

South Dakota KIDS COUNT Comparison Report



KIDS COUNT Data from the National Data Book
Summer 2011



UNIVERSITY OF
SOUTH DAKOTA

KIDS COUNT is a Project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation
South Dakota KIDS COUNT Project
Beacom School of Business, University of South Dakota
Vermillion, South Dakota

COMPILED AND EDITED BY: CAROLE COCHRAN, SD KIDS COUNT DIRECTOR AND DANIELLE SYDNEY DEARBORN, STAFF ASSISTANT

For further information contact:

South Dakota KIDS COUNT Project

Beacom School of Business

University of South Dakota

414 East Clark Street

Vermillion, SD 57069

Phone: 605.677.6432

Fax: 605.677.5427

E-mail: sdkidscount@usd.edu

Website: www.sdkidscount.org

**This report and South Dakota KIDS COUNT Factbooks
(1993 through 2010) are available on the Internet: www.sdkidscount.org**

Copyright 2011, South Dakota KIDS COUNT Project, Beacom School of Business, University of South Dakota.
Permission to reproduce data from this book is granted, provided the source is cited as

Cochran C. (2011) [South Dakota KIDS COUNT Comparison Report](#).
Vermillion, SD: Beacom School of Business-KIDS COUNT Project.

Table of Contents

	Page
Introduction.....	4
Definitions.....	5
Multi-year data (2000-2008 and 2000-2009 depending on the indicator) for the United States & South Dakota South Dakota & Bordering states	6 - 25

Introduction

Since 1993, the South Dakota KIDS COUNT Project has published an annual factbook that provides data for the state and each county. In addition to the yearly factbook, this report is meant to provide the reader with data on South Dakota children from the perspective of time. It is intended to provide policy makers, the media, child advocates, and interested South Dakotans with an overview of how data reflects the condition of well-being for children in the state. The report utilizes data from the current National KIDS COUNT data book.

National KIDS COUNT Data Book

The national data provides comparisons of the United States and South Dakota, South Dakota and bordering states.

The national indicators include:

- *Percent low birth weight babies (less than 2,500 grams)*
- *Infant mortality (rate per 1,000 live births)*
- *Child death rate (ages 1-14, rate per 100,000)*
- *Teen death rate (age 15-19, per 100,000)*
- *Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)*
- *Percent of teens not in school and not high school graduates (ages 16-19)*
- *Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)*
- *Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment*
- *Percent of children in poverty (income below \$21,756 for a family of two adults and two children in 2009)*
- *Percent of children in single-parent families*

Data Source: *2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being.* Annie E. Casey Foundation. Each year the Casey Foundation publishes a national data book that ranks each state on indicators of child well being.

The national data book looks at ten indicators of child well being. The indicators do not capture the full range of condition's that shape children's lives. They do reflect:

- (1) They reflect a wide range of factors affecting the well-being of children, such as health, adequacy of income, and educational attainment.
- (2) They reflect experiences across a range of developmental stages—from birth through early adulthood.
- (3) They permit legitimate comparisons because they are consistent across states and over time.

Research shows that the 10 KIDS COUNT key indicators capture most of the yearly variation in child well-being reflected in other indices that utilize a much larger number of indicators.

The criteria used in selecting these indicators were:

1. The statistical indicator must be from a reliable source.
2. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent over time.
3. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent for all states.
4. The statistical indicator should reflect a salient outcome or measure of well-being.
5. The statistical indicator must be easily understandable to the public.
6. The statistical indicator must have a relatively unambiguous interpretation.
7. There should be a high probability that the measure will continue to be produced in the near future.

DATA FOR SOUTH DAKOTA AND THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH DAKOTA AND BORDERING STATES

The following pages show the rates for South Dakota and the United States and South Dakota and bordering states of: Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Wyoming. The graphs allow the reader to compare the relative performance of the states to each individual indicator from the current national data book. Data source: 2010 KIDS COUNT Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Annie E. Casey Foundation. National data indicators and definitions: (Note: not all indicators specify residency in the definition.)

Percent Low-Birthweight Babies is the percentage of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data reflect the mother's place of residence, not the place where the birth occurred. Data used are preliminary because the final birth report was not available at print time. SOURCE: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) is the number of deaths occurring to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. The data are reported by the place of residence, not the place of death. SOURCE: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) is the number of deaths to children between ages 1 and 14, from all causes, per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by the place of residence, not the place where the death occurred. SOURCES: Death Statistics: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Population Statistics: U.S. Census Bureau.

Teen Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) is the number of deaths from all causes to teens between ages 15 and 19, per 100,000 teens in this age group. The data are reported by the place of residence, not the place where the death occurred. SOURCES: Death Statistics: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Population Statistics: U.S. Census Bureau.

Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 19 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother's place of residence, rather than the place of the birth. SOURCES: Birth Statistics: State Health Department for each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. For more information on the individual Health Departments, contact kidscount@prb.org. Population Statistics: U.S. Census Bureau.

Percent of Teens Not in School and Not High School Graduates (ages 16–19) is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school and are not high school graduates. Those who have a GED or equivalent are included as high school graduates in this measure. The measure used here is defined as a "status dropout" rate. Inclusion of the group quarters population to the ACS in 2006 could

have a noticeable impact on the universe population for this age group. Therefore, the ACS estimates for 2009 might not be fully comparable to estimates prior to 2006. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (ages 16–19) is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full- or part-time) and not employed (full or part-time). This measure is sometimes referred to as "Idle Teens" or "Disconnected Youth." Inclusion of the group quarters population to the ACS in 2007 could have a noticeable impact on the universe population for this age group. Therefore, the 2008 ACS estimates might not be fully comparable to estimates prior to 2007. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

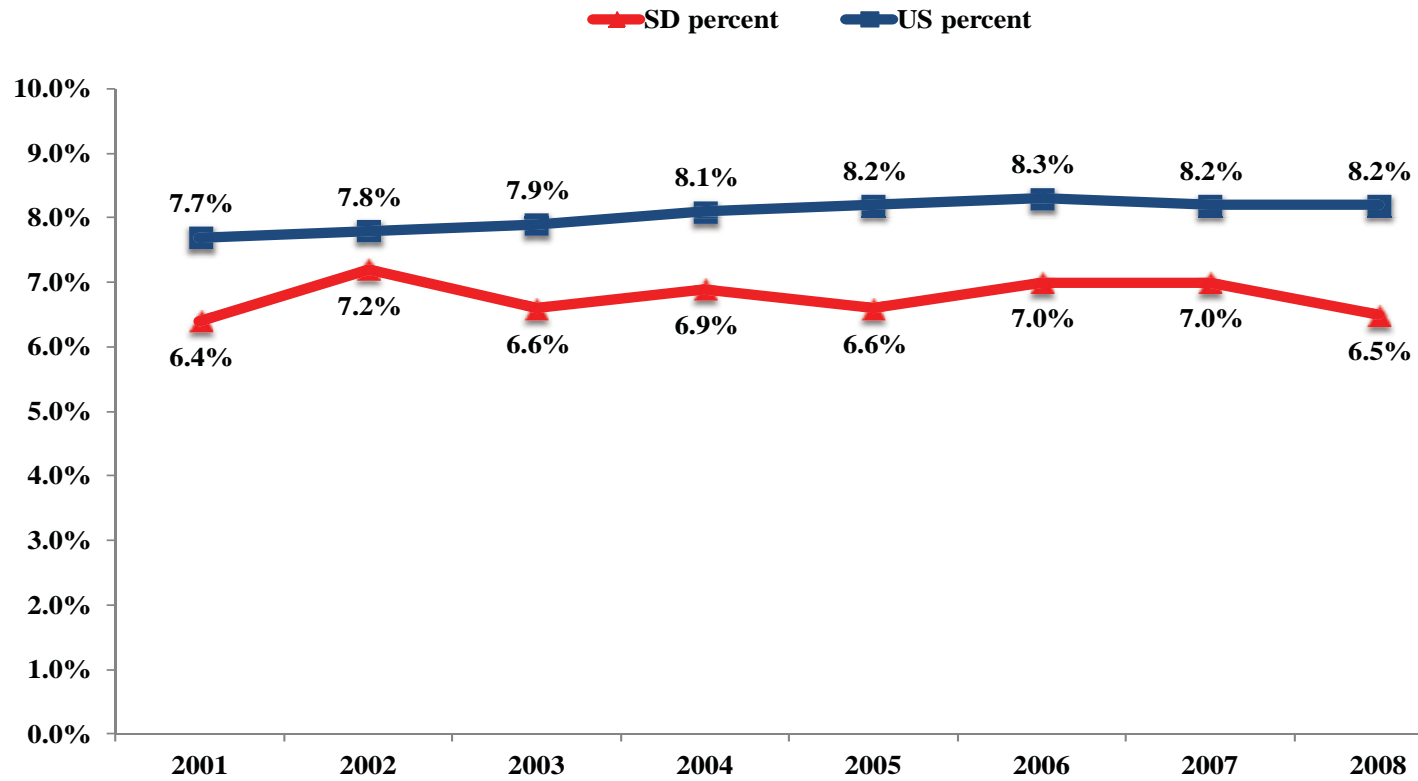
Percent of Children Living in Families Where No Parent Has Full-Time, Year-Round Employment is the share of all children under age 18 living in families where no parent has regular, full-time employment. For children living in single-parent families, this means that the resident parent did not work at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the 12 months prior to the survey. For children living in married-couple families, this means that neither parent worked at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the 12 months prior to the survey. Children living with neither parent also were listed as not having secure parental employment because those children are likely to be economically vulnerable. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Percent of Children in Poverty (income below \$21,756 for a family of two adults and two children in 2009) is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 100 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The federal poverty definition consists of a series of thresholds based on family size and composition and is updated every year to account for inflation. In calendar year 2009, a family of two adults and two children fell in the "poverty" category if their annual income fell below \$21,756. Poverty status is not determined for people living in group quarters, such as military barracks, prisons, and other institutional quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children). The data are based on income received in the 12 months prior to the survey. SOURCE: Statelevel data from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Percent of Children in Single-Parent Families is the percentage of children under age 18 who live with their own single parent, either in a family or subfamily. In this definition, single-parent families may include cohabiting couples and do not include children living with married stepparents. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

