



Community Assessment

Update to Full Assessment conducted by Oglala Lakota College

Oglala Lakota College Head Start Program
490 Piya Wiconi Road
Kyle, South Dakota 57752
Michelle Yankton, Director



OLC Head Start/Early Head Start Program Community Assessment-Update 2012

General Area Description – Demographics

Geographic boundaries (size, counties, distinguishing characteristics) - NO UPDATE

Governing structure

UPDATE – As previously stated, the Oglala Lakota College is chartered by the Oglala Sioux Tribe. The governing structure of the Oglala Lakota College includes nine Board of Trustees members elected by tribal members by district; two Board of Trustees members represent tribal government; 45 local board members (five from each district) and the Head Start Early Head Start Policy Council comprised of 9 parent representatives and 2 community representatives.

A strategic plan was developed by the grantee, Oglala Lakota College to cover the years of 2012-2017. There were two Goals that specifically mentions Head Start in the plan:

Goal 1A – Foster wolakolkiciyapi by promoting the acquisition and use of the Lakota language within the College and the communities it serves.

Objective A: Develop Lakota language immersion for Head Start

Strategy C1: Focus on language immersion for Head Start Centers

Strategy C2: Integrate, model and deliver Lakota Language by 2015 in Head Start centers.

Goal VIII – OLC Administration, students and facility will be active in the community to foster positive development and empowerment.

Objective A: Maintain a well-managed Head Start program on the Pine Ridge Reservation (ongoing).

Strategy A1: Maintain collaboration between Head Start Start and the OLC Early Childhood degree program to develop professional staff (ongoing).

Strategy A2: Recruit and support parent involvement in Head Start activities (ongoing).

Population and related trends

UPDATE- www.census.gov

	1990	2000	2010	% change
Shannon County	9902	12466	13586	9%
Jackson County	2811	2930	3031	3.4%

Racial and ethnic composition - NO UPDATE

Gender, ages - NO UPDATE

Household composition - NO UPDATE



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Economic activities

UPDATE: Fifty people and millions of dollars in annual food sales were interrupted when the tribe closed down the sole full service grocer in Pine Ridge (according to the Rapid City Journal (http://rapidcityjournal.com/news/steele-fears-violence-blocks-grocery-store-opening/article_5bb1f5fc-a167-11e1-8c0f-001a4bcf887a.html)). Critical violations to Environmental Health and Safety Codes were at issue resulting from an inspection conducted on May 3rd by the Indian health Services. Prior to reopening, the tribe wanted assurances from the out of state owner these violations were corrected prior to the doors reopening. Staff employed by the store were anxious for these to be resolved---“We need our paychecks”. The closure also posed additional hardships on families already dealing with unemployment, poverty and transportation issues. The nearest store was 2 miles south of Pine Ridge village in White Clay, NE. The owners were not prepared to supply food to the residents that could not shop in Pine Ridge and the stores, because of their location in Nebraska, were not able to accept South Dakota benefits from WIC or SNAP (food stamps). The nearest full service store that could accept these benefits was located in Rapid City, almost 2 hours from the community creating additional hardships on families already faced with economic challenges. With fuel prices climbing and transportation already at issue, families choices were even more limited and cost prohibitive. The meals that Head Start provided to children during this time frame were even more critical to the health and wellness.

UPDATE: Lakota Prairie Ranch Resort in Kyle, SD sits across the highway from Piya Wiconi center. The motel offers single and double rooms, a meeting space, wireless internet, onsite dining and a gallery and gift shop. This operation has expanded to include the new Pine Ridge Chamber of Commerce center. In January 2012, they were almost completed with the new visitor center located across from the OLC Piya Wiconi Administrative site. Plans for an Indian Cowboy and Warrior/Veterans display addition is nearly complete and will be available to visitor in in the Spril.

As reported in the previous Community Assessment, the Tribe has expanded their Prairie Wind Casino operation and added a 78-room hotel. This expansion was due in part to a grant awarded by the Shakopee Tribe in Minnesota. The renovations included a swimming pool, hot tub, fitness room, 21,000 square feet multi functional facility available for banquets, conventions and entertainment. A Convention Center is also available for meeting or conventions.

Future trends - NO UPDATE

Median income level

UPDATE: Shannon County is still considered to be in the top five poorest counties according to the most recent Census date . According to MSN, five of the top ten counties are located on reservations located in North and South Dakota. Although Shannon County slipped to #3 in this list in the beginning of 2012, it's Reservation neighbors to the north (Cheyenne River #1) and Todd County (Rosebud #2) are still leading the nation in poorest counties in American.



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Principle source of income – NO UPDATE

Number below poverty level

NO UPDATE available refers to the PIR data for specific information on enrolled families.

