NCCP

National Center for Children in Poverty

Mailman School of Public Health Columbia University

SOUTH CAROLINA Adolescent Profile

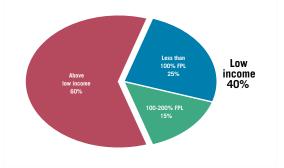
Although adolescence is generally perceived as a period of good health, many in this age group face poor health outcomes and establish unhealthy behaviors that follow them into adulthood. An adolescent's ability to successfully navigate the transition to adulthood is influenced not only by behaviors and exposure to risk but also by demographic characteristics such as race/ethnicity, geography, family income, and health insurance status, among others. State policies that promote access to high quality services for all adolescents can mitigate the effects of some of these factors and help ensure that adolescents enter adulthood healthy, independent, and ready to thrive. This state profile provides data on South Carolina's 399,447 adolescents age 12 to 18 and highlights state policy choices in health, mental health, violence and injury prevention, and youth development that improve access to and quality of services and promote the health and well-being of this age group.

12-18, 2008¹ 84% 87% 64% 68% 64% 68% 64% 68% 16% 13% Uninsured Insured Private Public Insurance South Carolina U.S.

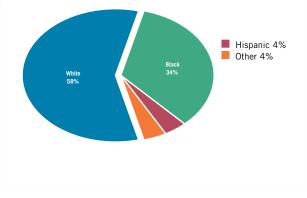
Health Insurance Coverage Among Adolescents Aged

Updated: June 1, 2011

Family Income Among Adolescents Aged 12-18, 2008¹



Race/Ethnicity Among Adolescents Aged 12-18, 2008²



Type of Area of Residence Among Adolescents Aged 12-18, ³

Type of Area of Residence Among Adolescents Aged

HEALTH

State Choices to Promote Access

prevention [2006]¹²

Promotion, Prevention, and Early Intervention

Medicaid [2009] ⁴	Chlamydia Rates Among Adolescents Aged 15-19, by
☑ CHIP [2009] ⁴	Gender per 100,000, 1998-2008 ¹³
Extend CHIP to cover legal immigrant children [2010] ⁵	6000 U.S. Female
Maintain or suspend but do not terminate Medicaid enrollment for youth committed to a juvenile facility [2009] ⁶	5000- 4000- 3000- 2000-
Use Chafee funds to provide Medicaid eligibility to foster care youth aging out of the system [2009] ⁷	1000- 0 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008
Require CHIP coverage for contraceptives [2006] ⁸	
HIV prevention education [2006] ¹⁰	Gonorrhea Rates Among Adolescents Aged 15-19, by Gender per 100,000, 1998-2008 ¹³
STI prevention education [2006] ¹⁰	Gender per 100,000, 1998-2008
 Pregnancy prevention education [2006]¹⁰ Require physical activity and fitness taught in schools [2006]¹⁰ Services in Schools 	2000 U.S. Female U.S. Male South Carolina Female South Carolina Male
 Provide funding for School-based Health Centers (SBHCs) [2008]¹¹ Medicaid [2008]¹¹ 	0 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008
$\Box CHIP \ [2008]^{11}$	
Require districts or schools to provide services for HIV, STDs, and pregnancy	

HEALTH

State Choices to Promote Access (continued)

Law and Legislation

- Prenatal care [2010]¹⁴
- Contraceptive and family planning services [2010]¹⁵
- HIV and STI prevention and treatment services [2010]¹⁶
- Medical care for their own children [2010]¹⁷
- Abortion without parental notification or permission [2010]¹⁸

State Choices to Promote Quality

Promotion, Prevention, and Early Intervention

- 5 Screenings for children 10-14 years [2009]¹⁹
- ☐ 4 Screenings for children 15-18 years [2009]¹⁹
- Require or recommend that schools make fruits or vegetables available to students whenever other food is offered or sold [2006]²⁰
- ☑ Require or recommend that schools make healthful beverages available to students whenever other beverages are offered or sold [2006]²⁰
- Have statutory nutritional standards for school meal programs beyond federal regulations [2005]²¹
- Specify time requirements for physical education [2006]²²