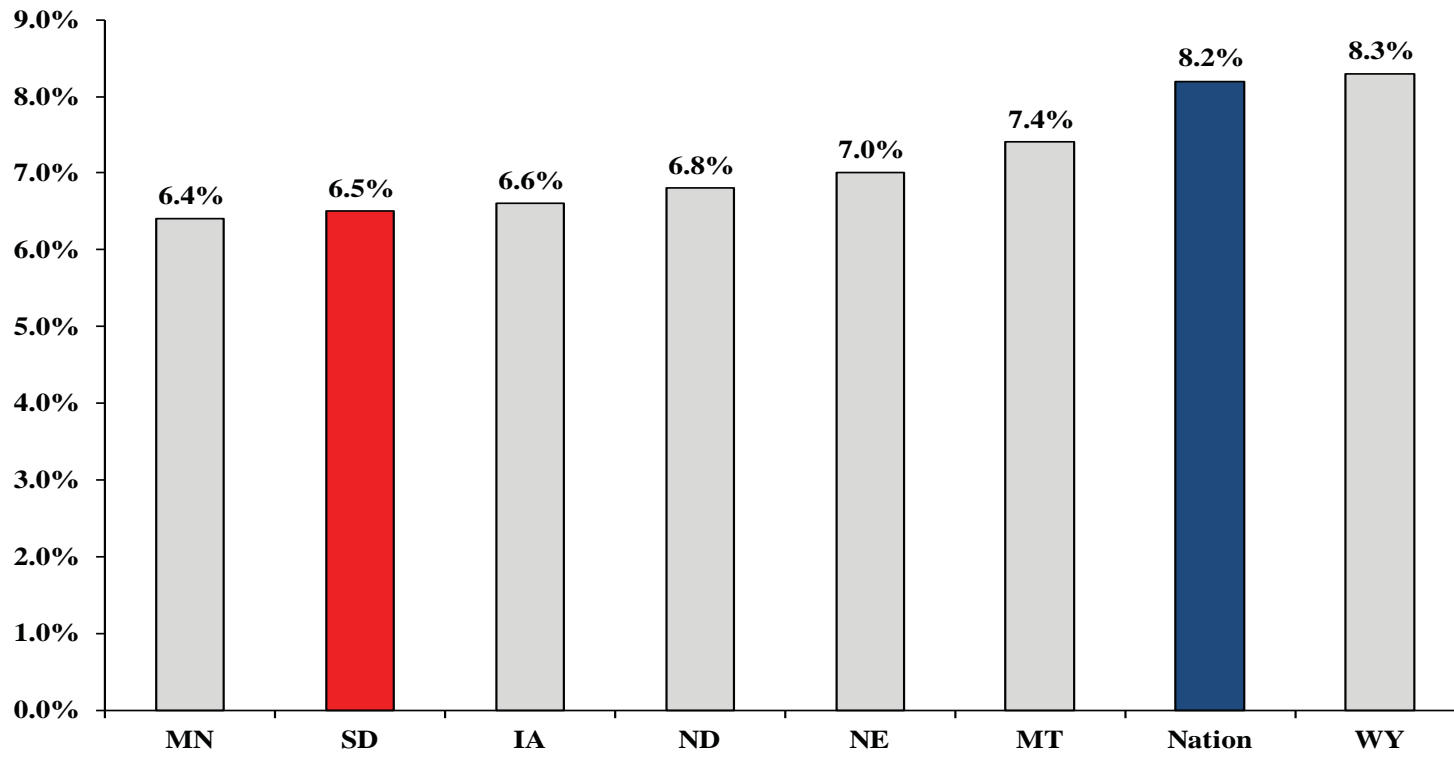
**Low birthweight babies
($< 2,500$ grams or 5.5 pounds)**

**Low Birth Weight
(Babies born weighting $< 2,500$ grams or about 5.5 lbs.)
Yearly percent for the United States and South Dakota**



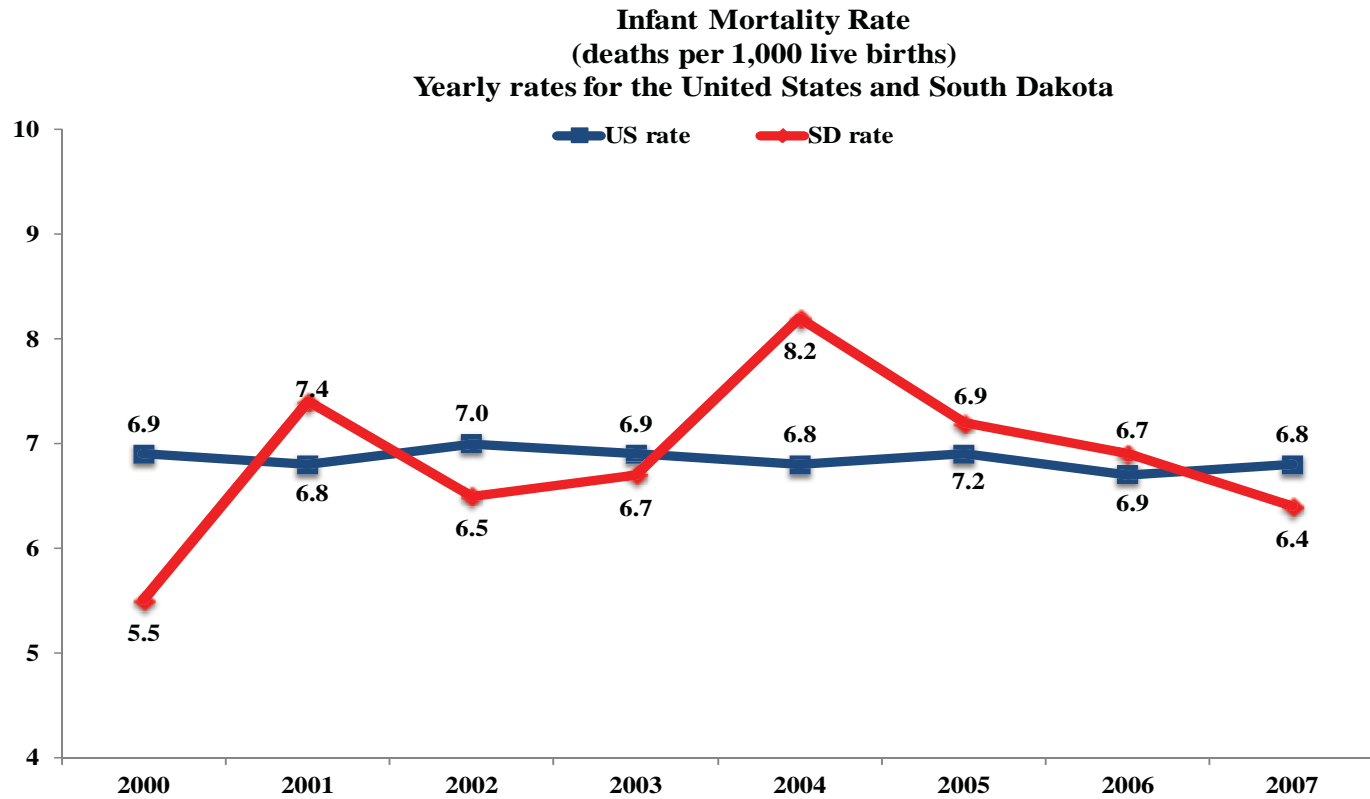
Source: 2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

**Low Birth Weight
(Babies born weighting <2,500 grams or about 5.5 lbs.)
Percent for the South Dakota and bordering states, 2008**



