

COMMITTEE *on* CHILDREN

2019 Data Reference Book



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On behalf of the Joint Citizens and Legislative Committee on Children and its staff from the Children's Law Center of the USC School of Law, we are pleased to provide you with this 2019 Child Well-being Data Reference Book, which contains findings on a variety of issues impacting the well-being of South Carolina's children.

The Committee on Children studies issues and makes legislative and policy recommendations designed to improve the well-being of children in South Carolina. Annually, the Committee on Children conducts public hearings and collects data to support its policy and legislative work. The data are reported in this child well-being data reference book.

The data contained herein indicates our children face challenges to their safety and health, and barriers to becoming successful citizens of our state.

We urge you to put this information to good use as you consider the implications of the data and contemplate policy recommendations for future study and action.

Our thanks to all those who contributed to compiling this report. May it serve our children well.

Neal Collins

Katrina Shealy

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Neal A. Collins".

Chair

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Katrina J. Shealy".

Vice Chair

2019 Child Well-Being Data Reference Book

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Highlights

South Carolina was ranked 38th in the nation on overall child well-being by the Annie E. Casey Foundation in its 2018 *KIDS COUNT Data Book*.¹ There are more than 1.1 million children under age 18 living in South Carolina, which is 22% of the total population.² The most recent available data shows that in South Carolina:

- **57,030** children were born in 2017, and **902** of the children were born to girls under age 18.³
- **643** children died in 2017.⁴
- **100,142** child non-fatal injuries requiring a hospital or emergency room visit, incurring total hospital charges of **\$268,575,335** in 2017.⁵
- **655,728** or **59%** of children in the state were enrolled in Medicaid in 2017.⁶
- **19,959** children were victims of maltreatment in 2018.⁷
- **8,352** children were served in foster care in 2018.⁸
- **99,769** children ages 3 to 17 were identified as having a disabling condition in 2018.⁹
- **27,581** infants and **40,582** children on average participated monthly in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) in 2018.¹⁰
- **242,819** or **22.3%** of children under age 18 lived in poverty, higher than the national level (18.4%) in 2017.¹¹

¹ The Annie E. Casey Foundation. The 2018 KIDS COUNT Data Book, <https://www.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-2018kidscountdatabook-2018.pdf> (Last visited, January 29, 2019).

² S.C. Department of Health and Environment Control, Population Data, <http://scangis.dhec.sc.gov/scan/bdp/tables/populationtable.aspx> (Last visited, January 29, 2019).

³ S.C. Department of Health and Environment Control, Birth Certificate Data, <http://scangis.dhec.sc.gov/scan/bdp/tables/birthtable.aspx> (Last visited, January 29, 2019).

⁴ S.C. Department of Health and Environment Control, Death Certificate Data, <http://scangis.dhec.sc.gov/scan/bdp/tables/death2table.aspx> (Last visited, January 29, 2019).

⁵ S.C. Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office. South Carolina Emergency Department Discharges (Ages 0-17 years). Unpublished report generated in November, 2018. South Carolina Emergency Dept. Discharges (ages 0-17). Data includes inpatient admissions through the ED. SC residents for non-fatal injuries in the 2017 calendar year.

⁶ South Carolina eHealth Medicaid Statistics, Medicaid Enrollment, <http://www.schealthviz.sc.edu/medicaid-enrollment> These data are current as of May 15, 2018. Be careful when interpreting the race data. This data is self-reported and may not accurately reflect the actual race/ethnicity of the individual (Last visited, January 29, 2019).

⁷ S.C. Department of Social Services - Division of Accountability, Data, and Research (data from CAPSS on August 1, 2018). Children in Founded CPS Investigations During SFY 2017-2018 based on Accepted Date. Data includes only children in the household who were determined to be the direct victims of one or more specific founded maltreatments, <https://dss.sc.gov/media/1812/ages-of-children-in-founded-investigations-sfy18.pdf> (Last visited, April 5, 2019).

⁸ S.C. Department of Social Services - Division of Accountability, Data, and Research (data from CAPSS on August 1, 2018). Total Children Served in Foster Care by Office of Case Management During SFY 2017-2018, <https://dss.sc.gov/media/1829/total-children-served-during-sfy18.pdf> (Last visited, January 29, 2019).

⁹ S.C. Department of Education, 2017-2018 Child Count Data. This data point is reflective of students with disabilities, ages 3-17, special education and related services through Individualized Education Programs under the coverage of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 2004. These counts do not include children with disabilities who do not have IEPs, <https://ed.sc.gov/districts-schools/special-education-services/data-and-technology-d-t/data-collection-and-reporting/sc-data-collection-history/idea-child-count-data/2017-2018-child-count-data/> (Last visited, January 29, 2019).

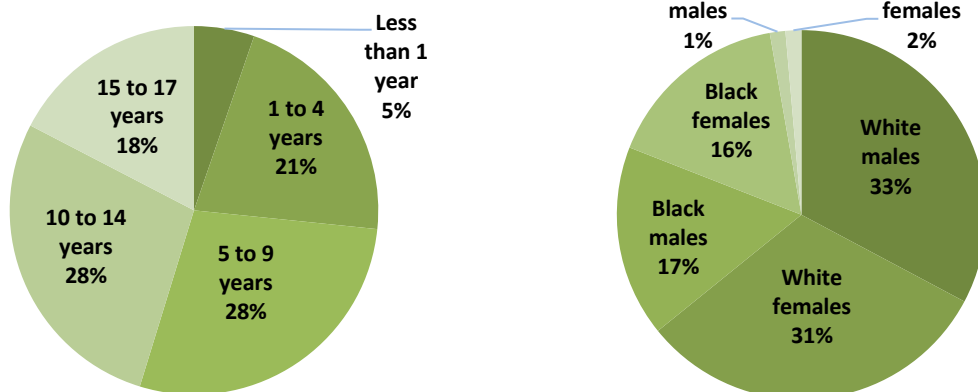
¹⁰ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, WIC Program, Monthly Data – State Level Participation by Category and Program Costs, FY 2018, Data as of December 7, 2018. The data are preliminary and are subject to revision, <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/wisummary.htm> (Last visited, January 29, 2019).

¹¹ U.S. Census, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (90% Confidence Interval), https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/saiper/saiper.html?s_appName=saiper&map_yearSelector=2017&map_geoSelector=aa_c&s_state=45&menu=grid_proxy&s_measures=u18_snc (Last visited, January 29, 2019).

Demographics

Child Population

- There were 5,024,369 people in South Carolina, and **1,108,697** or **22%** of the population were children under 18 in 2017.¹²



- 103,116** or **9%** of children were Hispanic in 2017.¹³
- 242,819** or **22.3%** of children under age 18 lived in poverty, higher than the national level (18.4%) in 2017.¹⁴
- 142** children experienced homelessness at a one-night count of homelessness, **13%** of the homeless population in 2018.¹⁵
- 417,000** or **40%** of children were in single-parent families in 2017.¹⁶
- 114,000** or **10%** of children were in immigrant families in 2016.¹⁷
- 331,000** or **30%** of children had parents who lacked secure employment in 2017.¹⁸

¹² S.C. Department of Health and Environment Control, Population Data, <http://scangis.dhec.sc.gov/scan/bdp/tables/populationtable.aspx> (Last visited, February 19, 2019).