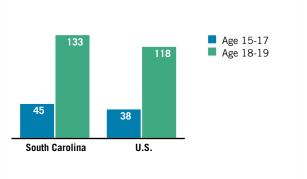
Services in Schools

Have a program office dedicated to SBHCs [2008]¹¹

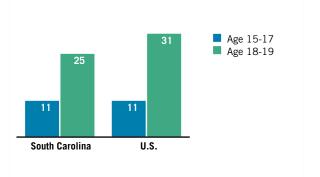
Workforce Development

Require newly hired health education teachers to have undergraduate or graduate training in health education [2006]²³





Abortion Rates Among Adolescents Aged 15-19 by Age Group per 1,000, 2005²⁴



Obesity/Overweight Status Among Adolescents Aged 10-17, by Age Group, 2007²⁵



MENTAL HEALTH

State Choices to Promote Access

Promotion, Prevention, and Early Intervention

- Have a public school health education curriculum that requires drug/alcohol prevention education [2006]¹⁰
- Have legislation or board of education policy that explicitly establishes and applies social and emotional learning standards [2010]²⁶

Services in Schools

- Counseling for emotional or behavioral disorders [2006]²⁷
- Crisis intervention for personal problems [2006]²⁷
- \Box Suicide prevention services [2006]¹²

Law and Legislation

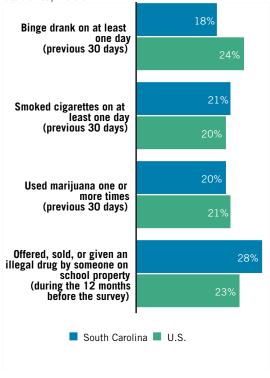
- Allow minors to consent to outpatient mental health care [2010]²⁸
- Allow minors to consent to care for drug or alcohol abuse [2010]²⁸

State Choices to Promote Quality

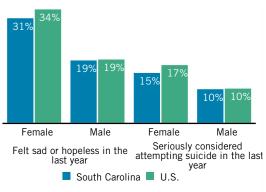
Workforce Development

- School counselors [2006]²⁹
- School psychologists [2006]²⁹
- School social workers [2006]²⁹
- Provide funding or staff development on emotional and mental health to health education teachers [2006]³⁰

Self-reported Substance Use Among High School Students. 2009³¹



Serious Mental Health Disturbances Among High School Students, by Gender, 2009³¹



Self-reported mental health needs of youth in juvenile justice residential placement (not state-specific)[2003]³² 68% Easily upset 61% Lost temper easily 61% Felt angry a lot 51% Had nervous or worried feelings keep you from doing things you want to do? 52% Felt lonely too much of the time 70% Had something very bad or terrifying happen to you 67% Seen someone severely injured or killed (in person)

VIOLENCE AND INJURY PREVENTION

State Choices to Promote Healthy Behaviors

Promotion, Prevention, and Early Intervention

Require injury and violence prevention and safety taught in schools [2006]¹⁰

Law and Legislation

- Require helmets for all motorcycle and lowpower cycle (LPC) riders 17 and younger [2010]³³
- Require bicycle helmets on riders 17 and younger [2010]³³
- Ban all cell phone use for adolescent novice drivers [2010]³³
- Ban texting while driving for adolescent novice drivers [2010]³⁴
- Stalking statutes explicitly address cyberstalking, including third party harassment [2006]³⁵

State Choices to Promote Quality

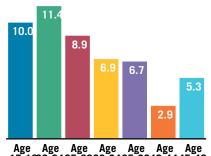
Promotion, Prevention, and Early Intervention

- Require school curricula to address dating violence [2010]³⁷ **Workforce Development**
- Provide funding for staff development or offered staff development on violence and injury prevention and safety to health education teachers [2006]³⁰

