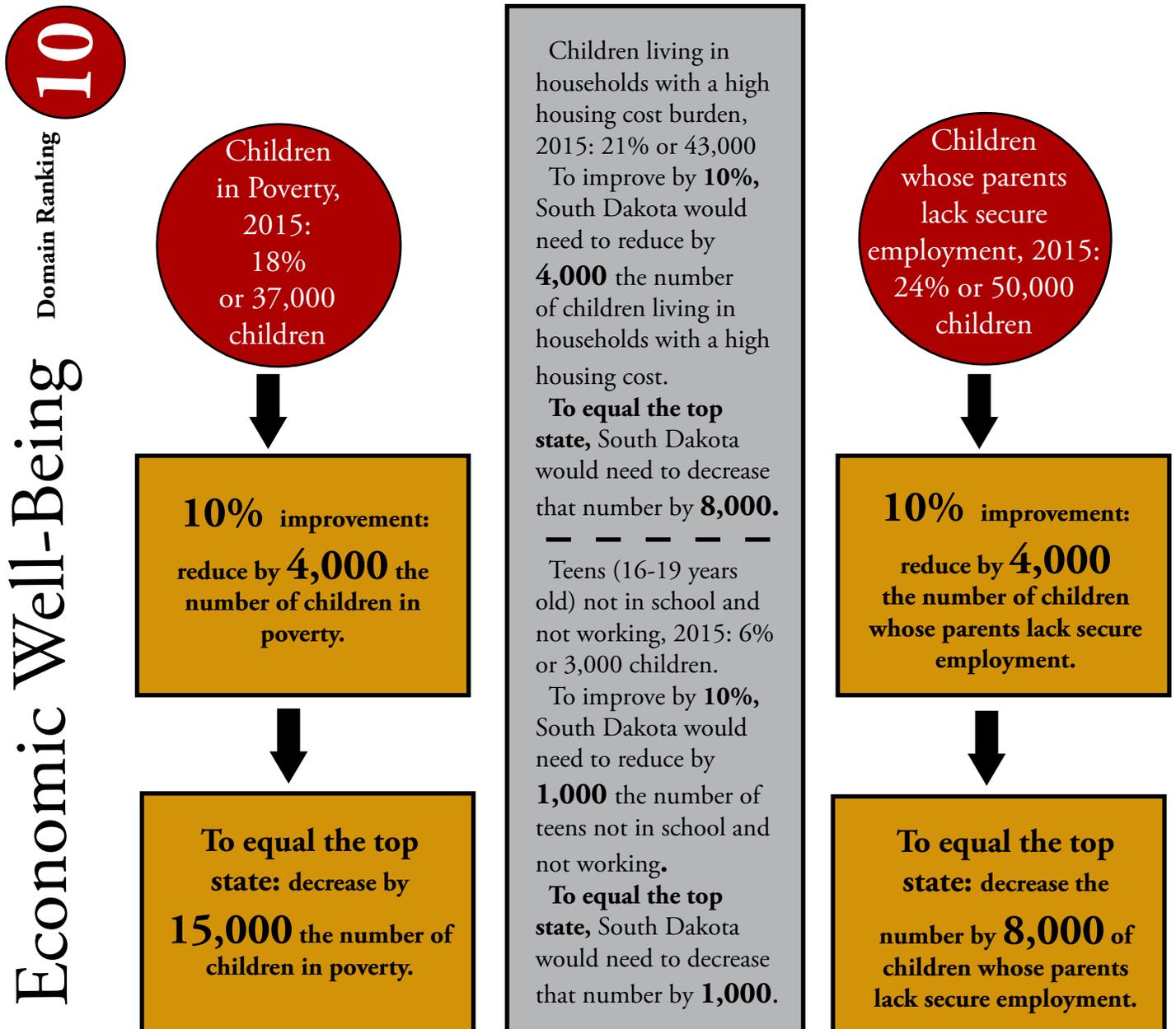


South Dakota: What Would It Take?

The Annie E. Casey Foundation publishes an annual data book that contains an assessment of child well-being nationally based on 16 indicators in four domains: economic well-being, education, health, and family and community. This year, South Dakota ranked 21st in overall child well-being. This edition of the Facts on KIDS publication presents the numbers it will take for South Dakota to improve child well-being by 10% and to equal the top-ranked state.

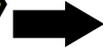


Education

32

Domain Ranking

Young children (3 and 4 year olds) not in school, 2012-2014: 61% or 15,000 children



To equal the top state: decrease by **6,000** the number of young children not in school.



10% improvement: reduce by **2,000** the number of young children not in school.