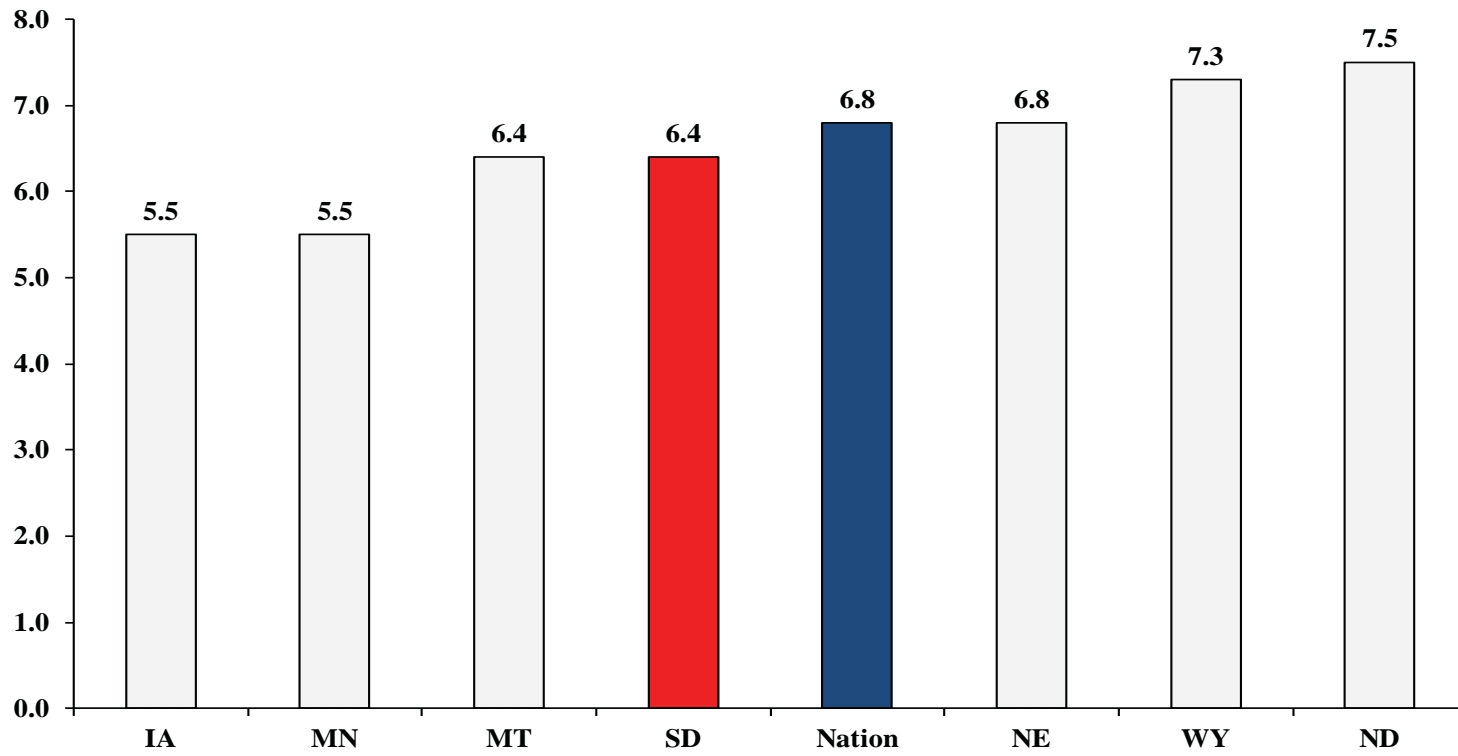
Source: 2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Infant Mortality
(deaths per 1,000 live births)



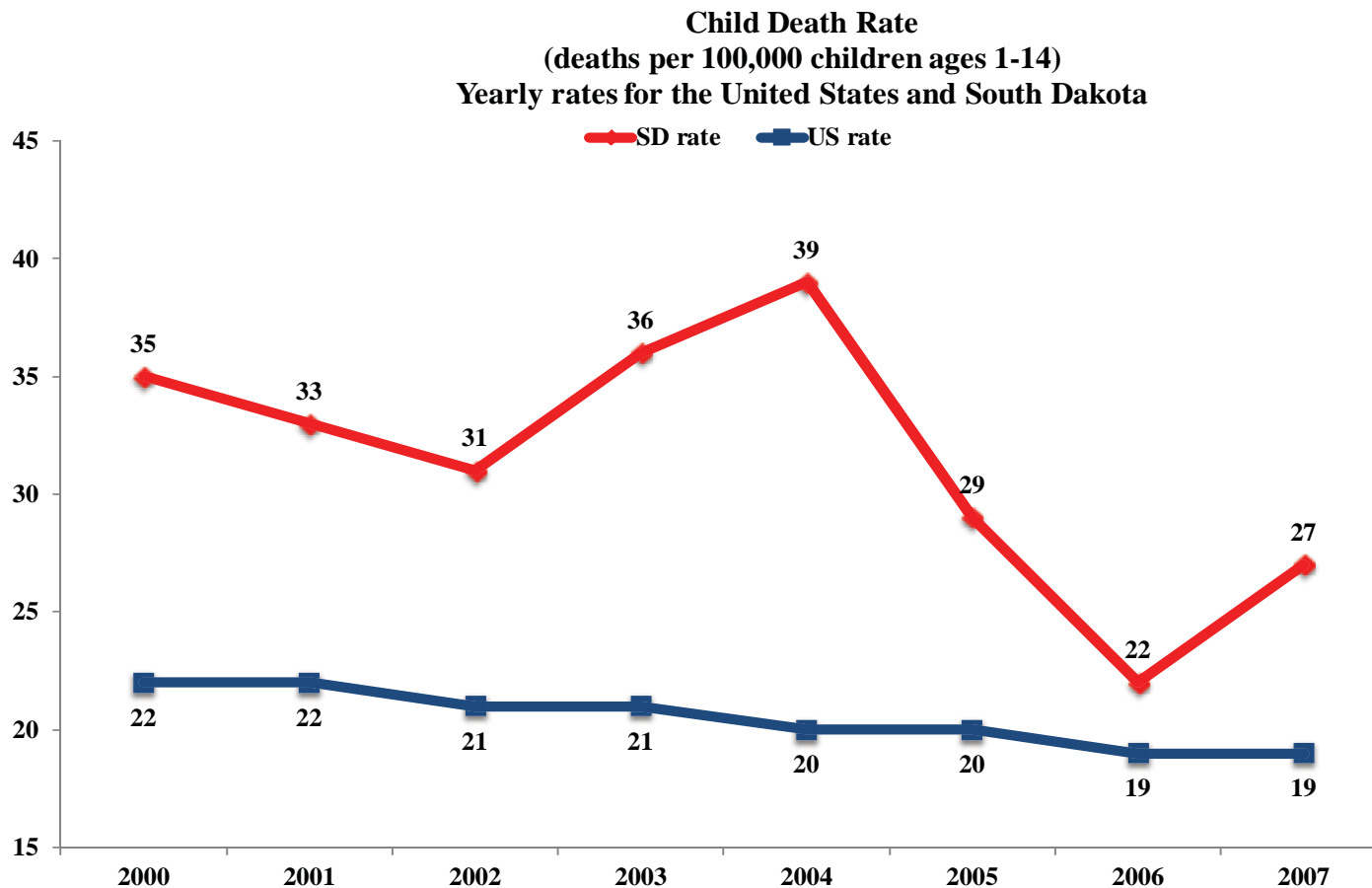
Source: 2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Infant Mortality
(deaths per 1,000 live births)
Rate for South Dakota and bordering states, 2007



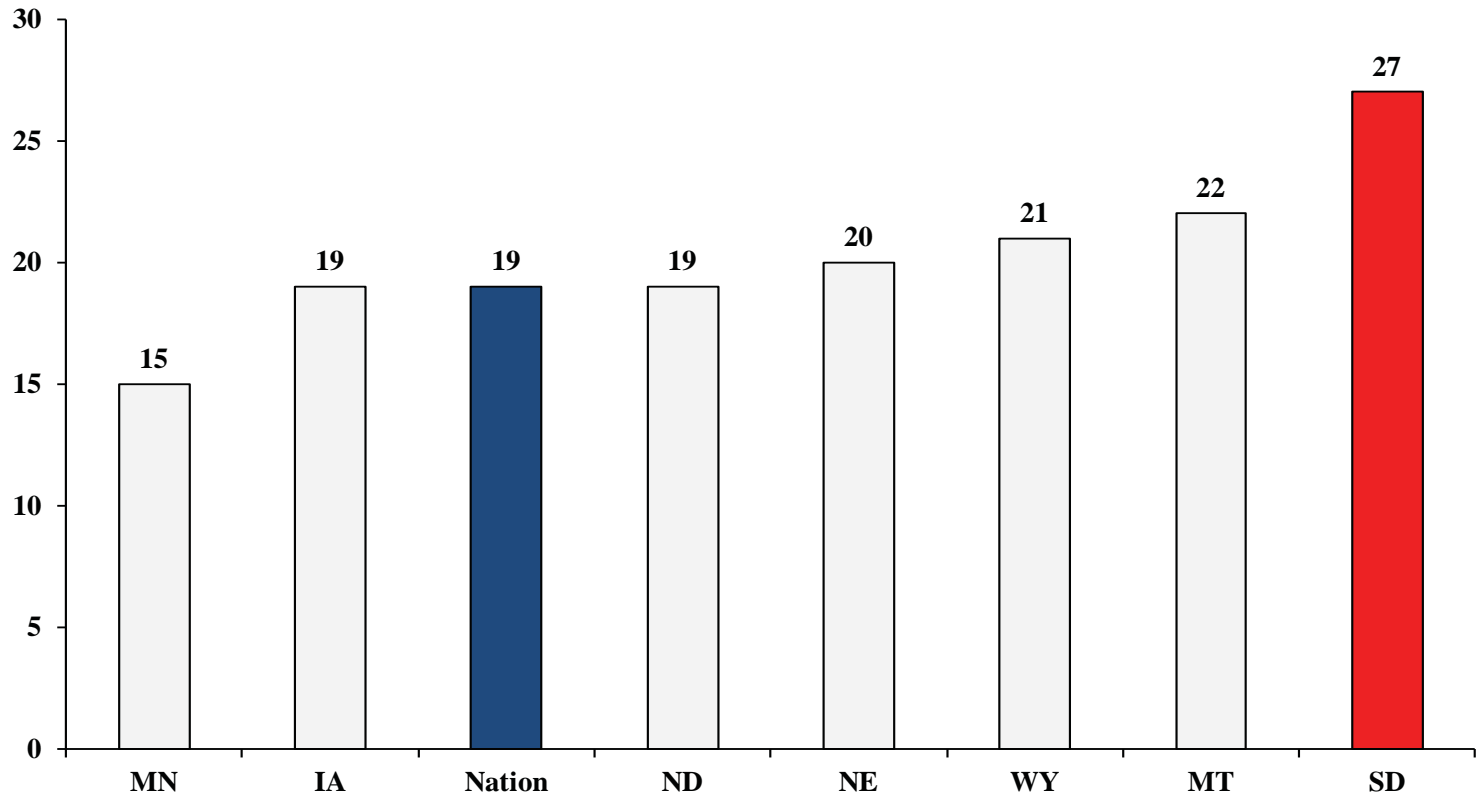
Source: 2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Child Deaths
(deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)



