

Safety Indicators

Juvenile Justice

Internet site: <http://www.sdjudicial.com/>

Data Source: Court Services Department of the South Dakota Unified Judicial System.

Definitions: These figures represent the number of youth under 18 years of age who are referred to the Unified Judicial System (UJS) by the states attorneys. Juvenile informational complaints may be filed with the states attorney by law enforcement officials, parents, court services officers (alleged probation violations), and others. The states attorney may decide to file a formal petition, refer the case to a court services department for a 90-day informal adjustment, refer the case to a private agency approved by the court, or take no action. Numbers are for the county in which apprehension took place and represent the number of cases, rather than individuals. In other words, if a child was referred to UJS for several different offenses, that child would be counted several different times.

Commitments to Department of Corrections

Internet site: <http://www.sdjudicial.com/>

Data Source: Court Services Department of the South Dakota Unified Judicial System.

Definition: The total number of juveniles committed to the Department of Corrections during the reporting period. The figure includes youth who have had multiple petitions committing them to the Department of Corrections with separate dispositional dates during the reporting period. Figures are by county, which means the county of record in which the judge conducted the adjudication and dispositional proceedings. It can be county of residence or the county where the offense occurred.

Child Abuse & Neglect

Internet site: <http://dss.sd.gov/cps/>

Data Source: Department of Social Services, Child Protection Services.

Youth Related Traffic Crashes

Internet site: <http://www.state.sd.us/dps/AccidentRecords/stats.htm>

Data Source: 2006 South Dakota Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Summary. Department of Public Safety, Accident Records Office.

Juvenile Drug & Alcohol

Internet site: <http://www.state.sd.us/dhs/ada/>

Data Source: The South Dakota Department of Human Services, Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse.

Definition: Admissions include youth under 18 years of age who received state accredited alcohol and drug services ranging from crisis intervention to structured treatment programs. The person is counted once for every program in which the client participated. However, if a person was admitted to the same program more than once, he or she is only counted once. Admissions include both residential and outpatient treatment programs. Admission totals may include juveniles who are counted more than once if they received services at different programs. The reason for this is because the system does not track clients by a common identifier but by facility. Although the possibility of a client being counted more than once exists, it is probably uncommon.

Youth Risk Behavior Survey

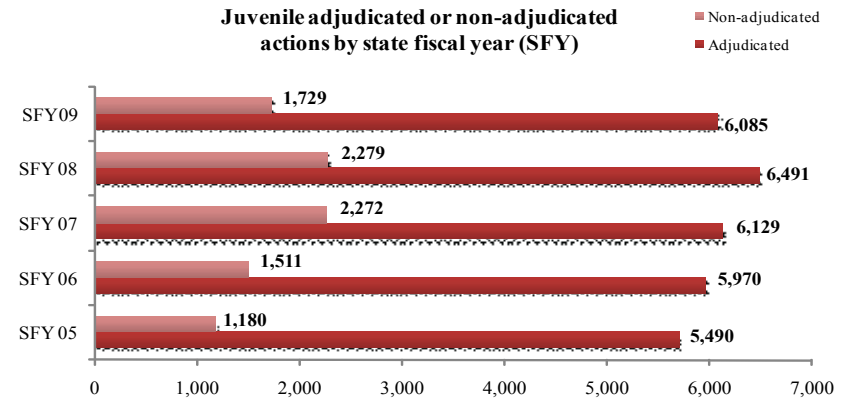
Internet site: <http://doe.sd.gov/oess/schoolhealth/yrbs/>

Data Source: The 2007 South Dakota Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Report. Prepared by: David B. Schubot, PhD Behavioral Scientist. Supported by a contract with: Coordinated School Health Program Office of School Enhancement South Dakota Department of Education and the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, South Dakota Department of Human Services.

