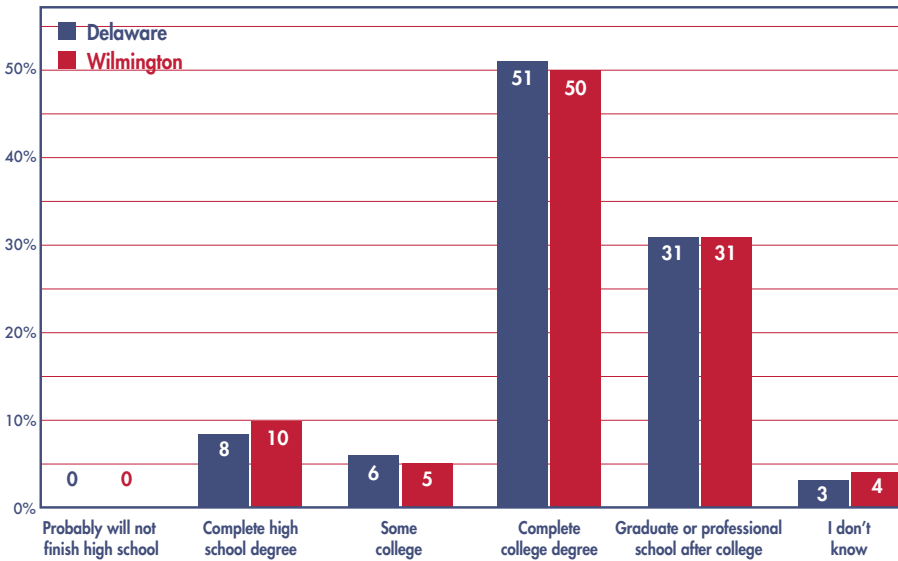
The survey included eleventh graders who live in Wilmington (zip codes 19801, 19802, 19805, 19806). The Delaware results included students who live throughout the state.

Focus on Poverty

Low-income students are 3.4 times as likely to be expelled from school as students from middle- and high-income families.

Source: Arloc Sherman, "Poverty Matters: The Cost of Child Poverty in America," (Washington, DC: Children's Defense Fund, 1997).

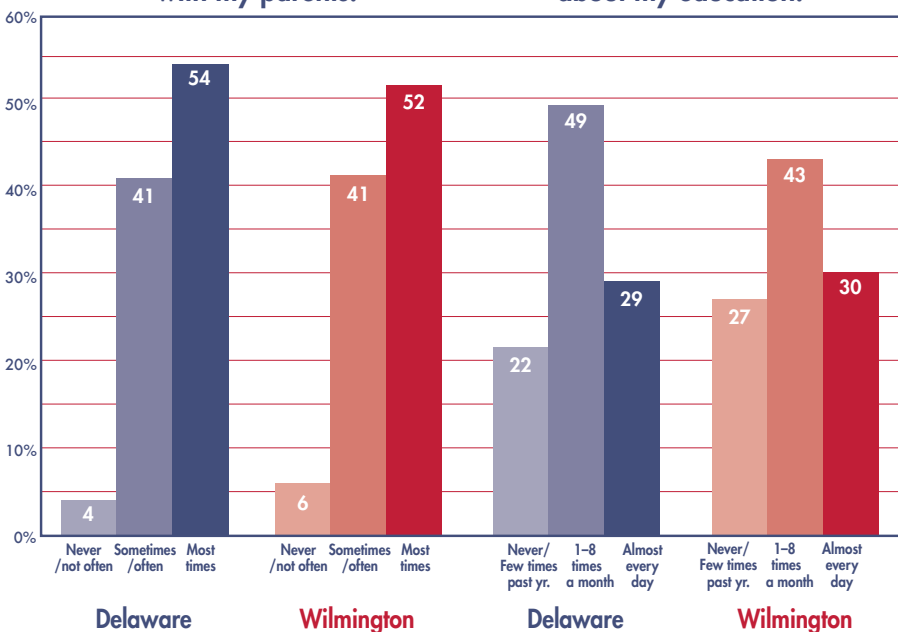
How much schooling do you think you will complete?



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

I get along well with my parents.

I talk with my parents about my education.



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 2009.
Prepared by The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies.



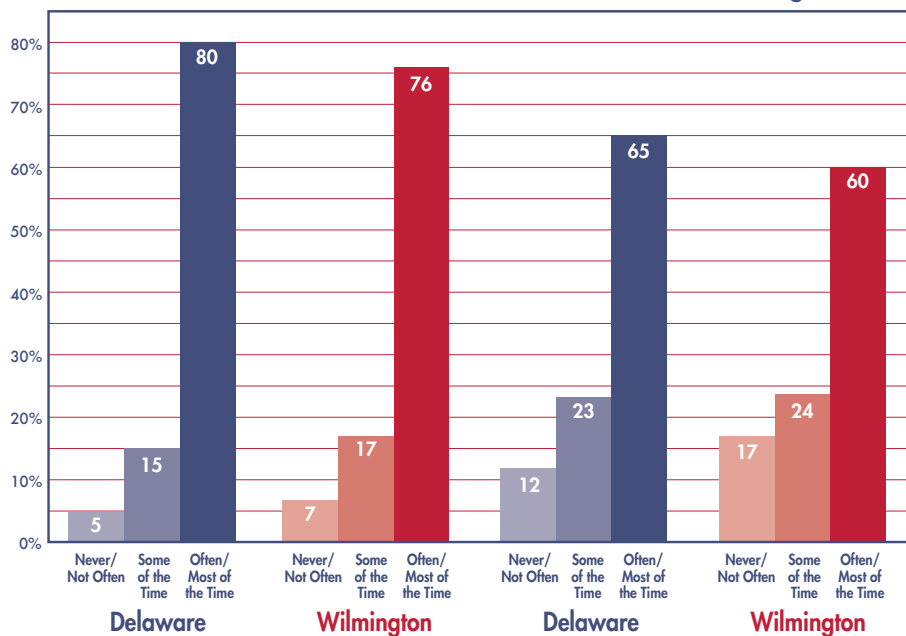
Photo from 2003

11th Graders



When I'm not in school, my parent know
where I am

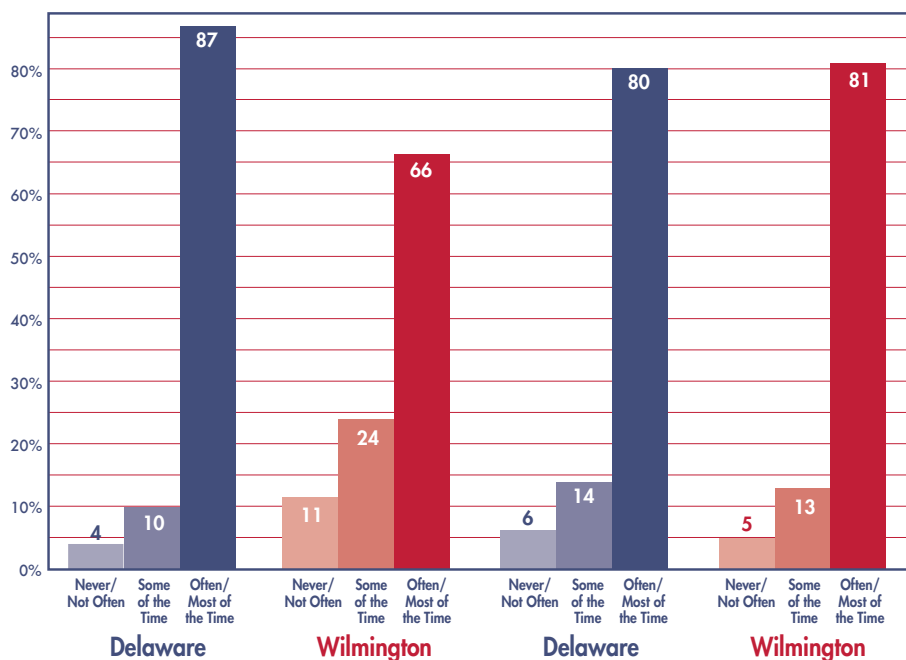
what I'm doing



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 2009.
Prepared by The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies.

I feel safe in my neighborhood.

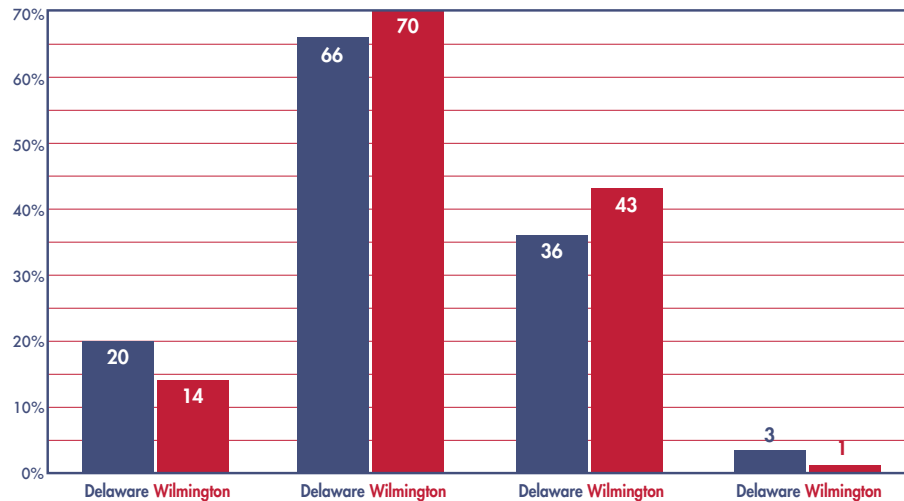
I feel safe in my school.



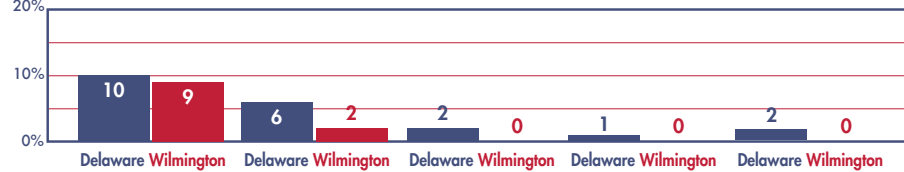
Source: Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Abuse among Delaware Students: Report to the Delaware Prevention Coalition and the Coalition of Community Prevention Partnerships. Report for 2009.
Prepared by The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies.

11th Graders

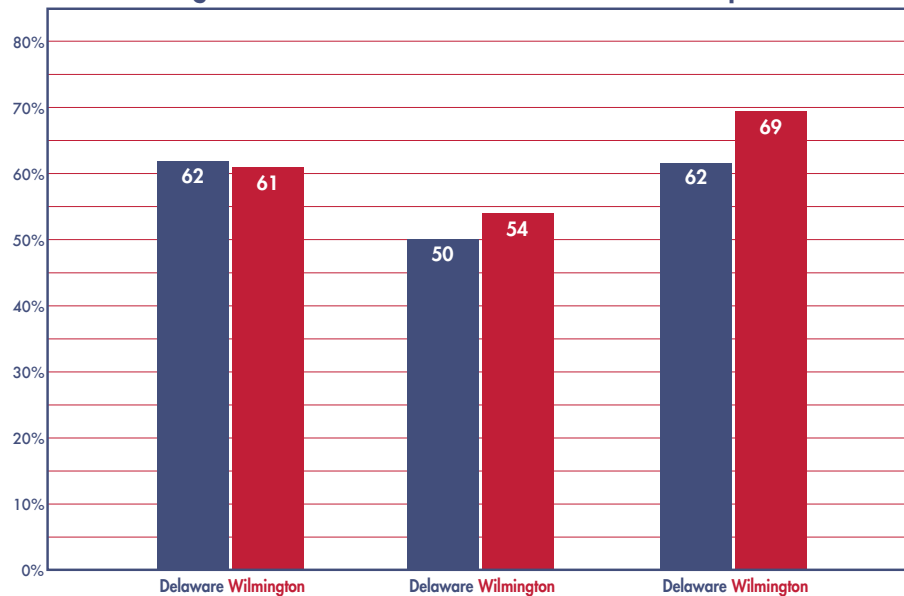
In the past year I have
smoked cigarettes drunk alcohol used marijuana used inhalants



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 2009. Prepared by The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies.

Focus on Poverty

Children in lower-income families are less likely to participate in after-school activities than children in higher-income families.



