



South Dakota KIDS COUNT Trend Report (10 Years)

KIDS COUNT Data from the National Data Book
and the South Dakota KIDS COUNT Factbook

Summer 2003



KIDS COUNT is a national Project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation
South Dakota KIDS COUNT Project, Business Research Bureau, School of Business, The University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota.

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**This report and South Dakota KIDS COUNT Factbooks (1993 through 2002) are available on the Internet:
www.usd.edu/brbinfo, then follow the KIDS COUNT link**

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Cochran C. (2003) South Dakota KIDS COUNT Trend Data. Vermillion, SD: Business Research Bureau-KIDS COUNT Project.

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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 two sources: the National KIDS COUNT data book and the South Dakota KIDS COUNT Factbook.

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 deaths (ages 1-14, rate per 100,000), rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, & suicides (age 15-19, rate per 100,000), teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17), percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19), percent of teens not in school and not in labor force (ages 16-19), percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment, percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1999), percent of families with children headed by a single parent.*

Data from the South Dakota Factbook provides state and individual county data for the following indicators: *Percent low birth weight babies (less than 2,500 grams), infant mortality (rate per 1,000 live births), child death (age 1-14, rate per 100,000), teen violent death (age 15-19, rate per 100,000), Births to single teens (single females under age 20), women receiving prenatal care (first trimester of pregnancy).*

There are numerous computations in this report that involve rates, percents, and percent change over time. Many of these calculations are similar. The one that is used depends on what one wants to say about the data. Basically, each of these calculations involves dividing one piece of data by another.

Percent

A 'percent' means one part in one hundred. Ten percent means 10 out of 100. To calculate a percent, divide the number in a subgroup (or smaller number) by the number in the total group and multiply by 100.

Example: Percent: (number in subgroup / number in whole group)

(number of children born in South Dakota [10,475] / number of low birth weight babies born in South Dakota [675]) x100.

$$675 / 10,475 = 0.064 \times 100 = 6.4\%$$

Slightly more than 6% of babies born in South Dakota were low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds).

Rate

A rate is simply the number of things per some other number, usually 100, 1,000 or other multiples of 10. A percentage is a rate-per 100. Depending on the size of the subgroup, a rate greater than 100 is often used. This is the case in health statistics such as infant mortality, child death, etc. To calculate a rate you need three pieces of information-(1) the total group number, (2) the number in the sub group and (3) the 'per' number—per 1,000, 10,000, or 100,000. The per number is your multiplier.

Example: Rate: (number in sub-group / number in whole group) x multiplier
(number of infant deaths in the state [77] / number of live births in the state [10,475]) x multiplier.

$$77 / 10,475 = 0.0073 \times 1,000 = 7.3$$

So, the infant mortality rate for South Dakota was 7.4 per 1,000 live births. This means that for every 1,000 live births that occurred in the state in 2001, there were about 7 infant deaths.

Rates can also be obtained per month or per day. For 2001 the figures would show:

$$10,475 \text{ births} / 12 \text{ months} = 873 \text{ infant births per month in South Dakota}$$

$$10,475 \text{ births} / 365 \text{ days} = 29 \text{ infant births per day in South Dakota}$$

Percent Change

Change from one time period to the next can be calculated. This is called the 'percent change'. The percent change is found in the demographic section of the Factbook and for the age appropriate immunization in the health section.

The percent change is calculated in the following manner: (newer year number - older year number) / older year number x 100

Example

$$2001 \text{ immunizations in Hanson County} = 84.1\% \text{ (newer number)}$$

$$2000 \text{ immunizations in Hanson County} = 69.8\% \text{ (older number)}$$

$$(84.1 - 69.8) = 14.3$$

$$14.3 / 69.8 = 0.2048 \times 100 = 20.5\%$$

This figure indicates that between 2000 and 2001 the number of children appropriately immunized by age two in Hanson County increased 20.5% between 2000 and 2001.

MULTI-YEAR DATA FOR THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH DAKOTA 1991 THROUGH 2000

Data Source: 2003 *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 conditions that shape children's lives. They do reflect: a) a wide range of factors affecting the well being of a child; b) experiences across a range of developmental stages - birth through young adulthood; and c) a consistency across states and over time, which permits legitimate comparisons.

The criteria used in selecting these indicators were:

- 1) Data 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 across 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 the measure will continue to be produced in the near future.

National data indicators and definitions

Data is for 2000 except for *percent of children in poverty*, which is based on 1999 data. (Note: not all indicators specify residency in the definition.)

Percent low birth weight babies: is the share of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Each year there are a small number of births in which the weight of the newborn is not recorded, and births of unknown weight are not included in these calculations. In 2000, 4,841 births were of unknown weight.

Infant mortality rate: is the number of deaths occurring to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

Child death rate: 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 place of residence, not place of death.

The rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide: is the number of deaths from accidents, homicides, and suicides to teens between ages 15 and 19, per 100,000 teens in this age group.

Teen birth rate: is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 17 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother's place of residence, rather than place of birth. This measure of teenage childbearing focuses on the fertility of all females ages 15 to 17, regardless of marital status.