¹³ S.C. Department of Health and Environment Control, Population Data, <http://scangis.dhec.sc.gov/scan/bdp/tables/populationtable.aspx> (Last visited, February 19, 2019).

¹⁴ U.S. Census, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (90% Confidence Interval), https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/saie/saie.html?s_appName=saie&map_yearSelector=2017&map_geoSelector=aa_c&s_state=45&menu=grid_proxy&s_measures=u18_snc (Last visited, January 29, 2019).

¹⁵ The South Carolina Interagency Council on Homelessness, 2018 Point-In-Time Report, Prepared by SCICH and Civitas, LLC, [www.schomeless.org](http://www.schomeless.org/media/1153/2018plussouthpluscarolinapluspitplusreport.pdf), www.civitascc.com, <http://www.schomeless.org/media/1153/2018plussouthpluscarolinapluspitplusreport.pdf> (Last visited, April 8, 2019).

¹⁶ KIDS COUNT Data Center. Indicator: Children in single-parent families, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/106-children-in-single-parent-families#detailed/2/2-52/false/870,573,869,36,868/any/429,430> (Last visited, February 19, 2019).

¹⁷ KIDS COUNT Data Center. Indicator: Children in immigrant families, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/115-children-in-immigrant-families#detailed/2/2-52/false/870,573,869,36,868/any/445,446> (Last visited, April 5, 2019).

¹⁸ KIDS COUNT Data Center. Indicator: Children whose parents lack secure employment, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5043-children-whose-parents-lack-secure-employment#detailed/2/2-52/false/870,573,869,36,868/any/11452,11453> (Last visited, April 1, 2019).

Demographics

Child Population by County (2017) ¹⁹

County	Number	County	Number
Abbeville	5,157	Greenwood	16,164
Aiken	36,638	Hampton	4,150
Allendale	1,691	Horry	61,506
Anderson	45,317	Jasper	5,823
Bamberg	2,954	Kershaw	15,000
Barnwell	5,043	Lancaster	19,991
Beaufort	36,265	Laurens	14,795
Berkeley	52,229	Lee	3,524
Calhoun	2,820	Lexington	66,803
Charleston	80,987	McCormick	1,137
Cherokee	13,439	Marion	7,163
Chester	7,193	Marlboro	5,368
Chesterfield	10,154	Newberry	8,616
Clarendon	6,614	Oconee	15,291
Colleton	8,321	Orangeburg	19,741
Darlington	14,964	Pickens	26,075
Dillon	7,688	Richland	93,430
Dorchester	38,068	Saluda	4,420
Edgefield	4,889	Spartanburg	71,009
Fairfield	4,327	Sumter	25,725
Florence	32,690	Union	5,766
Georgetown	11,425	Williamsburg	6,468
Greenville	117,216	York	64,641
State Total	1,108,697		

¹⁹ S.C. Department of Health and Environment Control, Population Data, <http://scangis.dhec.sc.gov/scan/bdp/tables/populationtable.aspx> (Last visited, April 4, 2019).

Demographics

Child Poverty by County (2017)²⁰

County	Number of children in poverty	Percent of children in Poverty	County	Number of children in poverty	Percent of children in Poverty
Abbeville	1,405	27.9%	Greenwood	4,495	28.6%
Aiken	8,417	23.1%	Hampton	1,433	34.6%
Allendale	825	48.6%	Horry	17,104	28.4%
Anderson	9,238	20.5%	Jasper	1,950	33.7%
Bamberg	1,000	36.2%	Kershaw	3,070	20.5%
Barnwell	2,007	39.8%	Lancaster	3,816	19.1%
Beaufort	6,406	18.3%	Laurens	4,216	29.3%
Berkeley	9,144	17.8%	Lee	1,308	37.0%
Calhoun	754	26.6%	Lexington	11,599	17.3%
Charleston	16,019	20.4%	McCormick	367	33.8%
Cherokee	3,531	26.9%	Marion	2,829	39.4%
Chester	2,166	30.1%	Marlboro	2,114	39.4%
Chesterfield	3,297	32.6%	Newberry	2,512	30.1%
Clarendon	2,258	34.8%	Oconee	3,463	22.9%
Colleton	3,106	37.1%	Orangeburg	6,725	35.2%
Darlington	4,899	33.0%	Pickens	3,669	15.8%
Dillon	3,228	42.1%	Richland	17,468	20.1%
Dorchester	5,295	13.9%	Saluda	1,190	27.2%
Edgefield	1,147	23.5%	Spartanburg	13,711	19.7%
Fairfield	1,349	31.1%	Sumter	7,307	28.7%
Florence	9,109	27.9%	Union	1,569	27.8%
Georgetown	3,599	31.5%	Williamsburg	2,660	40.8%
Greenville	20,247	17.5%	York	9,801	15.3%
South Carolina	242,819	22.3%	United States	13,353,202	18.4%

²⁰ U.S. Census, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (90% Confidence Interval), https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/saie/saie.html?s_appName=saie&map_yearSelector=2017&map_geoSelector=aa_c&s_state=45&menu=grid_proxy&s_measures=u18_snc (Last visited, April 5, 2019).

Safety Indicators

Child Deaths

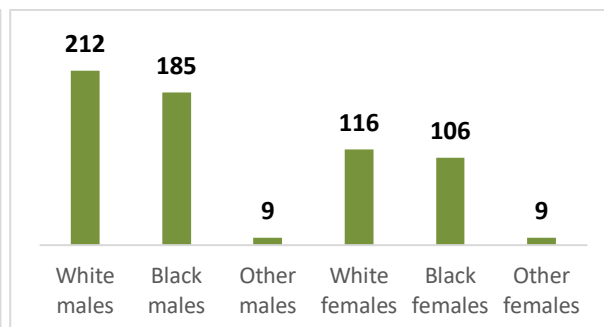
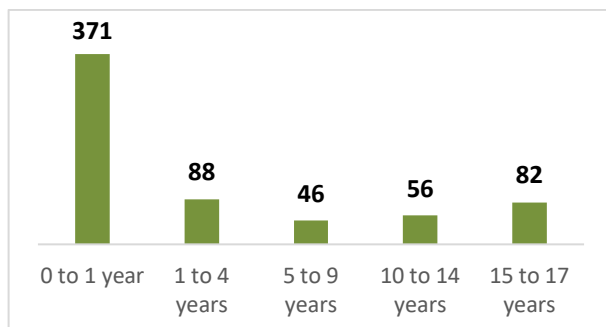
S.C. CHILD DEATHS (2017)



643 children died.