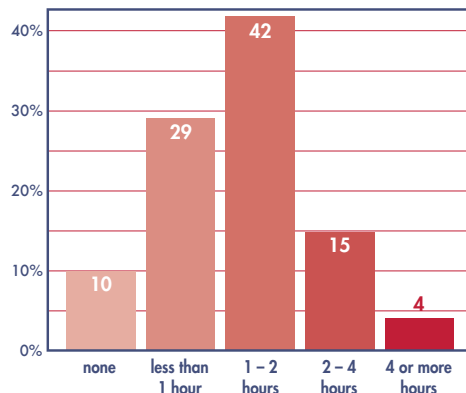
Photo from 2001

Wilmington 11th Graders

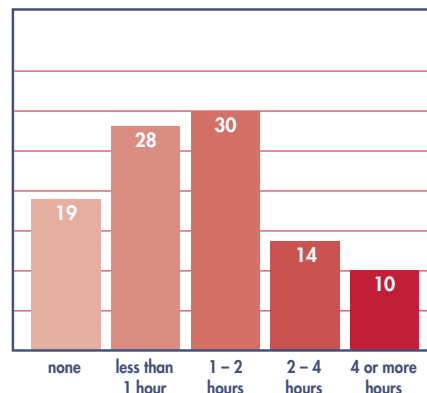


Time spent on a school day:

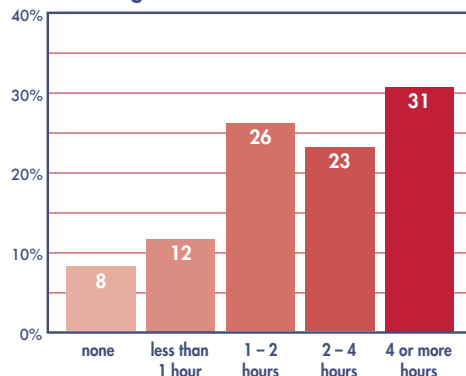
Studying or doing homework



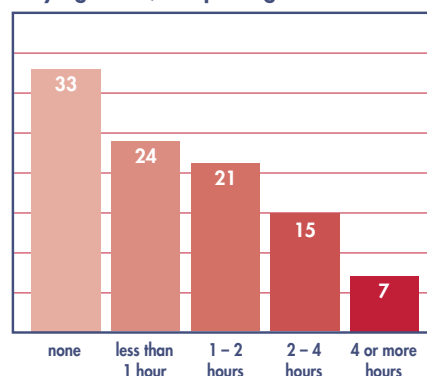
Reading for fun



Watching TV



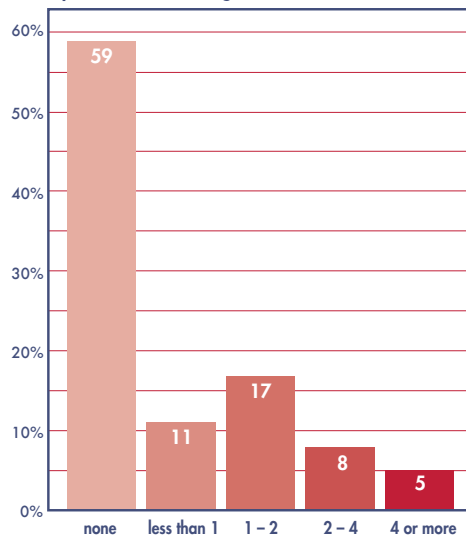
Playing video/computer games



How many school days each week do you participate in programs

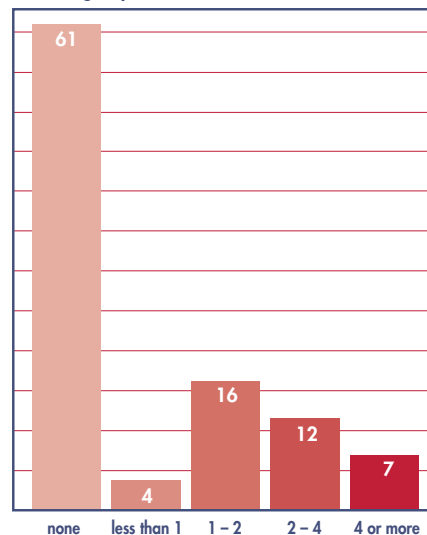
that are school related

(sports, clubs, tutoring, band, choir, etc.)?



that are NOT school related

(church groups, dance lessons, scouts, etc.)?



For more information see

Education..... p. 30-39

Juvenile Crime..... p. 28-29

www.talkingwithkids.org

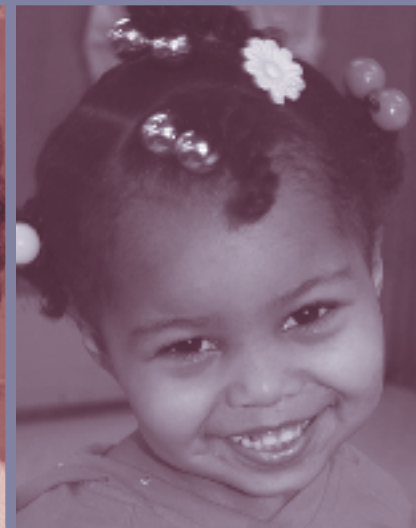
Source: Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Abuse among Delaware Students: Report to the Delaware Prevention Coalition and the Coalition of Community Prevention Partnerships. Report for 2006.
Prepared by The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies.

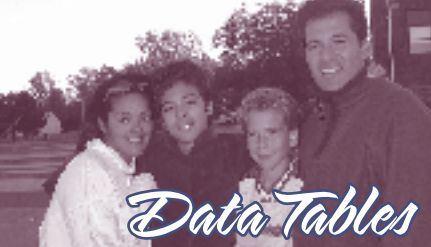


WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

Fact Book 2009

Data Tables





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Photo from 2001

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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	4,923	5,700	5,722	5,752	5,763	5,773	5,782	5,662	5,331	5,264	5,316
5–9	5,382	4,478	4,543	4,716	4,867	5,042	5,192	5,249	5,171	4,866	4,788
10–14	5,273	5,169	4,966	4,682	4,506	4,399	4,322	4,961	5,046	4,983	4,682
15–19	5,074	5,154	5,301	5,431	5,416	5,308	5,076	4,233	4,938	5,017	4,929
Wilmington White											
0–4	1,189	1,856	1,859	1,860	1,847	1,829	1,807	1,674	1,613	1,662	1,705
5–9	1,058	1,026	1,132	1,283	1,399	1,521	1,614	1,563	1,448	1,374	1,396
10–14	1,085	971	937	915	910	911	947	1,484	1,437	1,312	1,229
15–19	1,182	1,165	1,205	1,165	1,129	1,107	1,063	1,021	1,601	1,533	1,380
Wilmington Black											
0–4	3,333	3,483	3,502	3,528	3,552	3,580	3,610	3,623	3,384	3,291	3,314
5–9	3,879	3,118	3,094	3,131	3,161	3,218	3,276	3,378	3,412	3,203	3,120
10–14	3,802	3,804	3,649	3,402	3,267	3,175	3,076	3,209	3,332	3,386	3,187
15–19	3,485	3,626	3,728	3,880	3,883	3,809	3,640	2,927	3,081	3,214	3,271
New Castle County Total											
0–4	33,224	35,910	35,804	35,635	36,015	36,019	36,211	36,588	35,890	35,708	36,187
5–9	36,104	33,688	34,018	34,759	34,915	35,465	35,932	36,292	36,670	35,975	35,874
10–14	34,987	36,691	35,848	35,165	34,498	34,204	33,916	36,124	36,481	36,866	36,255
15–19	36,351	36,488	37,098	37,701	37,994	37,871	37,376	34,630	36,942	37,284	37,787
New Castle County White											
0–4	22,668	25,246	24,954	24,615	24,759	24,665	24,697	24,519	23,623	23,281	23,385
5–9	24,673	22,061	22,468	23,141	23,551	24,195	24,825	24,535	24,364	23,474	23,137
10–14	24,197	24,197	23,421	22,890	22,384	22,093	21,806	24,815	24,524	24,353	23,462
15–19	26,251	24,738	24,812	24,795	24,894	24,726	24,405	22,414	25,519	25,218	25,048
New Castle County Black											
0–4	8,827	9,309	9,469	9,620	9,862	9,993	10,175	10,907	11,239	11,491	11,882
5–9	9,856	9,465	9,474	9,627	9,567	9,651	9,686	10,477	11,227	11,573	11,830
10–14	9,423	10,543	10,368	10,097	9,923	9,867	9,842	9,947	10,760	11,531	11,884
15–19	8,667	10,024	10,470	10,977	11,093	11,123	10,928	10,054	10,165	10,996	11,782

Source: Delaware Population Consortium, Population Projection Series, Version 2009.0

Table 2:**Population Estimates by Age, Gender, and Race**

Population Estimates by Age, Gender, and Race
Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 2009

Gender / Race	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–64	65+	Total	%0–19	%20–64	%65+	% Total
Delaware											
Total	59,199	56,638	55,019	60,356	525,909	129,399	886,520	26.1	59.3	14.6	100.0
Male	29,552	28,458	28,119	30,929	257,528	55,683	430,269	13.2	29.0	6.3	48.5
White	20,791	19,895	18,927	20,906	192,114	48,101	320,734	9.1	21.7	5.4	36.2
Black	7,714	7,306	7,550	8,477	53,676	6,501	91,224	3.5	6.1	0.7	10.3
Female	29,647	28,180	26,900	29,427	268,381	73,716	456,251	12.9	30.3	8.3	51.5
White	20,837	19,689	18,002	20,047	196,962	62,845	338,382	8.9	22.2	7.1	38.2
Black	7,765	7,307	7,347	8,039	60,300	9,545	100,303	3.4	6.8	1.1	11.3
Wilmington											
Total	5,773	5,042	4,399	5,308	44,015	8,257	72,794	2.3	5.0	0.9	8.2
Male	2,948	2,603	2,282	2,701	21,926	2,963	35,423	1.2	2.5	0.3	4.0
White	943	799	487	593	9,099	1,529	13,450	0.3	1.0	0.2	1.5
Black	1,819	1,640	1,625	1,893	11,553	1,349	19,879	0.8	1.3	0.2	2.2
Female	2,825	2,439	2,117	2,607	22,089	5,294	37,371	1.1	2.5	0.6	4.2
White	886	722	424	514	8,126	2,809	13,481	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.5
Black	1,761	1,578	1,550	1,916	12,799	2,371	21,975	0.8	1.4	0.3	2.5
New Castle County											
Total	36,019	35,465	34,204	37,871	324,513	67,768	535,840	16.2	36.6	7.6	60.4
Male	17,959	17,799	17,484	19,342	158,973	28,452	260,009	8.2	17.9	3.2	29.3
White	12,306	12,151	11,350	12,596	114,562	23,576	186,541	5.5	12.9	2.7	21.0
Black	4,972	4,814	4,981	5,663	35,873	4,078	60,381	2.3	4.0	0.5	6.8
Female	18,060	17,666	16,720	18,529	165,540	39,316	275,831	8.0	18.7	4.4	31.1
White	12,359	12,044	10,743	12,130	117,033	32,295	196,604	5.3	13.2	3.6	22.2
Black	5,021	4,837	4,886	5,460	40,447	6,161	66,812	2.3	4.6	0.7	7.5

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

Source: Delaware Population Consortium, Population Projection Series, Version 2009.0

Table 3:

Population by Years of Age

Population Estimates for Ages 0 to 19 by Sex and Race, Wilmington, 2009

	Age	All Races	White	Black	Other		Age	All Races	White	Black	Other
Male	0	626	194	391	41	Female	0	604	186	379	39
	1	602	191	372	39		1	578	180	361	37
	2	588	190	361	37		2	564	178	351	35
	3	572	186	351	35		3	546	173	339	34
	4	560	182	344	34		4	533	169	331	33
	5	551	177	340	34		5	523	165	326	32
	6	540	172	336	32		6	512	159	323	30
	7	531	168	332	31		7	502	152	321	29
	8	524	165	330	29		8	496	148	320	28
	9	457	117	302	38		9	406	98	288	20
	10	427	106	291	30		10	415	80	303	32
	11	439	93	319	27		11	418	98	298	22
	12	447	91	312	44		12	395	71	298	26
	13	509	104	366	39		13	438	99	310	29
	14	460	93	337	30		14	451	76	341	34
	15	490	104	339	47		15	430	76	327	27
	16	508	103	366	39		16	497	100	358	39
	17	575	115	418	42		17	535	86	411	38
	18	571	141	389	41		18	574	127	408	39
	19	557	130	381	46		19	571	125	412	34
	20	558	148	366	44		20	471	113	315	43
	21	519	182	306	31		21	525	141	352	32
Total		11,611	3,152	7,649	810	Total		10,984	2,800	7,472	712

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 2009.0

Table 4:

Population by Race and Ethnicity

Population for Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 2008

	Delaware	Wilmington	New Castle County
Total Population	873,092	67,356	529,641
White Alone	634,981	24,319	373,660
Black or African American Alone	179,664	39,449	119,720
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	59,093	4,631	39,432
Asian	25,280	832	20,181
Two or More Races	14,791	1,782	8,236

Source: 2008 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 5:

Teen Birth Rates

Five-Year Average Live Birth Rates (Births per 1,000) for Females Ages 15–19 by Race
U.S., Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1989–2006

Area/Race	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005	2002-2006
U.S.	59.8	60.1	59.3	57.7	56.0	54.4	52.6	50.8	49.1	47.3	45.4	43.7	42.3	41.6*
White	50.8	51.4	51.2	50.2	49.0	47.9	46.7	45.4	44.0	42.7	41.3	39.9	38.7	N/A
Black	112.0	110.5	106.9	101.6	96.8	92.2	87.7	84.0	80.6	76.4	72.0	68.5	65.5	N/A
Delaware	56.2	56.5	56.5	55.3	54.3	53.2	52.0	50.7	49.5	48.4	47.1	45.4	44.3	43.6
White	38.5	39.1	39.9	39.5	39.5	38.8	38.4	37.7	37.1	36.4	35.9	34.8	34.4	34.8
Black	124.6	123.0	119.4	113.7	108.2	104.0	98.8	94.9	90.1	85.8	80.7	76.4	72.3	69.1
Wilmington	139.2	134.0	129.9	126.7	125.5	121.8	119.3	118.5	111.5	107.7	103.4	98.8	92.3	90.7
White	112.3	104.5	98.6	101.4	101.2	94.5	93.9	100.6	98.3	104.0	106.2	107.8	106.6	105.6
Black	166.8	162.4	158.3	151.7	149.4	145.4	141.4	138.2	128.8	121.5	114.4	106.9	97.9	95.3
New Castle Co.	48.1	48.2	48.2	47.7	46.1	45.8	44.9	44.1	42.7	42.9	42.1	40.8	39.5	39.3
White	30.9	31.6	32.5	32.6	31.3	30.9	30.4	29.9	29.5	30.7	30.9	30.4	30.3	30.7
Black	122.0	117.8	113.1	108.9	105.4	104.2	100.9	98.5	91.3	86.0	79.3	73.4	67.0	64.3

* Preliminary data.