—Fourth graders not proficient in reading, 2015: **65%**. To improve by 10%, South Dakota would need to reduce the percentage to **59%**. To equal the top state, South Dakota would need to decrease the percentage to **50%**.

—Eighth graders not proficient in math, 2015: **66%**. To improve by 10%, South Dakota would need to reduce the percentage to **59%**. To equal the top state, South Dakota would need to decrease the percentage to **49%**.

—High school students not graduating on time, 2014/2015: **16%**. To improve by 10%, South Dakota would need to reduce the percentage to **14%**. To equal the top state, South Dakota would need to reduce the percentage to **9%**.

Health

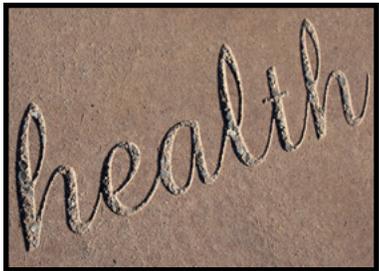
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Domain Ranking

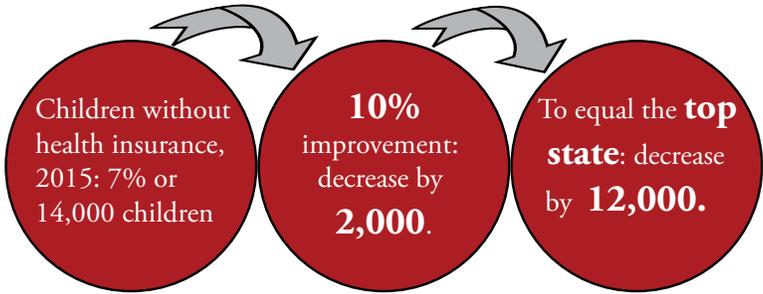
Child and teen death rate 41 per 100,000, 2015. (91 deaths)



To equal the top state: decrease by **58** the number of child and teen deaths.



10% improvement: reduce the number of child and teen deaths by **9**.