5% decrease in child deaths from 2016.

S.C. CHILD DEATHS BY AGE, GENDER AND RACE (2017)



COMPARED TO NATIONAL DATA (2017)

S.C. child death rate (0-17 years): 58.2 per 100,000 population

HIGHER THAN

National rate: 49.8 per 100,000 population

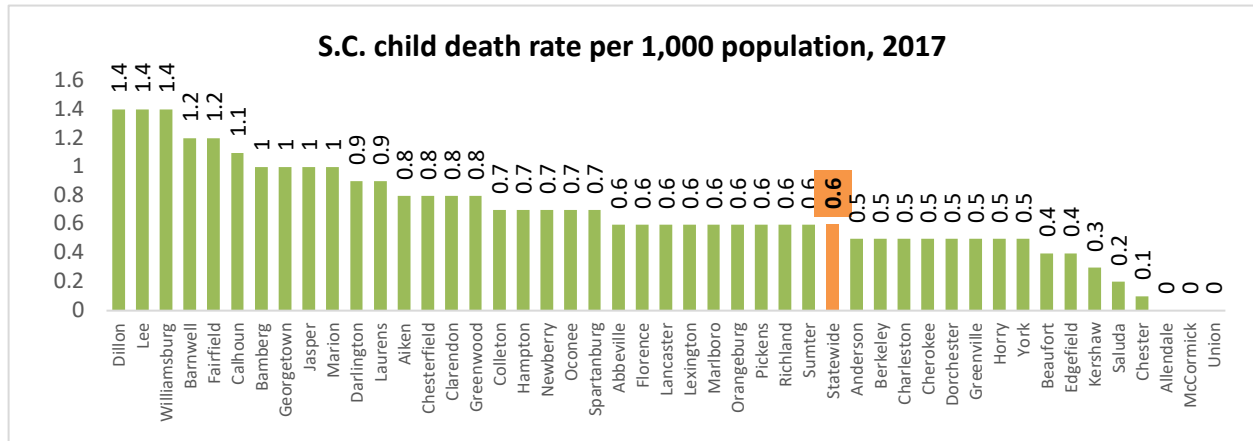
S.C. CHILD DEATH CAUSES BY AGE (2017)

0-1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-17 years
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (n= 179) Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (n=64) Accidents (n=34) Diseases of heart (n=9) Influenza and pneumonia (n=6) Septicemia (n=6) Homicide (n=5)	Motor vehicle accidents (n=14) Homicide (n=13) Accidental drowning and submersion (n=12) Cancer (n=8) Accidental discharge of firearms (n=5)	Motor vehicle accidents (n=8) Cancer (n=6) Homicide (n=6)	Suicide (n=10) Cancer (n=8) Motor vehicle accidents (n=7) Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (n=7)	Motor vehicle accidents (n=24) Suicide (n=16) Homicide (n=15) Accidental drowning and submersion (n=6)
Causes above accounted for 82% of deaths for this age group	Causes above accounted for 59% of deaths for this age group	Causes above accounted for 43% of deaths for this age group	Causes above accounted for 57% of death for this age group	Causes above accounted for 74% of deaths for this age group

Note. Deaths ≥5 were included.

Safety Indicators

RANKING COUNTY DATA



DATA SOURCES

1. South Carolina data: S.C. Department of Health and Environment Control, Death Certificate Data, <http://scangis.dhec.sc.gov/scan/bdp/tables/death2table.aspx> (Last visited, February 20, 2019). Death causes are categorized by ICD 10 Codes.
2. National data: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Underlying Cause of Death 1999-2017 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released December, 2018. Data are from the Multiple Cause of Death Files, 1999-2017, as compiled from data provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html> on February 19, 2019 5:21:46 PM.

Safety Indicators

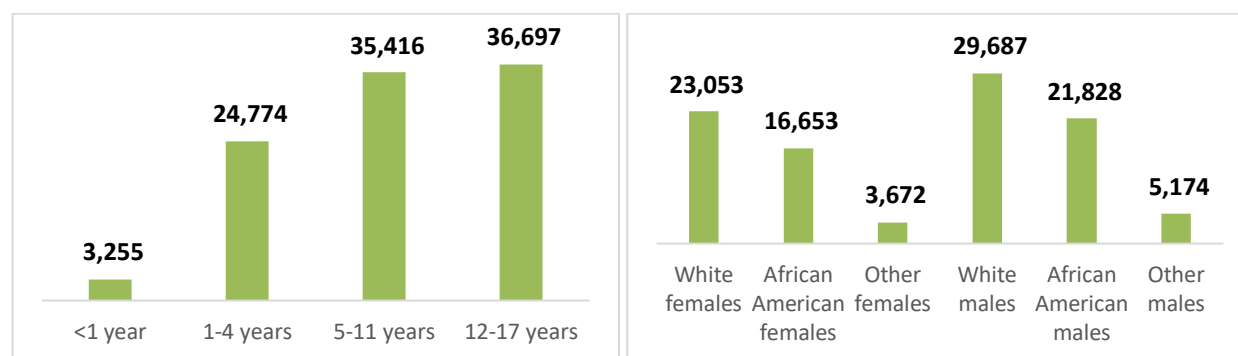
Non-Fatal Injuries to Children

S.C. NON-FATAL INJURIES TO CHILDREN (2017)



100,142 non-fatal injuries to children.
3% decrease from 2016.
\$268,575,335 in hospital charges related to these injuries.

S.C. CHILD NON-FATAL INJURIES BY AGE, GENDER AND RACE (2017)



COMPARED TO NATIONAL DATA (2017)