Law and Legislation

- Have laws that protect students from bullying and harassment on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity or expression [2010]³⁸
- Have graduated driver licensing system [2010]³⁹
 - \square Require learner's entry age at 16 [2010]³⁹
 - Require learner's holding period at least 6 months [2010]³⁹
 - Require practice driving certification at least 30 hours [2010]³⁹
 - Require night driving restriction at 9 or 10pm [2010]³⁹
 - Restrict underage passengers to 1 or 2 [2010]³⁹
 - Require that restrictions last until age 18 [2010]³⁹
- Have domestic violence protection laws for adolescents that received a score of B or higher from Break the Cycle [2009]⁴⁰
 - Allow victims of domestic violence who are dating their abuser to apply for a civil domestic violence protection or restraining order [2009]⁴⁰
 - Have protection laws that do not exclude same-sex couples, explicitly or by stated intent $[2009]^{41}$
 - Allow minors to petition for protection orders [2009]⁴²
 - Allow victims to petition for restraining order against a minor [2009]⁴³

Rates of Motor Vehicle Traffic Occupant Deaths per 100.000. 2007³⁶



Age Age Age Age Age Age Age 15-1920-2425-2930-3435-3940-4445-49

Require school curricula to address dating violence [2010]³⁷

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

State Choices to Promote Access

Educational Attainment

- Set minimum compulsory completion age of high school at 18 or older [2010]⁴⁴
- Provide funding for after-school/out-of-school time programs for youth [2010]⁴⁵
- □ Fund mentoring initiatives [2010]⁴⁶
- Allow undocumented immigrants to receive in-state tuition [2008]⁴⁷
- Provide Educational and Training Vouchers or tuition waivers for foster youth seeking post-secondary education [2010]⁴⁸

Transition to Adulthood

Fund a career and technical education office within its education department [2010]⁴⁹

State Choices to Promote Quality

Educational Attainment

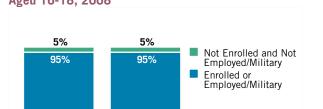
- Fund afterschool/out-of-school time program evaluation initiative for youth [2010]⁵⁰
- Use the Compact Rate formula to measure graduation rate [2010]⁵¹

Transition to Adulthood

- Have a career and technical education office that partners with communities to offer internship programs [2010]⁵²
- Collaborate with private sector to expand job opportunities for youth aging out of foster care [2010]⁵³
- Provide aftercare services to ease transition from juvenile justice system, including education, life skills training, vocational training, and counseling services [2010]⁴⁹
- Allow foster youth aging out of system to voluntarily retain state guardianship until age 21 [2009]⁵⁴

Law and Legislation

Have a legislative youth advisory council or commission [2009]⁵⁵



U.S.

South Carolina

School Enrollment/Employment Status Among Adolescents Aged 16-18, 2008¹

DATA NOTES AND SOURCES

- 1. State data were calculated from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (the March supplement) of the Current Population Survey from 2007, 2008, and 2009, representing information from calendar years 2006, 2007, and 2008. NCCP averaged three years of data because of small sample sizes in less populated states. The national data were calculated from the 2009 data, representing information from the previous calendar year.
- 2. Race/ethnicity estimates were excluded if the unweighted sample size in the denominator was less than 50.

State data were calculated from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (the March supplement) of the Current Population Survey from 2007, 2008, and 2009, representing information from calendar years 2006, 2007, and 2008. NCCP averaged three years of data because of small sample sizes in less populated states. The national data were calculated from the 2009 data, representing information from the previous calendar year.

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Wiley, Dinah, National Immigration Law Center. Aug. 2, 2010. Personal communication.

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Personal communication with state agency: includes private letters, memos, some electronic communication (i.e. email, personal interviews, or telephone conversations).

