

# Facts on Kids in South Dakota Census Information

Issue No. 3qtr - 01



## Introduction

This is the seventh in a series of **Facts on Kids in South Dakota**. Each issue takes a look at a specific indicator of child well-being. The focus of this issue is demographic information, more specifically, information from the 2000 Census.

## South Dakota Census 2000 Data

The table below shows some of the demographic changes from the 1990 to 2000 Census.

	2000 Census	Change from 1990 Census
Population	754,844	+ 8.5%
Median Age	35.6 years	+ 3.1 years
Residents < 20 years	229,481	+ 3.7%
Households with individuals under 18 years	100,977	+ 5.2%

The 2000 Census allowed individuals, for the first time, to indicate more than one race. The number and percent of the race and Hispanic origin of children is shown in the chart below.

## Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	Number	Percent
White*	163,354	81%
Black*	1,554	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	1,285	1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	27,049	13%
Some other race*	144	<0.5%
More than one race*	4,742	2%
Hispanic	4,521	2%

\*Non-Hispanic

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation. 2001 Kids Count Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well Being.

## Family Profile for South Dakota

The next chart shows the changes in the family profile for South Dakota for the Census from 1980, 1990, and 2000. While the number of married couples has remained fairly constant, there are now many more married couples without children and more single parents with children.

## Family Profile of South Dakota from the 1980, 1990, and 2000 Censuses

Family Profile	1980	1990	2000
<u>Married Couple Families</u>	156,747	152,519	157,391
With children <18 years	83,020	74,213	71,148
Without children	73,727	78,306	86,243
<u>Female Headed Families</u>	16,626	20,711	26,205
With children < 18 years	10,644	13,891	17,645
Without children	5,982	6,820	8,560
<u>Male Headed Families</u>	5,383	7,076	10,734
With children <18 years	2,039	3,586	6,387
Without children	3,344	3,490	4,347

The following chart further illustrates the changes in South Dakota's family profile from 1980 to 2000. The greatest percent change is in male headed families with children under 18 years of age. The numbers increased over 4,000, over a 200% increase. Conversely, married couple families with children less than 18 years of age declined by almost 12,000 or about a 14% decrease.

## Percent change in South Dakota's family profile from 1980 to 2000

Family Profile	1980	2000	Percent Change
<u>Married Couple Families</u>	156,747	157,391	0.41%
With children <18 years	83,020	71,148	-14.30%
Without children	73,727	86,243	16.98%
<u>Female Headed Families</u>	16,626	26,205	57.61%
With children < 18 years	10,644	17,645	65.77%
Without children	5,982	8,560	43.10%
<u>Male Headed Families</u>	5,383	10,734	99.41%
With children <18 years	2,039	6,387	213.24%
Without children	3,344	4,347	29.99%



## Facts on Kids in South Dakota

### Children as a Proportion of the Population<sup>1</sup>

Children accounted for 40 percent of the population in 1900, but only 26 percent in 2000. This is the result of two demographic trends. First, the movement toward smaller families meant fewer children were being born late in the century compared to early in the century. Second, increases in life expectancy led to a larger adult population in 2000 because more Americans now live longer.



Nationwide, the number of children grew 14 percent between 1990 and 2000—from 63.6 million to 72.3 million. This increase contrasts sharply with the 1970s and 1980s when there were actually decreases in the number of children (see table below). The increase in the number of children during the 1990s was the second highest numerical increase of any decade in the past century, surpassed only by the baby-boom decade of the 1950s. The 8.7 million children added during the 1990s was less than half the 17.5 million kids added during the 1950s.

In percentage terms, the increase in the 1990s was also relatively high, but the 14 percent increase seen in the 1990s pales in comparison to the 37 percent increase of the 1950s. In addition, three other decades in the past century (the 1900s, 1910s, and 1940s) had percentage increases in the same range as the 1990s.