Source: 2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

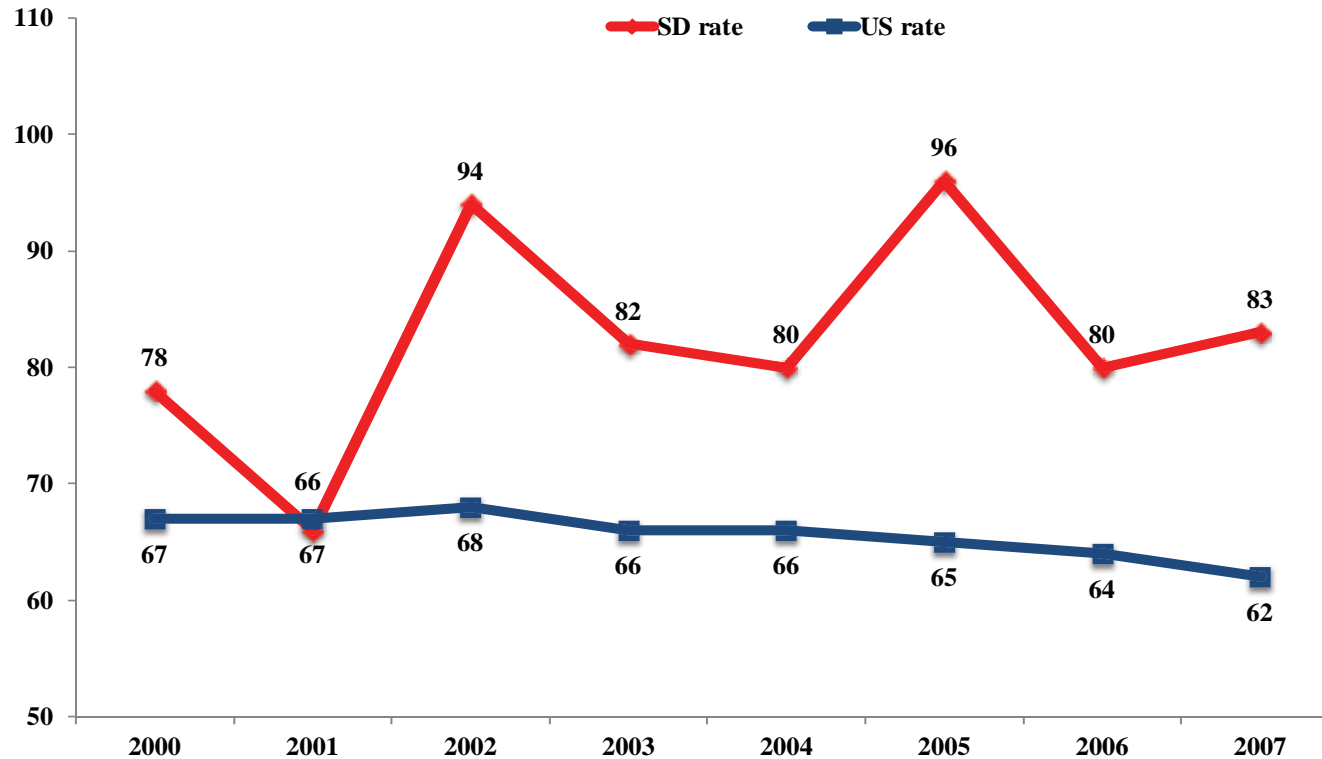
Child Death Rate
(deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)
Rate for South Dakota and bordering states, 2007



Source: 2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

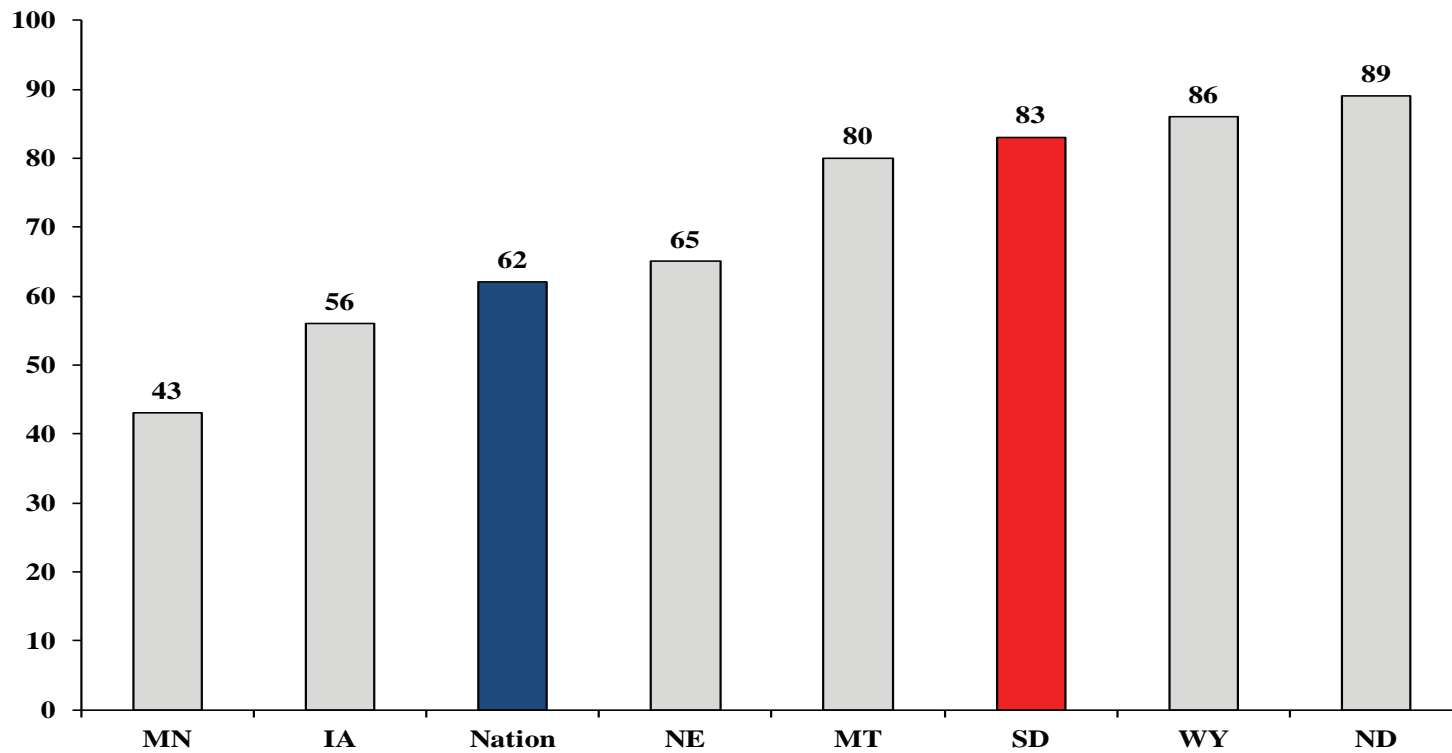
Teen deaths
(deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

Teen Death Rate
(deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)
Yearly rates for the United States and South Dakota



Source: 2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

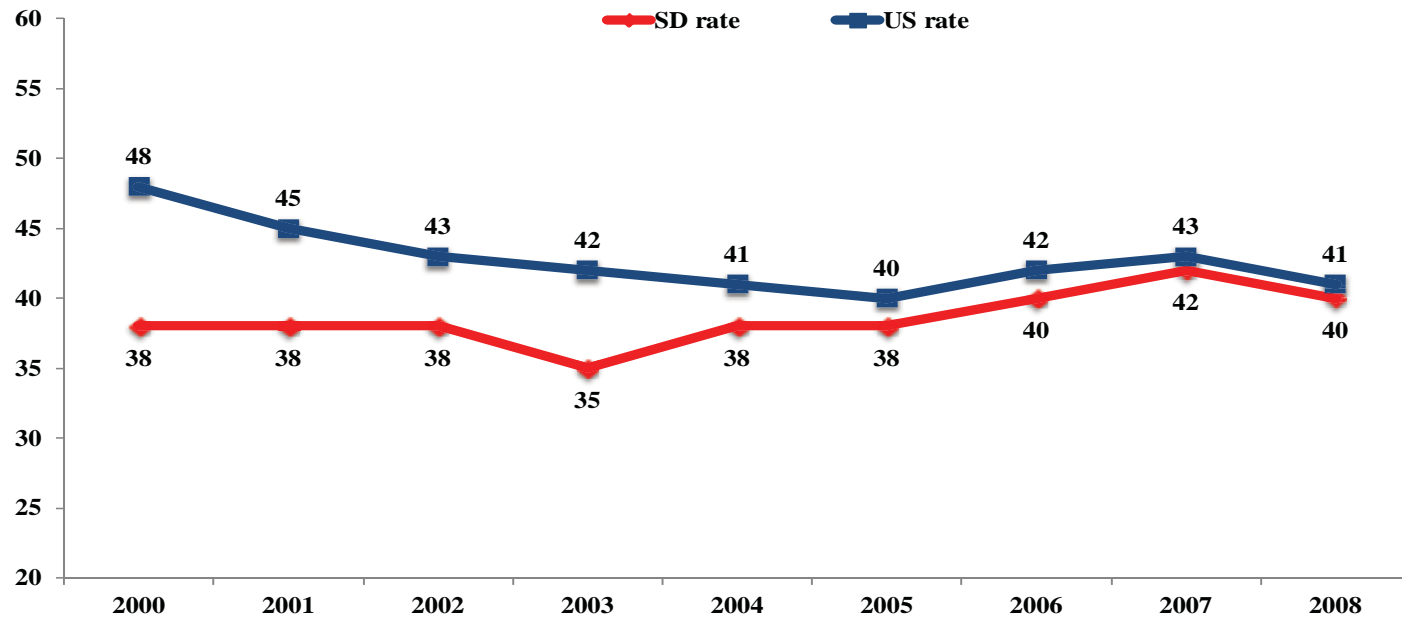
Teen Death Rate
(deaths 100,000 teens ages 15-19)
Rate for South Dakota and bordering states, 2007