Head Start ELIGIBLE Children and Families

General - NO UPDATE

Geographic location - NO UPDATE

Racial and ethnic composition - NO UPDATE

Household composition - NO UPDATE

Principle source of income - NO UPDATE

Median income level / Employment NO UPDATE

Number of children living below poverty level –

UPDATE: According to the Black Hills Knowledge network: ”More than half the children in Shannon County live in poverty and in single parent homes. (This information was compiled by the Population Health Institute at the University of Wisconsin in conjunction with the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation)”

According to the State of America’s Children-Child Poverty, by Race/Ethnicity, 2010, <http://www.childrensdefense.org/child-research-data-publications/data/state-of-americas-2011.pdf> it states:

More than half of all poor children live in eight states and more than half of all poor Hispanic children live in just three states. The majority of poor Black children are in nine states.

States Where the Majority of Poor Children Live							
	All Poor Children	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Alaskan Native	Asian, Pacific Islander	Two or more races
Arizona		X			X		
California	X	X		X	X	X	X
Florida	X	X	X				X
Georgia	X		X				
Illinois	X	X	X				X
Michigan	X	X	X				X
New Mexico					X		
New York	X	X	X	X		X	X
North Carolina			X				X
Ohio	X	X	X				X
Oklahoma					X		X
Pennsylvania							X
Texas	X	X	X	X		X	X
Louisiana			X				
South Dakota					X		
Montana					X		



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Number of public assistance recipients

UPDATE: According to the 2010 South Dakota Kids Count Factbook (<http://www.sdkidscount.org/>), TANF participation has steadily increased for the majority of years compared between 2006 and 2011, but the benefits have not.

Shannon County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Families	425	441	471	488	526	533
Recipients	1016	1047	1103	1127	1232	1230
Children	837	871	920	950	1020	1019
Avg \$ per month per family	372	370	388	400	412	412
Jackson County						
Families	67	69	74	79	81	86
Recipients	166	162	175	191	183	190
Children	141	141	152	166	160	169
Avg \$ per month per family	377	371	287	397	402	394

Education-

UPDATE: South Dakota Department of Education reported on the Statewide Achievement Gaps for the 2010-2011 school year. These are the gaps reported for Native American students in the state:

	Proficient	*Gap	2008-09 Gap
Reading/Language:	48%	-27	-25
Mathematics	47%	-30	-31
Graduation Rates	Graduating 49.36	-34.03	-22.96

*A gap for a particular year is the difference between the % of students proficient in the particular subject or graduating in the “all students” group and the % of students proficient in the subject or graduating in the indicated subgroup. A negative gap indicates that the subgroup is performing below the “all students” group; a positive gap indicates that the subgroup is performing above the all students group.

The gaps for Native American students in the South Dakota educational system are not improving and the need for early education services to support the young native students in the state is critical to positively impact these gaps.

Drop-out rates - NO UPDATE

Languages spoken - NO UPDATE

Transition activities - NO UPDATE



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Health

UPDATE: According to the Black Hills Knowledge Network, “Shannon County ranked 59th among 59 South Dakota counties scored on the basis of health outcomes in 2012. Among the more startling statistics:

- *is the high number of premature deaths, which is more than four times the national average and three times the state average. Contributing factors may be the high number of homicides per capita, which is more than 20 times the national average and eight times the state average, and the high number of deaths resulting from motor vehicle crashes, which is nearly 10 times the national average and five times the state average.*
- *Risky health behaviors – including adult smoking, obesity and excessive drinking – are found in a disproportionately high percentage of the population when compared to state and national averages. In addition, evidence suggests preventative health care falls below state and national standards as indicated by the lack of data regarding diabetic and mammography screenings, the high number of preventable hospital stays and the high patient to primary care physician ratio.*

According to the State of American’s Children 2011 Report

<http://www.childrensdefense.org/child-research-data-publications/data/state-of-americas-2011.pdf> :

- Black and American Indian babies are more than twice as likely to be born to teen mothers as White babies.
- Youth of color make up approximately two-thirds of youth in the juvenile justice system: • Black youth are over three times more likely than all other groups to be arrested for a violent offense.
- The number of girls arrested has grown by 50 percent since 1980; American Indian girls are four times and Black girls three times more likely to be incarcerated than White girls.

The report further details “Each Day” for Americans children:

Each day in America for American Indian and Alaska Native children	
1	child is arrested for violent offenses.
3	children are arrested for drug offenses.
20	children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
23	babies are born into poverty.
24	babies are born to teen mothers.
29	public school students are corporally punished.*
51	children are arrested.
62	high school students drop out.*
89	babies are born to unmarried mothers.
264	public school students are suspended.

* Based on 180 school days a year



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Number of children with disabilities, types of disabilities and resources - NO UPDATE

UPDATE: According to the 2010 South Dakota Kids Count Factbook (<http://www.sdkidscount.org/>), Children with disabilities has increased in the Shannon County school district from 243 (2006) to 262 (2007) children and 270 (2010).

Incidence of drug and alcohol abuse - NO UPDATE

Teen pregnancy rates - NO UPDATE

Refer to the statistics offered through State of American’s Children.

Women receiving prenatal healthcare - NO UPDATE

Immunization levels among school children - NO UPDATE

Prevalent health problems - NO UPDATE

→ The same issues of diabetes and obesity is increasing among Native American youth.