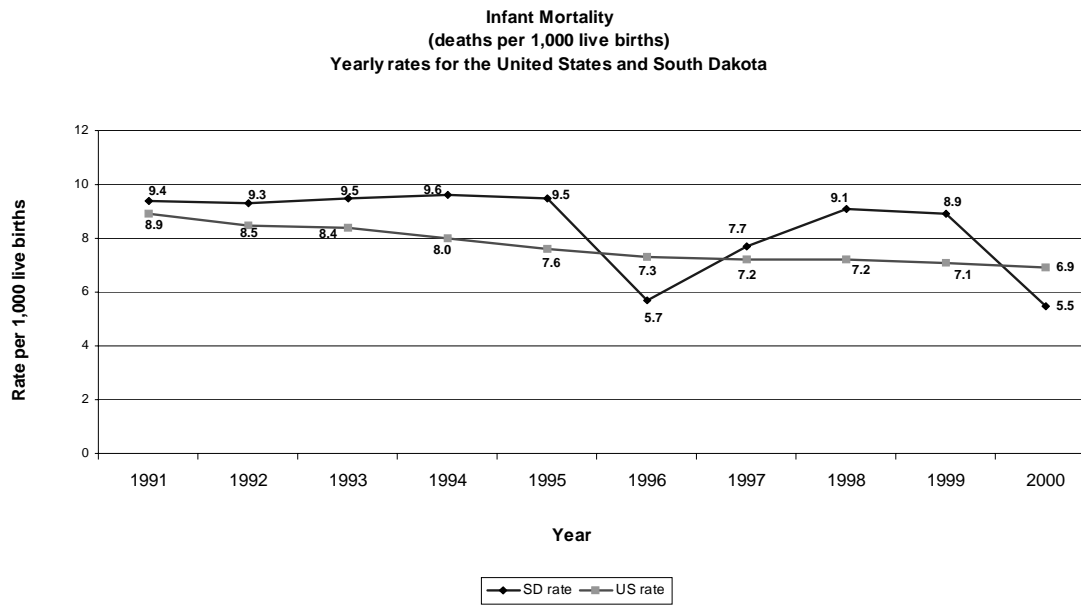
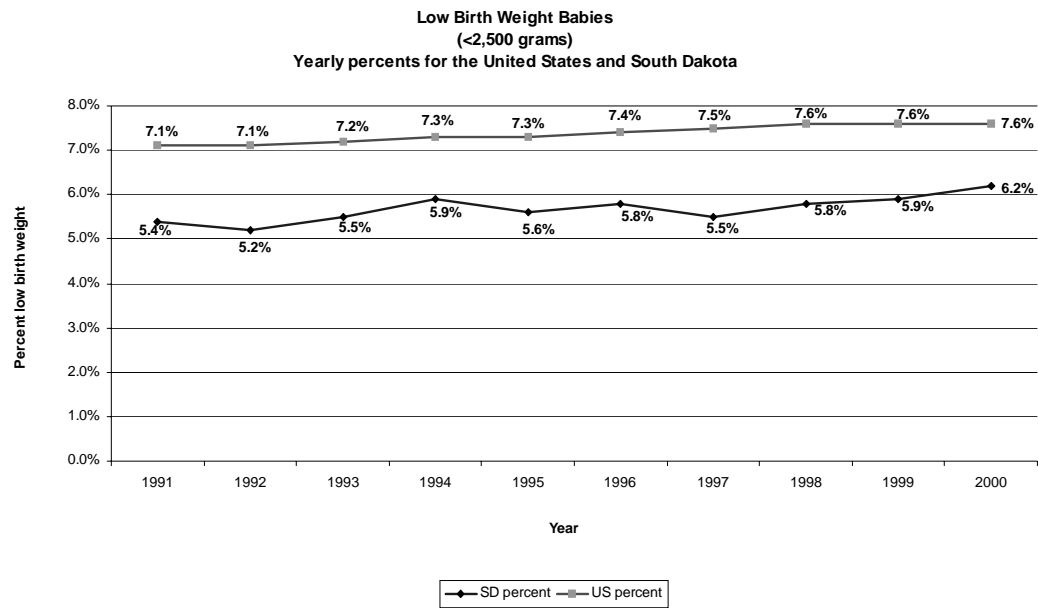
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts: is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school and are not high school graduates. Those who have a GED or equivalent are included as high school graduates in this measure. The measure used here is defined as a "status dropout" rate by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) as shown in their publication *Dropout Rates in the United States: 2000* (p. 2).

Percent of teens not working and not in school: 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 based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.

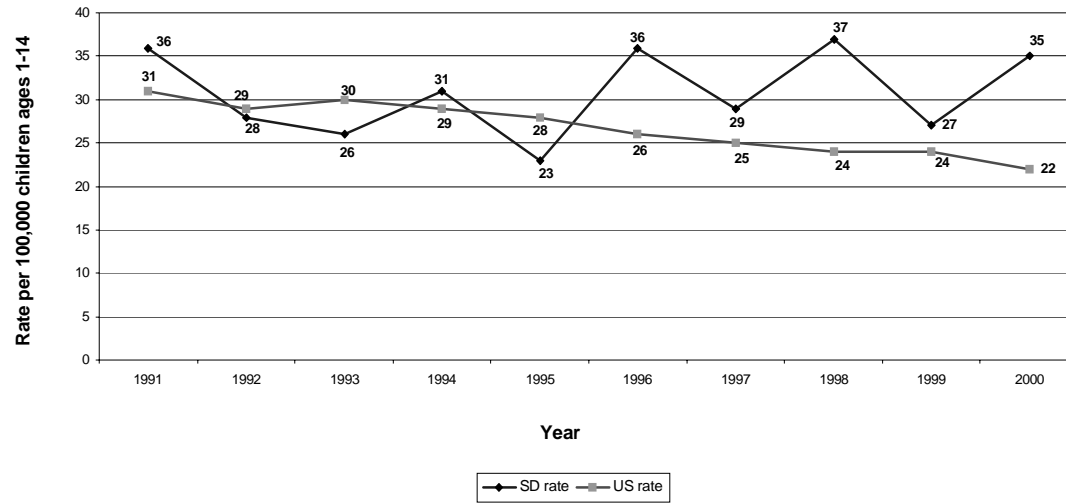
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment: is the share of all children under age 18 living in families where no parent has regular, full-time employment. For children living in single-parent families, this means the resident parent did not work at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the previous calendar year. For children living in married-couple families, this means neither parent worked at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the previous calendar year. Children living with neither parent also were listed as not having secure parental employment because those children are likely to be economically vulnerable. The figures shown here reflect 3-year averages; for example, the figure for 2000 reflects an average of data from 1999 through 2001.

Percent of children in poverty: is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 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. In 1999, the poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was \$16,895. Poverty status is not determined for people in military barracks or institutional quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children).