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

Table 6:

Wilmington Teen Birth Rates by Age and Race

Five-Year Average Live Birth Rates (births per 1,000) for Females Ages 10–14, 15–17 and 18–19 by Race
Wilmington, 1990–2006

Area/Race	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005	2002-2006
10–14	7.3	7.5	7.5	6.8	6.9	5.9	5.4	4.3	3.8	3.1	2.6	1.9	2.0
White	3.6*	2.4*	1.4*	1.4*	1.4*	1.8*	1.8*	1.8*	1.9*	2.4*	2.1*	2.6*	3.1*
Black	9.3	10.0	10.3	9.3	9.4	7.8	7.0	5.4	4.7	3.7	3.0	2.0	2.0
15–17	107.2	105.2	104.2	100.6	94.4	88.3	86.5	78.7	75.8	73.0	71.1	64.3	61.4
White	87.8	85.8	91.0	91.2	81.2	75.9	77.6	76.2	81.8	76.6	77.9	76.3	72.5
Black	127.3	124.5	120.2	115.0	109.6	102.7	99.7	89.1	82.8	80.0	76.6	67.7	64.2
18–19	173.9	166.8	160.7	163.0	163.1	166.1	167.8	162.5	157.5	150.1	140.8	134.7	135.0
White	127.9	115.0	114.1	113.2	111.1	117.5	133.2	131.2	137.3	148.1	148.4	146.6	148.3
Black	216.2	213.1	204.8	206.9	203.4	202.4	198.5	190.9	182.5	168.9	154.9	146.1	144.7

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

Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 7:

Birth Rates for 10–14 Year Old Girls

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

Area/Race	1988- 1992	1989- 1993	1990- 1994	1991- 1995	1992- 1996	1993- 1997	1994- 1998	1995- 1999	1996- 2000	1997- 2001	1998- 2002	1999- 2003	2000- 2004	2001- 2005	2002- 2006
U.S.	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
White	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	N/A
Black	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	N/A
Delaware	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
White	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
Black	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.6	5.5	4.5	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.5
Wilmington	6.5	6.7	7.3	7.5	7.5	6.8	6.9	5.9	5.4	4.3	3.8	3.1	2.6	1.9	2.0
White	4.4*	4.7*	3.6*	2.4*	1.4*	1.4*	1.4*	1.8*	1.8*	1.8*	1.9*	2.4*	2.1*	2.6*	3.1*
Black	7.8	8.0	9.3	10.0	10.3	9.3	9.4	7.8	7.0	5.4	4.7	3.7	3.0	2.0	2.0
New Castle Co.	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6
White	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Black	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.6	6.5	5.6	5.5	4.4	3.9	3.1	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.2

* 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, 1990–2006

Area/Race	1990- 1994	1991- 1995	1992- 1996	1993- 1997	1994- 1998	1995- 1999	1996- 2000	1997- 2001	1998- 2002	1999- 2003	2000- 2004	2001- 2005	2002- 2006
U.S.	37.8	37.5	36.5	35.3	33.8	32.1	30.3	28.5	26.7	25.1	23.8	22.7	22.2*
Delaware	41.6	41.8	41.4	39.5	38	35.8	33.8	31.6	29.2	27.3	25.7	24.2	23.0
Wilmington	107.2	105.2	104.2	100.6	94.4	88.3	86.5	78.7	75.8	73.1	71.2	64.3	61.4
New Castle Co.	38.3	38.8	38.5	36.2	34.9	33.3	31.9	29.6	28.3	26.8	24.7	22.9	22.0

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, 1990–2006

Area/Race	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005	2002-2006
U.S.	92.0	91.7	89.9	87.7	85.8	83.7	81.6	79.8	77.9	75.7	73.6	72.0	71.4*
Delaware	73.9	74.7	73.2	73.8	73.4	73.3	72.6	73.1	74.1	74.6	74.2	75.0	75.4
Wilmington	173.9	166.8	160.7	163.0	163.1	166.1	167.8	162.5	157.5	150.1	140.8	134.7	135.0
New Castle Co.	58.6	58.8	58.3	57.9	58.8	58.6	58.5	58.2	61.1	62.2	63.5	64.7	66.2

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, New Castle County, and Wilmington, 1988–2006

Area/Race Hisp. Origin*	1988-1992	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005	2002-2006
U.S.	68.1	69.3	71.0	72.6	74.0	75.6	77.0	77.6	78.3	78.9	79.3	79.8	80.5	81.4	82.5
White	57.3	59.0	61.4	63.7	65.7	67.8	69.7	70.7	71.8	72.6	73.3	74.1	75.1	76.3	N/A
Black	92.3	92.6	93.2	93.8	94.8	95.5	96.0	96.1	96.2	95.7	95.7	95.8	95.9	96.0	N/A
Hispanic*	N/A	61.6	63.6	65.2	66.5	68.3	70.3	71.0	72.0	72.9	73.3	73.9	74.9	76.2	N/A
Delaware	79.4	81.8	84.6	86.7	88.3	89.1	89.3	89.3	89.5	89.6	89.6	90.0	90.1	90.8	91.3
White	65.2	69.3	73.8	77.3	80.2	81.5	81.7	81.9	82.5	83.1	83.3	84.3	84.8	86.1	87.2
Black	94.9	95.7	96.7	97.4	97.7	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.7	97.6	97.6	97.4	97.3	97.2
Hispanic*	N/A	70.9	73.0	75.9	76.9	79.6	81.0	80.9	80.3	80.2	80.2	80.7	81.1	83.5	85.2
New Castle	84.1	86.4	88.9	90.6	91.7	92.5	92.6	92.5	92.5	92.4	92.0	92.3	92.0	92.4	92.9
White	72.3	76.5	80.6	83.5	85.2	86.5	86.6	86.6	86.6	86.8	86.5	87.1	86.6	87.5	88.4
Black	95.7	96.4	97.3	98.0	98.4	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.4	98.3	98.2	98.4	98.3	98.2	98.4
Hispanic*	N/A	73.0	75.5	78.3	79.1	81.3	81.3	80.5	79.0	78.1	78.6	79.9	79.3	81.3	83.3
Wilmington	92.9	93.6	95.3	96.2	96.7	96.9	97.1	96.8	96.6	96.5	96.2	96.0	95.8	96.0	96.4
White	78.2	80.9	85.8	87.3	87.4	88.5	88.8	87.1	86.4	87.5	86.1	85.4	85.9	87.4	88.0
Black	96.6	97.1	97.8	98.5	99.2	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	98.7	98.9	99.0	98.9	98.9	99.2
Hispanic*	N/A	77.7	81.5	83.4	84.0	85.0	86.0	84.6	83.2	82.9	81.9	81.8	82.2	84.5	85.9

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

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race

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

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, 2006

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	11,898	1,281	10.8	25	0.2	386	3.2	870	7.3
White	8,319	743	8.9	13	0.2	207	2.5	523	6.3
Black	3,021	523	17.3	12	0.4	173	5.7	338	11.2
Other	558	15	2.7	0	0.0	6	1.1	9	1.6
Hispanic*	1,920	290	15.1	11	0.6	86	4.5	193	10.1
Wilmington	1,339	243	18.1	8	0.6	83	6.2	152	11.4
White	496	53	10.7	3	0.6	17	3.4	33	6.7
Black	820	186	22.7	5	0.6	63	7.7	118	14.4
Other	23	4	17.4	0	0.0	3	13.0	1	4.3
Hispanic*	266	50	18.8	4	1.5	17	6.4	29	10.9
Balance of NC County	5,960	473	7.9	9	0.2	152	2.6	312	5.2
White	4,345	335	7.7	6	0.1	104	2.4	225	5.2
Black	1,206	134	11.1	3	0.2	45	3.7	86	7.1
Other	409	4	1.0	0	0.0	3	0.7	1	0.2
Hispanic*	917	135	14.7	4	0.4	44	4.8	87	9.5

* 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, 1991–2006

Age / Race	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
10–14 White	5	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	2	0	3	0	1	3
10–14 Black	15	18	12	21	18	18	10	14	8	13	5	5	5	2	3	5
15–17 White	21	28	47	36	26	28	22	26	22	29	24	32	15	23	23	17
15–17 Black	120	124	102	115	111	123	114	84	84	103	75	90	79	72	59	63
18–19 White	34	31	42	27	31	41	26	27	24	37	29	32	44	28	37	33
18–19 Black	151	109	114	114	116	128	136	133	134	115	111	115	94	93	95	118

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/Hispanic Origin
U.S., Delaware, Counties, and City of Wilmington, 1988–2006

Area/Race-Hispanic Origin*	1988-1992	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005	2002-2006
U.S.	74.6	75.2	76.1	77.1	78.1	79.0	79.7	80.2	80.5	80.8	81.1	80.6	77.6	72.7	N/A
White	78.1	78.6	79.3	80.1	81.0	81.7	82.2	82.5	82.7	83.0	83.2	82.5	79.3	74.1	N/A
Black	59.4	60.3	61.8	63.5	65.6	67.2	68.5	69.6	70.4	70.7	71.5	71.7	68.9	64.8	N/A
Hispanic*	59.8	60.9	62.7	64.7	66.8	68.5	69.8	70.8	71.4	72.1	72.9	73.3	72.0	67.4	N/A
Delaware	78.6	79.0	80.0	81.2	82.3	82.6	82.9	83.0	83.1	83.9	84.9	85.1	85.4	84.7	82.0
White	84.8	84.9	85.6	86.2	86.7	86.5	86.5	86.4	86.5	87.1	87.8	87.9	87.9	86.7	83.7
Black	59.1	60.5	62.6	65.4	68.2	70.3	71.5	72.9	73.6	75.5	77.5	78.6	79.9	79.9	77.7
Hispanic*	N/A	64.5	65.2	65.6	66.8	67.3	67.8	68.7	69.4	70.8	72.2	72.6	72.1	69.8	65.6
New Castle	82.1	83.2	85.2	86.7	88.5	89.1	89.1	88.6	88.7	89.5	90.6	90.6	91.1	90.6	88.3
White	88.0	88.7	90.2	91.1	92.3	92.5	92.4	91.8	91.9	92.4	93.1	92.9	93.3	92.5	90.2
Black	62.9	65.5	68.7	72.3	76.1	78.3	78.7	79.3	79.4	81.1	83.5	84.2	85.2	85.3	83.1
Hispanic*	N/A	69.1	72.7	74.2	78.0	79.3	79.8	79.7	81.3	82.2	84.2	84.9	86.2	85.6	81.8
Wilmington	66.0	68.1	71.0	73.6	77.7	79.9	79.9	79.6	79.8	80.8	82.8	83.7	84.8	84.7	82.2
White	79.6	81.1	83.1	84.3	86.9	88.1	87.9	87.0	87.1	87.6	88.4	89.1	89.9	89.4	86.6
Black	58.4	60.8	64.0	67.4	72.3	75.1	75.3	75.6	75.8	77.0	79.7	80.6	81.7	81.8	79.5
Hispanic*	N/A	62.8	66.1	68.0	73.9	78.0	78.2	78.2	79.7	80.4	81.5	83.1	84.3	84.0	79.7

Note: An indication of N/A means data was not available for that group or time period.

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

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

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

Table 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, 2006

Number of prenatal visits	Wilmington		Balance of New Castle Co.		Delaware Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
None	5	2.1%	8	1.7%	26
1-4 Visits	13	5.3%	27	5.7%	100
5-9 Visits	53	21.8%	88	18.6%	377
10-12 Visits	139	57.2%	292	61.7%	611
13+ Visits	33	13.6%	56	11.8%	162
Unknown	0	0.0%	2	0.4%	5
Total	243	100.0%	473	100.0%	1,281

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, New Castle County, and Wilmington, 1988-2006

	1988-1992	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005	2002-2006
U.S.	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	N/A
Delaware	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4
New Castle	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.9
Wilmington	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.1	13.5	14.2	14.1	14.0	14.4	13.9

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

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

Table 16:

Percentage of Very Low Birth Weight Births

Five-Year Average Percentage of All Births that Are Very Low Birth Weight Births (< 1500 grams)
U.S., Delaware, New Castle County, and Wilmington, 1988-2006

	1988-1992	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005	2002-2006
U.S.	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	N/A
Delaware	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
New Castle	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1
Wilmington	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.1

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

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

Table 17:

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

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

U.S., Delaware, New Castle County, and Wilmington, 1999–2006

Area/ Mother's Age	1999–2003				2000–2004				2001–2005				2000–2006			
	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*
U.S.	7.7	6.7	13.1	6.5	7.8	6.8	13.2	6.6	7.9	6.9	13.3	6.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Less than 20	9.6	8.2	13.8	7.8	9.7	8.2	13.9	7.8	9.8	8.3	14.0	7.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20-24	7.8	6.6	12.5	6.1	7.9	6.7	12.7	6.2	8.0	6.8	12.9	6.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25-29	6.8	6.0	12.1	5.7	6.9	6.1	12.2	5.8	7.1	6.2	12.4	5.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
30+	7.7	6.9	14.3	7.0	7.8	7.0	14.2	7.1	8.0	7.2	14.2	7.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delaware	9.2	7.6	14.1	6.9	9.3	7.6	14.1	7.0	9.4	7.7	14.3	7.0	9.4	7.6	14.6	7.0
Less than 20	11.2	8.8	14.2	8.2	11.2	8.9	14.2	8.3	11.5	8.9	14.9	7.7	11.4	8.6	14.8	7.7
20-24	9.5	7.5	13.5	7.2	9.5	7.6	13.4	6.9	9.6	7.5	13.9	7.2	9.8	7.7	14.1	7.2
25-29	8.3	6.9	13.3	6.4	8.4	7.0	12.8	6.9	8.6	7.2	13.1	6.8	8.5	7.1	13.2	6.8
30+	9.0	7.7	15.6	6.1	9.2	7.8	16.0	6.6	9.3	7.9	15.7	6.3	9.3	7.8	16.3	6.3
New Castle	9.6	7.7	14.7	7.4	9.7	7.8	14.7	7.6	9.9	8.0	14.8	7.4	9.9	7.9	15.1	7.4
Less than 20	11.5	8.7	14.4	9.0	11.9	9.5	14.4	9.1	12.5	9.9	15.4	8.4	12.3	9.5	15.4	8.4
20-24	10.4	8.1	14.3	8.1	10.3	8.1	14.0	7.9	10.5	8.3	14.2	7.7	10.5	8.0	14.4	7.7
25-29	8.7	7.2	13.8	6.3	8.8	7.2	13.5	6.2	9.0	7.4	13.6	6.5	9.1	7.6	13.5	6.5
30+	9.1	7.6	16.3	6.7	9.3	7.7	16.6	7.9	9.6	8.0	16.2	7.3	9.6	7.8	16.8	7.3
Wilmington	14.1	9.2	17.1	8.9	14.0	9.3	17.0	9.4	14.4	9.1	17.7	9.6	13.9	8.8	17.3	9.6
Less than 20	14.2	9.5	15.5	7.1	13.8	9.1	15.3	8.0	14.7	8.9	16.6	9.1	14.6	8.9	16.3	9.1
20-24	15.1	11.9	16.6	11.2	14.7	12.1	16.0	10.9	15.1	11.5	16.7	11.5	14.7	11.2	16.3	11.5
25-29	13.0	9.3	15.7	7.6	12.7	8.6	15.8	8.0	12.8	7.7	16.5	8.0	12.8	8.4	16.4	8.0
30+	13.7	7.4	22.4	8.5	14.3	8.3	22.7	10.3	14.5	8.7	22.4	8.5	13.4	7.5	21.3	8.5

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

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

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

Table 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, 1999–2006

Area/ Mother's Age	1999–2003				2000–2004				2001–2005				2002–2006			
	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*
U.S.	1.4	1.2	3.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	3.1	1.2	1.5	1.2	3.1	1.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Less than 20	1.8	1.5	2.9	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.9	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.9	1.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20-24	1.4	1.1	2.7	1.0	1.4	1.1	2.7	1.0	1.4	1.1	2.8	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25-29	1.3	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	3.0	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
30+	1.5	1.2	3.7	1.4	1.5	1.2	3.7	1.4	1.5	1.3	3.7	1.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delaware	1.9	1.5	3.5	1.3	1.9	1.4	3.3	1.3	1.9	1.4	3.5	1.2	2.0	1.4	3.6	1.2
Less than 20	2.5	2.0	3.2	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.8	1.9	2.4	1.9	3.1	1.4	2.4	1.8	3.2	1.4
20-24	1.9	1.5	3.0	0.8	1.8	1.3	2.9	0.8	1.9	1.2	3.2	0.9	1.9	1.3	3.2	0.9
25-29	1.7	1.3	3.3	1.4	1.7	1.3	3.4	1.4	1.7	1.3	3.4	1.2	1.8	1.3	3.5	1.2
30+	2.0	1.4	4.5	1.4	1.9	1.4	4.4	1.6	2.0	1.5	4.2	1.7	2.0	1.5	4.4	1.7
New Castle	2.0	1.4	3.7	1.6	1.9	1.4	3.5	1.6	2.0	1.4	3.6	1.4	2.1	1.5	3.7	1.4
Less than 20	2.8	2.3	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.2	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.3	3.3	1.6	2.8	2.0	3.6	1.6
20-24	2.1	1.4	3.2	1.0	1.8	1.1	3.1	1.0	1.9	1.1	3.2	1.0	1.9	1.2	3.2	1.0
25-29	1.6	1.1	3.5	1.2	1.6	1.1	3.5	1.2	1.7	1.2	3.3	1.0	1.8	1.4	3.4	1.0
30+	2.1	1.5	4.7	1.8	2.0	1.5	4.4	2.2	2.1	1.6	4.4	2.3	2.2	1.6	4.7	2.3
Wilmington	3.1	1.7	3.9	1.2	2.9	1.3	4.0	1.1	3.0	1.2	4.2	1.3	3.1	1.4	4.2	1.3
Less than 20	3.2	2.7	3.4	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.9	1.3	2.7	1.4	3.1	0.8	2.8	1.0	3.5	0.8
20-24	3.5	2.3	4.0	1.1	3.3	1.7	3.9	1.1	3.3	1.3	4.1	1.5	3.2	1.8	3.8	1.5
25-29	2.4	2.0	2.7	1.2	2.7	1.4	3.7	1.1	3.1	1.6	4.2	1.4	3.5	2.1	4.7	1.4
30+	3.0	0.9	5.9	0.0	2.9	0.7	5.9	1.0	2.9	0.8	5.8	1.4	2.7	0.8	5.3	1.4

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

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

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

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

Table 19:

Infant Mortality Rates

Five-Year Average Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) by Race and Hispanic Origin**
U.S., Delaware, Wilmington, and Balance of New Castle County, 1988–2006

Area/Race	1988-1992	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005	2002-2006
U.S.	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
White	7.7	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Black	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.4	15.8	15.3	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.0	14.0	14.0
Delaware	10.9	10.4	9.3	8.9	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.4	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.2
White	8.2	7.5	6.6	6.4	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.7	6.2	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.3	6.8	6.8
Black	19.8	19.9	18.2	17.0	15.7	14.7	14.4	15.8	15.9	17.1	16.7	16.7	16.1	17.1	17.1
Hispanic**	N/A	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	6.3	6.9	6.3	8.3	7.9	7.2	
New Castle	10.8	10.7	9.5	9.0	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.9	8.5	9.1	9.2	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.1
White	7.9	7.5	6.5	6.3	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.6	6.2	6.4	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.8
Black	20.8	21.7	19.8	18.3	17.5	15.3	15.1	17.4	17.7	18.2	18.0	18.0	18.0	16.7	16.3
Wilmington	19.6	19.5	18.0	16.6	15.2	13.6	12.8	13.7	14.4	14.0	13.5	13.5	12.4	12.4	12.4
White	12.3	11.2	9.7	10.1	6.2	6.4	5.6	6.2	7.0	7.4	6.3	7.1	7.0	5.7	N/A
Black	23.8	24.3	22.8	20.4	20.5	17.8	16.8	18.0	18.7	18.0	17.9	17.6	15.9	17.0	17.0
Bal. of NCCo.	8.6	8.5	7.5	7.2	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.7	7.2	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.7
White	7.4	7.1	6.2	5.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.4	6.1	6.4	6.8	7.3	7.2	7.2
Black	17.1	18.5	16.3	16.0	14.4	12.9	13.6	16.8	16.8	18.5	18.1	18.2	17.0	16.6	16.6

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

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

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

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

Table 20:

Number of Infant Deaths

Number of Infant Deaths by Race for Wilmington and Balance of New Castle County, 1988–2006

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Wilmington																			
All races	26	29	25	34	27	24	15	11	19	14	18	20	16	17	12	18	12	16	16
White	7	7	2	11	4	4	3	2	1	4	2	4	4	2	2	4	4	1	2
Black	19	22	23	23	23	20	11	9	18	10	16	16	12	15	10	14	8	15	14
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance of New Castle County																			
All races	46	52	43	64	39	44	22	34	29	34	47	41	51	55	43	60	48	50	52
White	36	40	31	48	25	28	17	22	20	22	25	18	36	35	28	33	29	32	29
Black	9	12	12	15	14	16	4	12	8	10	22	22	15	20	12	26	19	16	21
Other	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	2

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 21:

Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality Rates

Five-Year Average Infant Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)
U.S., Delaware, Wilmington, and Balance of New Castle County, 1998–2006

Area/ Race	1998–2002			1999–2003			2000–2004			2001–2005			2002–2006		
	Infant	Neo-natal	Post-neonatal	Infant	Neo-natal	Post-neonatal	Infant	Neo-natal	Post-neonatal	Infant	Neo-natal	Post-neonatal	Infant	Neo-natal	Post-neonatal
U.S.	7.0	4.7	2.3	6.9	4.6	2.3	6.9	4.6	2.3	6.9	4.6	2.3	6.9	4.6	2.3
White	5.8	3.9	1.9	5.7	3.9	1.9	5.7	3.8	1.9	5.7	3.8	1.9	5.7	3.8	1.9
Black	14.3	9.5	4.8	14.2	9.5	4.7	14.0	9.3	4.8	14.0	9.2	4.8	14.0	9.2	4.8
Delaware	9.2	6.7	2.4	9.1	6.7	2.5	9.3	6.7	2.6	9.2	6.7	2.5	9.2	6.7	2.5
White	6.9	5.0	2.0	6.9	5.0	1.9	7.3	5.3	2.1	6.8	5.0	1.8	6.8	5.0	1.8
Black	16.7	12.7	4.1	16.7	12.2	4.5	16.1	11.4	4.7	17.1	12.2	4.9	17.1+	12.2+	4.9
Wilmington	13.5	10.1	3.4	13.5	9.8	3.7	12.4	9.1	3.3	12.4	9.1	3.3	12.4	9.1	3.3
White	6.3	4.1	2.3	7.1	4.0	3.1	7.0	4.4	2.6	5.7	3.1	2.6	---	---	---
Black	17.9	13.8	4.2	17.6	13.4	4.2	15.9	12.1	3.8	17.0	13.1	3.8	17.0	13.1	---
Balance of New Castle County	8.3	6.3	2.0	8.6	6.6	2.0	8.8	6.5	2.3	8.7	6.6	2.1	8.7	6.6	2.1
White	6.4	4.6	1.8	6.8	5.1	1.6	7.3	5.4	1.9	7.2	5.5	1.7	7.2	5.5	1.7
Black	18.1	15.1	3.0	18.2	14.2	4.0	17.0	12.5	4.4	16.6	12.1	4.4	16.6	12.1	4.4

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

Table 22:

Causes of Deaths of Infants

Number and Percentage (2002–06) of Deaths of Infants by the Selected Leading Causes of Death
Wilmington and Delaware 1999–2006

Leading causes of death	Year of death								2002–06	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total	%
Wilmington										
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2.7%
Diseases of the respiratory system	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Congenital anomalies	1	1	0	0	3	1	4	2	10	13.5%
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal condition	12	11	15	9	8	7	11	11	46	62.2%
Symptoms, signs, and ill defined conditions	2	2	1	0	2	2	1	1	6	8.1%
Accidents	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	4.1%
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
All other causes	3	1	0	1	3	1	0	2	7	9.5%
Wilmington Total	20	16	17	12	18	12	16	16	74	100.0%
Delaware										
Infectious and parasitic diseases	4	6	1	0	2	5	3	0	10	2.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	3	0.6
Congenital anomalies	7	10	14	19	11	14	10	14	68	13.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal condition	52	66	80	61	60	46	71	56	294	58.4
Symptoms, signs, and ill defined conditions	9	9	11	3	14	18	11	14	60	11.9
Accidents	0	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	11	2.2
Homicide	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
All other causes	7	8	4	10	18	11	6	12	57	11.3
Delaware Total	81	102	114	96	107	97	104	99	503	100.0

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 23:

Causes of Deaths of Children

Number and Percentage (2002–06) of Deaths of Children Ages 1–14
by the Selected Leading Causes of Death
Wilmington and Delaware 1999–2006

Leading causes of death	Year of death								2002–06	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total	%
Wilmington										
Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5.3
Diseases of the respiratory system	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Congenital anomalies	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	15.8
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal condition	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Symptoms, signs, and ill defined conditions	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	15.8
Accidents	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	10.5
Homicide	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	10.5
All other causes	2	1	2	3	1	0	2	2	8	42.1
Wilmington Total	6	3	5	5	4	5	2	3	19	100.0
Delaware										
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	4	2.6
Diseases of the respiratory system	3	3	4	2	1	5	0	1	9	6.0
Congenital anomalies	1	0	3	2	2	9	1	0	14	9.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal condition	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	1.3
Symptoms, signs, and ill defined conditions	0	1	1	2	3	0	2	1	8	5.3
Accidents	16	19	12	10	1	14	8	8	41	27.2
Homicide	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	8	5.3
All other causes	10	15	8	18	13	14	12	8	65	43.0
Delaware Total	31	41	31	39	22	44	26	20	151	100.0

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 24:

Number of Child Deaths

Number of Deaths of Children (0–14) by age for Wilmington and Delaware, 2003–2006

	2003				2004				2005				2006			
	<1	1–4	5–9	10–14	<1	1–4	5–9	10–14	<1	1–4	5–9	10–14	<1	1–4	5–9	10–14
Delaware	107	9	7	6	97	19	16	9	104	14	5	7	99	9	6	5
Wilmington	18	2	1	1	12	1	2	2	16	1	0	1	16	1	0	2
Bal. on NCCo.	60	2	5	1	48	10	12	3	50	6	3	2	52	4	3	3

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 25:

Child Injuries in Auto Accidents

Restraint Breakdowns for Injured Occupants Age 0 through 4, Wilmington, 1997–2008

