SOUTH DAKOTA’S CHILDREN

South Dakota’s Children At a Glance\(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child Population</th>
<th>In Poverty</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Diagram" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State Population\(^2\)………………824,082 
Population, Children Under 18\(^3\)……201,849 
State Poverty Rate\(^4\)………………13.9% 
Poverty Rate, Children Under 18\(^5\)……18.2% 
Poverty Rate, Children Ages 5–17\(^6\)……15.5% 
Poverty Rate, Children Under 5\(^7\)……23.5%

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

- In 2011, South Dakota had 15,623 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 3,907 reports were referred for investigation.\(^8\)
- In 2011, 1,353 children were victims of abuse or neglect in South Dakota, a rate of 6.7 per 1,000 children, representing a 6.1% decrease from 2010. Of these children, 94.2% were neglected, 12.6% were physically abused, and 4.7% were sexually abused.\(^9\)
- The number of child victims has decreased 8.9% in comparison to the number of victims in 2007.\(^10\)
- In 2011, 3 children in South Dakota died as a result of abuse or neglect.\(^11\)
- In 2011, 1,407 children in South Dakota lived apart from their families in out-of-home care, compared with 1,485 children in 2010. In 2011, 566 of the children living apart from their families were age 5 or younger, and 127 were 16 or older.\(^12\)
- The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has decreased 10.2% in comparison to the number of children in out-of-home care in 2007.\(^13\)
- Of South Dakota children in out-of-home care in 2011, 28.0% were white, 3.2% black, 6.1% Hispanic, 51.7% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 0.8% Asian or Pacific Islander and 9.4% of more than one race or ethnicity.\(^14\)

ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

- Of the 1,429 children exiting out-of-home care in South Dakota in 2011, 55.4% were reunited with their parents or other family members.\(^15\)
- In 2011, 168 children were legally adopted through
public child welfare agency in South Dakota, a 26.3% increase from 133 in 2010.16

• Of the 1,407 children in out-of-home care in 2011, 374 or 26.6% were waiting to be adopted.17
• In 2011, approximately 5,633 South Dakota grandparents had primary responsibility caring for their grandchildren.18
• Of the 1,407 children in out-of-home care in 2011, 243 were living with relatives while in care.19
• Of all South Dakota children in kinship care in 2010, 5.8% were white, 0.8% black, 1.0% Hispanic, 7.4% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 0.1% Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.8% of more than one race or ethnicity.20

CHILD POVERTY AND INCOME SUPPORT

• The total number of individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in South Dakota increased from 6,731 in 2010 to 6,814 in 2011, an increase of 1.2%. The number of families receiving TANF in 2011 was 3,256, a 0.8% increase from 2010.21
• From 2009-10, for every 100 South Dakota families living in poverty, only 21 received TANF benefits.22
• In 2011, $31,084,340 was spent in South Dakota on TANF assistance, including 48% on basic assistance, 3% on child care, 0% on transportation, and 27% on nonassistance.23
• In 2011, 11,533,509 was spent on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in South Dakota, serving 20,613 participants.24
• In 2011, South Dakota distributed $81,662,890 in child support funds, a 6.9% increase from 2010.25
• In 2011 in South Dakota, 13,870 low income renter households paid more than half their monthly income in housing costs, 19% of them are families with children.26

CHILD CARE AND HEAD START

• In 2010, South Dakota had a monthly average of 5,800 children served by subsidized child care; 5,100 children received subsidized child care in 2009 and 5,100 in 2008.27
• In 2012, to be eligible for subsidized child care in South Dakota, a family of three could make no more than $33,788, which is equivalent to 59% of the state’s median income.28
• As of early 2012, South Dakota had no waiting list for child care assistance.29
• In 2011, Head Start served 2,987 South Dakota children, a 5.7% increase from 2010.30

HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

• In 2011, 61,000 children younger than 19 were enrolled in Medicaid in South Dakota—60% of the total number of enrollees in the state.31
• In 2011, South Dakota had 16,623 children enrolled in its State Children’s Health Insurance Program, a 4.7% increase from 2010, when 15,872 children were enrolled.32
• In 2011, South Dakota had 15,000 uninsured children, representing 8% of its child population.33
• In 2010, 806 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in South Dakota.34
• In 2010, 90 infants under age 1 died in South Dakota.35
• In 2010, the birth rate for teens 15–17 in South Dakota was 16 births per 1,000 girls; for teens 18–19, the rate was 62. This reflects a total rate of 35 births per 1,000 girls ages 15–19.36
• Cumulative through 2011, 346 adults and adolescents, as well as 6 children younger than 13, were reported as having AIDS in South Dakota.37
• In 2009 and 2010, an estimated 6,000 children ages 12–17 and 63,000 adults age 18 and older were dependent on or abusing illicit drugs or alcohol in South Dakota.38
VULNERABLE YOUTH