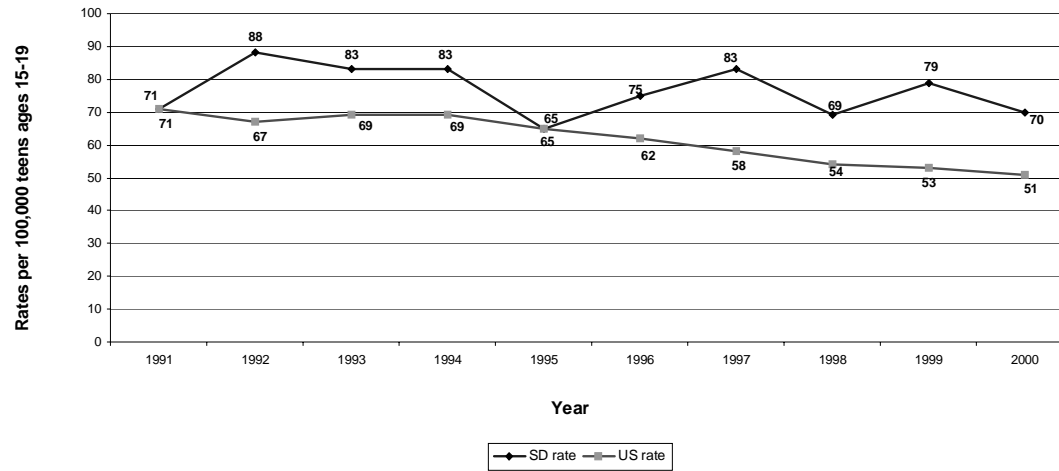
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent: is the percentage of all families with own children under age 18 living in the household, headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. "Own children" include never-married persons under age 18 who are the sons or daughters of the householder (head of the household). The householder's stepchildren and adopted children also are counted as "own children." This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.



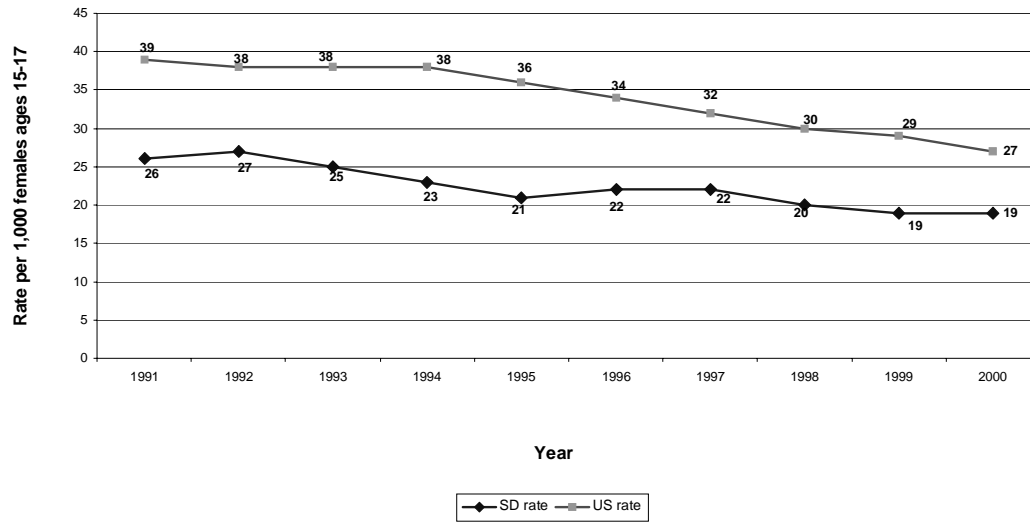
Child Deaths
 (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)
 Yearly rates for the United States and South Dakota



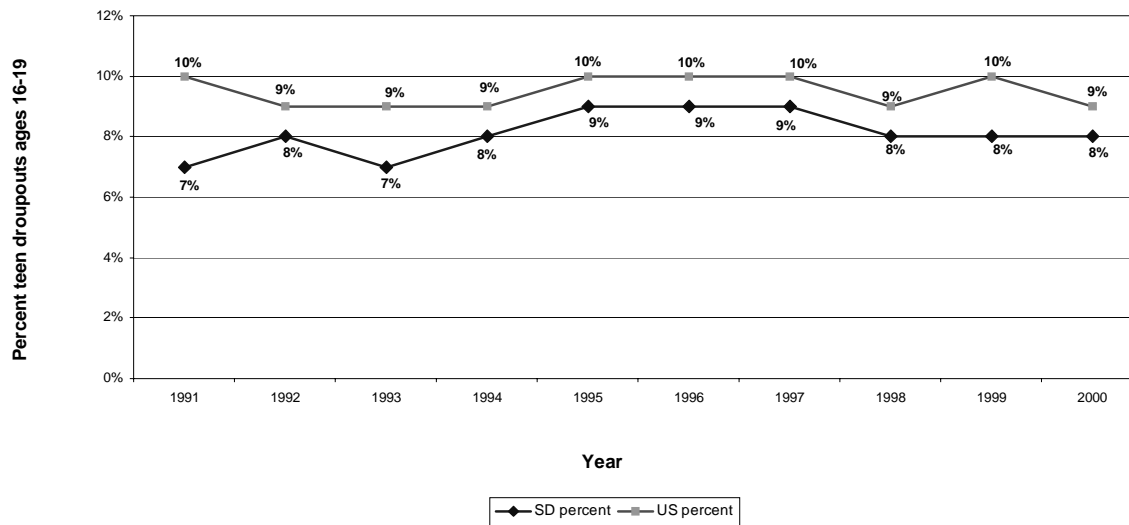
Teen Deaths
 (deaths from accidents, homicides, and suicides per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)
 Yearly rates for the United States and South Dakota