Source: 2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

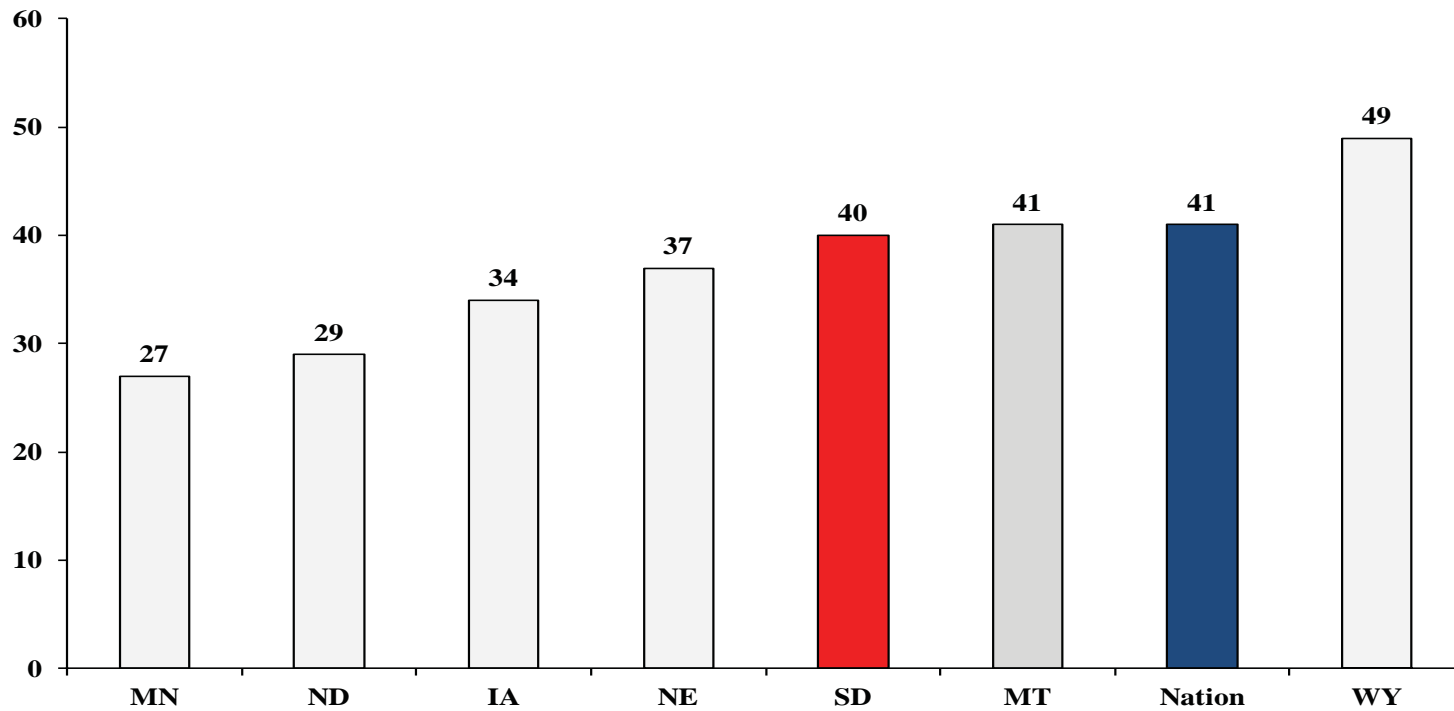
Teen births
(births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)

Teen Birth Rate
(births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)
Yearly rates for the United States and South Dakota



Source: 2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Teen Birth Rate
(births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)
Rate for South Dakota and bordering states, 2008



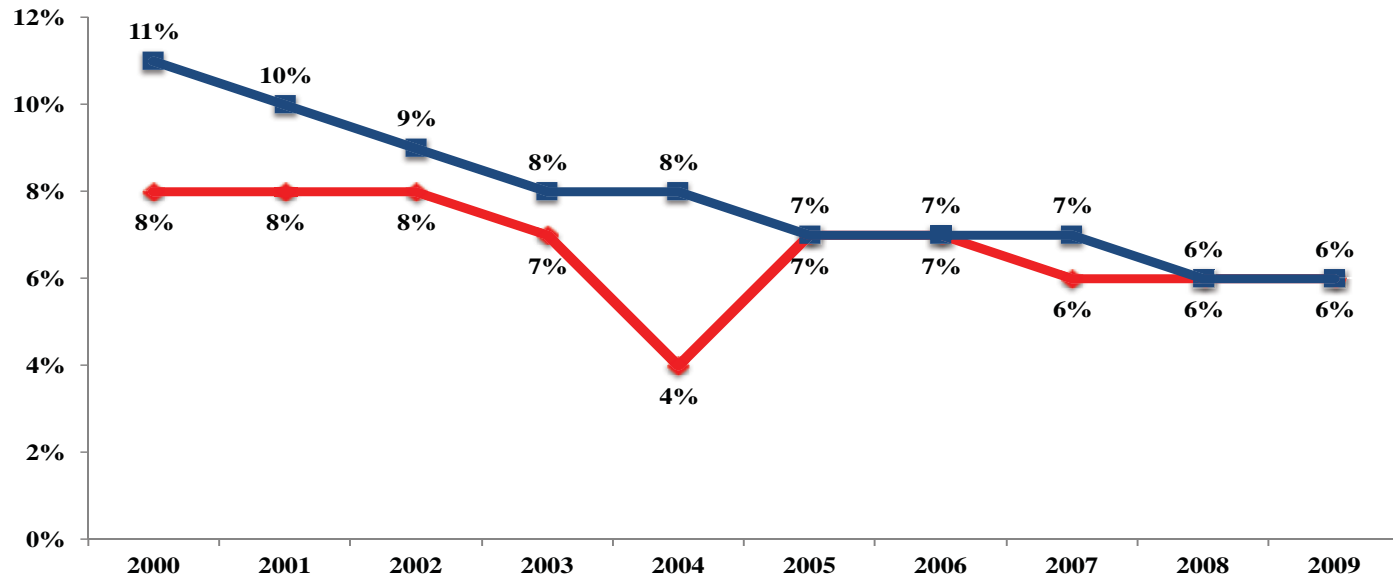
Source: 2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Teens not in school and not high school graduates (ages 16-19)

Percent of Teens Not in School and not High School Graduates (ages 16-19)

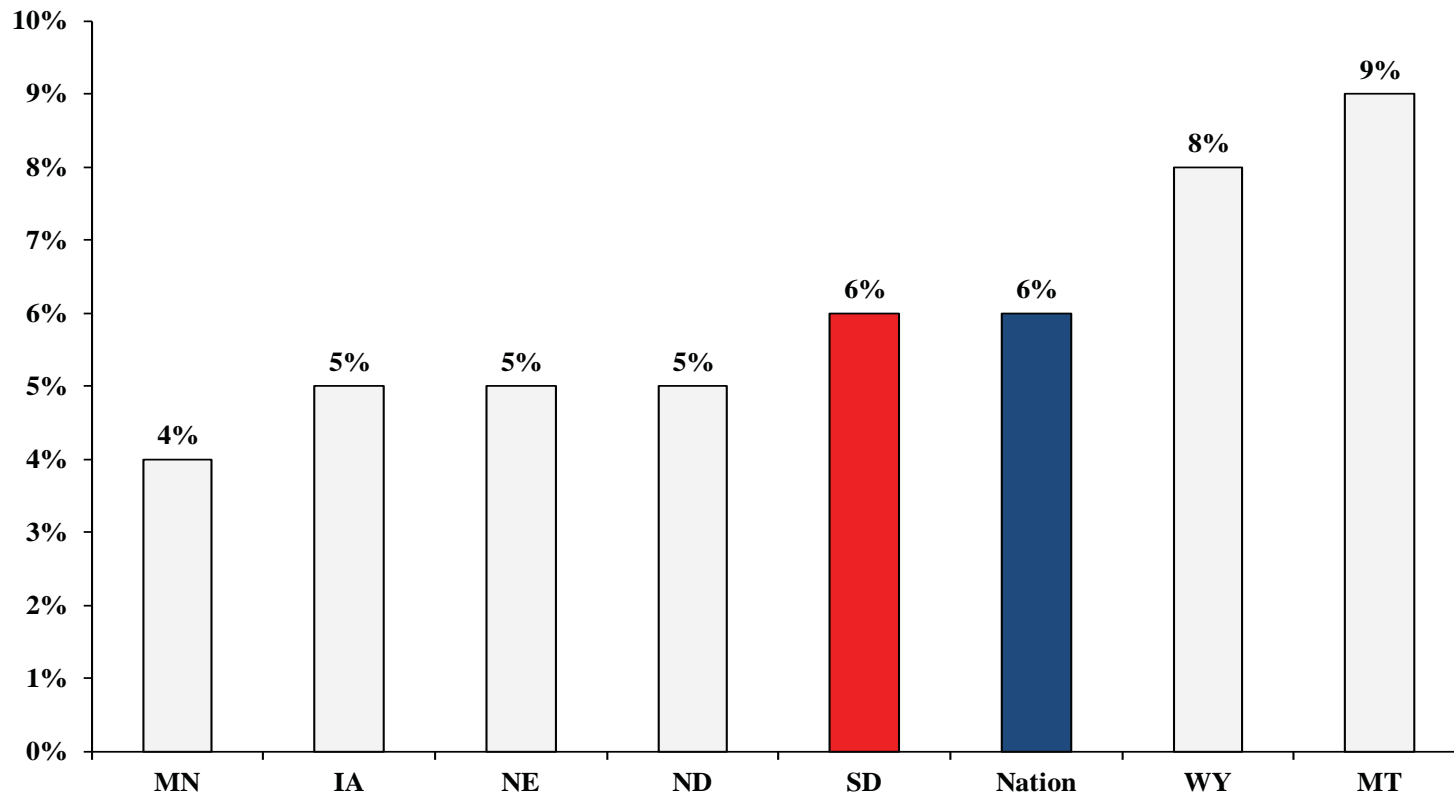
Yearly percents for the United States and South Dakota