Juvenile Justice

The number of juvenile referrals represents the number of youth under eighteen years of age referred to the Unified Judicial System by the state's attorney. Juvenile informational complaints may be filed with the states' attorney by law enforcement officials, parents, court services officers (alleged probation violations), and others. The states' attorney may decide to adjudicate (file a formal petition, i.e. the case goes to court), refer the case to a court services department for a 90-day non-adjudicated action (informal adjustment, i.e. refer the case to a private agency approved by the court, for example, alcohol treatment facility or program), or take no action.

State FY 09 showed a decrease in both adjudicated (-406) and nonadjudicated (-550) actions (referred for some form of informal adjustment, i.e., juvenile did not actually go to trial).

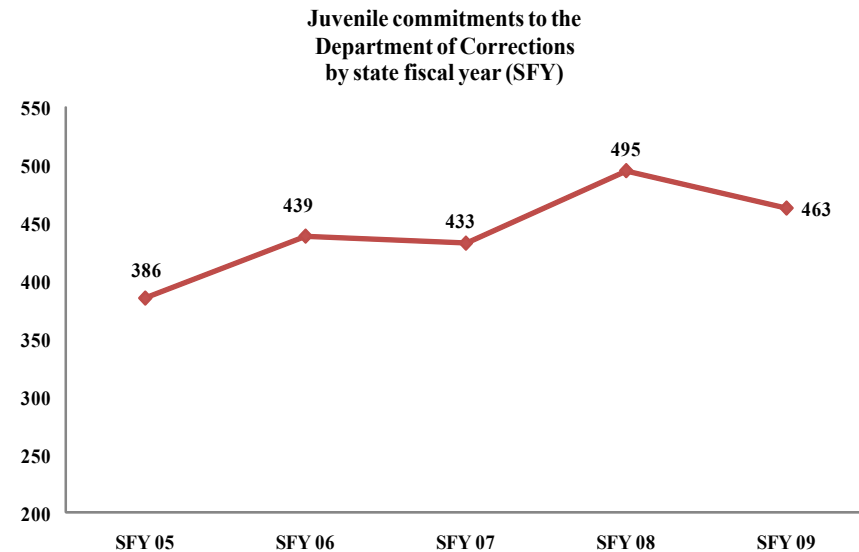


Source: South Dakota Unified Judicial System.

Commitments to the Department of Corrections

Since July 1, 1996, (state fiscal year 1997) judges no longer placed youth in specific facilities or programs pursuant to a Dispositional Order. Judges now commit youth to the Department of Corrections; Department of Corrections places the youth in a juvenile corrections facility, residential treatment facility, group care facility, or foster care.

For state fiscal year 2009 the commitments to the Department of Corrections (DOC) were 463. This is a decrease from the previous state fiscal year.



Source: South Dakota Unified Judicial System.

Child Abuse & Neglect

Child Protection Services is an office within the South Dakota Department of Social Services which:

1. Identifies children who are abused or neglected;
2. Assures provision of services to those children and families where protection of the child because of child maltreatment, and safety is a concern; and
3. Provides permanent alternatives for abused or neglected children who cannot remain in their home or who cannot be returned home to their family.

