

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. 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, the person 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 2005 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

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 states 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.

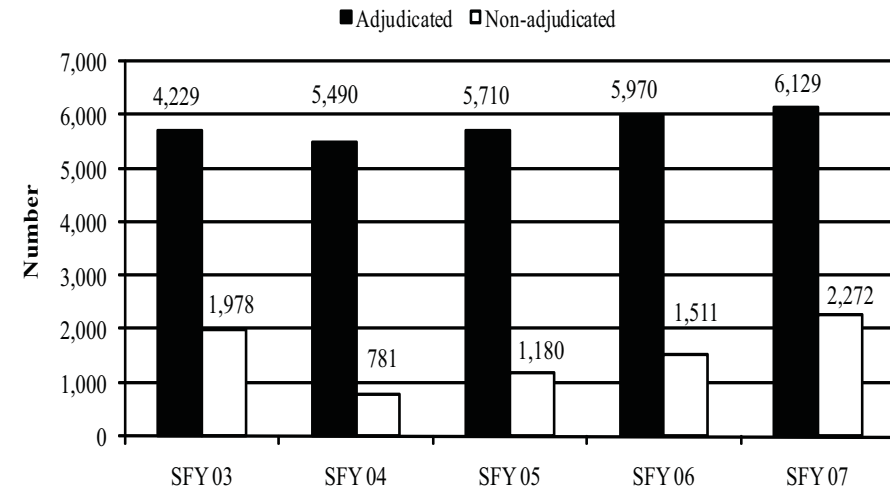
State FY 07 showed an increase in both adjudicated (159) and nonadjudicated (761) actions (referred for some form of informal adjustment, i.e., juvenile did not actually go to trial).

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 and the Department of Corrections places the youth in a juvenile corrections facility, residential treatment facility, group care facility, or foster care.

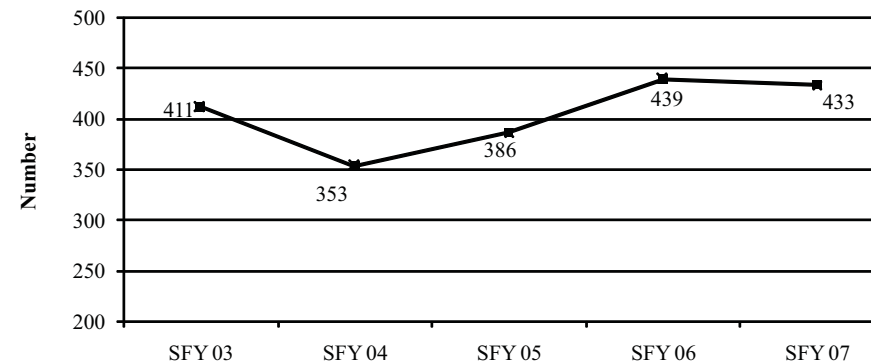
For state fiscal year 2007 the commitments to the Department of Corrections (DOC) were 433. This is a slight decrease from the previous state fiscal year.

Juvenile adjudicated or non-adjudicated actions by state fiscal year (SFY)



Source: South Dakota Unified Judicial System.

Juvenile commitments to the Department of Corrections by state fiscal year (SFY)



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, safety and risk 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 a total of 6,377 children during state fiscal year 2007. There are an additional 479 Initial Family Assessments which are in a pending status due to various reasons at the time the data was collected for this report.

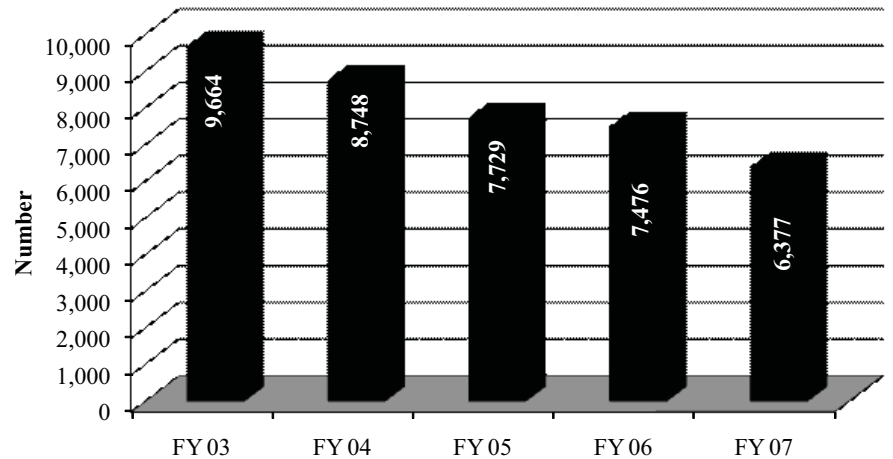
Of the 6,377 children for whom an Initial Family Assessment was complete, there were safety concerns regarding 2,142 children. Of those 2,142 children, 1,402 children were removed from their home.