S.C. child non-fatal injury rate (0-17 years): 9,032 per 100,000 population

HIGHER THAN

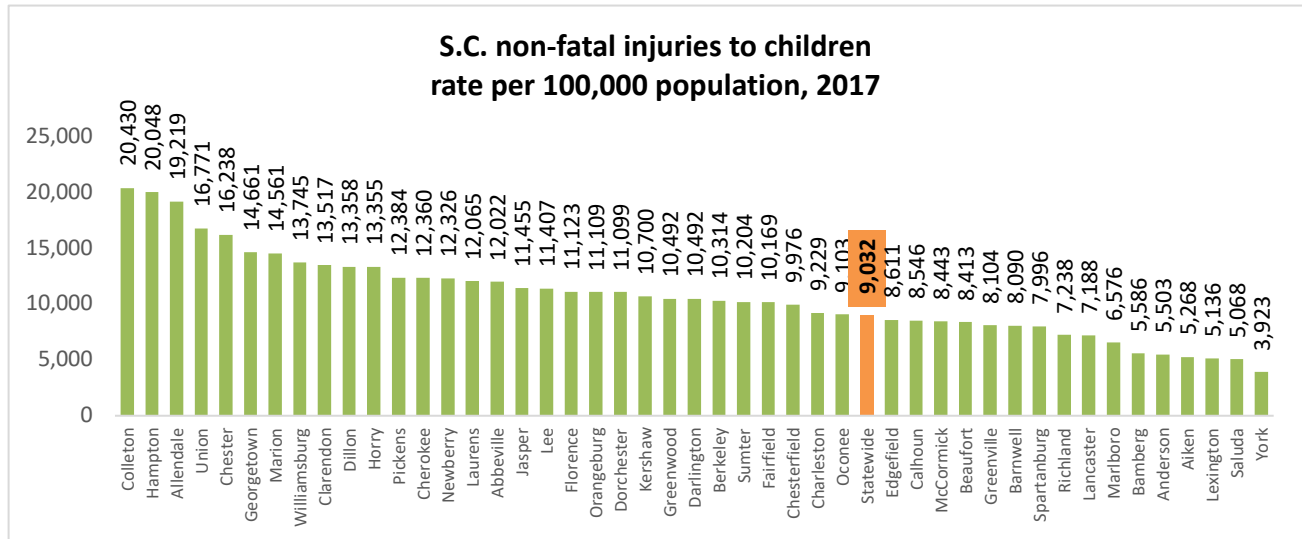
National rate: 8,544 per 100,000 population

S.C. TOP CHILD NON-FATAL INJURIES (OCTOBER 2015-DECEMBER 2017)

Top 5 injuries by ED visits		Top 5 injuries by hospital charges	
1	Unspecified injury of head (n=10,813)	Unspecified injury of head (\$23,737,476)	
2	Laceration without foreign body of other part of head (n=8,364)	Laceration without foreign body of other part of head (\$15,448,294)	
3	Contusion of other part of head (n=5,127)	Concussion without loss of consciousness (\$10,364,317)	
4	Allergy, unspecified (n=4,792)	Strain of muscle, fascia and tendon at neck level (\$10,073,152)	
5	Sprain of unspecified ligament of right ankle (n=4,527)	Contusion of other part of head (\$9,801,739)	

Safety Indicators

RANKING COUNTY DATA



DATA SOURCES

1. South Carolina data: S.C. Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office. South Carolina Emergency Department Discharges (Ages 0-17). Unpublished report generated in November, 2018. Data included those admitted as inpatients.
2. Compared to national data: The S.C. non-fatal injury rate was calculated with the total number of child non-fatal injuries to children ages 0-17 in 2017 divided by the S.C. total child population for 2017 and multiplied by 100,000. Source of child population: S.C. Department of Health and Environment Control, Population Data, year of 2017, <http://scangis.dhec.sc.gov/scan/bdp/tables/populationtable.aspx> (Last visited, February 21, 2019).
National data: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, WISQARS online, non-fatal injury reports, <https://webappa.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/nfirates.html> (Last visited, February 21, 2019).
3. The S.C. county non-fatal injury rates in 2017 were calculated with the total number of non-fatal injuries to children ages 0-17 divided by the county total child population for 2017 and multiplied by 100,000. Source of child population: S.C. Department of Health and Environment Control, Population Data, year of 2017, <http://scangis.dhec.sc.gov/scan/bdp/tables/populationtable.aspx> (Last visited, February 21, 2019).

Safety Indicators

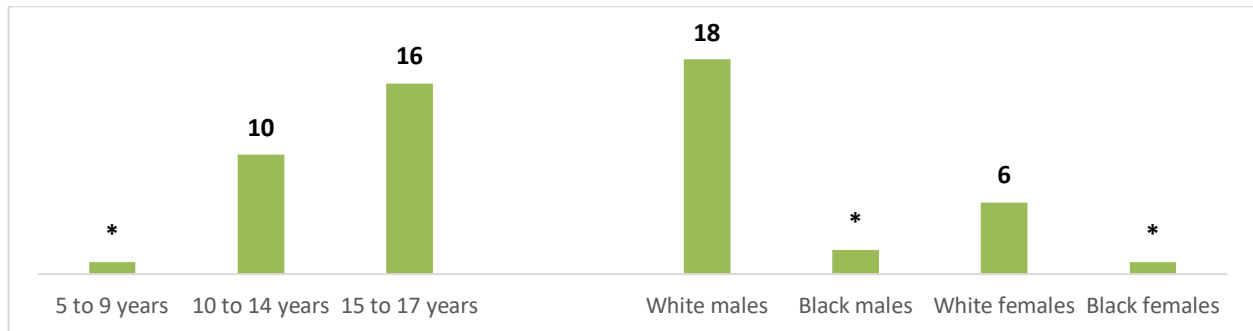
Child Suicide

S.C. CHILD SUICIDE (2017)



- 27** suicide deaths, an increase of 4 deaths from 2016.
- 1st** leading cause of death for children aged 10 to 14 years.
- 2nd** leading cause of death for children aged 15 to 17 years.
- 10** suicide deaths were caused by discharge of firearms.

S.C. CHILD SUICIDE DEATHS BY AGE, GENDER AND RACE (2017)



COMPARED TO NATIONAL DATA (2017)

*≤5

S.C. child suicide death rate: 2.44 per 100,000 population

SLIGHTLY HIGHER THAN

National rate: 2.41 per 100,000 population

S.C. percent of high school youth attempted suicide: 11.2%

SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER THAN

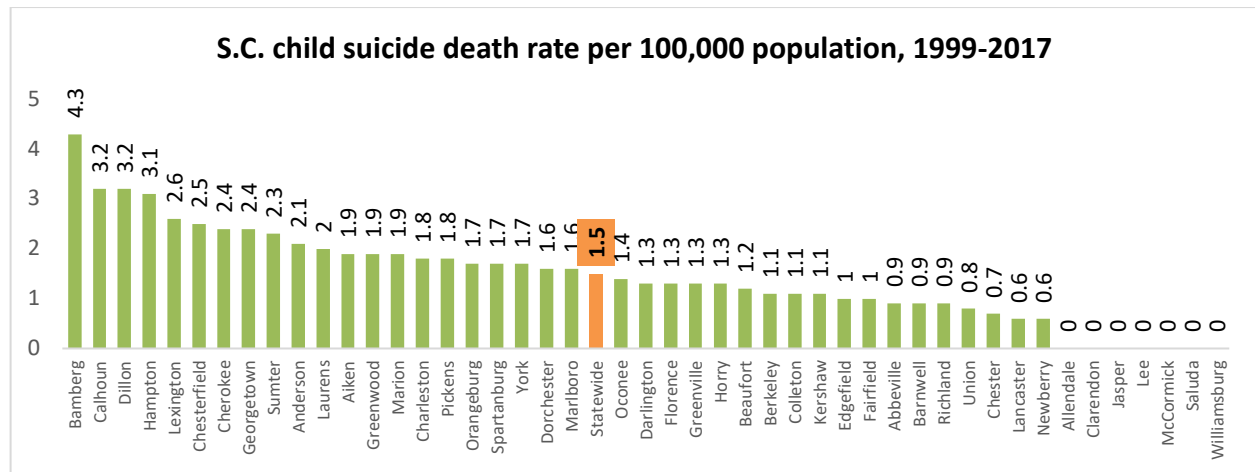
National percent: 7.4%.