This is but one aspect of the transformation in childhood and adolescence over the 20th century. In 1900, the infectious diseases of childhood were still major threats to survival, and 162 babies out of 1,000 died before their first birthday. Over the next half century many of these diseases were practically eliminated in the United States, and infant and child

mortality continue to improve. The infant mortality rate was down to 29 deaths per 1,000 births by 1950, and to 7 per 1,000 by 1997. The death rate for children ages 1 to 4 fell from nearly 20 deaths per 1,000 children in 1900 to less than 2 deaths per 1,000 in 1950. In 1997, the child death rate was just 0.358 deaths per 1,000 (published as 35.8 per 100,000).<sup>2</sup>

The nation's youth population has also increased, but not as rapidly as the older population, so its share of the total population is decreasing. In 1910, people under age 18 accounted for 38 percent of the population; this share was only 26 percent in 1999, and is projected to decline slowly but steadily over the 21st century. At the 21st century's end, the population under age 18 and the population ages 65 and older are expected to be about the same size.

Children are expected to remain a fairly stable percentage of the population. While there is a great deal of concern about how the aging population will affect the dynamics of the United States, it is clear that children's issues and concerns will continue to be extremely important.

### How the Census data can be used

The U.S. Census is the source of information for the population of children on a national, state, county and sub-county level, population projections and estimates; and specific characteristics about children including child care, child support, children's health insurance, living arrangements of children, and children's well-being issues.

Census data are extremely important when considering issues affecting children. We invest in our children through our public schools, immunizations, nutrition programs, and other such programs. State and local communities have access to \$180 billion in federal funding that is distributed

Year	Population under age 18			
	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total population	Numerical change during the decade (in thousands)	Percent change
1900	30,715	40.4%		
1910	35,061	37.9%	4,346	14.1%
1920	39,622	37.2%	4,561	13.0%
1930	43,008	34.9%	3,386	8.5%
1940	40,359	30.5%	-2,649	-6.2%
1950	47,060	31.0%	6,701	16.6%
1960	64,525	35.7%	17,465	37.1%
1970	69,702	34.0%	5,177	8.0%
1980	63,755	28.1%	-5,947	-8.5%
1990	63,604	25.6%	-151	-.2%
2000	72,294	25.7%	8,690	13.7%

## Facts on Kids in South Dakota



nationwide based on census figures. Examples of census information used to distribute funds are:

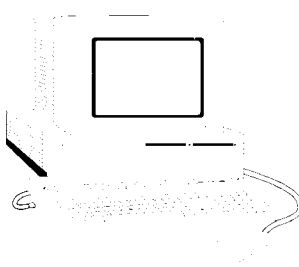
◆ *Child Care and Development Block Grants that improve and maintain the health of infants, children, and families who use child care programs, and also to develop community networks between public health agencies, private sector health providers, and community child care agencies;*

◆ *Head Start funding that provides services to primarily low-income children ages 0 to 5, and their families. The services provided include language development, medical, dental, and mental health services (including screening and immunizations); and nutritional and social services.*

Census population data are used by both local and state agencies. With an understanding of how their populations are changing, community leaders can prepare for present and future needs. For example, the chart below shows a growth in children ages 10 to 14. This could mean community leaders may want to direct resources toward items such as after school care or driver education. Planners who are aware of the increase in the number of children ages 15 to 19 may choose to direct resources into economic development areas so jobs will be available as children leave high school. Census data can be broken down into divisions as small as a census block and is vital to understanding the population of an area.

Changes in Population of Children in South Dakota by Age Group				
Age	2000 Census	1990 Census	Net Change	% Change
Under 5 years	51,069	54,504	-3,435	-6.3%
5 to 9 years	54,486	58,795	-4,309	-7.3%
10 to 14 years	59,463	55,437	4,026	7.3%
15 to 19 years	62,463	50,571	11,892	23.5%

### Finding Census Data - Data from the 2000 U.S.



Census are gradually being released. The U.S. Census Bureau website has released census data as well as links to publications, projections and estimates, geographic information and other data sources.