Where there was a finding of abuse or neglect, the breakdown by type of abuse or neglect is as follows:

physical abuse	129
sexual abuse	41
physical neglect.....	1,579
emotional maltreatment	20

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.

Child abuse & neglect initial family assessments by state fiscal year

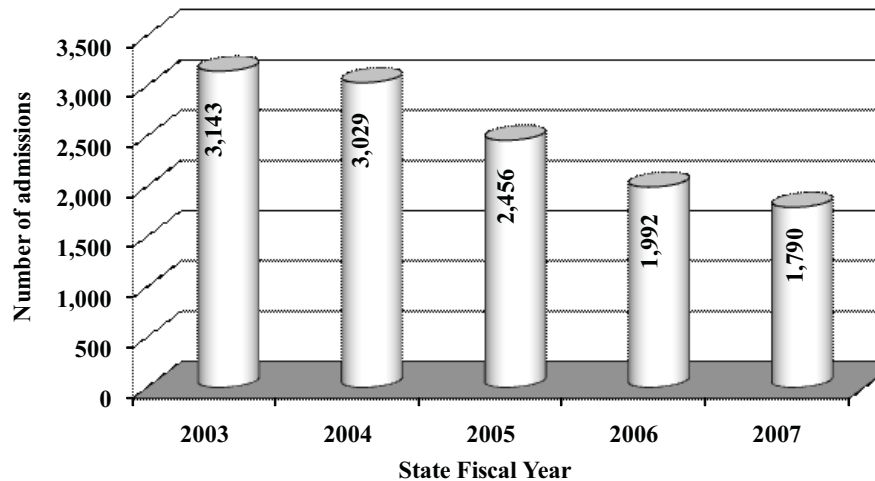


Source: Child Protection Services, Department of Social Services

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 6/1/2006 - 5/31/2007). There were 1,790 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.

**Juvenile admissions to drug or alcohol treatment programs.
State Fiscal Years 2003 - 2007**



Source: South Dakota Department of Human Services.

The primary drug for youth under age 18 who received services during the state fiscal year 2007 was:

PrimaryDrug	Number	Percent
Aerosols	14	0.8%
Alcohol	1,030	57.5%
Amphetamine	7	0.4%
Crack	3	0.2%
Diphenhydramine	2	0.1%
Marijuana/Hashish	625	34.9%
Methamphetamine/Speed	20	1.1%
Nitrates	2	0.1%
Not Applicable	56	3.1%
Other Cocaine	3	0.2%
Other Drugs	1	0.1%
Other Hallucinogens	1	0.1%
Other Inhalants	16	0.9%
Solvents	8	0.4%
Unknown	2	0.1%
TOTAL	1,790	100%

Source: South Dakota Department of Human Services.

Youth Related Traffic Crashes

Safety equipment use There were two fatalities to motor vehicle occupants under age 5 in 2006. In 2006 there were 118 children under age 5 injured (non-fatal), up from 101 in 2005. The Child Passenger Restraint System (SDCL 32-37) law took effect on July 1, 1984, since that time there have been 52 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.

Youth fatalities and injuries There were 236 fatalities on South Dakota's roads in 2006. Thirty-one of the fatalities were youth between the ages of 0-19, representing 13% of the total fatalities. This compares with 20% in 2000, 21% in 2001, 22% in 2002, 21% in 2003, 17% in 2004, and 18% in 2005. There were 6,768 injuries from motor vehicle crashes, of which 1,282 (19%) were youth between 0-19 years of age.

Motorcyclists in traffic crashes Motorcycle crashes represent over 3% of all crashes, 13% of all fatal crashes, and 11% 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 1.5% of the licensed motorcycle drivers, 5% of drivers involved in motorcycle crashes, and 11% of the speeding drivers involved in motorcycle crashes.

Motorcyclists in traffic crashes & helmet use Helmets were used by 23 motorcycle drivers age 6-20 in crashes. This represents 14% (164 total) of all helmet use by motorcyclists involved in a crash. Again for the same age group, 25 did not wear a helmet. This represented 6% (397 total) of all helmet use by motorcyclists involved in crashes.

Pedestrians & bicyclists in traffic crashes In 2006, 14% 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 39% (44) of all injuries (113). Of the injured pedestrians, 32% were between the ages of 6-13.