- In 2011, 78 children aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in South Dakota.\(^{39}\)
- In 2011, 2,000 South Dakota teens ages 16–19 were not enrolled in school and were not working.\(^{40}\)
- In 2011, 9,000 young adults ages 18–24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school.\(^{41}\)
- In 2009 and 2010, approximately 3,000 children ages 12–17 in South Dakota needed but had not received treatment for illicit drug use in the past year.\(^{42}\)
- In 2009 and 2010, approximately 4,000 children ages 12–17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.\(^{43}\)
- In 2010, 22 South Dakota children younger than 20 committed suicide, a rate of 9.7 per 100,000 children.\(^{44}\)

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

- In 2010, fewer than 10 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in South Dakota, as was the case in 2009.\(^{45}\)
- In 2011, 4,962 children younger than 18 were arrested in South Dakota, a 3.0% increase from 4,833 arrests in 2010. Of the arrests in 2011, 58 were for violent crimes.\(^{46}\)
- In 2010, 504 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in South Dakota.\(^{47}\)

CHILD WELFARE WORKFORCE\(^{48}\)

- A 2003 General Accounting Office (GAO) report documented that staff shortages, high caseloads, high worker turnover and low salaries impinge on delivering services to achieve safety, permanence, and well being for children.\(^{49}\)
- The federal Child and Family Service Reviews have clearly demonstrated that the more time a caseworker spends with a child and family, the better the outcomes for those children and families.\(^{50}\)
- According to the 2003 GAO report, the average caseload for child welfare/foster care caseworkers is 24–31 children; these high caseloads contribute to high worker turnover and insufficient services being provided to children and families. CWLA recommends that foster care caseworkers have caseloads of 12–15 children.\(^{51}\)

FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR SOUTH DAKOTA’S CHILDREN

- Out of 1,407 children in out-of-home care in South Dakota in 2011, only 550, or 39%, received Title IV-E federal foster care assistance.\(^{52}\)
- In 2010, South Dakota spent $56,691,358 for child welfare services. Of this amount, $32,173,323 was from federal funds, $24,518,035 from state funds, and $0 from local funds.\(^{53}\)
- In 2010, of the $32,173,323 in federal funds received for child welfare, $11,105,817 was from Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, $1,409,433 came from Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and Promoting Safe and Stable Families, $11,300,731 was from Medicaid, $2,554,756 came from Social Services Block Grant, $4,788,622 was from TANF, and $1,013,964 came from other federal sources.\(^{54}\)
- South Dakota received $6,377,653 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2011, including $3,520,660 for maintenance payments, $2,365,556 for administration and child placement, $96,029 for the statewide automated child welfare information system, and $260,291 for training.\(^{55}\)
- South Dakota received $3,822,434 in federal funds for IV-E adoption assistance expenditures in 2011, including $3,522,420 for assistance payments, and $300,014 for administration and child placement.\(^{56}\)
<table>
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<td>Kristi Noem (R-AL)</td>
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**Key Committee Jurisdictions**

- Senate *H.E.L.P.*: CAPTA; Child Care & Head Start; ESEA
- Senate *Judiciary*: Juvenile Justice
- Senate *Finance*: Child Welfare Reform; Medicaid & Mental Health; SSBG Child Welfare Services & Promoting Safe and Stable Families; TANF
- House *Education & the Workforce*: CAPTA; Child Care & Head Start; ESEA
- House *Judiciary*: Juvenile Justice
- House *Energy & Commerce*: Medicaid & Mental Health
NOTES AND REFERENCES

1 “At A Glance” statistics are from 2011.
3 Ibid.
5 Ibid.
6 Ibid.
9 Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.
12 Note: The percentage difference is a CWLA calculation.
14 Special tabulation of the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis Reporting System (AFCARS) by National Data Archive for Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN) and CWLA.
16 Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.
17 Special tabulation of AFCARS by NDACAN and CWLA.
18 Special tabulation of AFCARS by NDACAN and CWLA.
20 Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.
21 Special tabulation of AFCARS by NDACAN and CWLA.
23 Special tabulation of AFCARS by NDACAN and CWLA.
24 Ibid. Note: Total percentage may not equal 100 because the race/ethnicity of some children was not reported or missing. Percentages are a CWLA calculation.
26 Note: The percent differences are CWLA special tabulations.
31 Note: The percents are a CWLA calculation.
34 Note: All program data can be accessed at http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/wicmain.htm.
Note: The dearth in current state-by-state workforce data makes clear the need for critical data on compensation, working conditions including safety issues, academic degrees held, education and training received, and factors contributing to turnover. To address this, CWLA is calling for Congress to authorize the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to conduct an updated study on the child welfare workforce. It would make recommendations regarding caseloads and workloads, education levels, and training requirements. In addition, the study would examine data reporting and collection and make recommendations on how states might improve these efforts.


Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Note: The penetration rate is a CWLA calculation of special Children’s Bureau data on state IV-E Foster Care expenditures.


Ibid.

Ibid.

Special Children’s Bureau data on state IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance.
Note: The component funding streams may not equal the total, depending on additional child support, pre-placement, and demonstration funds for this state.

Ibid.
Note: The component funding streams may not equal the total, depending on additional partner training funds.