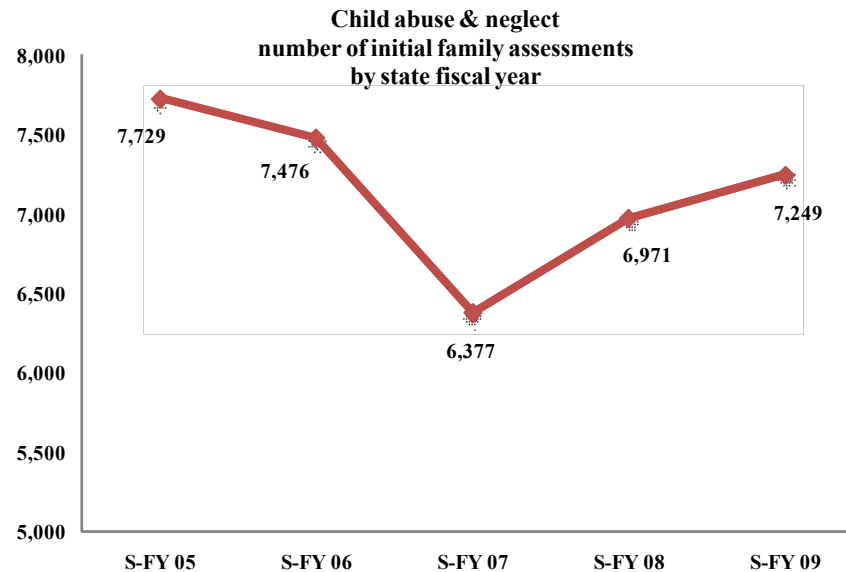
When safety concerns for a child require out of home placement, a Family Services Specialist provides services towards the goal of permanency planning.

Child Protection Services responds to reports of child abuse or neglect by a parent, guardian or custodian through an Initial Family Assessment which is a neutral approach to gathering information, also known as a thorough family centered evaluation of child maltreatment and family functioning. The Family Services Specialist must determine if the child is safe or unsafe. Findings from the Initial Family Assessment relate to maltreatment and safety.

Initial Family Assessments were initiated for 7,249 children during state fiscal year 2009. There are an additional 491 Initial Family Assessments, which are in a pending status due to various reasons at the time the data was collected for this report.

Of the 7,249 children for whom an Initial Family Assessment was complete, there were safety concerns regarding 2,283 children. Where there was a finding of abuse or neglect, the breakdown by type of abuse or neglect is as follows:

physical abuse.....	185
sexual abuse.....	75
physical neglect	1,835
emotional maltreatment	46



Of the Initial Family Assessments, which were completed, 1,273 children remained in their home with some form of intervention and 1,478 children were removed from their home.

The children who are removed from their home could be returned at a later time because the concerns that made them unsafe have either been eliminated or reduced and the court has ordered the children's return home. The children who were found to be unsafe but could stay in their home with an in home safety plan and services could be removed at a later time if they could no longer be kept safe in their home.

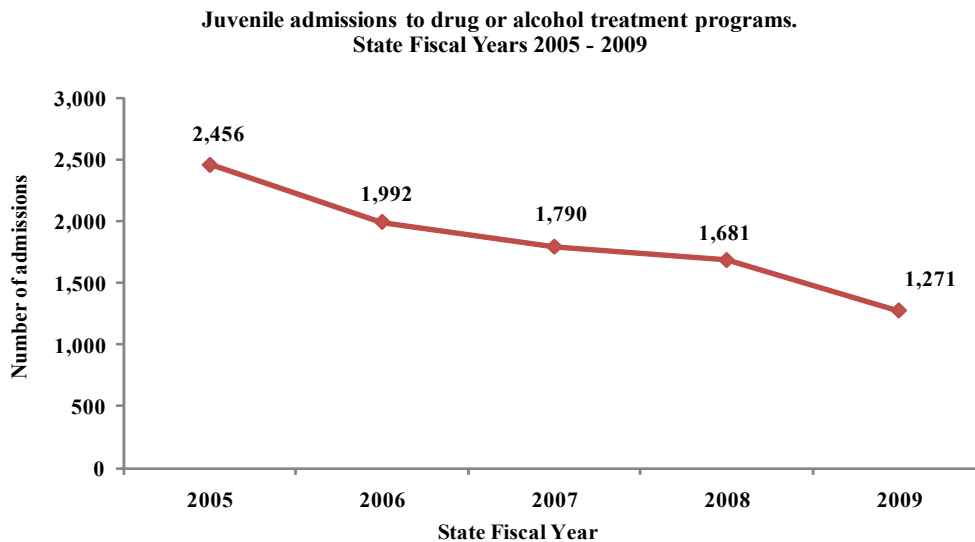
Source: Child Protection Services, Department of Social Services

Juvenile Drug & Alcohol

The South Dakota Department of Human Services, Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, tracks the number of juveniles who participate in state accredited drug and alcohol treatment programs. Admissions to drug or alcohol programs are noted in the graph below (clients served 6/1/2008 - 5/31/2009). There were 1,271* juveniles who had admissions to drug and alcohol treatment programs, which includes youth under age 18 who receive state accredited alcohol and drug services ranging from crisis intervention to structured treatment programs.