There was one bicycle fatality under age 20 in 2006. Over 57% (92 total) of traffic crash injuries were to the under age 20 bicyclist. The leading factor in bicycle involved crashes was failure to yield right of way.

Age of drinking drivers in crashes There were a total of 69 drinking drivers in alcohol related fatal crashes in 2006; twelve (12) of those were youth from ages 14 through 19. Alcohol involvement in fatal crashes is based upon a positive blood alcohol concentration (BAC) result and/or indication of alcohol use in at least one driver, pedestrian or bicyclist as reported by the officer who investigated the crash.

Young drivers are predominantly the drinking drivers in all crashes. Drinking drivers under age 20 accounted for 14% (149 of 1,100 total) of all drinking drivers in crashes 2006. Seventeen percent (17%) of young drivers are involved in fatal crashes (12 of 69 total); 14% of drinking drivers in injury crashes (79 of 558 injury crashes), and 12% (58 of 473) of drinking drivers in property damage only (PDO) crashes.

Number, type, and age of driver in crashes There were 22,321 motor vehicle drivers involved in crashes in 2006. Young drivers are involved in more crashes than any other age group. Of these 17% were ages 6-19. Fatal crashes reported 13% of involved drivers ages 6-19, while 19% of injury crashes had drivers ages 6-19. Property damage only (PDO) crashes involving drivers 6-19 totaled 17%.

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, yet they represent 19% of drivers in fatal and injury crashes, 14% of drinking drivers in fatal and injury crashes, and 28% of speeding drivers in fatal and injury crashes.

2006 Fatalities and Injuries to Motor Vehicle Occupants Under 5 Years Old by Safety Equipment Used		
	Fatalities	Injuries
No safety equipment	1	27
Lap belt only	0	6
Shoulder harness only	0	0
Lap belt & shoulder harness	0	16
Child restraint used properly	1	58
Child restraint not used properly	0	9
Not known or stated or Other	0	2
Total	2	118

Fatalities and Injuries		
by Age Group, 2006		
Age	Fatalities	Injuries
0 - 5	2	154
6 - 13	3	270
14 - 15	3	316
16 - 17	12	497
18	8	251
19	<u>2</u>	<u>209</u>
Total	30	1,697

Motorcycle Drivers by Age Group			
and Crash Type, 2006			
Age	Crashes	Drinking	Speeding
0 - 13	0	0	0
14 - 15	5	0	1
16 - 17	8	0	3
18 - 19	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	29	0	8

Helmet Use by Motorcycle Drivers		
in Crashes, 2006		
Age	Used	Not used
6-13	0	0
14-15	3	2
16-17	5	3
18-20	<u>15</u>	<u>20</u>
Total	23	25

Age of Drinking Drivers				
in Crashes, 2006				
Age	All	Fatalities	Injury	PDO*
6 -13	2	0	1	1
14 -15	8	1	4	3
16 -17	49	6	28	15
18	39	4	20	15
19	<u>51</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>24</u>
Total	149	12	79	58
*PDO-Property Damage Only				

Number, Type, and Age				
of Drivers in Crashes - 2006				
Age	All	Fatal	Injury	PDO*
6-13	16	0	9	7
14-15	665	5	221	439
16-17	1,569	11	523	1,035
18	849	9	287	553
19	<u>733</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>485</u>
Total	3,832	31	1,282	2,519
*PDO-Property Damage Only				

Source: South Dakota Department of Public Safety

Youth Risk Behavior Survey

The health of children and youth is critically linked to their health behaviors. The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) provides data on risk behaviors among youth in grades 9, 10, 11, and 12. The YRBS was developed by the Center for Disease Control and State Departments of Education across the United States. The purposes of the YRBS are to:

1. determine the prevalence and age of initiation of health risk behaviors.
2. focus the nation and relevant agencies on specific health-risk behaviors of young people.
3. assess whether health-risk behaviors increase, decrease, or remain the same over time.
4. provide comparable national, state, and local data.
5. monitor progress toward achieving the Healthy People 2000 objectives and the national education goals.