The US Census Bureau website, [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov), as well as other useful sites are indicated below:

The State Data Center (SDC) - [www.usd.edu/brbinfo](http://www.usd.edu/brbinfo)  
The State Data Center is the designated lead census center for South Dakota and a repository of U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis publications and databases. The SDC also prepares population estimates for South Dakota counties.

Federal Depository Libraries - In the U.S., 1,400 public and university libraries are designated repositories for census data. South Dakota has ten libraries throughout the state:

Northern State University, Aberdeen: <http://lib.northern.edu/library/subjects/gov.html>

South Dakota State University, Brookings: [www.sdstate.edu/li15/http/govinfo.html](http://www.sdstate.edu/li15/http/govinfo.html)

South Dakota State Library, Pierre: [www.sdstatelibrary.com/govinfo/uslaw.htm](http://www.sdstatelibrary.com/govinfo/uslaw.htm)

Rapid City Public Library, Rapid City: <http://rcplib.sdl.n.net/online/government.htm>

South Dakota School of Mines & Technology/Devereaux Library, Rapid City: [www.sdsmt.edu/services/library/services/govdoc.html](http://www.sdsmt.edu/services/library/services/govdoc.html)

Augustana College/Mikkelsen Library, Sioux Falls: [www.augie.edu/library/govdocs.html](http://www.augie.edu/library/govdocs.html)

Siouxland Libraries, Sioux Falls

South Dakota Supreme Court, Law Library, Pierre

Black Hills State University, Spearfish: [www.bhsu.edu/governmentdocs/index.html](http://www.bhsu.edu/governmentdocs/index.html)

University of South Dakota/I.D. Weeks Library, Vermillion: [www.usd.edu/library/extension/govdocs.html](http://www.usd.edu/library/extension/govdocs.html)

The South Dakota KIDS COUNT Project is a national and state-by-state effort, sponsored by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policymakers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local, state, and national discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for children and families. Additional funding for the state project comes from the South Dakota Departments of: Education and Cultural Affairs, Health, Human Services and Social Services.

[www.usd.edu/brbinfo](http://www.usd.edu/brbinfo) then follow the **KIDS COUNT** link

The Foundation's mission is to foster public policies, human service reforms, and community supports that more effectively meet the needs of today's vulnerable children and families. Working with neighborhoods and state and local governments, the Foundation provides grants to public and nonprofit organizations to strengthen the support services, social networks, physical infrastructure, employment, self-determination, and economic vitality of distressed communities. [www.aecf.org](http://www.aecf.org)

South Dakota State Data Center (SDC) is the designated lead census center for South Dakota and a repository of U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis publications and data bases. [www.usd.edu/brbinfo](http://www.usd.edu/brbinfo) then follow the State Data Center link.

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> William P. O'Hare, The Child Population: First Data from the 2000 Census (The Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Population Reference Bureau).

<sup>2</sup> America's Diversity and Growth: Signposts for the 21st Century, Age Profile, Population Reference Bureau: Population Bulletin V. 55 No. 2, as quoted from Forest E. Linder and Robert D. Grove, *Vital Statistics Rates in the United States, 1900-1940* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1943): Table 1; Robert D. Grove and Alice M. Hetzel, *Vital Statistics Rates in the United States 1940-1960* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1968): Table 55; and National Center for Health Statistics, "Deaths: Final Data for 1997," by Donna L. Hoyert, Kenneth D. Kochaneck, and Sherry L. Murphy, *National Vital Statistics Reports* 47, no. 19, (June 30, 1999): Table 9.

## Facts on KIDS in South Dakota

published by the South Dakota KIDS COUNT Project, Business Research Bureau, University of South Dakota.

Written & Edited by Carole Cochran & Kareen H. Dougherty

### Special Thanks to:

Deborah Stalvig-Business Research Bureau

Nancy Nelson, Director, SD State Data Center

The Research Committee of the SD Coalition for Children



SD KIDS COUNT Project  
Business Research Bureau-USD  
414 East Clark Street  
Vermillion, SD 57069