* This number includes 218 Out of State admissions.

The primary drug for youth under age 18 who received services during the state fiscal year 2009 was:



Primary Drug	Number	Percent
Alcohol	633	49.8%
Benzodiazapene	1	0.1%
Cocaine/Crack	2	0.2%
Inhalants	24	1.9%
Marijuana/Hashish	589	46.3%
Methamphetamine/Speed	4	0.3%
Other Amphetamine	3	0.2%
Other Drugs	6	0.5%
Other Hallucinogens	1	0.1%
Other Opiates and Synthetics	6	0.5%
Other Stimulants	1	0.1%
Over the Counter	1	0.1%
Total	1,271	100%
No primary drug of choice	183	

Source: South Dakota Department of Human Services.

Youth Related Traffic Crashes

Safety equipment use There were three fatalities to motor vehicle occupants under age 5 in 2008. In 2008 there were 72 children under age 5 injured (non-fatal), down from 76 in 2007. The Child Passenger Restraint System (SDCL 32-37) law took effect on July 1, 1984; since that time there have been 56 deaths to children under 5 years old in South Dakota. Only five have been restrained by a child safety restraint properly used, two were restrained by a lap belt only. No deaths have been reported where a lap and shoulder harness was used to restrain the child.

2008 Fatalities and Injuries to Motor Vehicle Occupants Under 5 Years Old by Safety Equipment Used		
	Fatalities	Injuries
No safety equipment	2	5
Lap belt only	0	3
Shoulder harness only	0	0
Lap belt & shoulder harness	0	8
Child restraint used properly	0	51
Child restraint not used properly	1	2
Not known or stated or Other	0	3
Total	3	72

Youth fatalities and injuries There were 121 fatalities on South Dakota's roads in 2008. Nineteen (19) of the fatalities were youth between the ages of 0-19, representing 16% of the total fatalities. This compares with 20% in 2000, 21% in 2001, 22% in 2002, 21% in 2003, 17% in 2004, 18% in 2005, 13% in 2006, and 16% in 2007. There were 5,708 injuries from motor vehicle crashes, of which 1,403 (25%) were youth between 0-19 years of age.

Fatalities and Injuries by Age Group, 2008		
Age	Fatalities	Injuries
0 - 5	4	104
6 - 13	2	229
14 - 15	1	240
16 - 17	7	379
18	4	250
19	1	201
Total	19	1,403

Motorcyclists in traffic crashes In 2008, motorcycle crashes represent a little over 3% of all crashes, 13% of all fatal crashes, and 8% of all injury crashes. The young motorcycle driver is over represented in crashes when compared to their portion of licensed motorcycle operators. The licensed motorcycle drivers under age 20 represent 2% of the licensed motorcycle drivers, 8% of drivers involved in motorcycle crashes, and 8% of the speeding drivers involved in motorcycle crashes.

Motorcycle Drivers by Age Group and Crash Type, 2008			
Age	Crashes	Drinking	Speeding
0 - 13	0	0	0
14 - 15	3	0	0
16 - 17	11	0	1
18 - 19	29	0	3
Total	43	0	4

Motorcyclists in traffic crashes & helmet use Helmets were used by 22 motorcycle drivers age 6-20 in crashes. This represents 12% (182 total) of all helmet use by motorcyclists involved in a crash. For the same age group, 33 did not wear a helmet. This represented 10% (341 total) of all helmet use by motorcyclists involved in crashes.