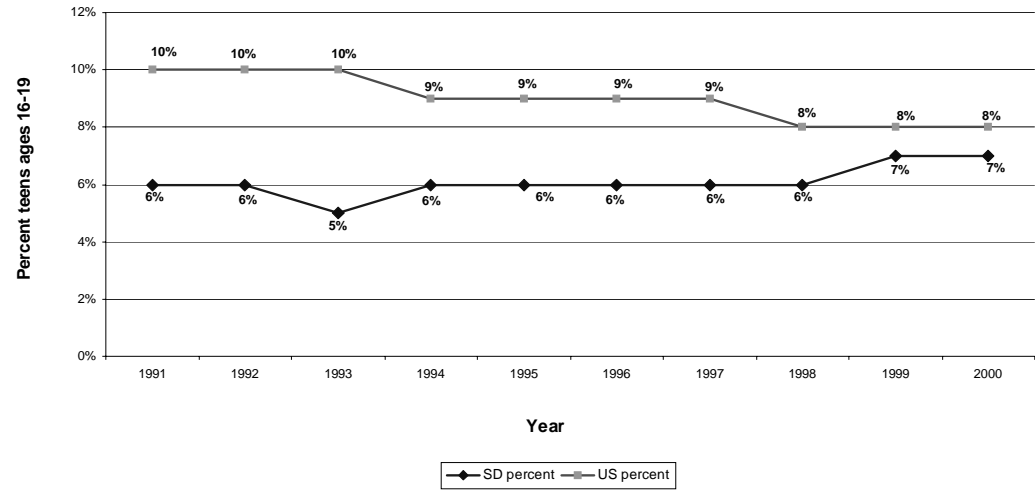
Teen Births
 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)
 Yearly rates for the United States and South Dakota



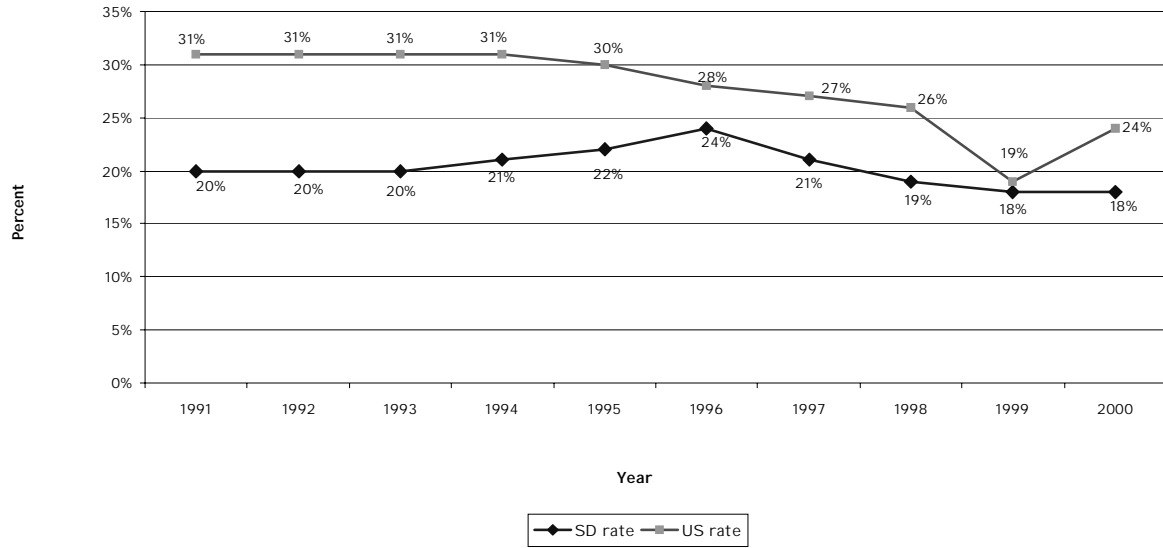
Teen High School Dropouts
 (ages 16-19)
 Yearly percents for the United States and South Dakota



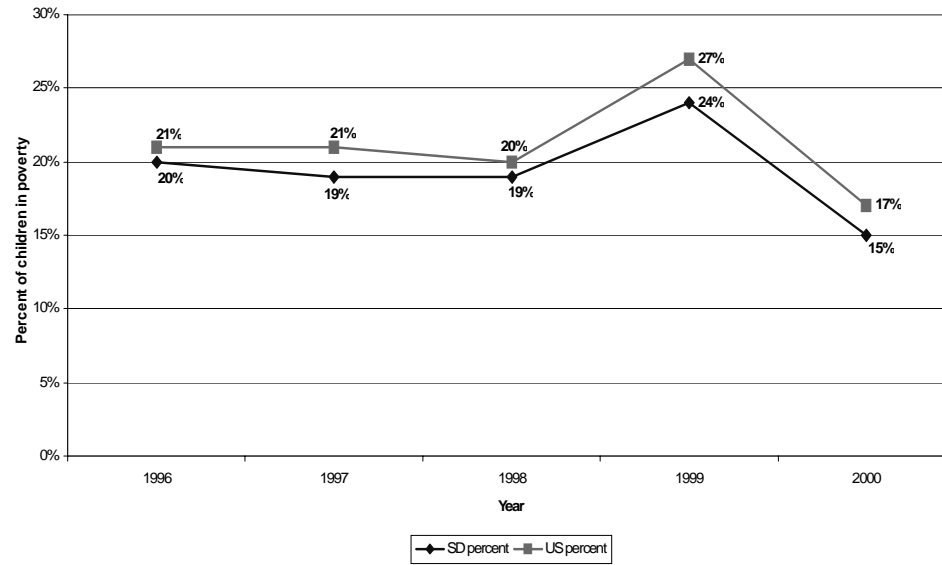
Teens Not in School and Not Working
(ages 16-19)
Yearly percents for the United States and South Dakota



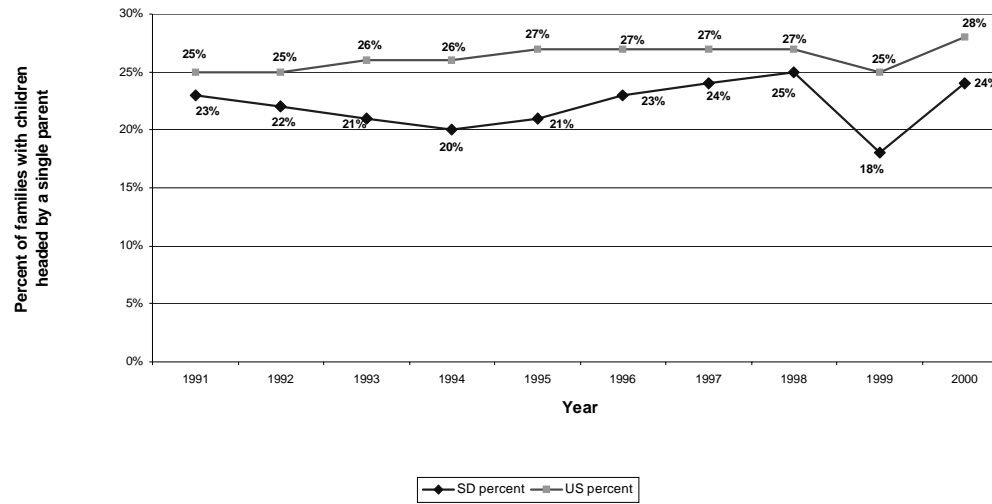
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment



Children in Poverty
Yearly percents for the United States and South Dakota



Families with Children Headed by a Single Parent
Yearly percents for the United States and South Dakota



**National KIDS COUNT indicator data
1991 through 2000
for the United States and South Dakota**

		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Percent low birth weight babies (<2,500 grams)	SD percent	5.4%	5.2%	5.5%	5.9%	5.6%	5.8%	5.5%	5.8%	5.9%	6.2%
	US percent	7.1%	7.1%	7.2%	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%	7.5%	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	SD rate	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.5	5.7	7.7	9.1	8.9	5.5
	US rate	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.9
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	SD rate	36	28	26	31	23	36	29	37	27	35
	US rate	31	29	30	29	28	26	25	24	24	22
Rate of teen deaths by accident homicide, & suicide (per 100,000 ages 15-19)	SD rate	71	88	83	83	65	75	83	69	79	70
	US rate	71	67	69	69	65	62	58	54	53	51
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	SD rate	26	27	25	23	21	22	22	20	19	19
	US rate	39	38	38	38	36	34	32	30	29	27
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	SD percent	7%	8%	7%	8%	9%	9%	9%	8%	8.0%	8.0%
	US percent	10%	9%	9%	9%	10%	10%	10%	9%	10.0%	9.0%
Percent of teens not in school & not working (ages 16-19)	SD percent	6%	6%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	7.0%	7.0%
	US percent	10%	10%	10%	9%	9%	9%	9%	8%	8.0%	8.0%
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	SD rate	20%	20%	20%	21%	22%	24%	21%	19%	18.0%	18.0%
	US rate	31%	31%	31%	31%	30%	28%	27%	26%	19.0%	24.0%
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	SD percent	NA	NA	NA	19%	NA	20%	19%	19%	24.0%	15.0%
	US percent	NA	NA	NA	23%	NA	21%	21%	20%	27.0%	17.0%
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	SD percent	23%	22%	21%	20%	21%	23%	24%	25%	18.0%	24.0%
	US percent	25%	25%	26%	26%	27%	27%	27%	27%	25.0%	28.0%

Source: 2003 KIDS COUNT Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being Annie E. Casey Foundation.

DATA FOR SOUTH DAKOTA AND BORDERING STATES - 2000

The following pages show the rates for South Dakota and bordering states: 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. The data are for 2000, the most recent available year, except for the *percent of children in poverty*, which is based on 1999 data.

Data source: 2003 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 birth weight babies: is the share of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Each year there are a small number of births in which the weight of the newborn is not recorded, and births of unknown weight are not included in these calculations. In 2000, 4,841 births were of unknown weight.

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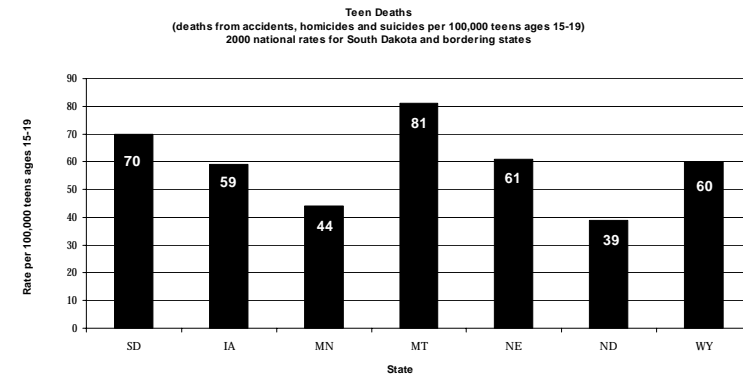
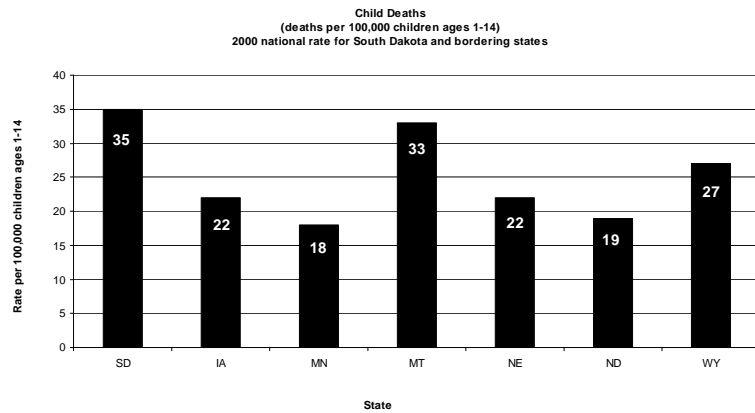
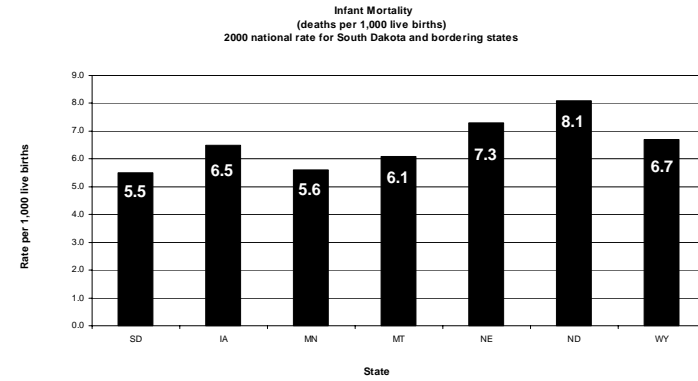
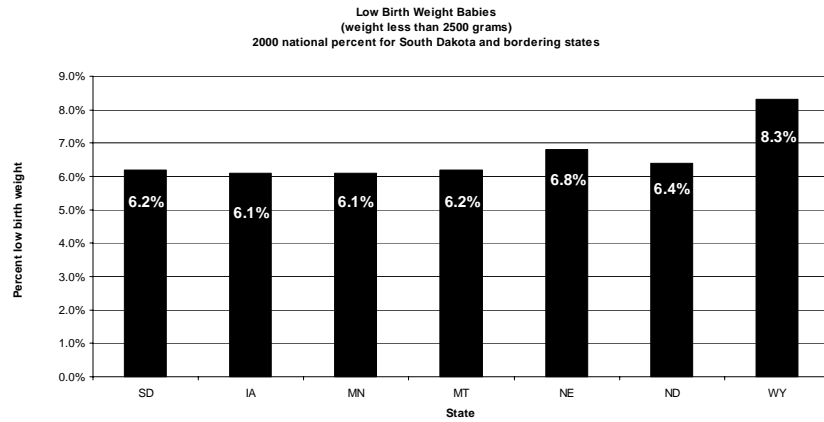
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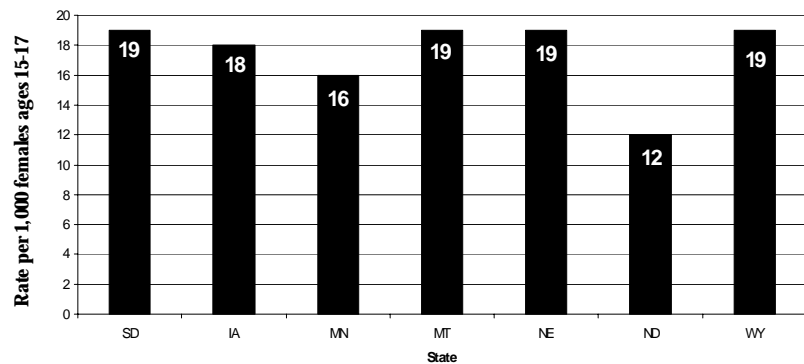
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment: is the share of all children under age 18 living in families where no parent has regular, full-time employment. For children living in single-parent families, this means the resident parent did not work at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the previous calendar year. For children living in married-couple families, this means neither parent worked at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the previous calendar year. Children living with neither parent also were listed as not having secure parental employment because those children are likely to be economically vulnerable. The figures shown here reflect 3-year averages; for example, the figure for 2000 reflects an average of data from 1999 through 2001.

