SOUTH DAKOTA’S CHILDREN 2015

South Dakota’s Children At a Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Population</th>
<th>844,877</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population, Children Under 18</td>
<td>208,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Poverty Rate</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Under 18</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Ages 5–17</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Under 5</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

- In 2013, South Dakota had 15,679 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 2,676 reports were referred for investigation.8
- In 2013, 984 children were victims of abuse or neglect in South Dakota, a rate of 4.7 per 1,000 children, representing a 24.4% decrease from 2012. Of these children, 91.8% were neglected, 14.3% were physically abused, and 5.3% were sexually abused.9
- The number of child victims has decreased 31.8% in comparison to the number of victims in 2009.10
- In 2013, 5 children in South Dakota died as a result of abuse or neglect.11
- In 2013, 1,253 children in South Dakota lived apart from their families in out-of-home care, compared with 1,484 children in 2009. In 2012, 565 of the children living apart from their families were age 5 or younger, and 157 were 16 or older.12
- The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has decreased 15.6% in comparison to the number of children in out-of-home care in 2009.13
- Of South Dakota children in out-of-home care in 2013, 38.4% were white, 4.0% black, 10.7% Hispanic, 36.7% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 0.0% Asian or Pacific Islander and 10.2% of more than one race or ethnicity.14

ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

- Of the 1,144 children exiting out-of-home care in South Dakota in 2012, 50% were reunited with their parents or other family members.15
- In 2013, 177 children were legally adopted through the public child welfare agency in South Dakota, a 40.5% increase from 126 in 2012.16
- Of the 1,253 children in out-of-home care in 2013, 354 or 28.3% were waiting to be adopted.17
- In 2013, approximately 10,112 South Dakota grandparents had primary responsibility caring for their grandchildren.18
- Of the children in out-of-home care in 2012, 242 were living with relatives while in care.19

CHILD POVERTY AND INCOME SUPPORT

- The total number of individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in South Dakota decreased from 14,670 in 2013 to 13,423 in 2014, a decrease of 8.5%. The number of families receiving TANF in 2014 was 5,597, a 8.3% decrease from 2013.20
- From 2012-2013, for every 100 South Dakota families living in poverty, only 23 received TANF benefits.21
- In 2013, $25,467,180 was spent in South Dakota on TANF assistance, including 50% on basic assistance, 3% on child care, 0% on transportation, and 31% on nonassistance.22
- In 2013, $10,214,707 was spent on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children)
in South Dakota, serving 18,186 participants.\(^{23}\)

- In 2013, South Dakota distributed $88,856,419 in child support funds, a 3.0% increase from 2012.\(^{24}\)
- In 2013 in South Dakota, 42,000 children lived in households with a high housing burden, where more than 30% of monthly income is spent on housing costs.\(^{25}\)

**CHILD CARE AND HEAD START**

- In 2013, South Dakota had a monthly average of 4,900 children served by subsidized child care; 5,400 children received subsidized child care in 2012 and 5,800 in 2011.\(^{26}\)
- In 2014, to be eligible for subsidized child care in South Dakota, a family of three could make no more than $35,613, which is equivalent to 60% of the state’s median income.\(^{27}\)
- In 2013, Head Start served 2,867 South Dakota children, a 4.0% decrease from 2012.\(^{28}\)

**HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

- In 2014, 61,000 children younger than 19 were enrolled in Medicaid in South Dakota—82% of the total number of enrollees in the state.\(^{29}\)
- In 2012, South Dakota had 17,428 children enrolled in its State Children’s Health Insurance Program, a 4.8% increase from 2011, when 16,623 children were enrolled.\(^{30}\)
- In 2013, South Dakota had 13,122 uninsured children.\(^{31}\)
- In 2012, 748 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in South Dakota.\(^{32}\)
- In 2011, 74 infants under age 1 died in South Dakota.\(^{33}\)
- In 2012, the birth rate for teens 15–17 in South Dakota was 16 births per 1,000 girls; for teens 18–19, the rate was 56. This reflects a total rate of 33 births per 1,000 girls ages 15–19.\(^{34}\)
- Cumulative through 2013, 360 adults and adolescents, as well as 6 children younger than 13, were reported as having HIV/AIDS in South Dakota.\(^{35}\)
- In 2013, an estimated 3,000 children ages 12–17 and 48,000 adults age 18 and older were dependent on or abusing illicit drugs or alcohol in South Dakota.\(^{36}\)

**VULNERABLE YOUTH**

- In 2011, 66 children aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in South Dakota.\(^{37}\)
- In 2013, 3,000 South Dakota teens ages 16–19 were not enrolled in school and were not working.\(^{38}\)
- In 2013, 10,000 young adults ages 18–24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school.\(^{39}\)
- In 2013, approximately 2,000 children ages 12–17 in South Dakota needed but had not received treatment for illicit drug use in the past year.\(^{40}\)
- In 2013, approximately 2,000 children ages 12–17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.\(^{41}\)
- In 2013, 23 South Dakota children younger than 20 committed suicide, a rate of 9.91 per 100,000 children.\(^{42}\)

**JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**

- In 2013, less than 10 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in South Dakota, similar to less than 10 in 2012.\(^{43}\)
- In 2013, 4,868 children younger than 18 were arrested in South Dakota, a 14% decrease from 5,682 arrests in 2012. Of
the arrests in 2013, 66 were for violent crimes.\textsuperscript{44}

- In 2013, 429 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in South Dakota.\textsuperscript{45}

**CHILD WELFARE WORKFORCE\textsuperscript{46}**

- 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. In Children’s Rights 2009, A Long Road Home report, similar challenges to the child welfare caseworkers were identified, in addition to no standard training or consistent background requirements, need for meaningful supervision, and lack of private workspace, technology and other resources.\textsuperscript{47}

- 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.\textsuperscript{48}

- 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.\textsuperscript{49}

- The National Association of Social Workers 2012 Document to the Obama Administration called for full funding of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) and Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF), protection of the Social Security Block Grant (SSBG) from budget cuts and elimination, a variety of child maltreatment prevention services to be available through programs serving children and families (e.g., TANF, Head Start, etc.), maximization of collaboration amongst different systems (e.g., Child Welfare, Public Health, Juvenile Justice, etc.) to improve integration, culturally and linguistically appropriate delivery of services, identification and implementation of evidence-based practices, and incentivization of BSW and MSW students to join the child welfare workforce.\textsuperscript{50}

**FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR SOUTH DAKOTA’S CHILDREN**

- In 2012, South Dakota spent $55,008,191 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this amount, $27,384,036 was from federal funds, $27,624,155 from state funds, and $0 from local funds.\textsuperscript{51}

- In 2012, of the $27,384,036 in federal funds received for child welfare, 34.8% was from Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, 4.6% came from Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and Promoting Safe and Stable Families, 30.9% was from Medicaid, 9.3% came from Social Services Block Grant, 14.8% was from TANF, and 5.6% came from other federal sources.\textsuperscript{52}

- South Dakota received $5,177,646 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2012, including $2,382,301 for maintenance payments and $2,795,345 for administration, child placement, the statewide automated child welfare information system, and training.\textsuperscript{53}
NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. “At A Glance” statistics are from 2013.
3. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.

Note: The percentage difference is a CWLA calculation.


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Note: The component funding streams may not equal the total, depending on additional child support and DC.

Appendix B: SFY 53-52 Not recession.

how state and local budgets have changed in the wake of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (P.L. 111 also needed in r training programs, eligibility determination processes, and all services that provide the infrastructure supports for the pub services required for the safety, permanency, and well

Note: Examples of direct services include child abuse/neglect investigations, foster care, community


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.


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