Helmet Use by Motorcycle Drivers in Crashes, 2008		
Age	Used	Not used
6-13	0	0
14-15	1	1
16-17	8	3
18-20	13	29
Total	22	33

Age of drinking drivers in crashes There were a total of 44 drinking drivers in alcohol related fatal crashes in 2008; six (6) of those were youth ages 6 - 19.

Young drivers (under age 25) are predominantly the drinking drivers in all crashes. Drinking drivers under age 20 accounted for 12% (121 of 979 total) of all drinking drivers in crashes 2008. Fourteen percent (14%) of young drivers are involved in fatal crashes (6 of 44 total); 12% of drinking drivers in injury crashes (56 of 463 injury crashes), and 13% (59 of 472) of drinking drivers in property damage only (PDO) crashes.

Age of Drinking Drivers in Crashes, 2008				
Age	All	Fatalities	Injury	PDO*
6 -13	2	1	1	0
14 -15	3	0	2	1
16 -17	38	2	18	18
18	48	3	21	24
19	<u>30</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>16</u>
Total	121	6	56	59
*PDO-Property Damage Only				

Number, type, and age of driver in crashes There were 23,088 motor vehicle drivers involved in the 15,907 reported motor vehicle crashes in 2008. Young drivers are involved in more crashes than any other age group. Sixteen percent of total motor vehicle drivers involved in crashes were ages 6-19. Fourteen percent of fatal crashes reported involved drivers ages 6-19, while 18% of injury crashes involved drivers ages 0-19. Property damage only (PDO) crashes involving drivers 6-19 totaled 17%.

Number, Type, and Age of Drivers in Crashes - 2008				
Age	All	Fatal	Injury	PDO*
0-5	1	0	1	0
6-13	16	2	10	4
14-15	617	1	187	429
16-17	1,489	12	460	1,017
18	891	5	298	588
19	<u>741</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>248</u>	<u>492</u>
Total	3,755	21	1,204	2,530
*PDO-Property Damage Only				

Licensed driver and crashes Young drivers (under age 20) are over represented as drivers in fatal and injury crashes, drinking drivers in fatal and injury crashes, and speeding drivers in fatal and injury crashes. A licensed driver in South Dakota under age 20 represents 8% of the total licensed drivers, but represents 18% of drivers in fatal and injury crashes, 12% of drinking drivers in fatal and injury crashes, and 29% of speeding drivers in fatal and injury crashes.

Licensed Drivers and Crashes, 2008				
Age	Licensed Drivers %	Drivers in Fatalities & Injury Crashes	Drinking Drivers in Fatalities & Injury Crashes	Speeding Drivers in Fatalities & Injury Crashes
0 -13	0.0%	13	2	1
14 -15	1.7%	188	2	31
16 -17	2.9%	472	20	55
18	1.6%	303	24	38
19	<u>1.7%</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>24</u>
Total	7.9%	1,225	62	149
Total All		6,960	507	506

Pedestrians & bicyclists in traffic crashes In 2008, 10% of all pedestrians who died in traffic crashes were under the age of 20. Injuries for pedestrians under age 20 in traffic crashes accounted for 34% (33) of all injuries (96).

There were no bicycle fatalities in 2008. Slightly more than 57% (59 of 103 total) of traffic crash injuries were to the under age 20 bicyclist. The leading factor in bicycle involved crashes was improper crossing, which was reported in 18% of the injuries.

Source: South Dakota Department of Public Safety

Youth Risk Behavior Survey

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) assesses the six priority health-risk behaviors that result in the greatest amount of morbidity, mortality, and social problems among youth. The YRBS was developed cooperatively with by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and state and local departments of education. The six priority health-risk behaviors assessed in the YRBS are behaviors that result in intentional and unintentional injuries; tobacco use; alcohol and other drug use; sexual behaviors that result in HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and unintentional pregnancy; dietary behaviors; and physical activity. These behaviors frequently are interrelated and are established during childhood and adolescence and extend into adulthood.