Communicable diseases – It’s been almost 20 years since Pine Ridge has seen the devastating impact of Hantavirus, but just recently, the SD State Department of Health issued a confirmation that Pine Ridge Reservation that the death of a 7 year old resident was a result of Hantavirus. One day later, another case was suspected to infect another resident. The Red Cross, National Relief Charities and other emergency responders have distributed cleaning supplies to residents and information to combat this deadly illness.

Air and water quality - NO UPDATE

Nutrition – See information from the update on the Sioux Nation Grocer under Economics for food accessibility and safety. Food security is still an issue with families living in South Dakota and are particularly challenging for families living on Indian Reservations with high poverty and unemployment rates. The highest food insecurity rate in South Dakota is Buffalo County, where about 27 percent of the population is classified as at risk of going hungry. The rates in Shannon, Dewey and Todd counties all are more than 20 percent.

http://rapidcityjournal.com/news/opinion/summer-also-a-time-of-food-insecurity-in-s-d/article_98c41c3a-6ada-5cfe-af72-46758a7f5acb.html

Food stamp recipients

UPDATE: According to the 2010 South Dakota Kids Count Factbook (<http://www.childrensdefense.org/child-research-data-publications/data/state-of-americas-children-2008-report.html>) , Food Stamps participation has significantly increased over the past three years in both Shannon and Jackson Counties.

Shannon County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Households	1687	1829	2019	2215	2696	3138
Recipients	5290	5619	5965	6236	7241	7991



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Avg \$ per month per family	101	106	111	128	143	145
Jackson County						
Households	226	236	246	278	342	384
Recipients	786	800	803	890	1042	1087
Avg \$ per month per family	97	103	110	125	139	138

The age distribution for the Food Stamps and Medicaid program are provided below.

Shannon Age distribution (FY 2011)	Food Stamps	Medicaid
0-4 (FS) / 0-5 (Medi)	1412	1923
5-13 (FS) / 6-13 (Medi)	1817	1975
14-17 (FS) / 14-18 (Medi)	604	1078
Jackson Age distribution (FY 2011)	Food Stamps	Medicaid
0-4 (FS) / 0-5 (Medi)	171	235
5-13 (FS) / 6-13 (Medi)	278	289
14-17 (FS) / 14-18 (Medi)	96	154

Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program participants - NO UPDATE

Participant in food distribution programs - NO UPDATE

Availability of low-cost food

UPDATE: FDPIR Food Distribution Program for Indian Reservations provides USDA Foods to low-income households living on Indian reservations, and to American Indian households residing in approved areas near reservations or in Oklahoma (<http://www.fns.usda.gov/fdd/programs/fdpir/pfs-fdpir.pdf>). Many households participate in FDPIR as an alternative to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), because they do not have easy access to SNAP offices or authorized food stores. Households are certified based on income and resource standards set by the Federal government, and must be recertified at least every 12 months. Elderly and disabled households may be certified for up to 24 months. Households **may not** participate in FDPIR and SNAP in the same month.

Given the closure of the Pine Ridge grocery store it may have proved that those individuals receiving Commodities were in better shape than those households that were receiving food stamps.

Housing - NO UPDATE

Overcrowding/availability - NO UPDATE

Affordability - NO UPDATE



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Conditions - NO UPDATE

HUD housing - NO UPDATE

Utilities - NO UPDATE

Homeless count - NO UPDATE

Child Care Needs - NO UPDATE

Names and locations of other child development programs – NO UPDATE

Estimated number of Head Start eligible children served by each – NO UPDATE

Number or percent of working mothers - NO UPDATE

Participants in welfare reform employment and training programs – NO UPDATE

Infant and toddler programs (0-3 yrs) – NO UPDATE

Transportation – NO UPDATE

Communication - NO UPDATE

Vehicle ownership – NO UPDATE

Relevant aspects of road conditions, climate and weather relating to jobs, services, isolation - NO UPDATE

Availability of public transportation services – NO UPDATE

Proportion of population with telephones/cell phones/ televisions/computers – NO UPDATE

Head Start ENROLLED Children and Families

The Program Information report provides the demographical information on the children and families enrolled in Head Start



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Head Start Staff

The Program Information report provides the demographical information on the staff employed with Oglala Lakota College.

Relevant Opinions of Community Needs

Opinions of parents

The results of the parent surveys conducted during the 2011-2012 school year are part of the Self Assessment binder.

Opinions of community institutions

NO UPDATES. A community survey will be completed during the full Community assessment process.

Opinions of Head Start staff

The results of the staff surveys conducted during the 2011-2012 school year are part of the Self Assessment binder.

Conclusions

Although some statistical information has been updated to reflect data on the Pine Ridge Reservation, as well as trends in the state of South Dakota, no modifications are necessary to the recommendations provided in the full Community Assessment. The new updated statistics and information only re-affirm the need for quality, consistent and culturally appropriate services to children birth to five years old and their families. The community demographics are still challenged by high employment rates, poverty and health concerns that are now impacted the youngest of citizens.

Goals and objectives and progress towards meeting these benchmarks can be found in the most recent grant application.

Strengths, areas of improvement, professional development needs of staff can be found in the most recent Self Assessment.