SD percent US percent



Source: 2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

**Teens Not in School and Not High School Graduates (ages 16-19)
Percent for South Dakota and bordering states, 2009**



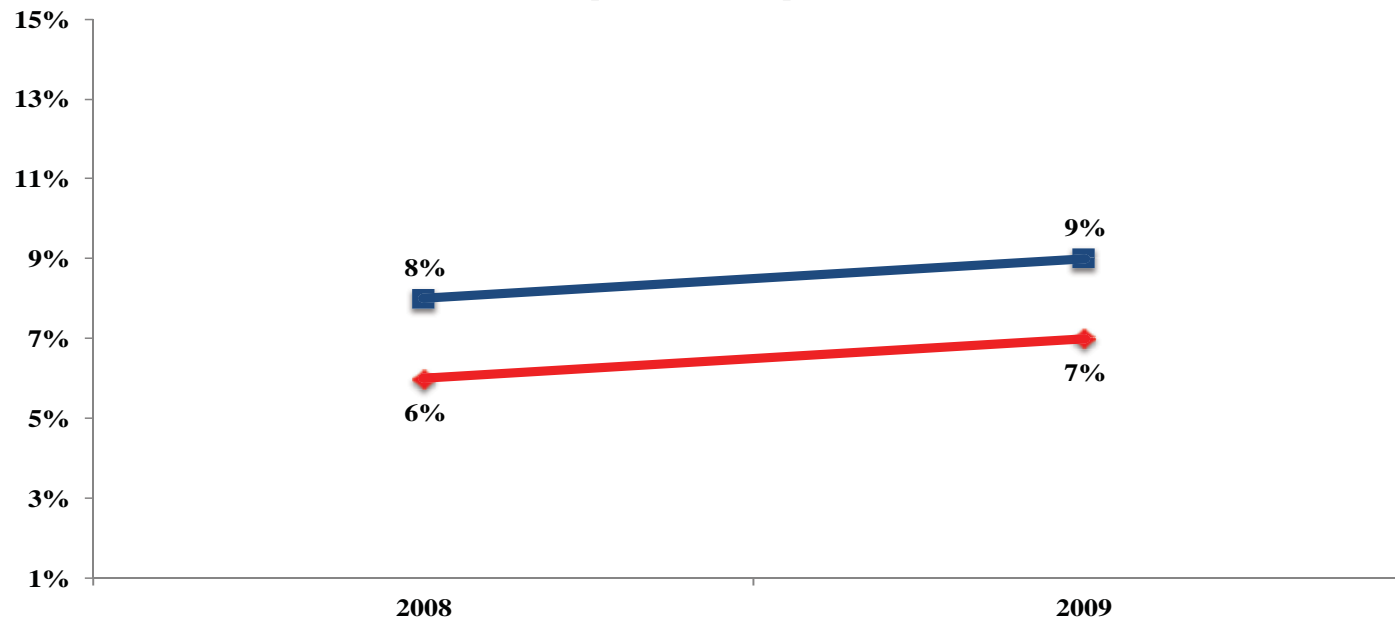
Source: 2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)

**Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working
(ages 16-19)**

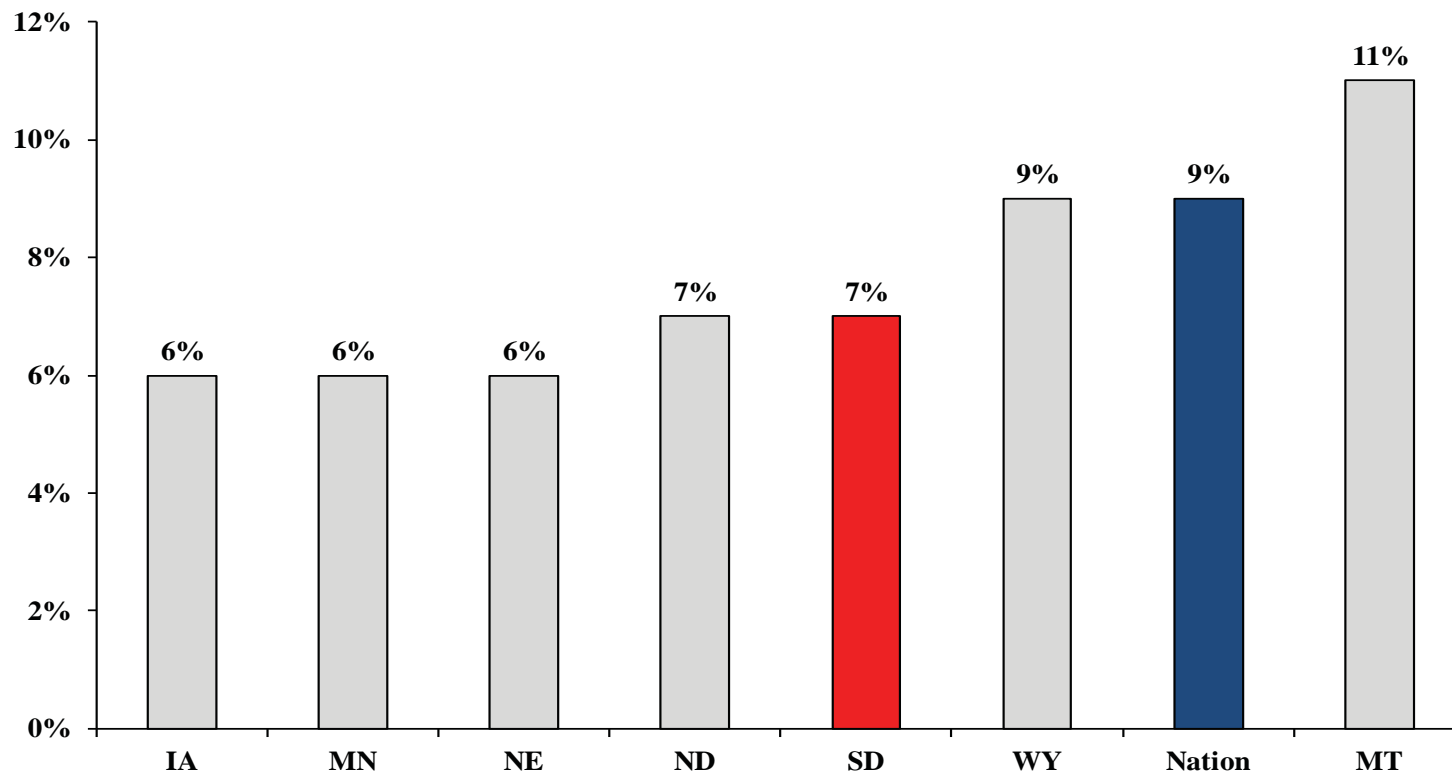
Yearly percents for the United States and South Dakota

◆ SD percent ■ US percent



Source: 2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

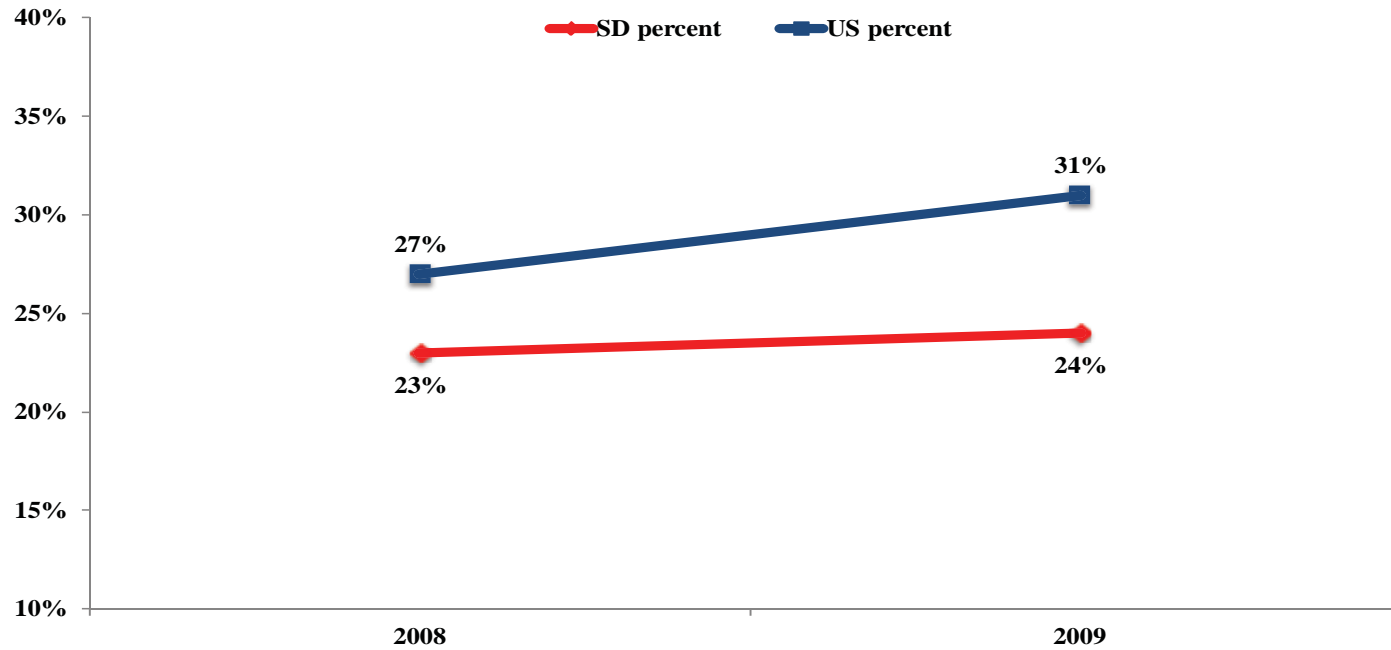
**Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (ages 16-19)
Percent for South Dakota and bordering states, 2009**