S.C. CHILD SUICIDE BY CIRCUMSTANCES (2016, N=22)

Circumstances	Percent	Circumstances	Percent
Place of suicide: house, apartment, including driveway, porch, yard	86.4%	Ever treated for mental health problem	27.8%
Current mental health problem	44.4%	Current treatment for mental illness	27.8%
History of suicidal thoughts or plans	33.3%	Disclosed intent to commit suicide	22.2%
Intimate partner problem	33.3%	History of suicide attempts	22.2%
Family relationship problem	33.3%	Current depressed mood	16.7%
Argument or conflict	33.3%	Person left a suicide note	16.7%
School problem	33.3%	Crisis in preceding or upcoming 2 weeks	16.7%

Safety Indicators

RANKING COUNTY DATA



DATA SOURCES

1. South Carolina data: S.C. Department of Health and Environment Control, Death Certificate Data, <http://scangis.dhec.sc.gov/scan/bdp/tables/death2table.aspx> (Last visited, February 21, 2019).
2. Compared to national data:
 Suicide death rate: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, WISQARS, Fatal Injury Reports, 1999-2017, for National, Regional, and States (RESTRICTED), https://webappa.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/DataRestriction_inj.html (Last visited, February 21, 2019).
 Percent of high school youth attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [2017] Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data. Available at: www.cdc.gov/yrbs. Accessed on [March 12, 2019].
Note. Comparisons between South Carolina and national data based on t-test analyses.
 South Carolina had weighted data for the 2017 YRBS. This means that South Carolina achieved at least a 60% overall response rate. With weighted data, it is possible to say, for example, X% of high school students in our state smoked cigarettes during the past month.
3. Suicide circumstances data: National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) for Number of Deaths, Bureau of Census for Population Estimates. Produced by: Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC. The latest year of data available from this source was 2016, <https://wisqars.cdc.gov:8443/nvdrs/nvdrsDisplay.jsp> (Last visited, February 21, 2019).

Safety Indicators

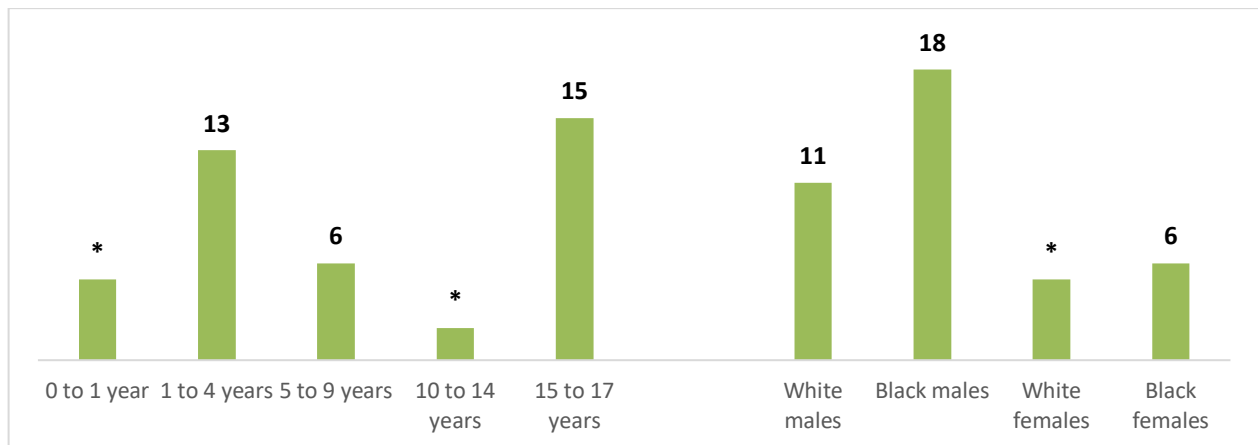
Child Homicide

S.C. CHILD HOMICIDE (2017)



- 41** homicide deaths, an increase of 7 deaths from 2016.
- 2nd** leading cause of death for children aged 1 to 4 years.
- 3rd** leading cause of death for children aged 5 to 9 years and 15 to 17 years.
- 21** homicide deaths were caused by discharge of firearms.

S.C. CHILD HOMICIDE DEATHS BY AGE, GENDER AND RACE (2017)



*≤5

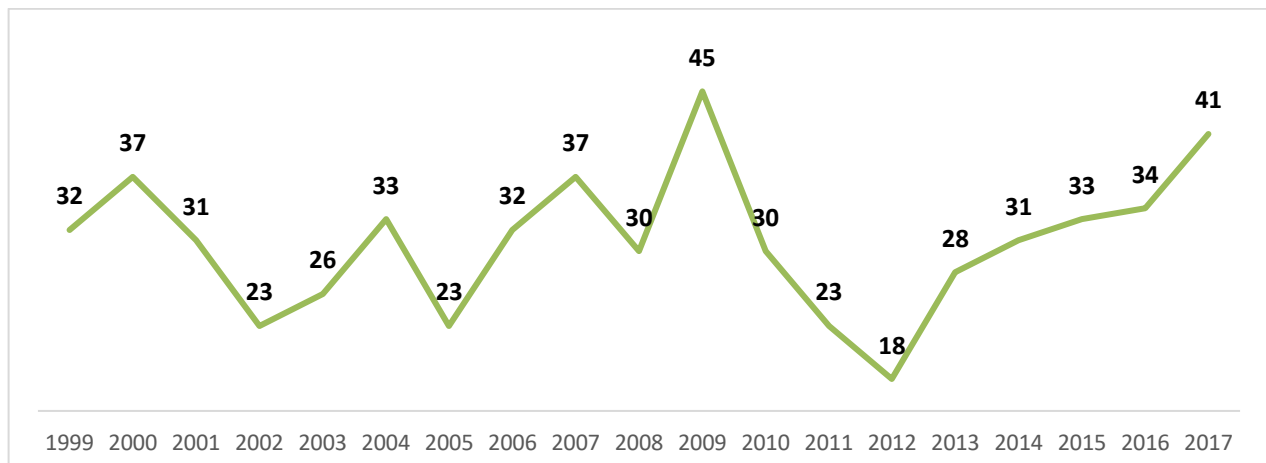
COMPARED TO NATIONAL DATA (2017)