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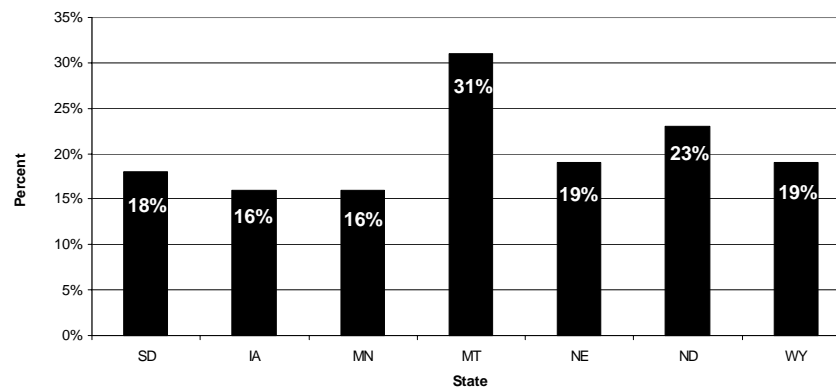
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent: is the percentage of all families with own children under age 18 living in the household, headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. "Own children" include never-married persons under age 18 who are the sons or daughters of the householder (head of the household). The householder's stepchildren and adopted children also are counted as "own children." This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.



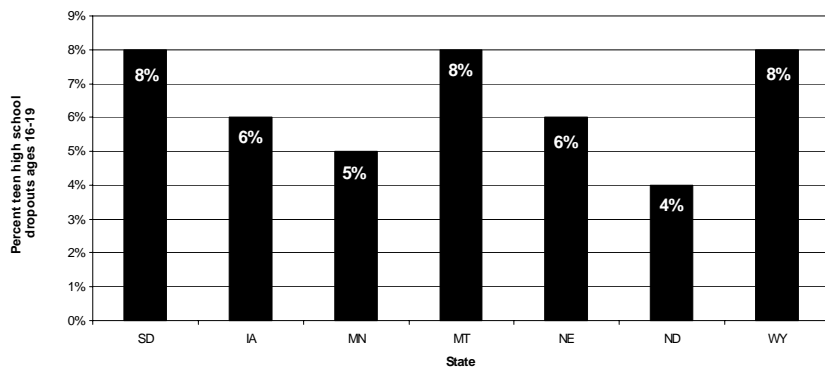
Teen Births
(births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)
2000 national rate for South Dakota and bordering states



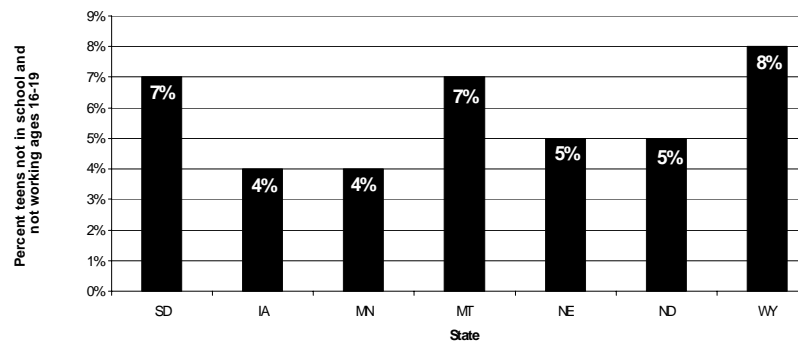
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment
2000 national percent for South Dakota and bordering states