Tobacco use. Percentage of respondents who:

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
Ever tried cigarette smoking	75%	74%	67%	60%	61%
Smoked whole cigarette prior to age 13	26%	27%	26%	18%	22%
Smoked cigarettes one or more of the past 30 days	44%	44%	33%	30%	28%
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	NC	58%
Used chewing tobacco or snuff during their lives	NC	NC	NC	NC	25%
Used chewing tobacco or snuff during past 30 days	18%	16%	15%	15%	13%
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	NC	10%

Source: South Dakota Youth Risk Behavior Survey 1997,1999, 2001, 2003, 2005

NC=Not Comparable

Alcohol & other drug use. Percentage of respondents who:

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
Drank alcohol during their life	83%	86%	81%	76%	77%
Drank alcohol prior to age 13	31%	30%	32%	25%	24%
Had at least 1 drink of alcohol during past 30 days	60%	59%	50%	50%	47%
Had 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row during past 30 days	45%	46%	36%	38%	34%
Used marijuana during their life	35%	38%	36%	37%	37%
Used marijuana during the past 30 days	20%	21%	18%	21%	17%
Used any form of cocaine during past 30 days	4%	3%	3%	4%	4%
Used methamphetamines one or more times during their life	NC	10%	8%	7%	7%
Ever injected any illegal drugs during their life	3%	2%	7%	2%	3%
Had taken steroid shots or pills without a doctor's prescription during their life	3%	3%	5%	3%	3%
Ever sniffed glue or inhaled spray from cans	18%	14%	15%	11%	16%

Source: South Dakota Youth Risk Behavior Survey 1997,1999, 2001, 2003, 2005

NC=Not Comparable

Dietary behaviors.
Percentage of respondents who:

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
Are trying to lose weight	46%	44%	46%	50%	47%
Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or keep from gaining weight during past 30 days	6%	5%	6%	7%	7%
Took diet pills to lose weight/keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	7%	7%	9%	8%	7%
Are at risk for becoming overweight	NC	13%	13%	14%	14%
Are overweight	NC	6%	7%	9%	10%
Ate breakfast 4 or more times during the past 7 days	NC	52%	53%	51%	52%
Ate 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day during past 7 days	NC	19%	16%	17%	17%
Drank 3 or more glasses of milk per day during the past 7 days	NC	30%	25%	24%	23%

Source: South Dakota Youth Risk Behavior Survey 1997,1999, 2001, 2003, 2005

NC=Not Comparable

Physical activity.
Percentage of respondents who:

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
Go to physical education class 1 or more days in an average school week	32%	32%	22%	27%	31%
Among those who go 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	NC	82%	83%	86%	87%
Exercised or participated in physical activities for at least 20 minutes that made them sweat & breathe hard on 3 or more of the past 7 days	NC	63%	58%	62%	62%
Participated in physical activities that did not make them sweat or breathe hard for at least 30 minutes on 5 or more of the past 7 days	NC	25%	25%	26%	29%
Played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months	NC	63%	64%	65%	59%
Participated in no vigorous or moderate physical activity during past 7 days	NC	NC	12%	9%	8%
On an average school day watched TV for 3 or more hours per day	NC	NC	25%	28%	24%
On an average school day played video games or used a computer for fun for 3 or more hours per day	NC	NC	22%	14%	13%

Source: South Dakota Youth Risk Behavior Survey 1997,1999, 2001, 2003, 2005

NC=Not Comparable

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

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
Never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car	NC	NC	NC	NC	20%
Never or rarely wore a seat belt when driving a car	NC	NC	NC	NC	20%
Never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet	NC	NC	NC	NC	95%
During the past 30 days, rode in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol	50%	44%	38%	36%	32%
During the past 30 days, drove a car when they had been drinking	31%	27%	22%	22%	17%
Carried a weapon on school property during the past 30 days	19%	17%	7%	7%	8%
Were in a physical fight during the past 12 mos.	31%	31%	31%	27%	26%
Were ever touched, hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend	NC	12%	9%	12%	11%
Had others make sexual comments, jokes, gestures or looks during school related times	47%	43%	41%	37%	42%
Seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months	27%	22%	19%	19%	19%
Attempted suicide during the past 12 mos.	11%	7%	13%	9%	11%
Were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to	NC	10%	8%	9%	9%

Source: South Dakota Youth Risk Behavior Survey 1997,1999, 2001, 2003, 2005

NC=Not Comparable

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

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
Ever had sexual intercourse	41%	44%	40%	42%	44%
Had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past 3 months	NC	32%	29%	30%	31%
Had sexual intercourse prior to age 13	5%	5%	3%	4%	6%
Had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life	14%	13%	11%	12%	14%
Among those who had sexual intercourse during the past 3 months, the percentage who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse	35%	32%	28%	32%	31%
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	54%	59%	61%	65%	57%
Have been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school	93%	89%	87%	88%	86%

Source: South Dakota Youth Risk Behavior Survey 1997,1999, 2001, 2003,2005

NC=Not Comparable

Notes