These six priority health-risk behaviors were selected for inclusion in the survey because in the United States 72% of all deaths among youth and young adults aged 10–24 years result from four causes: motor-vehicle crashes (31%), other unintentional injuries (14%), homicide (15%), and suicide (11%). Substantial morbidity and social problems also result from the approximately 831,000 pregnancies among women aged 15–19 years, the estimated 9.1 million cases of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) among persons aged 15–24 years, and the estimated 4,842 cases of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) among persons aged 15–24 years that occur annually.

All regular public, private, and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) schools in South Dakota containing any students in grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 were eligible to be selected for inclusion in the sample. Ungraded, alternative, and out-of-school programs were excluded. Schools were stratified on the basis of type of control (public, private, BIA), region (East River, West River), and size of enrollment. Systematic sampling with probabilities proportional to size of enrollment with a random start was used to select 25 schools to participate in the survey. Each participating school submitted a list of all classes with students in grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 which met during a given class period (e.g., 2nd period). Systematic equal probability sampling with a random start was used to select classes to participate in the survey.

Completed surveys were received from 23 of the 25 sampled schools for a school response rate of 92%. Usable questionnaires were received from 1,611 of the 1,850 sampled students for a student response rate of 87%. The overall response rate was $(92\% * 87\%) = 80\%$. The sample was comprised of 49.1% female students and 50.9% male students. The grade level breakdown of the sample was 27.2% ninth grade students, 25.8% tenth grade students, 23.9% eleventh grade students, and 22.8% twelfth grade students. The race/ethnicity breakdown of the sample was 82.8% White, 13.4% Native American, 2.0% Hispanic/Latino, 0.5% Black or African American, and 1.2% multiple race/ethnicity.

Information from Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007 S.D. Youth Risk Behavior Survey Executive Summary.
<http://doe.sd.gov/oess/schoolhealth/yrbs/docs/Executive%20Summary%20Final%20Draft%200321.pdf>

Tobacco use.
Percentage of respondents who:

	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
Ever tried cigarette smoking	74%	67%	60%	61%	55%
Smoked whole cigarette prior to age 13	27%	26%	18%	22%	17%
Smoked cigarettes one or more of the past 30 days	44%	33%	30%	28%	25%
Among those who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, the percentage who tried to quit smoking during the past 12 months	NC	NC	NC	58%	62%
Used chewing tobacco or snuff during their lives	NC	NC	NC	25%	24%
Used chewing tobacco or snuff during past 30 days	16%	15%	15%	13%	11%
Among those less than 18 years old who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, the percentage who bought their cigarettes in a store	NC	NC	NC	10%	8%
During the past 7 days were in the same room or car with someone who was smoking cigarettes	NC	NC	NC	NC	56%

Source: South Dakota Youth Risk Behavior Survey 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007
 NC=Not Comparable

Alcohol & other drug use.
Percentage of respondents who:

	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
Drank alcohol during their life	86%	81%	76%	77%	76%
Drank alcohol prior to age 13	30%	32%	25%	24%	21%
Had at least 1 drink of alcohol during past 30 days	59%	50%	50%	47%	44%
Had 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row during past 30 days	46%	36%	38%	34%	30%
Used marijuana during their life	38%	36%	37%	37%	34%
Used marijuana during the past 30 days	21%	18%	21%	17%	18%
Used any form of cocaine during past 30 days	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%
Used methamphetamines one or more times during their life	10%	8%	7%	7%	5%
Ever injected any illegal drugs during their life	2%	7%	2%	3%	2%
Had taken steroid shots or pills without a doctor's prescription during their life	3%	5%	3%	3%	2%
Ever sniffed glue or inhaled spray from cans	14%	15%	11%	16%	14%
Had taken painkillers such as OxyContin, Codeine, Percocet, or Tylenol III without a doctor's prescription during their life	NC	NC	NC	NC	20%