Year		Unknown / not equipped code	Adult seat- belt code	Child restraint code	Other restraint code	Not restrained
1997	Possible Injury	5	18	15	0	4
	Non-Incapacitating/Incapacitating Injury	2/0	6/0	4/1	0/0	3/0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total for Code	7	24	20	0	7
1998	Possible Injury	9	17	12	1	8
	Non-Incapacitating/Incapacitating Injury	1/0	6/0	7/0	0/0	4/0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total for Code	10	23	19	1	12
1999	Possible Injury	3	21	10	0	7
	Non-Incapacitating/Incapacitating Injury	0/0	13/0	10/0	0/0	2/0
	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/Incapacitating Injury	2/0	0/0	6/0	0/0	2/0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total for Code	7	4	25	0	6
2001	Possible Injury	0	6	16	0	2
	Non-Incapacitating/Incapacitating Injury	1/0	7/0	5/0	0/0	2/0
	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/Incapacitating Injury	2/0	0/1	5/0	0/0	2/0
	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/Incapacitating Injury	0/0	2/0	7/0	1/0	0/0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1	3	18	1	0
2004	Possible Injury	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Incapacitating/Incapacitating Injury	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0
2005	Possible Injury	1	12	6	0	0
	Non-Incapacitating/Incapacitating Injury	0/0	3/1	2/0	0/1	0/0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1	16	8	1	0
2006	Possible Injury	9	3	19	0	1
	Non-Incapacitating/Incapacitating Injury	0/0	0/0	3/1	0/0	1/0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	9	3	23	0	2
2007	Possible Injury	2	1	5	0	0
	Non-Incapacitating/Incapacitating Injury	1/0	0/0	1/0	0/0	0/0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	3	1	6	0	0
2008	Possible Injury	0	0	9	0	0
	Non-Incapacitating/Incapacitating Injury	0/0	0/0	3/1	0/0	0/0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	13	0	0

Source: Delaware Division of State Police, Department of Public Safety

Table 26:

Alcohol Use by Teens in Traffic Crashes

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

		Fatal Crashes	Personal Injury Crashes	Property Damage Crashes	Total Teen Drivers Involved
1996	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	0	144	239	383
	Of those, # drinking	0	2	2	4
1997	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	0	215	300	515
	Of those, # drinking	0	3	2	5
1998	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	1	203	258	462
	Of those, # drinking	0	3	2	5
1999	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	0	168	271	439
	Of those, # drinking	0	1	3	4
2000	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	0	155	254	409
	Of those, # drinking	0	0	0	0
2001	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	2	107	242	351
	Of those, # drinking	2	6	4	12
2002	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	0	96	241	337
	Of those, # drinking	0	5	1	6
2003	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	0	98	201	299
	Of those, # drinking	0	1	0	1
2004	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	1	72	177	250
	Of those, # drinking	0	1	1	2
2005	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	0	77	197	274
	Of those, # drinking	0	0	3	3
2006	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	0	69	173	242
	Of those, # drinking	0	0	1	1
2007	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	0	72	145	217
	Of those, # drinking	0	2	3	5
2008	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	0	66	170	236
	Of those, # drinking	0	2	2	4

Source: Division of State Police, Delaware Department of Public Safety

Table 27:

Arrest Breakdowns for Teens Involved in Crashes

Number of Arrests* for Teens Involved in Crashes by Violation, Wilmington, 1996–2008

Title 21	Violation Description	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
2118	No Insurance	8	19	16	18	10	7	3	7	4	33	21	33	48
4107	Disobey Traffic Control Device	12	19	27	20	19	13	4	2	4	3	4	6	1
4122	Unsafe Lane Change	3	2	6	7	7	4	7	6	8	7	3	3	5
4123	Following too Closely	4	13	10	6	9	10	11	11	7	3	5	4	4
4132	Unsafe Left Turn	9	10	6	8	9	4	1	4	2	3	3	2	3
4133	Entering Roadway Unsafely	4	3	0	1	2	8	1	4	2	1	2	7	8
4164a&b	Stop Sign Violations	27	32	12	14	22	17	30	16	21	15	16	10	25
4168	Unsafe Speed	3	0	3	4	4	6	5	3	1	2	0	2	5
4176a	Careless Driving	28	40	31	19	14	6	15	15	5	13	8	7	10
4176b	Inattentive Driving	20	34	36	49	42	44	35	31	29	30	38	46	45
4177	Driving Under the Influence	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	3	0	3	2
	Other Traffic Arrests	56	90	101	93	83	75	89	61	52	115	79	142	139
	Total Traffic Arrests	175	263	249	240	221	196	202	161	137	228	179	265	295

* Measures arrests, not drivers

Source: Division of State Police, Delaware Department of Public Safety

Table 28:

Arrest Breakdowns for Adults Involved in Crashes

Number of Arrests* for Adults (Age 20+) Involved in Crashes by Violation, Wilmington, 1996–2008

Title 21	Violation Description	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
2118	No Insurance	76	94	101	127	108	98	54	59	31	248	250	349	352
4107	Disobey Traffic Control Device	87	79	111	149	113	87	26	26	21	25	23	27	38
4122	Unsafe Lane Changes	16	25	39	52	52	51	62	62	53	44	52	58	46
4123	Following Too Closely	44	53	53	71	80	79	81	43	41	59	53	48	44
4132	Unsafe Left Turn	50	36	52	46	40	53	27	24	21	25	34	11	30
4133	Entering Roadway Unsafely	11	15	20	23	25	42	33	39	27	26	22	17	26
4164a&b	Stop Sign Violations	108	125	57	95	139	184	147	145	87	106	114	127	112
4168	Unsafe Speed	4	7	11	10	6	11	14	8	11	16	15	21	30
4176a	Careless Driving	190	203	101	95	102	71	94	76	49	67	50	57	59
4176b	Inattentive Driving	174	239	373	374	379	434	341	368	246	318	311	391	444
4177	Driving Under the Influence	43	55	41	47	39	60	66	55	38	45	58	46	55
	Other Traffic Arrests	356	512	615	576	582	604	543	535	401	856	886	909	950
	Total Traffic Arrests	1,159	1,443	1,574	1,665	1,665	1,774	1,488	1,440	1,026	1,835	1,868	2,061	2,186

* Measures arrests, not drivers

Source: Division of State Police, Delaware Department of Public Safety

Table 29:

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 1999–2006

Leading causes of death	Year of death								2002–06	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total	%
Wilmington										
Malignant neoplasms	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	8.3
Assault (homicide)	1	1	1	2	4	2	3	4	15	62.5
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	2	1	0	1	3	3	0	0	7	29.2
Wilmington Total	3	4	1	3	8	5	3	5	24	100.0
Delaware										
Diseases of the heart	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.5
Malignant neoplasms	0	4	0	1	2	1	4	1	9	4.7
Cerebrovascular diseases	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.5
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1.0
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	4	2	5	6	6	2	2	8	24	12.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Assault (homicide)	2	1	5	5	5	7	6	5	28	14.6
Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1.0
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	17	32	20	19	24	24	16	22	105	54.7
All other causes	1	1	8	2	4	6	3	5	20	10.4
Delaware Total	26	41	40	36	42	40	32	42	192	100.0

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 30:

Wilmington Juvenile Crime Arrests

Number of Juvenile Arrests in Delaware, National Incident Based Crime (NIBRS), 2000–2008

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Violent Crimes									
Homicide	4	0	1	0	1	1	2	3	2
Kidnapping	0	4	3	1	2	3	1	7	6
Sex Offenses, Forcible Rape & Fondling	3	8	7	9	4	6	4	5	2
Robbery	26	41	33	70	36	37	51	69	71
Aggravated Assault	39	37	62	60	52	34	41	39	61
Other Assault	88	140	126	140	115	106	101	109	96
Weapons Law Violations	8	5	13	13	12	11	21	15	15
Drug and Narcotic Offenses									
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	125	104	189	194	118	151	147	133	124
Drug Equipment Violations	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	2	3
Serious Property Crimes									
Arson	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Extortion/Blackmail	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Burglary	24	17	22	24	13	5	25	35	31
Larceny/Theft	34	44	22	46	22	34	16	27	13
Motor Vehicle Theft	20	25	33	17	16	15	13	16	6
Other Property and Social Crimes									
Counterfeiting/Forgery	3	4	1	1	0	3	1	6	2
Fraud	24	29	25	30	17	18	22	22	28
Embezzlement	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	68	38	52	47	25	14	41	36	50
Property Destruction	36	30	23	17	25	25	17	26	27
Nonforcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pornography	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gambling Offenses	0	2	1	1	3	0	1	0	1
Prostitution Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

** Arrest information is only provided for Group A NIBRS crimes which are shown above.
Source: Delaware Statistical Analysis Center/SBI 07/29/2009

Table 31:

Statewide Juvenile Crime Arrests

Number of Juvenile Arrests in Delaware, National Incident Based Crime (NIBRS), 2000–2008

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Violent Crimes									
Criminal Homicide	4	1	3	0	3	5	5	3	4
Kidnapping/Abduction	8	16	16	29	17	21	22	27	16
Sex Offenses, Forcible	44	47	42	47	40	89	84	76	67
Robbery	108	116	134	169	120	175	211	224	197
Assault	1,611	2,024	1,892	1,941	2,042	2,105	2,046	2,002	1,946
Weapons Law Violations	97	94	120	145	155	145	164	137	153
Total Violent Crime	1,872	2,298	2,207	2,331	2,377	2,540	2,532	2,469	2,383
Drug and Narcotic Offenses									
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	626	626	749	826	760	880	873	842	748
Serious Property Crimes									
Arson	51	39	44	32	33	59	65	34	37
Extortion/Blackmail	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0
Burglary	246	293	288	320	357	314	356	318	306
Larceny/Theft	926	1,146	988	1,106	1,071	1,028	979	1,189	1,243
Motor Vehicle Theft	99	82	92	99	80	60	50	49	37
Total Serious Property	1,324	1,560	1,413	1,557	1,543	1,463	1,450	1,590	1,623
Other Property and Social Crimes									
Counterfeiting/Forgery	20	24	22	10	18	16	9	19	8
Fraud	104	130	119	127	107	98	114	117	130
Embezzlement	23	28	23	20	13	28	21	20	13
Stolen Property	233	170	192	169	342	107	130	118	149
Property Destruction/Vandalism	325	322	394	296	342	348	403	399	329
Sex Offenses	0	2	2	5	3	7	2	2	3
Pornography/ Obscene Material	1	2	1	1	1	0	3	2	0
Gambling Offenses	0	3	3	1	4	3	2	1	1
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total Other Property and Social Crimes	706	681	756	629	831	607	684	679	635
Total Arrests for Group A Offenses	4,528	5,165	5,125	5,343	5,289	5,490	5,539	5,580	5,389
Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000 population	23.3	26.4	26.0	26.8	26.4	27.1	26.3	27.2	26.2

* In 2005, Sexual Contact statutes (fondling and unlawful sexual contact) were added to forcible sex crimes. Prior to that rape type offenses were the only forcible sex crimes.

** Arrest information is only provided for Group A NIBRS crimes which are shown above.

Source: Delaware Statistical Analysis Center/SBI 07/29/2009

Table 32:

Child Care Costs

Weekly Cost in Dollars to Families for Child Care by Child's Age
Delaware, Wilmington, and Counties, 2009

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	78	151	254	102	148	233	100	166	254	100	131	184	78	123	167
12-24 mos.	73	139	238	77	133	230	77	152	238	97	123	181	75	111	157
2 years	67	132	234	75	128	227	75	146	234	93	120	181	67	104	160
3 years	67	129	211	75	124	207	75	142	211	93	117	161	67	101	160
4 years	63	126	211	73	73	207	73	140	211	93	116	161	63	100	160
Kindergarten	45	113	206	69	104	162	55	132	206	67	107	154	47	90	160
School Age	35	105	211	56	102	160	50	107	188	57	88	129	36	81	130

Source: The Family and Workplace Connection

Table 33:

Early Care and Education in Wilmington

Early Care and Education Sites in the Wilmington Zip Code* Areas, September 2009

Zip Code	Center-Based Programs	Family Child Care Programs (Large & Small)	Special Programs (ECAP+ and Head Start Sites)	High School Child Development Centers	Part-day Programs	Totals	Estimated Capacity
19801	14	37	3	0	6	60	2,240
19802	19	86	4	0	4	113	3,675
19803	12	16	0	0	6	34	2,400
19804	5	21	2	0	3	31	954
19805	24	63	1	0	3	91	4,185
19806	2	2	0	0	3	7	1,007
19807	0	0	0	0	2	2	223
19808	10	35	0	0	5	50	1,950
19809	4	10	0	0	2	16	687
19810	9	19	0	0	4	32	1,405
19884	1	0	0	0	0	1	300
19899	1	0	0	0	0	1	185
Totals	101	289	10	0	35	438	19,211

* 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) 831-2394.