Source: 2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

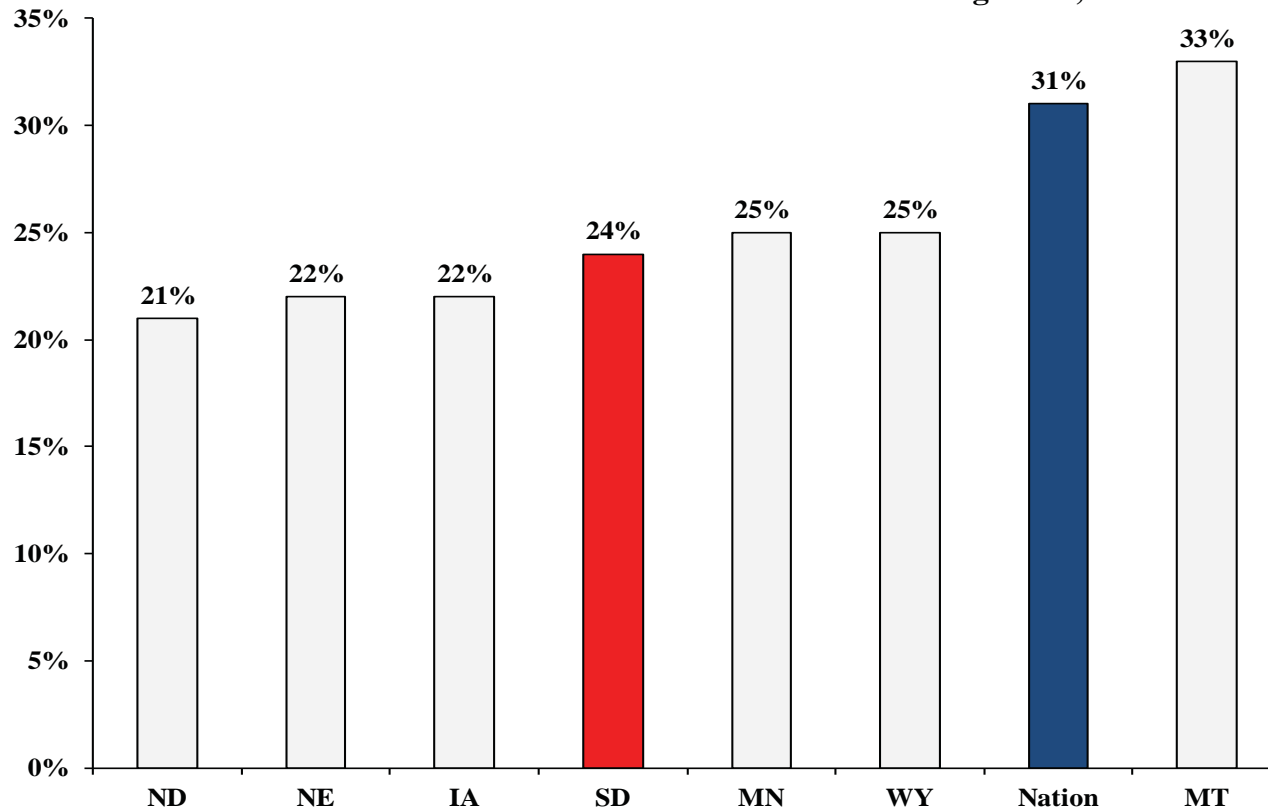
Children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment

**Percent of Children Living in Families Where no Parent has Full-time, Year-round Employment
Yearly Percents for the United States and South Dakota**



Source: 2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

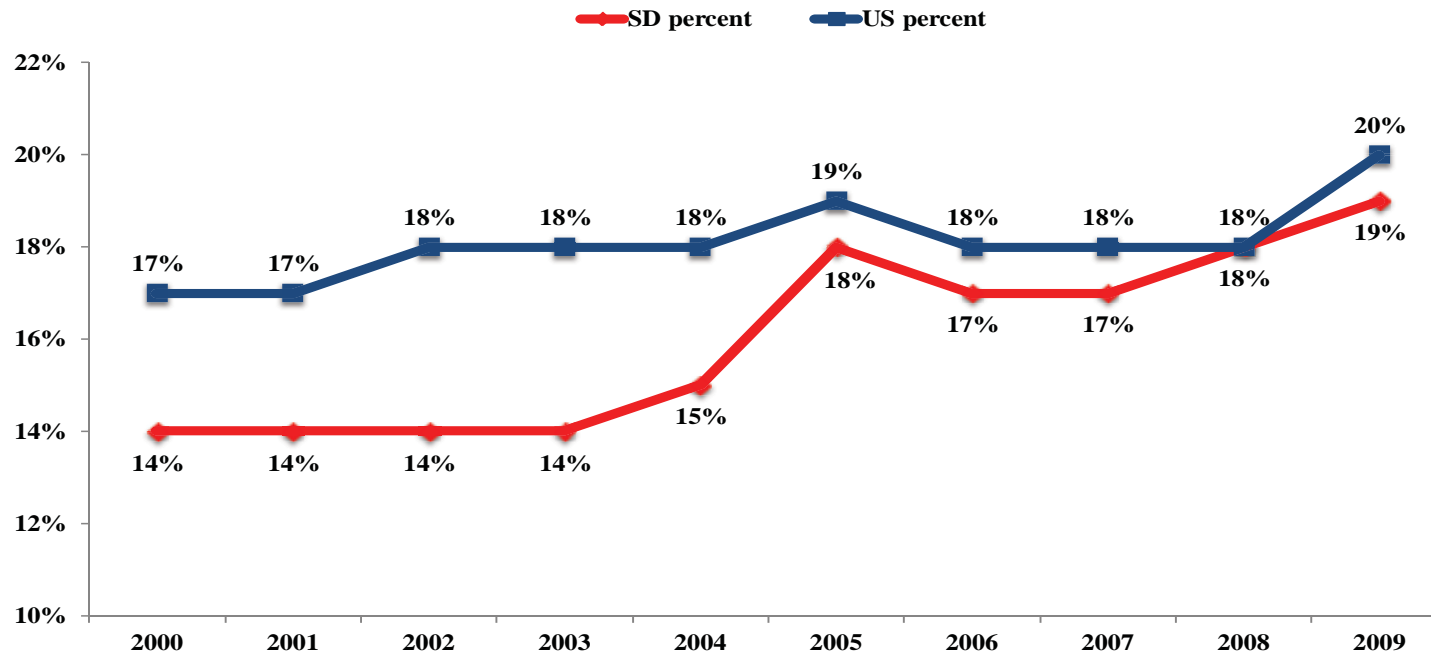
**Children Living in Families Where no Parent has Full-time, Year-round Employment
Percent for South Dakota and bordering states, 2009**



Source: 2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

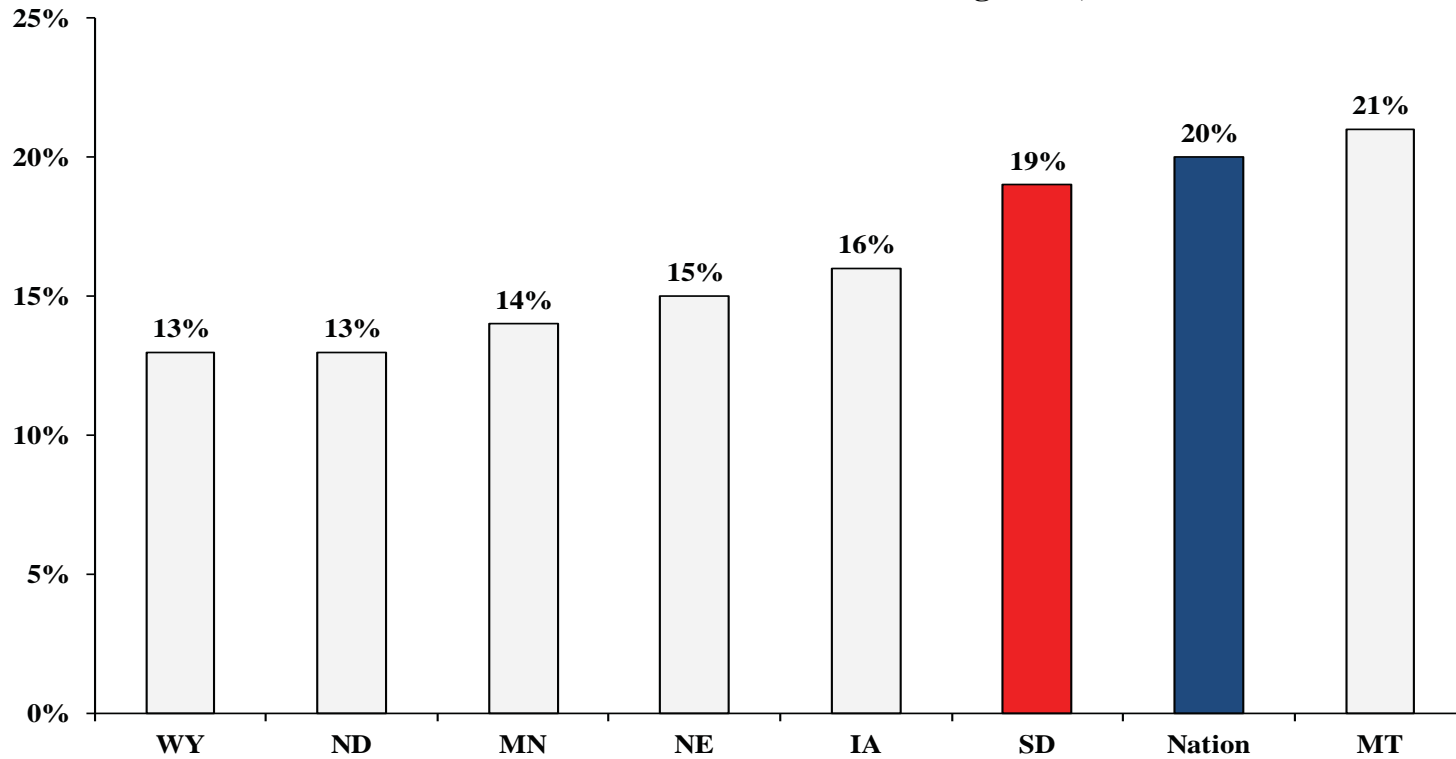
Children in Poverty
(income below \$21,834 for a family of
two adults and two children in 2009)