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- 11. Schlitt, John J.; Juszczak, Linda J.; Eichner, Nancy Haby. 2008. Current Status of State Policies that Support School-Based Health Centers. Public Health Reports 123(6): 731-738.
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- 14. No explicit policy, but minors may be able to consent to care based on the constitutional right of privacy, if the site is funded under the federal Title X Family Planning Program, or services are paid for by Medicaid.

English, Abigail; Bass, Lindsay; Boyle, Alison Dame; Eshragh, Felicia. 2010. State Minor Consent Laws: A Summary, 3rd Edition. Center for Adolescent Health and the Law.

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16. No specific provision, but must be 16 or older to consent to care generally.

English, Abigail; Bass, Lindsay; Boyle, Alison Dame; Eshragh, Felicia. 2010. State Minor Consent Laws: A Summary, 3rd Edition. Center for Adolescent Health and the Law.

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- 18. South Carolina's law applies to women under 17, except in cases of medical emergency, incest, or judicial bypass.

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- 25. Body Mass Index (BMI) is a number calculated from a child's weight and height and is a reliable indicator of body fatness for most children and adolescents. BMI for children and adolescents, also referred to as BMI-for-age, is gender and age specific because their body fatness changes over the years as they grow and differs between males and females. Adolescents in the 85th to 94th percentile BMI-for-age were classified as overweight. Those in the 95th percentile or above BMI-for-age were classified as obese.

Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. 2007 National Survey of Children's Health, Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health website. Accessed Aug. 12, 2010, from nschdata.org/DataQuery/ DataQueryResultsAllStates.aspx?validq=1.

26. Data not available.

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- 27. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. State-Level School Health Policies and Practices: A State-by-State Summary from the School Health Policies and Programs Study 2006. Table 3.2.2. Accessed Mar. 5, 2010, from www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/SHPPS/ 2006/summaries/pdf/State_Level_Summaries_SHPPS2006.pdf.
- 28. No explicit policy, but minors can generally receive care if deemed necessary by a professional, or if 16 or older.

Many states generally allow emancipated minors, married minors, pregnant minors, minor parents, or other subgroups to consent for their own health care.

English, Abigail; Bass, Lindsay; Boyle, Alison Dame; Eshragh, Felicia. 2010. State Minor Consent Laws: A Summary, 3rd Edition. Center for Adolescent Health and the Law.

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Break the Cycle: Empowering Youth to End Domestic Violence. 2009 and 2010 State Law Report Cards: A National Survey of Teen Dating Violence Laws. Accessed May 27, 2010, from www.breakthecycle.org/system/files/pdf/2010-Dating-Violence-State-Law-Report-Card-Full-Report.pdf.

42. Personal communication from the state indicates that this policy is not in place, as of October 2010.

Many states do not explicitly specify.

Break the Cycle: Empowering Youth to End Domestic Violence. 2009 and 2010 State Law Report Cards: A National Survey of Teen Dating Violence Laws. Accessed May 27, 2010, from www.breakthecycle.org/system/files/pdf/2010-Dating-Violence-State-Law-Report-Card-Full-Report.pdf.

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Break the Cycle: Empowering Youth to End Domestic Violence. 2009 and 2010 State Law Report Cards: A National Survey of Teen Dating Violence Laws. Accessed May 27, 2010, from www.breakthecycle.org/system/files/pdf/2010-Dating-Violence-State-Law-Report-Card-Full-Report.pdf.

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- 52. This also includes apprenticeships, job shadowing, and work-based learning opportunities.

Personal communication with state agency: includes private letters, memos, some electronic communication (i.e. email, personal interviews, or telephone conversations).

53. Data not available.

Personal communication with state agency: includes private letters, memos, some electronic communication (i.e. email, personal interviews, or telephone conversations).

54. Status subject to changes due to the provision in the Fostering Connections to Success Act which will allow states to claim Title IV-E funding for foster youth until age 21, beginning Oct. 2010.

Casey Family Programs. State Child Welfare Policy Database. Accessed Aug. 9, 2010, from www.childwelfarepolicy.org/pages/ map.cfm.

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