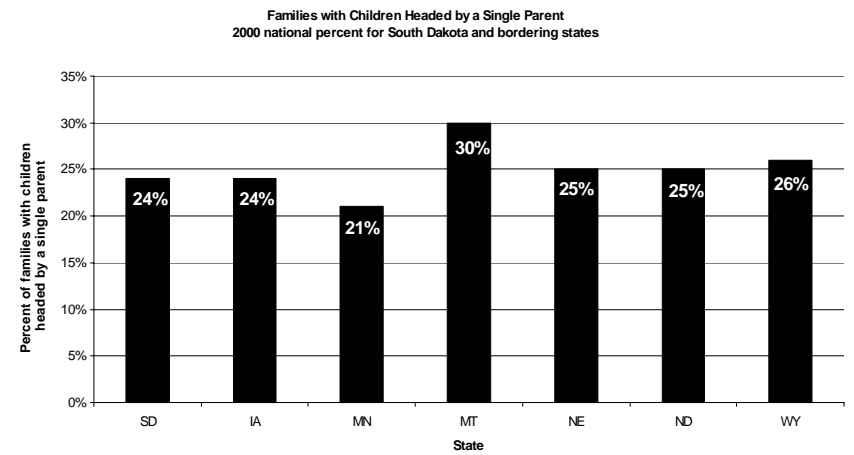
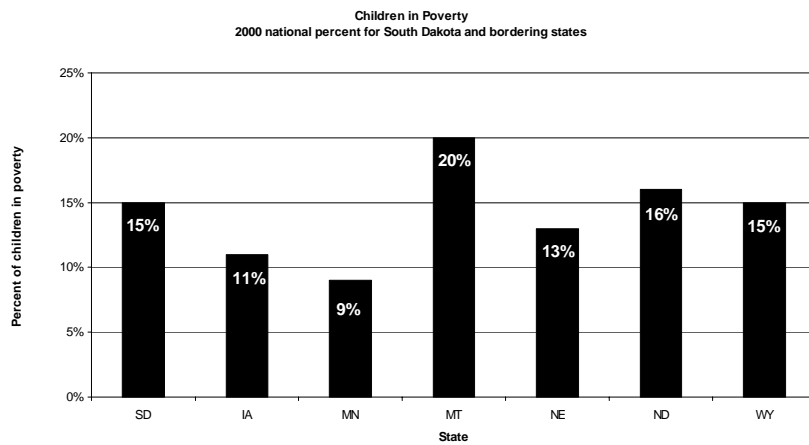


Teen High School Dropouts
(ages 16-19)
2000 national rate for South Dakota and bordering states



Teens Not in School and Not Working
(ages 16-19)
2000 national percent for South Dakota and bordering states





2000 National KIDS COUNT child well-being indicator data for South Dakota and bordering states

Percent low birth weight babies		Infant mortality rate		Child death rate		by accident, homicide and suicide	
	2000		2000		2000		2000
SD	6.2%	SD	5.5	SD	35	SD	70
IA	6.1%	IA	6.5	IA	22	IA	59
MN	6.1%	MN	5.6	MN	18	MN	44
MT	6.2%	MT	6.1	MT	33	MT	81
NE	6.8%	NE	7.3	NE	22	NE	61
ND	6.4%	ND	8.1	ND	19	ND	39
WY	8.3%	WY	6.7	WY	27	WY	60

Teen birth rate		Percent of teens who are high school dropouts		Percent of teens not attending school and not working	
	2000		2000		2000
SD	19	SD	8%	SD	7%
IA	18	IA	6%	IA	4%
MN	16	MN	5%	MN	4%
MT	19	MT	8%	MT	7%
NE	19	NE	6%	NE	5%
ND	12	ND	4%	ND	5%
WY	19	WY	8%	WY	8%

Source: 2003 KIDS COUNT Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Percent of children living with parents who do not have full time year-round employment		Percent of children in poverty		Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	
	2000		2000		2000
SD	18%	SD	15%	SD	24%
IA	16%	IA	11%	IA	24%
MN	16%	MN	9%	MN	21%
MT	31%	MT	20%	MT	30%
NE	19%	NE	13%	NE	25%
ND	23%	ND	16%	ND	25%
WY	19%	WY	15%	WY	26%

DATA FOR FIVE YEAR INTERVALS 1994/98 THROUGH 1998/02 FOR SOUTH DAKOTA

Data source: 1999 - 2003 South Dakota KIDS COUNT Factbooks. The University of South Dakota, Business Research Bureau, KIDS COUNT Project.

Data indicator and definition:

Infant mortality (rate): The number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

Child death (rate): The number of deaths for children ages 1-14 per 100,000, from all causes.

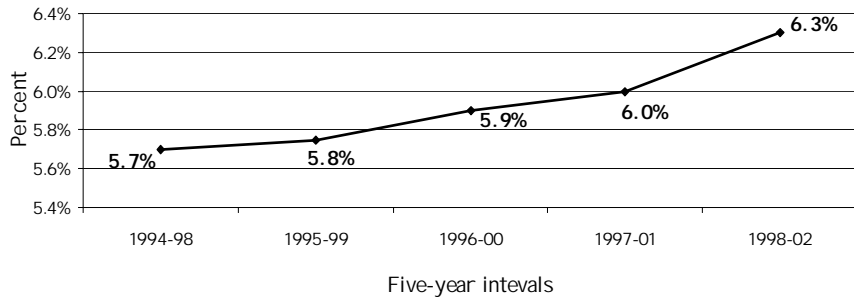
Low birth weight babies (percent): Low birth weight babies are those born weighing less than 2,500 grams (about 5 and one half pounds).

Teen violent death (rate): The number of deaths from homicides, suicides, and accidents to teens ages 15-19 years per 100,000 teens.

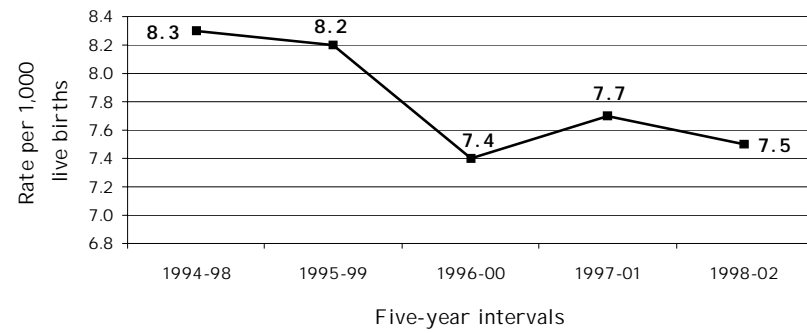
Births to single teens (percent): The number of live births to single females under the age of 20.