+ 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: Office of Child Care Licensing, Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families

Table 34:

Site-Based School Age Programs

Number and Percent of School Age Child Care Located at Schools, Wilmington, 2008/09 School Year

		Total	Schools with Programs	Percentage
19801	Elementary	3	2	67%
	Middle Schools	0		
19802	Elementary	4	3	75%
	Middle Schools	1	0	—
19805	Elementary	1	1	100%
	Middle Schools	0		
19806	Elementary	2	2	100%
	Middle Schools	0		
Total	Elementary	10	8	80%
	Middle School	1	0	—

Source: Family and Workplace Connection

Table 35:

Wilmington Students by Race

Number and Percentage of Wilmington Students by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Grade
2008 /09 School Year

Grade level	African American		Hispanic		White / Other		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Pre-K	23	61%	10	26%	5	13%	38
K	633	70%	209	23%	65	7%	907
1	720	75%	187	19%	52	5%	959
2	684	77%	156	18%	47	5%	887
3	714	77%	164	18%	45	5%	923
4	620	77%	142	18%	46	6%	808
5	697	79%	143	16%	40	5%	880
6	572	78%	126	17%	40	5%	738
7	623	79%	124	16%	46	6%	793
8	766	81%	140	15%	43	5%	949
9	934	81%	144	13%	71	6%	1149
10	681	81%	103	12%	61	7%	845
11	457	80%	64	11%	52	9%	573
12	427	80%	44	8%	65	12%	536
Total	8,551	78%	1,756	16%	678	6%	10,985

Source: Delaware Department of Education

Table 36:

DSTP: 3rd Grade Reading

Delaware Student Testing Program, Percentage of Third Graders Meeting the Standard in Reading
Delaware and Wilmington by Race and Hispanic Origin, School Years 1997/98–2008/09

	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008 2009
Delaware												
All Students	61.5	68.6	76.8	75.1	79.3	79.3	82.5	84.6	84.1	81.5	81.8	81.5
African American	42.5	49.8	62.4	58.8	64.9	65.3	70.2	74.1	72.3	68.3	69.3	67.9
Hispanic	39.5	48.7	62.7	57.4	72.3	73.2	74.6	78.9	81.4	83.1	80.0	79.5
White	71.6	78.7	84.9	85.3	87.8	87.6	89.9	90.8	90.8	89.0	89.4	89.7
Wilmington												
All Students	35.7	42.1	54.4	51.9	56.7	60.9	63.5	67.6	64.9	59.4	52.9	54.1
African American	34.9	40.9	53.7	52.7	53.8	58.6	63.0	68.6	62.2	55.9	49.2	49.9
Hispanic	27.2	26.7	45.7	34.2	65.9	68.5	58.2	55.3	69.9	76.2	59.8	62.5
White	59.6	71.2	72.1	67.8	80.8	81.0	79.5	84.2	88.1	69.8	84.6	92.1

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

Table 37:

DSTP: 3rd Grade Math

Delaware Student Testing Program, Percentage of Third Graders Meeting the Standard in Math
Delaware and Wilmington by Race and Hispanic Origin, School Years 1997/98–2008/09

	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008 2009
Delaware												
All Students	54.8	63.5	72.7	73.4	72.0	73.6	77.9	79.2	78.6	77.9	77.9	78.9
African American	31.9	39.2	53.2	53.6	53.7	55.9	61.2	65.8	63.3	62.0	63.1	63.6
Hispanic	36.8	41.4	60.9	62.7	62.8	67.0	74.5	71.9	73.4	75.7	76.4	77.6
White	66.4	76.1	83.1	84.6	82.9	84.1	87.4	87.6	88.1	88.2	87.2	88.6
Wilmington												
All Students	27.6	30.5	45.2	45.8	46.6	54.8	58.0	57.9	56.1	51.9	51.4	52.2
African American	25.5	28.3	41.7	42.5	44.2	52.4	55.3	55.7	52.7	48.9	46.5	48.2
Hispanic	22.9	23.3	48.1	44.9	44.4	65.9	62.8	59.8	63.4	62.0	66.7	62.1
White	58.5	54.8	73.8	79.0	83.3	72.1	78.8	73.8	85.7	71.1	82.5	84.6

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

Table 38:

DSTP: 5th Grade Reading

Delaware Student Testing Program, Percentage of Fifth Graders Meeting the Standard in Reading
Delaware and Wilmington by Race and Hispanic Origin, School Years 1997/98–2008/09

	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008 2009
Delaware												
All Students	59.0	62.8	69.3	68.7	78.0	78.5	84.8	85.4	84.7	84.9	86.2	85.3
African American	37.2	40.1	48.1	48.4	64.0	64.3	72.7	75.3	74.6	73.7	75.7	74.3
Hispanic	36.7	46.2	54.6	49.7	61.5	68.6	84.2	79.8	82.0	81.8	83.5	84.3
White	70.8	73.8	79.9	79.9	86.7	87.0	91.5	91.4	90.6	91.1	92.4	92.0
Wilmington												
All Students	32.4	32.4	37.9	37.4	54.6	56.8	61.6	66.7	67.8	63.6	63.4	63.0
African American	30.4	29.4	34.9	35.3	54.6	55.5	59.1	64.5	64.7	63.4	60.6	60.3
Hispanic	21.1	28.6	34.2	25.4	43.9	46.4	67.5	71.3	77.6	55.7	72.0	70.0
White	59.8	60.8	75.5	67.7	73.6	87.8	87.0	86.1	94.1	84.4	73.0	85.7

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

Table 39:

DSTP: 5th Grade Math

Delaware Student Testing Program, Percentage of Fifth Graders Meeting the Standard in Math
Delaware and Wilmington by Race and Hispanic Origin, School Years 1997/98–2008/09

	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008 2009
Delaware												
All Students	52.3	55.4	62.1	65.0	67.2	71.0	75.8	77.4	77.3	76.8	77.0	77.7
African American	28.6	31.0	36.6	41.9	46.3	51.6	58.5	62.4	62.5	62.2	62.6	63.4
Hispanic	32.6	36.5	54.1	50.7	52.6	61.9	73.1	72.3	75.9	72.6	74.0	78.9
White	64.3	67.1	74.2	77.3	79.5	82.6	85.9	86.2	85.9	85.1	85.5	86.4
Wilmington												
All Students	23.5	26.6	27.2	33.1	36.8	45.4	50.4	55.7	54.8	51.5	53.8	52.6
African American	21.3	23.7	23.6	28.7	33.7	43.9	48.3	53.3	51.4	48.6	50.1	48.2
Hispanic	15.7	22.7	32.4	33.3	39.3	42.3	53.3	57.6	68.0	54.7	65.3	66.3
White	48.2	51.9	59.6	70.3	66.1	67.9	77.1	86.8	75.0	75.0	72.1	86.8

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

Table 40:

DSTP: 8th Grade Reading

Delaware Student Testing Program, Percentage of Eighth Graders Meeting the Standard in Reading
Delaware and Wilmington by Race and Hispanic Origin, School Years 1997/98–2008/09

	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008 2009
Delaware												
All Students	60.8	62.2	67.4	68.0	71.5	69.8	71.4	79.1	84.1	82.4	81.3	81.5
African American	39.7	43.2	47.3	49.9	54.4	54.6	54.7	67.8	73.6	70.8	68.7	69.7
Hispanic	39.9	41.0	48.8	49.4	57.6	55.3	55.4	67.2	78.0	73.2	76.2	79.4
White	70.8	70.8	77.0	77.4	79.9	78.7	82.2	86.9	90.6	90.3	89.3	89.2
Wilmington												
All Students	33.4	34.3	40.3	42.5	50.5	42.9	43.6	60.1	68.8	63.0	57.0	56.1
African American	31.4	32.9	37.5	40.5	49.4	41.5	42.7	60.9	68.3	63.3	55.9	54.1
Hispanic	11.9	21.3	25.4	30.1	35.2	38.7	36.2	49.5	68.7	49.4	55.8	59.5
White	67.1	60.6	72.2	71.0	77.0	65.6	67.7	69.5	76.9	86.0	73.3	84.8

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

Table 41:

DSTP: 8th Grade Math

Delaware Student Testing Program, Percentage of Eighth Graders Meeting the Standard in Math
Delaware and Wilmington by Race and Hispanic Origin, School Years 1997/98–2008/09

	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008 2009
Delaware												
All Students	36.1	35.8	41.2	42.9	48.1	47.2	50.8	53.3	62.8	61.7	65.6	66.3
African American	14.7	14.6	18.4	19.6	24.6	25.6	28.1	32.7	42.3	41.4	47.2	47.0
Hispanic	18.9	14.1	20.2	23.7	31.1	33.2	33.2	40.4	50.5	48.4	57.2	64.1
White	45.7	45.3	51.6	54.0	59.3	59.0	64.8	66.6	76.1	75.6	77.5	78.2
Wilmington												
All Students	13.0	10.8	16.4	18.3	23.9	19.6	20.7	26.6	37.7	35.9	41.6	37.9
African American	10.0	8.0	12.8	15.3	20.7	17.1	18.4	25.0	36.7	35.1	39.4	34.0
Hispanic	7.4	8.6	6.8	11.6	17.4	20.5	16.3	21.4	34.2	27.3	42.9	48.2
White	44.6	35.2	50.6	47.8	57.5	47.0	50.7	52.3	59.1	65.2	69.4	77.1

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

Table 42:

DSTP: 10th Grade Reading

Delaware Student Testing Program, Percentage of Tenth Graders Meeting the Standard in Reading
Delaware and Wilmington by Race and Hispanic Origin, School Years 1997/98–2008/09

	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008 2009
Delaware												
All Students	58.6	53.7	61.3	61.2	66.4	66.6	71.9	70.8	71.2	73.1	71.6	71.8
African American	36.8	31.8	39.8	39.8	45.4	46.3	51.9	51.9	54.0	56.9	55.7	54.3
Hispanic	37.4	34.8	42.0	37.0	47.6	43.9	55.3	55.0	54.1	60.6	57.2	62.9
White	67.2	63.2	70.8	70.6	76.2	76.5	79.9	80.1	80.1	82.4	80.4	81.7
Wilmington												
All Students	29.6	25.7	33.4	26.4	36.5	45.2	42.5	44.2	46.2	52.7	46.8	48.2
African American	24.8	21.0	29.7	23.0	32.1	44.0	38.3	42.6	43.3	49.1	44.3	44.3
Hispanic	11.9	18.8	19.0	8.9	25.0	23.2	36.2	28.1	43.8	47.9	40.0	55.1
White	71.7	63.8	70.6	70.5	74.3	73.3	77.1	71.2	71.7	82.5	80.5	77.8

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

Table 43:

DSTP: 10th Grade Math

Delaware Student Testing Program, Percentage of Tenth Graders Meeting the Standard in Math
Delaware and Wilmington by Race and Hispanic Origin, School Years 1997/98–2008/09

	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008 2009
Delaware												
All Students	31.1	30.5	35.6	36.7	43.1	45.2	53.7	52.7	59.5	57.4	58.9	57.3
African American	11.7	10.9	13.6	13.7	17.5	20.4	27.9	29.7	36.2	36.6	37.9	35.1
Hispanic	13.8	14.9	17.1	15.1	24.9	26.2	34.5	40.2	44.6	44.0	48.3	49.5
White	38.3	38.5	44.5	45.8	54.1	56.2	63.7	63.0	70.7	68.8	69.3	69.2
Wilmington												
All Students	12.8	10.2	11.1	9.1	16.6	19.9	25.1	24.4	31.6	33.9	29.8	33.2
African American	6.0	6.3	6.8	7.1	10.7	16.2	19.6	20.5	27.4	29.4	26.9	30.2
Hispanic	5.6	3.9	7.7	1.8	17.5	15.5	22.2	19.7	35.2	30.2	30.2	35.7
White	53.6	44.7	38.5	34.1	52.0	50.0	66.0	57.1	66.7	69.2	54.5	60.0

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

Table 44:**Wilmington Students in Special Programs**

Number and Percentage of Wilmington Students in Regular and Special Education,
Who Are English Language Learners, and Receiving Free and Reduced Lunches, School Year 2008/09

Grade Level	Regular Education		Special Education		Limited English Proficiency		Free & Reduced Lunch		Total Students Number
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Pre-K	16	42%	22	58%	0	0%	18	47%	38
K	831	92%	76	8%	127	14%	713	79%	907
1	832	87%	127	13%	126	13%	811	85%	959
2	757	85%	130	15%	111	13%	753	85%	887
3	775	84%	148	16%	84	9%	791	86%	923
4	648	80%	160	20%	69	9%	674	83%	808
5	705	80%	175	20%	54	6%	723	82%	880
6	579	78%	159	22%	53	7%	617	84%	738
7	657	83%	136	17%	46	6%	651	82%	793
8	789	83%	160	17%	49	5%	762	80%	949
9	907	79%	242	21%	39	3%	841	73%	1149
10	717	85%	128	15%	35	4%	555	66%	845
11	485	85%	88	15%	17	3%	347	61%	573
12	452	84%	84	16%	10	2%	336	63%	536
Total	9,150	83%	1,835	17%	820	7%	8,592	78%	10,985

Source: Delaware Department of Education

Table 45:**Special Education Students**

Number and Percentage of Special Education Students
Delaware and Wilmington, 2003/04 – 2008/09 School Years

	2003/04 #/%	2004/05 #/%	2005/06 #/%	2006/07 #/%	2007/08 #/%	2008/09 #/%
Delaware Special Education Students	18,417	18,697	18,427	18,959	17,942	16,778
% Special Education of Total	15.6%	15.6%	15.2%	15.5%	14.5%	14.0%
Wilmington Special Education Students	2,228	2,132	2,081	2,056	1,969	1,835
% Special Education of Total	19.7%	19.6%	19.2%	19.1%	17.8%	16.9%

Source: Delaware Department of Education

Table 46:

Limited English Proficiency Students

Number and Percentage of Students with Limited English Proficiency (LEP)
Delaware and Wilmington, 2003/04 – 2008/09 School Years

	2003/04 #/%	2004/05 #/%	2005/06 #/%	2006/07 #/%	2007/08 #/%	2008/09 #/%
Delaware LEP Students	4,076	4,585	5,098	6,647	7,260	7,184
% LEP of Total	3.5%	3.9%	4.2%	5.4%	6.1%	6.0%
Wilmington LEP Students	534	496	546	735	830	820
% LEP of Total	4.7%	4.6%	5.0%	6.8%	7.7%	7.6%

Source: Delaware Department of Education

Table 47:

Free and Reduced-Price Lunches

Average Number of Free and Reduced-Price Lunches Served Daily and Percentage of Total Enrollment
Delaware and Wilmington, 2003/04 – 2008/09 School Years