S.C. child homicide death rate: 3.7 per 100,000 population

HIGHER THAN

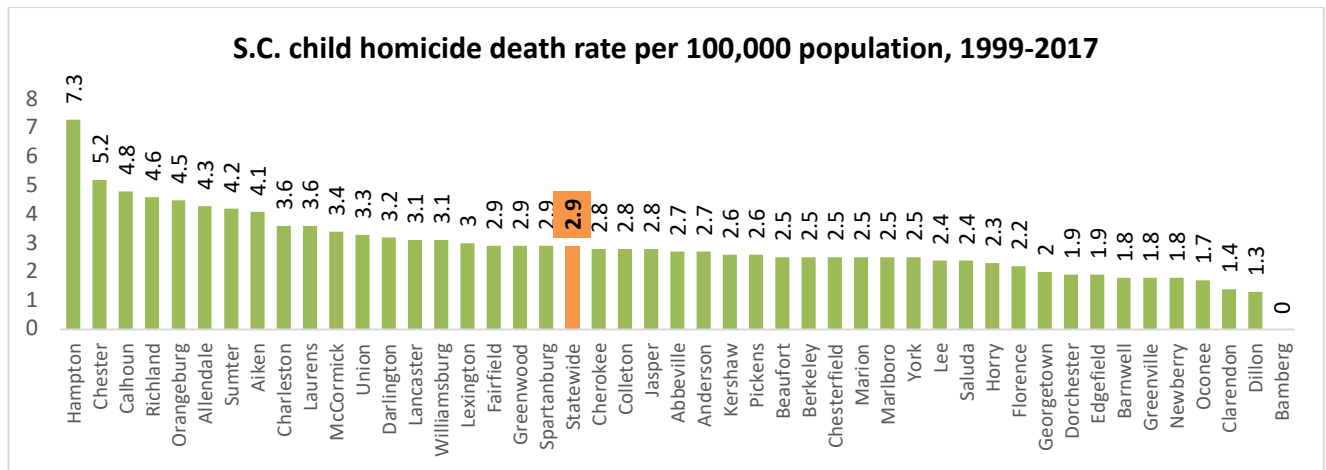
National rate: 2.3 per 100,000 population

S.C. CHILD HOMICIDE DEATHS BY YEAR



Safety Indicators

RANKING COUNTY DATA



DATA SOURCES

1. South Carolina data: S.C. Department of Health and Environment Control, Death Certificate Data, <http://scangis.dhec.sc.gov/scan/bdp/tables/death2table.aspx> (Last visited, March 12, 2019).
2. National data: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, WISQARS, Fatal Injury Reports, 1999-2017, for National, Regional, and States (RESTRICTED), https://webappa.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/DataRestriction_inj.html (Last visited, March 12, 2019).

Safety Indicators

High School Youth Unintentional Injuries and Violence

2017 HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Indicates behaviors were more likely in S.C. than nationwide

	S.C.	Nationwide
Texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)	45.4%	39.2%
Carried a gun (on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey, not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting)	7.6%	4.8%
Were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	9.4%	6.0%
Were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	23.9%	23.6%
Were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, during the 12 months before the survey)	13.6%	14.9%
Were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	21.5%	19.0%
Did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	11.4%	6.7%
Were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)	12.0%	7.4%
Experienced sexual violence by anyone (being forced to do sexual things (counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse) they did not want to do by anyone, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	13.3%	9.7%

Safety Indicators

	S.C.	Nationwide
Experienced sexual dating violence (being forced to do sexual things (counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse) they did not want to do by someone they were dating or going out with, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)	6.3%	6.9%
Experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose (counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon) by someone they were dating or going out with, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)	9.3%	8.0%

DATA SOURCE

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [2017] Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data. Available at: www.cdc.gov/yrbs. Accessed on [March 12, 2019].

Note. Comparisons between South Carolina and national data based on t-test analyses.

South Carolina had weighted data for the 2017 YRBS. This means that South Carolina achieved at least a 60% overall response rate. With weighted data, it is possible to say, for example, X% of high school students in our state smoked cigarettes during the past month.

Child Welfare Indicators

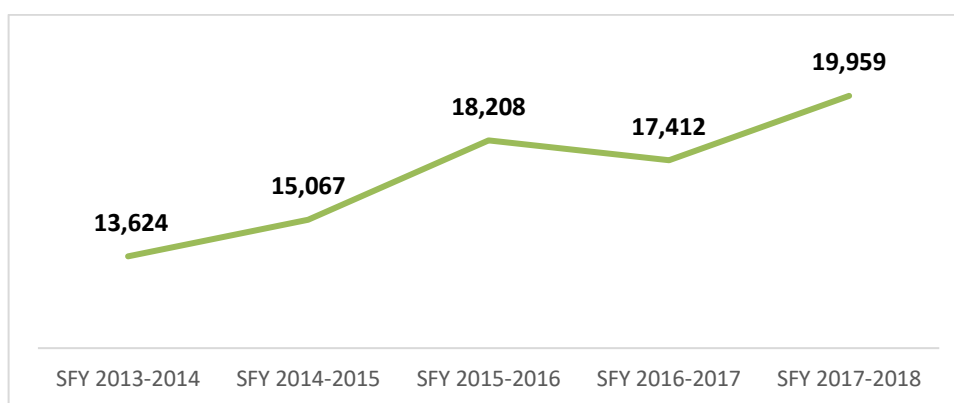
Child Maltreatment

S.C. CHILD MALTREATMENT (JULY 2017-JUNE 2018)



56,263 child maltreatment reports received by DSS.
37,837 DSS investigations.
10,928 founded investigations.
7,931 were referred to Community-Based Prevention Services (CBPS).
19,959 child victims of maltreatment.

S.C. CHILD MALTREATMENT VICTIMS



COMPARED TO NATIONAL DATA (OCTOBER 2016-SEPTEMBER 2017)

S.C. child maltreatment victim rate: 15.5 per 1,000 population

HIGHER THAN

National rate: 9.1 per 1,000 population

S.C. FOUNDED MALTREATMENT REPORTS BY TYPE (JULY 2017-JUNE 2018)