Women receiving prenatal care (percent): The number of live single births to women receiving prenatal care during the first trimester (first three months) of pregnancy.

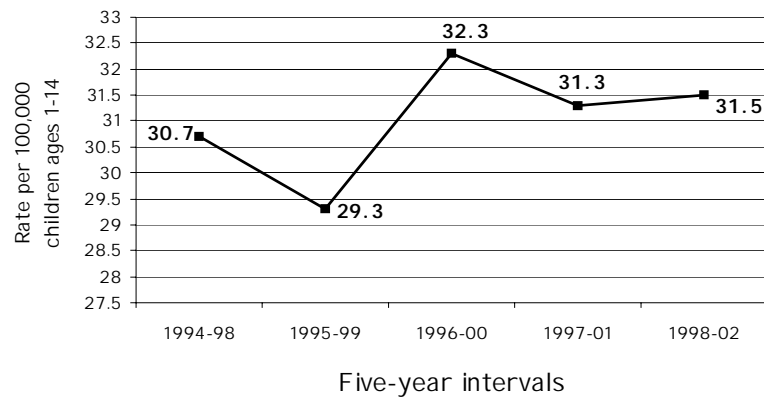
Percentage of low birth weight babies for five-year intervals 1994-98 through 1998-02



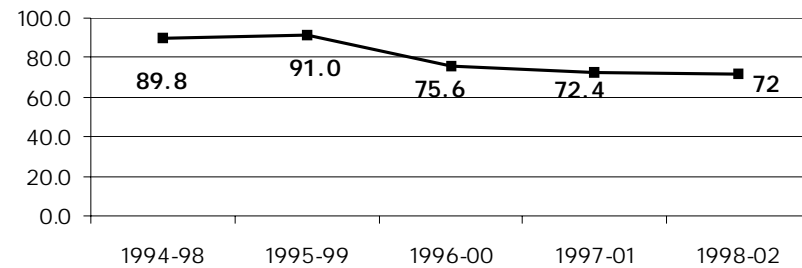
Rates for infant mortality for five-year intervals 1994-98 through 1998-02



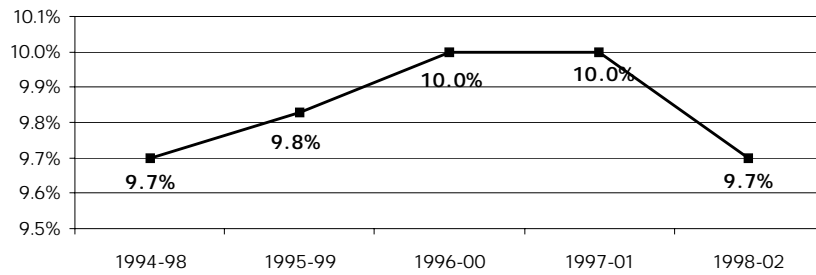
Rates for child deaths for five-year intervals 1994-98 through 1998-02



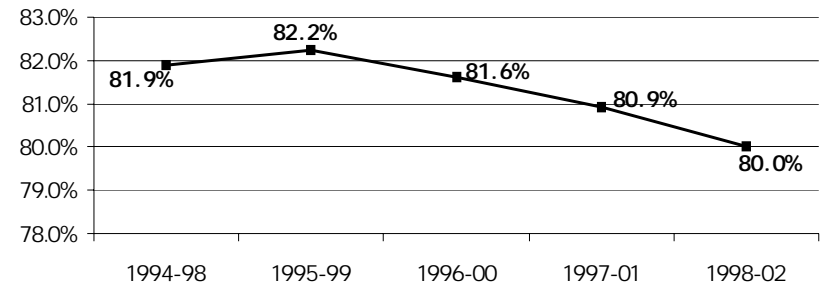
Rates for teen violent deaths for five-year intervals 1994-98 through 1998-02



Percentage for births to single teens (single females <20)
for five-year intervals 1994-98 through 1998-02



Percentage for first trimester prenatal care for five-year intervals
1994-98 through 1998-02



State data 1994/98 through 1998/02

Percent low birth weight babies (less than 2,500 grams)	1994-1998		1995-1999		1996-2000		1997-2001		1998-2002	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
	5.7%	2,981	5.8%	2,985	5.9%	3,044	6.0%	3,108	6.3%	3,310
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1994-1998		1995-1999		1996-2000		1997-2001		1998-2002	
	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number
	8.3	429	8.2	423	7.4	381	7.7	398	7.5	391
Child death rate (per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1994-1998		1995-1999		1996-2000		1997-2001		1998-2002	
	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number
	30.7	244	29.3	233	32.3	250	31.3	242	31.5	244
Teen violent death rate (accidents, homicides, & suicides per 100,000 teens ages 15-17)	1994-1998		1995-1999		1996-2000		1997-2001		1998-2002	
	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number
	89.8	227	91	230	75.6	236	72.4	226	72.0	225
Percent births to single teens (births to single females under age 20)	1994-1998		1995-1999		1996-2000		1997-2001		1998-2002	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
	9.7%	5,012	9.8%	5,100	10.0%	5,156	10.0%	5,164	9.7%	5,100
Percent of women receiving prenatal care (first trimester of pregnancy)	1994-1998		1995-1999		1996-2000		1997-2001		1998-2002	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
	81.9%	41,713	82.2%	41,882	81.6%	41,478	80.9%	41,156	80.0%	41,118

Sources: 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 & 2003 South Dakota KIDS COUNT Factbooks. The University of South Dakota, Business Research Bureau, KIDS COUNT Project.

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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 Business Research Bureau (BRB) at The University of South Dakota. The BRB, established in 1938, develops and maintains databases critical to decision-making for various businesses and organizations in South Dakota.

Use the data in this report for presentations, grant proposals, advocacy, and lobbying. 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.



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