Source: South Dakota Youth Risk Behavior Survey 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007
 NC=Not Comparable

Dietary behaviors.
Percentage of respondents who:

	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
Are trying to lose weight	44%	46%	50%	47%	46%
Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or keep from gaining weight during past 30 days	5%	6%	7%	7%	6%
Took diet pills to lose weight/keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	7%	9%	8%	7%	5%
Are at risk for becoming overweight	13%	13%	14%	14%	14%
Are overweight	6%	7%	9%	10%	9%
Ate breakfast on 5 or more of the past 7 days	NC	NC	NC	NC	51%
Ate 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day during past 7 days	19%	16%	17%	17%	16%
Drank 3 or more glasses of milk per day during the past 7 days	30%	25%	24%	23%	25%
Drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times perday during the past seven days	NC	NC	NC	NC	28%
Exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	57%	56%	60%	63%	62%
Ate less food, fewer calories, or low-fat foods to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	40%	39%	43%	41%	40%
Went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	13%	13%	15%	12%	12%

Source: South Dakota Youth Risk Behavior Survey 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007
NC=Not Comparable

Physical activity.
Percentage of respondents who:

	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
Were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more of the past 7 days	NC	NC	NC	32%	44%
Went to physical education class 1 or more days in an average school week	32%	22%	27%	31%	28%
Among those who went to physical education 1 or more days in an average school week, the percentage who actually spend more than 20 minutes exercising or playing sports during an average physical education class	82%	83%	86%	87%	88%
Played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months	63%	64%	65%	59%	63%
On an average school day watched TV for 3 or more hours per day	NC	25%	28%	24%	24%
On an average school day played video games or used a computer for fun for 3 or more hours per day	NC	22%	14%	13%	17%

Source: South Dakota Youth Risk Behavior Survey 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007
NC=Not Comparable

**Behaviors that result in intentional & unintentional injuries & violence.
Percentage of respondents who:**

	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
Never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car	NC	NC	NC	20%	17%
Never or rarely wore a seat belt when driving a car	NC	NC	NC	20%	18%
During the past 30 days, rode in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol	44%	38%	36%	32%	24%
During the past 30 days, drove a car when they had been drinking	27%	22%	22%	17%	13%
Carried a weapon on school property during the past 30 days	17%	7%	7%	8%	6%
Were in a physical fight during the past 12 mos.	31%	31%	27%	26%	30%
Were ever touched, hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend	12%	9%	12%	11%	10%
Had others make sexual comments, jokes, gestures or looks during school related times	43%	41%	37%	42%	37%
Seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months	22%	19%	19%	19%	18%
Attempted suicide during the past 12 mos.	7%	13%	9%	11%	9%
Never or rarely wore sunscreen when outside for more than one hour on a sunny day	NC	NC	NC	NC	69%

Source: South Dakota Youth Risk Behavior Survey 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007
NC=Not Comparable

**Sexual behaviors that result in HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases, and unintended pregnancies.
Percentage of respondents who:**

	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
Ever had sexual intercourse	44%	40%	42%	44%	46%
Had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past 3 months	32%	29%	30%	31%	34%
Had sexual intercourse prior to age 13	5%	3%	4%	6%	4%
Had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life	13%	11%	12%	14%	14%
Among those who had sexual intercourse during the past 3 months, the percentage who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse	32%	28%	32%	31%	27%
Among those who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used or whose partner used a condom during last sexual intercourse	59%	61%	65%	57%	58%
Have been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school	89%	87%	88%	86%	85%
Have ever talked about AIDS or HIV infection with their parents or other adults in their family	NC	NC	NC	NC	35%

Source: South Dakota Youth Risk Behavior Survey 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007
NC=Not Comparable