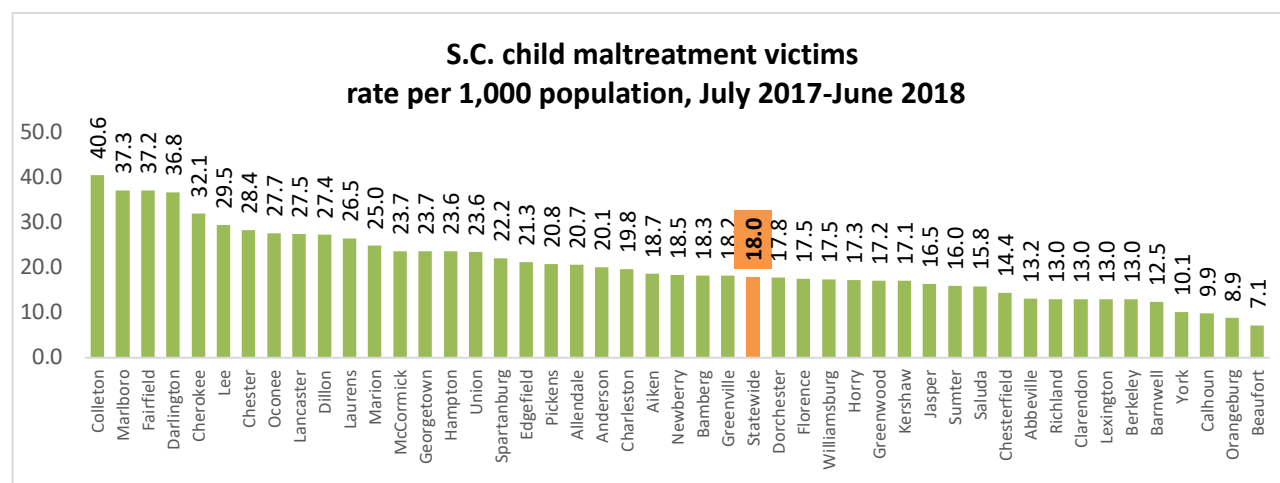
	Number of Reports
Neglect	9,914
Substantial Risk of Physical Abuse	7,767
Physical Abuse	2,824
Substantial Risk of Neglect (Formerly Physical Neglect)	1,281
Educational Neglect	733
Substantial Risk of Sexual Abuse	649
Sexual Abuse	421
Medical Neglect	280
Substantial Risk of Medical Neglect	112
Abandonment	109
Substantial Risk of Education Neglect	60

Child Welfare Indicators

Substantial Risk of Mental Injury	50
Mental Injury	48
Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor	43
Substantial Risk of Abandonment	7
Substantial Risk of Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor	*
Medical Abuse	*
Other	28

*≤5

RANKING COUNTY DATA



DATA SOURCES

1. South Carolina data: S.C. Department of Social Services - Division of Accountability, Data, and Research (data from CAPSS on August 1, 2018), <https://dss.sc.gov/about/data-and-resources/child-welfare-data/child-protective-services-data/2017-18/> (Last visited, March 5, 2019).
The county child maltreatment victim rate was calculated with the total number of children with founded maltreatments in each county divided by the child population in each county and multiplied by 1,000.
Source of child population: S.C. Department of Health and Environment Control, Population Data, year of 2017, <http://scangis.dhec.sc.gov/scan/bdp/tables/populationtable.aspx> (Last visited, February 21, 2019).
2. Compared to national data: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services Administration for Children and Families Administration on Children, Youth and Families Children's Bureau, Child Maltreatment 2017, <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2017.pdf> (Last visited, March 5, 2019).

Child Welfare Indicators

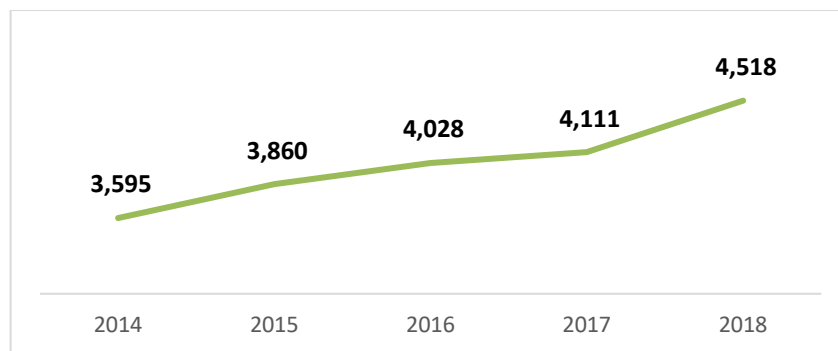
Children in Foster Care

S.C. CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE (JULY 2017-JUNE 2018)



8,352 total children served in foster care.
4,518 children in foster care on June 30, 2018.
12.6 months on average in foster care.
4,239 children entered foster care.
3,834 children exited foster care.

S.C. CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE ON JUNE 30



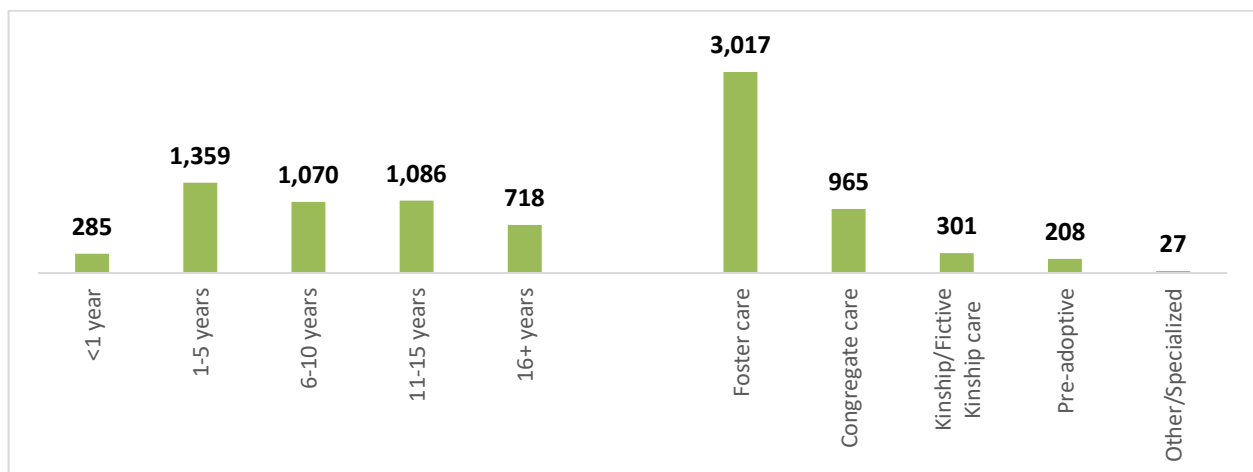
COMPARED TO NATIONAL DATA

S.C. children in foster care on June 30, 2017: 3.7 per 1,000 population

LOWER THAN

National rate: 5.8 per 1,000 population

S.C. NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE BY AGE AND PLACEMENT CATEGORIES ON JUNE 30, 2018 (N=4,518)