	2003/04 #/%	2004/05 #/%	2005/06 #/%	2006/07 #/%	2007/08 #/%	2008/09 #/%
Delaware Enrollment	117,742	119,082	120,869	122,243	124,041	125,430
Free and Reduced-Price Lunch	39,776	42,395	47,040	45,160	50,764	41,696
% Free and Reduced-Price Lunch	33.8%	35.6%	38.9%	36.9%	40.9%	42.2%
Wilmington Enrollment	11,428	10,839	10,815	10,738	11,083	10,985
Free and Reduced-Price Lunch	7,318	7,299	8,206	7,398	8,392	8,592
% Free and Reduced-Price Lunch	64.0%	67.3%	75.9%	68.9%	75.7%	78.2%

Source: Delaware Department of Education

Table 48:

Graduation Rates by School District

Percentage of June Graduates Compared to the 9th Grade Class Four Years Previous
Public School Districts Serving Wilmington Students, 2007/08 School Year

	2008 Enrollment	June 2008 Graduates	Graduation Rate
Brandywine School District	10,107	594	89.2
Christina School District	17,285	698	69.1
Colonial School District	10,422	334	66.3
New Castle County Vo-Tech School District	4,104	818	98.2
Red Clay Consolidated School District	15,715	625	77.1
Delaware Totals	124,041	6,403	81.9

Source: Delaware Department of Education

Table 49:

Delaware Graduation Rates

Percentage of June Graduates Compared to the 9th Grade Class Four Years Previous
According to the No Child Left Behind Definition
Public School Students in Delaware, 2002/03 – 2007/08 School Years

		2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
All Students		83.1	82.8	82.2	81.4	81.2	83.7
Race	African American	76.4	75.5	75.8	76.8	75.3	77.3
	Hispanic	72.2	66.4	65.6	64.5	65.9	67.3
	White	86.0	86.6	86.3	84.2	84.9	87.8
Gender	Female	86.0	86.8	85.3	83.9	84.2	86.9
	Male	80.0	78.8	79.0	78.9	78.1	80.4
Income	Low-Income	70.5	70.1	71.2	69.5	69.7	73.0
	Not Low-Income	88.5	88.5	88.0	87.2	87.5	89.3
Disability Status	With Disabilities	68.6	70.7	69.2	65.4	65.6	71.5
	Without Disabilities	84.9	84.6	84.4	83.5	83.4	85.8

Source: Delaware Department of Education

Table 50:

Dropout Rates by School District

Dropout Rates per 100 Students
Public School Districts Serving Wilmington Students*, 1999/00 – 2007/08 School Years

	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Brandywine School District	3.9	4.0	5.8	3.7	4.7	3.2	3.9	3.9	4.6
Christina School District	4.6	5.3	10.4	9.0	8.8	7.6	9.3	10.8	10.6
Colonial School District	6.5	7.4	13.7	8.1	7.2	8.8	7.3	7.4	8.5
New Castle County Vo-Tech SD	0.3	0.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.0	4.0
Red Clay Consolidated SD	3.5	4.5	7.9	8.5	9.6	6.1	7.1	6.1	6.5
Delaware	3.8	4.0	6.2	8.5	9.6	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.8

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

Table 51:

Dropouts by School District

Number of Dropouts, Public School Districts Serving Wilmington Students, 99/00 – 07/08 School Years

	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Brandywine School District	129	135	194	122	156	109	131	132	153
Christina School District	216	243	492	443	423	378	475	513	470
Colonial School District	145	167	319	186	166	214	174	179	200
New Castle County Vo-Tech SD	11	25	75	64	60	74	97	112	165
Red Clay Consolidated SD	132	162	315	329	366	233	274	238	249
Delaware	1,252	1,321	2,119	1,860	2,103	1,882	1,994	2,026	2,207

Source: Delaware Department of Education

Table 52:

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, 2006

Area/ Education	Total	Age							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+
Delaware	11,898	25	386	870	3,057	3,226	2,698	1,372	264
<9	909	21	62	77	279	257	132	66	15
9 to 11	1,922	4	280	372	670	366	147	72	11
H.S. Graduate	3,037	0	40	334	1,139	784	483	209	48
1 to 3 College	2,745	0	1	82	794	841	647	316	64
4+ College	3,231	0	0	0	163	965	1,278	700	125
Unknown	54	0	3	5	12	13	11	9	1
Wilmington	1,339	8	83	152	422	317	202	135	20
<9	100	8	15	4	28	20	14	10	1
9 to 11	371	0	60	73	137	66	23	9	3
H.S. Graduate	376	0	6	58	158	86	45	20	3
1 to 3 College	250	0	0	14	87	71	41	31	6
4+ College	230	0	0	0	10	72	77	64	7
Unknown	12	0	2	3	2	2	2	1	0
Balance of NC County	5,960	9	152	312	1,230	1,636	1,638	820	163
<9	265	9	26	18	74	74	38	19	7
9 to 11	746	0	110	146	250	135	68	32	5
H.S. Graduate	1,467	0	15	123	484	423	284	106	32
1 to 3 College	1,322	0	1	24	323	403	363	175	33
4+ College	2,140	0	0	0	97	593	881	484	85
Unknown	20	0	0	1	2	8	4	4	1

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 53:

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: 2000 Census, U.S. Bureau of the Census

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, 2006

Area/ Marital Status	Total Number	Medicaid Number Percent	Private Insurance Number Percent	Self Pay Number Percent	Other Government Number Percent
Delaware	11,898	5,201 43.7	6116 51.4	280 2.4	299 2.5
Married	6,507	1,281 19.7	4808 73.9	163 2.5	255 3.9
Single	5,391	3,920 72.7	1308 24.3	117 2.2	44 0.8
New Castle	7,299	2,774 38.0	4370 59.9	117 1.6	38 0.5
Married	4,149	667 16.1	3408 82.1	52 1.3	22 0.5
Single	3,150	2,107 66.9	962 30.5	65 2.1	16 0.5
Wilmington	1,329	857 64.5	446 33.6	26 2.0	10 0.8
Married	391	112 28.6	268 68.5	8 2.0	3 0.8
Single	948	745 78.6	178 18.8	18 1.9	7 0.7
Balance of NC County	5,932	1,917 32.3	3,924 66.1	91 1.5	28 0.5
Married	3,758	555 14.8	3,140 83.6	44 1.2	19 0.5
Single	2,202	1,362 61.9	784 35.6	47 2.1	9 0.4

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 55:

Median Income and Poverty Levels

Median Household Income, Per Capita Income, and Poverty Levels
Wilmington, New Castle County, and Delaware, 2000 and 2008

	Wilmington		New Castle County		Delaware	
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2000	2008
Median Family Income	\$31,019	\$42,045	\$61,448	\$77,553	\$53,652	\$68,745
Per Capita Income	\$20,236	\$25,451	\$25,413	\$32,063	\$23,305	\$29,417
Percent Below Poverty Level						
Persons	21.3%	20.2%	8.4%	9.5%	9.2%	10.0%
Families with Children	24.0%	20.2%	8.4%	9.4%	9.9%	11.3%
Children	30.4%	24.2%	10.2%	10.8%	11.9%	13.6%

Source: American Community Survey 2008, U.S. Census Bureau, and 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 56:

Poverty Thresholds

Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years
Annual Income in Dollars, U.S., 2008

Size of Family Unit	Weighted Average Thresholds	Related Children under 18 years old								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight +
One person (unrelated individual)	\$ 10,991									
Under 65 years	11,201	11,201								
65 years and over	10,326	10,326								
Two people	14,051									
Householder under 65 years	14,489	14,417	14,840							
Householder 65 years and over	13,030	13,014	14,784							
Three people	17,163	16,841	17,330	17,346						
Four people	22,025	22,207	22,570	21,834	21,910					
Five people	26,049	26,781	27,170	26,338	25,694	25,301				
Six people	29,456	30,803	30,925	30,288	29,677	28,769	28,230			
Seven people	33,529	35,442	35,664	34,901	34,369	33,379	32,223	30,955		
Eight people	37,220	39,640	39,990	39,270	38,639	37,744	36,608	35,426	35,125	
Nine people or more	44,346	47,684	47,915	47,278	46,743	45,864	44,656	43,563	43,292	41,624

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, August 2009

City	Zip Code	Eligible Adults	Eligible Children	Total	Number of cases	Eligible Persons in Case
Bear	19701	43	157	200	102	1.96
Newark	19702	113	384	497	225	2.21
Claymont	19703	71	183	254	114	2.23
Delaware City	19706	3	19	22	10	2.20
Hockessin	19707	2	9	11	7	1.57
Kirkwood	19708	0	0	0	0	--
Middletown	19709	55	155	210	96	2.19
Newark	19711	50	157	207	97	2.13
Newark	19713	72	230	302	144	2.10
Newark	19714	1	4	5	1	5.00
New Castle	19720	195	687	882	431	2.05
Odessa	19730	0	1	1	1	1.00
Port Penn	19731	0	1	1	1	1.00
St. Georges	19733	1	1	2	1	2.00
Townsend	19734	12	49	61	28	2.18
Yorklyn	19736	0	0	0	0	--
Wilmington	19801	280	787	1,067	446	2.39
Wilmington	19802	313	924	1,237	533	2.32
Wilmington	19803	8	22	30	17	1.76
Wilmington	19804	27	93	120	57	2.11
Wilmington	19805	343	1072	1,415	615	2.30
Wilmington	19806	9	22	31	17	1.82
Wilmington	19807	0	3	3	3	1.00
Wilmington	19808	39	132	171	76	2.25
Wilmington	19809	59	189	248	102	2.43
Wilmington	19810	7	35	42	24	1.75
Wilmington	19850	0	0	0	0	--
Wilmington	19899	2	3	5	3	1.67

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

Table 58:

Food Stamp Recipients in New Castle County

Number of Persons by Zip Code who Receive Food Stamps, New Castle County, August 2009

City	Zip Code	Eligible Adults	Eligible Children	Total	Number of cases	Eligible Persons in Case
Bear	19701	970	860	1,830	824	2.22
Newark	19702	2,077	2,321	4,398	1,799	2.44
Claymont	19703	1,078	1,089	2,167	942	2.30
Delaware City	19706	264	137	401	231	1.74
Hockessin	19707	75	48	123	61	2.02
Kirkwood	19708	5	1	6	4	1.50
Middletown	19709	963	957	1,920	808	2.38
Newark	19711	1,054	894	1,948	949	2.05
Newark	19713	1,544	1,446	2,990	1,379	2.17
Newark	19714	2	4	6	2	3.00
New Castle	19720	4,100	4,020	8,120	3,607	2.25
Odessa	19730	24	21	45	21	2.14
Port Penn	19731	22	27	49	17	2.88
St. Georges	19733	20	15	35	16	2.19
Townsend	19734	310	256	566	247	2.29
Yorklyn	19736	3	0	3	2	1.50
Wilmington	19801	3,206	2,970	6,176	2,961	2.09
Wilmington	19802	3,405	3,365	6,770	3,117	2.17
Wilmington	19803	200	135	335	162	2.07
Wilmington	19804	804	708	1,512	753	2.01
Wilmington	19805	4,523	5,156	9,679	4,262	2.27
Wilmington	19806	243	69	312	225	1.39
Wilmington	19807	27	7	34	24	1.42
Wilmington	19808	1,119	921	2,040	1,007	2.03
Wilmington	19809	732	807	1,539	635	2.42
Wilmington	19810	369	228	597	301	1.98
Wilmington	19850	2	0	2	2	1.00
Wilmington	19899	190	6	196	189	1.04

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

Table 59:

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

Number of Cases and Eligible Children by Zip Code who Receive Cash Assistance through Delaware's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Program, Wilmington, October 2007 – August 2009

Zip Code	Oct-07	Dec-07	Feb-08	Apr-08	Jun-08	Aug-08	Oct-08	Dec-08	Feb-09	Apr-09	Jun-09	Aug-09
Cases receiving TANF cash assistance												
19801	412	405	381	407	413	424	431	427	425	425	435	446
19802	476	463	453	476	493	505	508	529	525	523	511	533
19803	12	11	13	12	12	12	13	13	12	14	15	17
19804	52	51	52	60	52	54	59	68	60	56	53	57
19805	535	530	515	522	530	542	559	571	573	596	611	615
19806	14	14	16	17	15	13	12	14	16	16	17	17
19807	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
19808	75	75	73	77	75	79	86	81	77	77	70	76
19809	91	94	96	94	93	94	95	99	106	98	92	102
19810	20	22	26	25	24	23	27	23	22	22	24	24
19899	5	5	4	5	4	3	2	2	3	1	1	3
Eligible children in cases receiving TANF cash assistance												
19801	764	743	693	743	742	759	769	744	747	735	756	787
19802	877	853	801	856	893	938	945	962	954	947	906	924
19803	16	15	17	15	14	16	18	17	13	19	20	22
19804	67	70	72	82	70	74	83	97	85	83	80	93
19805	996	968	931	929	933	960	1,016	1,042	1,031	1,058	1,067	1,072
19806	18	18	22	22	20	19	19	21	23	22	21	22
19807	3	3	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
19808	125	128	119	129	128	139	146	142	130	131	120	132
19809	158	164	168	170	169	173	176	186	202	176	160	189
19810	35	36	39	38	36	35	43	36	36	32	34	35
19899	6	6	3	5	6	5	2	2	4	1	1	3

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

Table 60:

Food Stamp Recipients in Wilmington

Eligible Children in Cases Receiving Food Benefits, Wilmington, October 2007 – August 2009