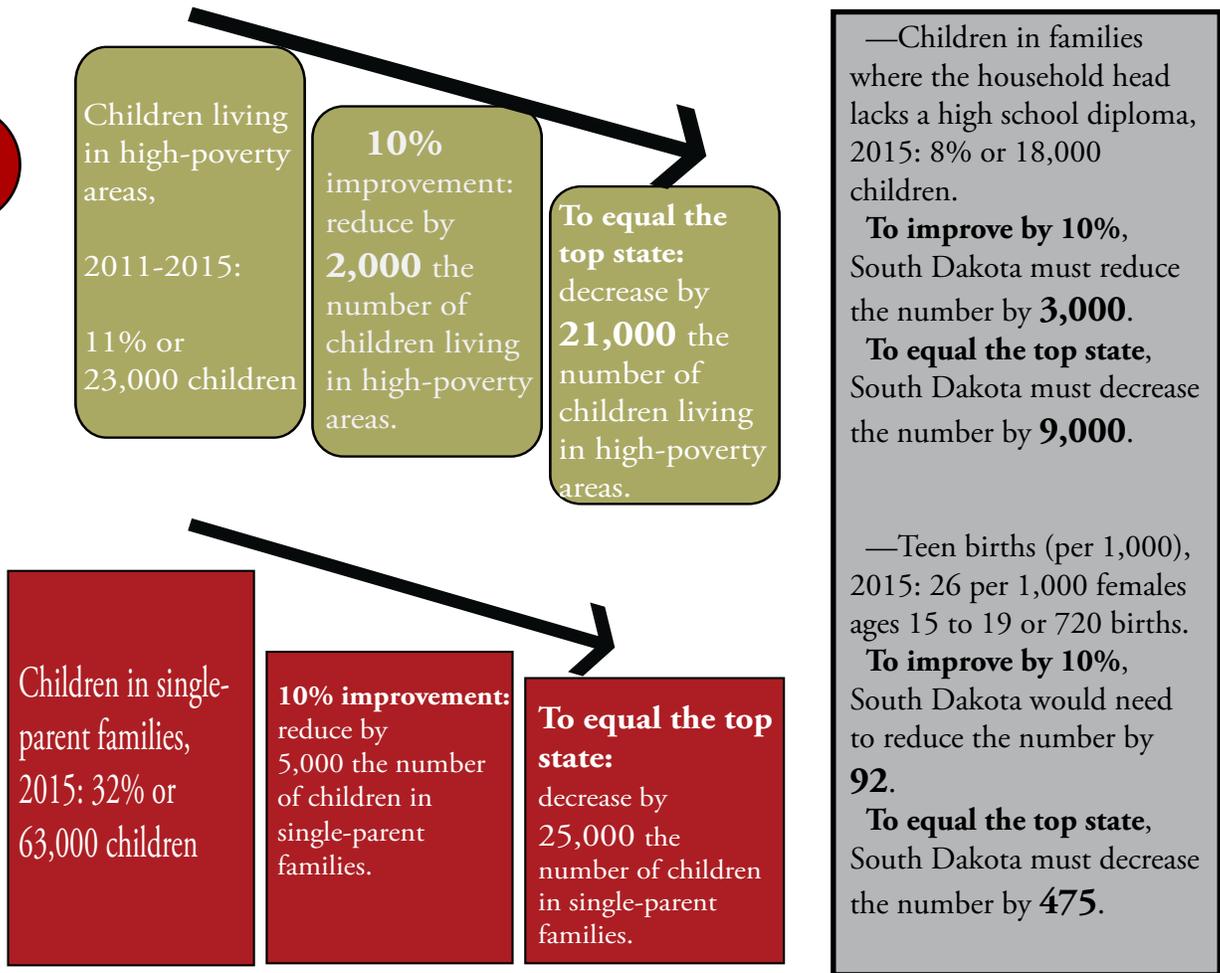


—Low birth-weight babies, 2015: 6.1% or 754 babies. To improve by 10% South Dakota would need to reduce the number of low birth-weight babies by 76. South Dakota must reduce by **39** the number of low birth-weight babies to equal the top state.

—Teens (ages 12 to 17) who abused alcohol or drugs, 2013-2014: **5%** or 3,000 teens. To equal the top state, South Dakota must decrease the percentage to **4%**.

Family and Community

Domain Ranking **24**



Definitions and Data Sources

Data are from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey unless otherwise noted. **Economic Well-Being Indicators:** **Children in poverty** is the percentage of children under the age of 18 who live in families with incomes below 100 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as issued each year by the U.S. Census Bureau. In calendar year 2015, a family of two adults and two children fell in the “poverty” category if their annual income fell below \$24,036. **Children whose parents lack secure employment** is the share of all children under age 18 living in families where no parent has regular, full-time, year-round employment. For children living in single-parent or married couple families, this means that the resident parent or both parents did not work at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the 12 months prior to the survey. **Children living in households with a high housing cost burden** is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in households where more than 30 percent of monthly household pretax income is spent on housing-related expenses, including rent, mortgage payments, taxes and insurance. **Teens not in school and not working** 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 “opportunity” or “disconnected youth.” **Education Indicators: Young Children not in school** is the percentage of children ages 3 and 4 who were not enrolled in school (e.g. nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten) during the previous three months. Due to small sample size, these data are based on a pooled three-year average of one-year American Community Survey responses to increase the accuracy of the estimates. **Fourth graders not proficient in reading** is the percentage of fourth-grade public school students who did not reach the proficient level in reading as measure by measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). Public schools include charter schools and exclude Bureau of Indian Education schools and Department of Defense Education Activity schools. *SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress.* **Eighth graders not proficient in math** is the percentage of eighth-grade public school students who did not reach proficient level in math as measure by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). Public schools include charter schools and exclude Bureau of Indian Education schools and Department of Defense Education Activity schools. *SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress.* **High school students not graduating on time** is the percentage of an entering freshman class not graduating in



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four years. The measure is derived from the adjusted cohort graduation rate (ACGR) The four-year ACGR is the number of students who graduate in four years with a regular high school diploma divided by the number of students who form the adjusted cohort for the graduating class. Students entering grade 9 for the first time form a cohort that is “adjusted” by adding any students who subsequently transfer into the cohort and subtracting any students who subsequently transfer out. *SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD).*

Health Indicators: Low birth-weight 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. *SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics.* **Children without health insurance** is the percentage of children under age 18 not covered by any health insurance. **Child and teen deaths** is the number of deaths, from all causes, to children between ages 1 and 19 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: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics. Population Statistics: U.S. Census Bureau.* **Teens who abuse alcohol or drugs** is the percentage of teens ages 12 to 17 reporting dependence on or abuse of either illicit drugs or alcohol in the past year. Illicit drugs include marijuana, cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants or prescription drugs used non-medically. *SOURCE: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health.* **Family and Community Indicators: Children in single-parent families** is the percentage of children under age 18 who live with their own unmarried parent, either in a family or subfamily. Single-parent families may include cohabiting couples. **Children in families where the household lacks a high school diploma** is the percentage of children under age 18 living in households where the household head does not have a high school diploma or equivalent. **Children living in high-poverty areas** is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in census tracts where the poverty rate of the total population is 30 percent or more. In calendar year 2015, a family of two adults and two children fell in the “poverty” category if their annual income fell below \$24,036. **Teen births** 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: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics. Population Statistics: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.*

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