Percent of Children in Poverty
(income below \$21,756 for a family of two adults and two children in 2009)
Yearly percents for the United States and South Dakota



Source: 2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

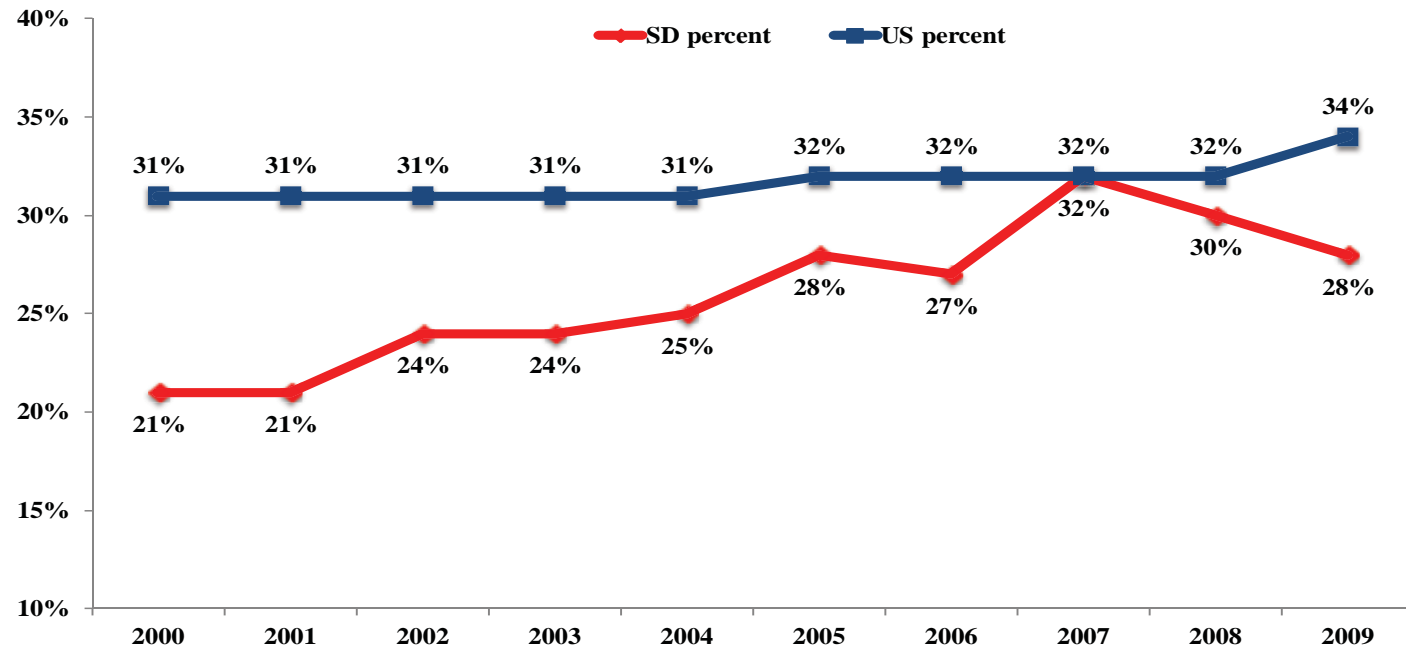
Children in Poverty
(income below \$21,756 for a family of two adults and two children in 2009)
Percent for South Dakota and bordering states, 2009



Source: 2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

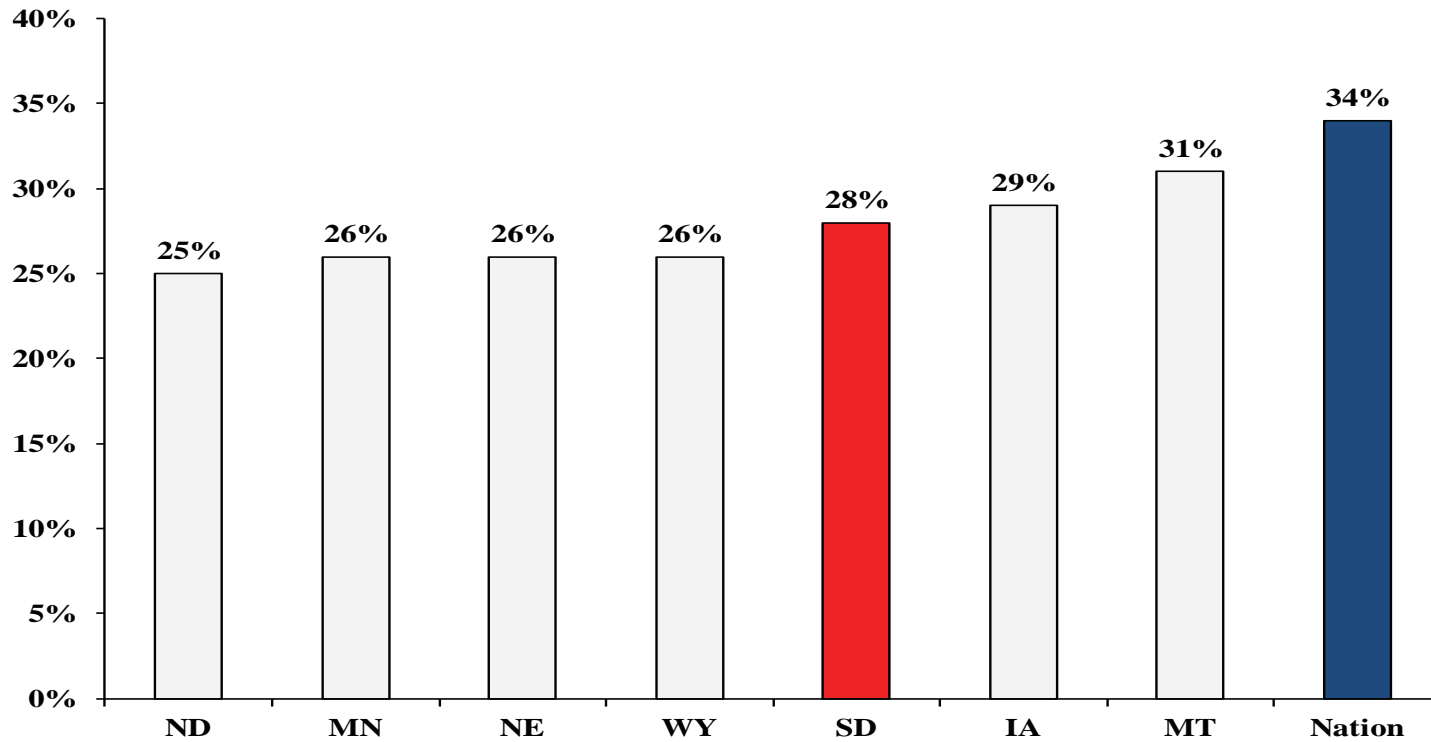
Children in single parent families

**Percent of Children in Single-Parent Families
Yearly percents for the United States and South Dakota**



Source: 2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

**Children in Single-Parent Families
Percent for South Dakota and bordering states, 2009**



Source: 2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

COUNTING THE KIDS WHO COUNT ON US

The South Dakota KIDS COUNT Project tracks the status of child well-being, in the state, through yearly data collection and dissemination. It began in 1993 and is located at the Beacom School of Business, University of South Dakota. The Beacom School of Business, established in 1927, is the only accredited business program in South Dakota, having been continuously accredited since 1949 by AACSB International - The Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business.

Use the data in this report for presentations, grant proposals, and advocacy. Share the data with community leaders and policy makers. Work with them toward changes that will improve the quality of life for South Dakota's children.



South Dakota KIDS COUNT Project
Beacom School of Business
University of South Dakota
414 East Clark Street
Vermillion, SD 57069-2390
Phone: 605.677.6432
Fax: 605.677.5427
E-mail: sdkidscount@usd.edu
Website: www.sdkidscount.org