Zip Code	Oct-07	Dec-07	Feb-08	Apr-08	Jun-08	Aug-08	Oct-08	Dec-08	Feb-09	Apr-09	Jun-09	Aug-09
19801	2,475	2,468	2,460	2,519	2,551	2,608	2,686	2,735	2,762	2,815	2,872	2,970
19802	2,895	2,874	2,843	2,904	2,914	2,960	2,979	3,043	3,102	3,210	3,300	3,365
19803	75	75	78	79	88	88	84	83	89	105	121	135
19804	498	483	499	499	495	520	568	608	629	653	673	708
19805	4,030	3,978	4,054	4,101	4,103	4,227	4,393	4,510	4,603	4,793	5,045	5,156
19806	62	75	73	74	70	68	66	67	65	69	69	69
19807	8	8	9	8	6	11	15	15	14	13	9	7
19808	661	670	693	729	717	749	755	792	812	838	882	921
19809	622	646	664	656	660	664	683	695	698	757	791	807
19810	169	162	181	182	168	182	193	212	202	203	223	228
19850		2										
19899	14	13	11	8	10	9	9	8	10	7	8	6
Totals	11,509	11,454	11,565	11,759	11,782	12,086	12,431	12,768	12,986	13,463	13,993	14,372

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

Table 61:

Free and Reduced-Price Lunches

Average Number of Free and Reduced-Price Lunches Served Daily and Percentage of Total Enrollment
Delaware and Wilmington, 2003/04 – 2008/09 School Years

	2003/04 #/%	2004/05 #/%	2005/06 #/%	2006/07 #/%	2007/08 #/%	2008/09 #/%
Delaware Enrollment	117,742	119,082	120,869	122,243	124,041	125,430
Free and Reduced-Price Lunch	39,776	42,395	47,040	45,160	50,764	41,696
% Free and Reduced-Price Lunch	33.8%	35.6%	38.9%	36.9%	40.9%	42.2%
Wilmington Enrollment	11,428	10,839	10,815	10,738	11,083	10,985
Free and Reduced-Price Lunch	7,318	7,299	8,206	7,398	8,392	8,592
% Free and Reduced-Price Lunch	64.0%	67.3%	75.9%	68.9%	75.7%	78.2%

Source: Delaware Department of Education

Table 62:

Births by Age, Marital Status, and Race

Number of Live Births by Age, Marital Status, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Mother
Wilmington and Balance of New Castle County, 2006

Area / Age	Marital Status and Race														
	All Races	White	All Black	Hispanic Other Origin*	All Races	White	Married Black	Hispanic Other Origin*	All Races	White	Single Black	Hispanic Other Origin*	All Races	White	Hispanic Other Origin*
Delaware	11,898	8,319	3,021	558	1,920	6,507	5,159	861	487	746	5,391	3,160	2,160	71	1,174
<15	25	13	12	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	25	13	12	0	11
15-17	386	207	173	6	86	16	15	1	0	8	370	192	172	6	78
18-19	870	523	338	9	193	91	71	14	6	30	779	452	324	3	163
20-24	3,057	1,965	1,015	77	614	904	725	128	51	186	2,153	1,240	887	26	428
25-29	3,226	2,356	690	180	551	2,012	1,607	246	159	253	1,214	749	444	21	298
30-34	2,698	2,046	473	179	310	2,124	1,706	250	168	179	574	340	223	11	131
35-39	1,372	1,021	260	91	123	1,147	870	188	89	70	225	151	72	2	53
40+	264	188	60	16	32	213	165	34	14	20	51	23	26	2	12
Wilmington	1,339	496	820	23	266	391	262	117	12	78	948	234	703	11	188
<15	8	3	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	5	0	4
15-17	83	17	63	3	17	2	2	0	0	2	81	15	63	3	15
18-19	152	33	118	1	29	4	4	0	0	4	148	29	118	1	25
20-24	422	120	298	4	94	44	30	13	1	21	378	90	285	3	73
25-29	317	141	170	6	69	117	78	36	3	22	200	63	134	3	47
30-34	202	93	104	5	32	107	71	32	4	16	95	22	72	1	16
35-39	135	80	51	4	18	105	68	33	4	10	30	12	18	0	8
40+	20	9	11	0	3	12	9	3	0	3	8	0	8	0	0
Balance of NC County	5,960	4,345	1,206	409	917	3,758	2,910	470	378	426	2,202	1,435	736	31	491
<15	9	6	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	9	6	3	0	4
15-17	152	104	45	3	44	7	7	0	0	5	145	97	45	3	39
18-19	312	225	86	1	87	31	29	2	0	17	281	196	84	1	70
20-24	1,230	833	350	47	285	393	298	58	37	102	837	535	292	10	183
25-29	1,636	1,205	299	132	262	1,108	859	126	123	151	528	346	173	9	111
30-34	1,638	1,246	251	141	161	1,371	1,080	156	135	105	267	166	95	6	56
35-39	820	610	137	73	55	710	534	104	72	34	110	76	33	1	21
40+	163	116	35	12	19	138	103	24	11	12	25	13	11	1	7

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

Table 63:

Births to Single Mothers

Five Year Average Percentage of Live Births to Single Mothers by Race and Hispanic Origin
U.S., Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1988–2006

Area/Race- Hispanic Origin	1988- 1992	1989- 1993	1990- 1994	1991- 1995	1992- 1996	1993- 1997	1994- 1998	1995- 1999	1996- 2000	1997- 2001	1998- 2002	1999- 2003	2000- 2004	2001- 2005	2002- 2006
U.S.	28.1	29.1	30.2	31.1	31.6	32.1	32.5	32.6	32.8	33.0	33.3	33.7	34.2	35.0	36.0
White	20.4	21.5	22.7	23.7	24.5	25.2	25.7	26.0	26.4	26.8	27.3	27.9	28.6	29.6	N/A
Black	66.4	67.4	68.3	69.0	69.7	70.0	70.1	69.8	69.5	68.8	68.6	68.5	68.4	68.6	N/A
Hispanic*	N/A	38.1	39.6	40.3	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.3	41.6	42.0	42.5	43.2	44.1	45.2	N/A
Delaware	29.9	31.3	32.3	33.5	34.3	35.0	35.7	36.5	37.1	38.0	38.9	39.8	40.5	41.8	42.9
White	17.3	18.6	20.0	21.5	22.7	23.7	24.4	25.4	26.2	27.2	28.5	30.0	31.1	32.9	34.6
Black	70.6	72.1	72.6	73.0	73.2	72.9	72.7	72.4	72.2	72.0	71.8	71.1	70.7	70.7	70.6
Hispanic*	N/A	45.2	46.8	49.1	50.9	51.4	50.9	51.1	50.8	51.6	52.9	55.0	56.3	58.5	59.6
New Castle	28.7	29.8	30.7	31.8	32.3	32.7	33.4	34.2	34.8	35.6	36.7	37.6	38.1	39.2	40.4
White	16.1	17.2	18.4	19.8	20.7	21.3	21.9	22.7	23.4	24.5	26.0	27.6	28.5	30.0	31.5
Black	71.5	72.5	72.8	72.9	73.0	72.3	71.9	71.8	71.6	71.1	70.8	70.2	69.6	69.4	69.6
Hispanic*	N/A	46.5	46.9	49.4	49.4	49.3	47.8	47.5	47.0	48.0	49.5	52.3	52.7	54.3	55.5
Wilmington	62.6	63.7	64.7	65.5	66.0	66.6	66.9	67.5	67.7	68.1	68.5	69.0	68.9	69.7	69.9
White	32.0	33.1	35.0	35.8	36.8	37.5	37.6	37.6	38.5	39.6	40.9	42.7	43.6	45.5	46.3
Black	79.7	81.1	82.1	83.0	83.7	84.2	84.0	84.5	84.6	84.8	85.0	85.3	84.9	85.4	85.3
Hispanic*	N/A	60.7	61.8	63.4	63.3	63.2	62.4	61.2	60.1	60.1	61.1	63.3	63.5	65.6	67.6

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Hispanic data is not available before the 1989-1993 time period.
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics

Table 64:

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 65:

AIDS Cases in Wilmington

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

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

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

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

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

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

MSM – men who have sex with men

IDU – intravenous or injection drug users

Het – Heterosexual sex with

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

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

Table 66:

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, 2003–2006

		All Races		White		Black		Other		Hispanic Origin	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2003	Delaware	58	22	18	3	40	19	0	0	1	1
	New Castle Co.	49	20	15	2	34	18	0	0	0	0
	Wilmington	30	13	5	0	25	13	0	0	0	0
	Bal. of New Castle Co.	19	7	10	2	9	5	0	0	0	0
2004	Delaware	36	22	7	6	29	16	0	0	0	1
	New Castle Co.	29	17	4	5	25	12	0	0	0	1
	Wilmington	15	10	0	1	15	9	0	0	0	0
	Bal. of New Castle Co.	14	7	4	4	10	3	0	0	0	1
2005	Delaware	43	20	8	2	35	18	0	0	2	0
	New Castle Co.	35	16	6	2	29	14	0	0	2	0
	Wilmington	21	12	2	1	19	11	0	0	0	0
	Bal. of New Castle Co.	14	4	4	1	10	3	0	0	2	0
2006	Delaware	33	20	9	1	24	19	0	0	0	1
	New Castle Co.	19	15	5	1	14	14	0	0	0	1
	Wilmington	7	12	0	1	7	11	0	0	0	1
	Bal. of New Castle Co.	12	3	5	0	7	3	0	0	0	0

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 67:

HIV/AIDS Mortality Rates

Five-Year Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates ¹ (per 100,000 population)
for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) ²
Delaware, Counties, and Wilmington, 1989–2006

	1989 –1993	1990 –1994	1991 –1995	1992 –1996	1993 –1997	1994 –1998	1995 –1999	1996 –2000	1997 –2001	1998 –2002	1999 –2003	2000 –2004	2001 –2005	2002 –2006
Delaware	9.0	11.8	14.6	16.5	16.2	14.6	12.5	9.9	8.1	8.2	8.7	8.4	8.2	7.7
New Castle	9.9	13.0	16.2	18.8	19.0	17.2	14.9	12.1	9.8	9.9	10.8	10.7	10.4	9.6
Wilmington	34.1	45.6	60.3	73.5	76.0	69.9	61.2	51.7	43.5	43.7	48.0	48.5	48.1	42.7

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

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

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

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

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 68:

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, 1994–2006

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Children Discharged**	Delaware	435	568	482	508	421	577	455	551	491	630	585	590	715
	Wilmington	128	154	132	118	111	168	127	166	143	202	164	149	175
	Balance of NCC	142	210	168	230	145	196	161	200	173	259	249	271	338
Readmissions	Delaware	87	108	81	83	68	79	64	69	74	77	65	85	129
	Wilmington	28	36	27	20	25	20	18	16	21	21	22	25	47
	Balance of NCC	28	30	27	38	17	25	23	23	20	28	26	32	53
Discharge Rate***	Delaware	3.2	4.0	3.2	3.3	2.7	3.5	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.3	4.1
	Wilmington	5.6	6.6	5.5	4.9	4.6	6.9	5.2	9.8	8.8	12.0	10.0	9.3	11.8
	Balance of NCC	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.5	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.6
Readmission Rate****	Delaware	20.0	19.0	16.8	16.3	16.2	13.7	14.1	12.5	15.1	12.2	11.1	14.2	18.0
	Wilmington	21.9	23.4	20.5	16.9	22.5	11.9	14.2	9.6	14.7	10.4	13.4	16.8	26.9
	Balance of NCC	19.7	14.3	16.1	16.5	11.7	12.8	14.3	11.5	11.6	10.8	10.4	11.8	15.7

* 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 Center

Table 69:

Monthly Domestic Incident Reports

“Intimate Partner” Domestic Incident Reports (Combined Criminal & Non-Criminal) Wilmington and Delaware, 2004–08

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Wilmington 2004	112	113	86	95	105	112	121	106	104	118	94	94	1,260
2005	101	91	95	92	95	125	93	108	92	91	90	92	1,165
2006	86	91	121	120	99	108	107	110	87	93	86	87	1,195
2007	93	62	92	103	124	115	92	89	90	90	80	84	1,114
2008	58	71	74	89	87	96	85	86	86	81	62	73	948
Delaware 2004	1,058	1,027	1,100	1,066	1,271	1,146	1,309	1,110	1,189	1,153	1,129	1,043	13,601
2005	1,072	942	1,060	1,134	1,232	1,147	1,247	1,244	1,158	1,134	1,082	1,152	13,604
2006	1,132	998	1,184	1,202	1,270	1,242	1,374	1,260	1,259	1,187	1,086	1,102	14,296
2007	1,107	942	1,087	1,151	1,314	1,025	948	910	874	788	744	759	11,649
2008	691	659	701	690	729	733	760	797	727	676	625	573	8,361
Percentage of Wilmington’s Domestic Incidents in the State													
2004	10.6%	11.0%	7.8%	8.9%	8.3%	9.8%	9.2%	9.5%	8.7%	10.2%	8.3%	9.0%	9.3%
2005	9.4%	9.7%	9.0%	8.1%	7.7%	10.9%	7.5%	8.7%	7.9%	8.0%	8.3%	8.0%	8.6%
2006	7.6%	9.1%	10.2%	10.0%	7.8%	8.7%	7.8%	8.7%	6.9%	7.8%	7.9%	7.9%	8.4%
2007	8.4%	6.6%	8.5%	8.9%	9.4%	11.2%	9.7%	9.8%	10.3%	11.4%	10.8%	11.1%	9.6%
2008	8.4%	10.8%	10.6%	12.9%	11.9%	13.1%	11.2%	10.8%	11.8%	12.0%	9.9%	12.7%	11.3%

Source: Delaware Department of Public Safety, Division of State Police

Wilmington Resource Guide

City of Wilmington

www.ci.wilmington.de.us

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

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

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

Hotlines and Information Services

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

Guide to Human Services

Blue Pages of Verizon Telephone Directory

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

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

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



KIDS COUNT in Delaware

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www.dekidscount.org

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

