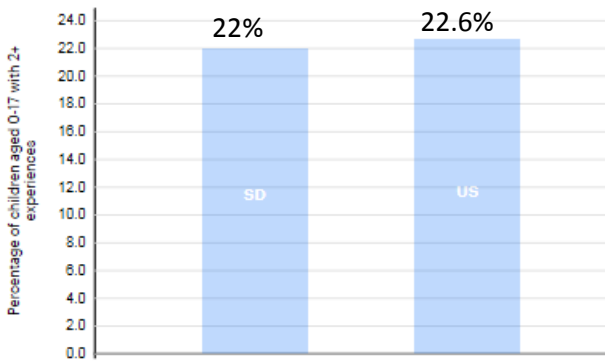




Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and Trauma-Informed Care (TIC) Information Sheet: South Dakota



ACEs: The percentages to the left indicate the % of children aged 0 to 17 years who experienced two or more of the following: Socioeconomic hardship, parental divorce/separation, death of a parent, parent served time in jail, witness to domestic violence, victim or witness of neighborhood violence, lived with someone who was mentally ill or suicidal or someone with an alcohol or drug problem, or treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity.
 – From [America’s Health Rankings, 2016 edition](#)

South Dakota’s ACEs Ranking: 14th out of 50

Trauma-Informed Care: Becoming trauma-informed is a process using knowledge about the prevalence and impact of toxic stress (e.g., ACEs) to reexamine how we see, interpret, and interact with people. TIC is a culture change process - being trauma-informed requires viewing the world through a new lens. It is not a therapy, intervention, or specific action; it is an all encompassing paradigm shift. It’s also important to remember that trauma-informed care is not just for service providers; it is universally applicable and everyone has a role to play! - From [Fostering Futures](#) website

South Dakota’s ACEs and TIC Activities

State Activity

Comprehensive Assistance with Recovery and Empowerment (CARE) CARE teams, available at each Community Mental Health Center, are organized as a mobile group of mental health professionals who merge clinical, medical and rehabilitation staff expertise within one service delivery team. The team is integral to the CARE philosophy and the expectation that services are welcoming, recovery oriented, co-occurring, trauma-informed and culturally sensitive.



THE LEONA M. AND HARRY B.
HELMSLEY
 CHARITABLE TRUST

Focus on South Dakota—A Picture of Health, a report supported by the Helmsley Charitable Trust

- Compared to national rates, South Dakota may have a higher prevalence of anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder and alcohol misuse.
- County-level data shows pockets of high prevalence rates of depression, heavy alcohol misuse, unmet medical needs and adverse childhood experiences.
- There were small differences in prevalence of ACEs in rural and isolated areas compared to urban settings; however, reservation areas showed significantly higher prevalence in most domains of abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction compared to urban areas.
- Dr. Donald Warne, chair of Public Health, North Dakota State University, recommended the formation of an American Indian ACEs Center in North Dakota to address the effects of historical trauma and human suffering being experienced today. Warne described the need for data to document the impact of ACEs on health and pointed to a study conducted in the state of South Dakota