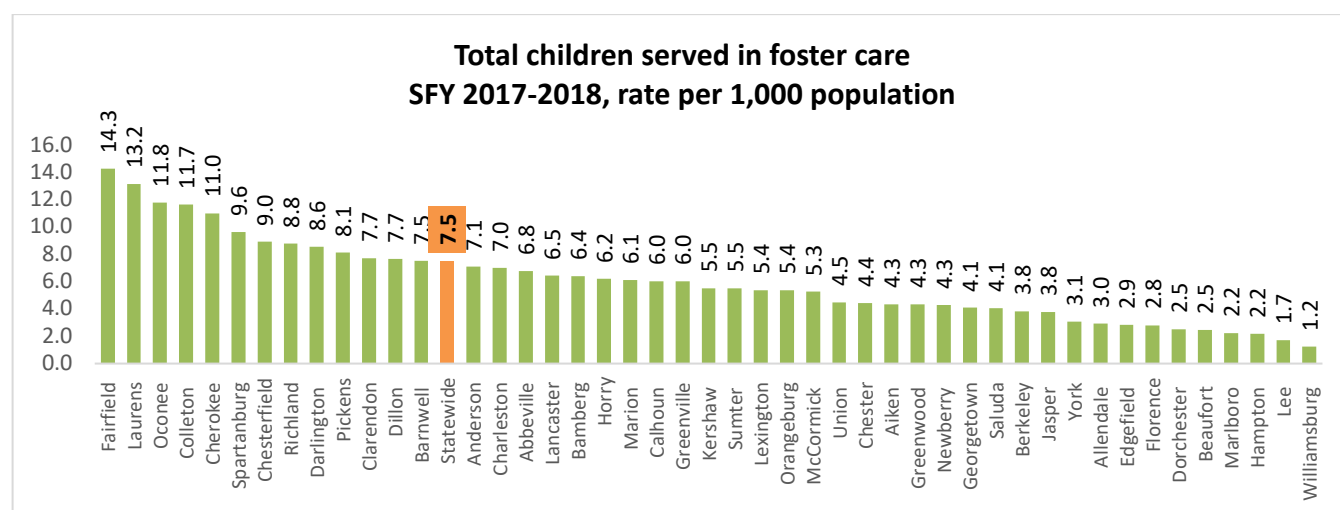
Child Welfare Indicators

REASONS CHILDREN ENTERED FOSTER CARE (JULY 2017-JUNE 2018, N=4,239)

	Number of children		Number of children
Neglect	3,202	Drug Abuse (Child)	34
Physical Abuse	892	Voluntary Placement (Non-CPS)	27
Drug Abuse (Parent)	524	Caretaker Disabling Condition	22
Sexual Abuse	308	Alcohol Abuse (Child)	17
Family Instability	134	Death of Parent(s)	16
Inadequate Housing	129	Hospitalization of Parent	12
Abandonment	88	Runaway	10
Child's Behavior Problem	85	Child's Disability	9
Lack of Housing (Homeless)	63	Lack of Employment (Parent)	6
Alcohol Abuse (Parent)	62	Relinquishment (Other)	*
Incarceration of Parent(s)	55	Relinquishment (At Birth)	*

*≤5

RANKING COUNTY DATA



DATA SOURCES

- South Carolina data: S.C. Department of Social Services - Division of Accountability, Data, and Research, Foster Care/Licensing Data, <https://dss.sc.gov/about/data-and-resources/child-welfare-data/foster-carelicensing-data/> (Last visited, March 11, 2019).
Note. Because children often enter Foster Care for more than one reason, total # of reasons children entered foster care during SFY 2018 was greater than the total # of children who entered Foster Care.
 County data was calculated with the total children served in foster care by office of case management divided by the child population in each county and multiplied by 1,000. Source of child population: S.C. Department of Health and Environment Control, Population Data, year of 2017, <http://scangis.dhec.sc.gov/scan/bdp/tables/populationtable.aspx> (Last visited, February 21, 2019).
- Compared to national data: Child Trends, *In 2017, the rate of children in foster care rose in 39 states*, Authors: Sarah Catherine Williams, Kristin Sepulveda, <https://www.childtrends.org/2017-the-number-of-children-in-foster-care-rose-in-39-states> (Last visited, March 11, 2019).

Health Indicators

Child Health

S.C. CHILD HEALTH DATA



5,521 low birth weight babies <5.8 lbs (2017).
4,570 children received treatment for drug or alcohol abuse (2018).
28,193 children received mental health treatment (2018).
207,840 or 18.9% of children were food insecure, higher than the national level 17.5% (2016).

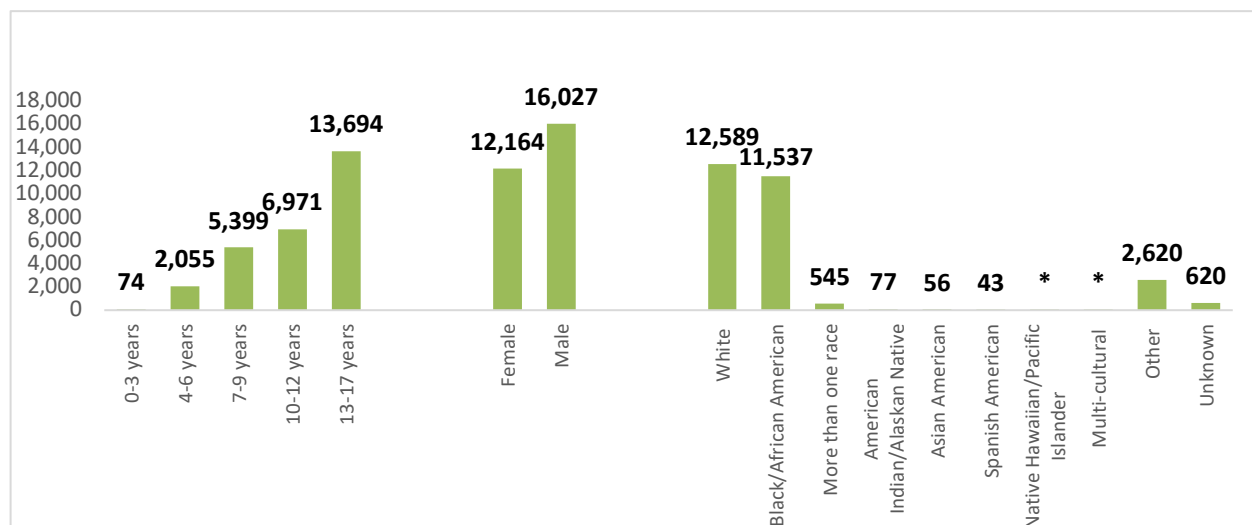
COMPARED TO NATIONAL DATA (2017)

	S.C.	Nationwide
Children age 19-35 months receiving vaccinations	66.0%	70.4%
Children in excellent or very good health	97.6%	98.6%
Children ever breastfed or fed breast milk, age 0-5 years	67.9%	79.7%
Child overweight or obese, age 10-17 years	33.1%	30.7%
Children received a developmental screening using a parent-completed screening tool, age 9 months-5 years	32.6%	31.7%

During the past 12 months:

children had oral health problems such as toothaches, bleeding gums or decayed teeth or cavities, age 1-17 years	14.1%	14.1%
family had problems paying for any of child's medical or health care bills	10%	10.6%
children visited a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional to receive a preventive check-up	81.6%	82.2%
children visited a dentist or other oral health care provider for any kind of dental or oral health care, age 1-17 years	79.9%	82.7%

CHILDREN RECEIVING MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES (JULY 2017-JUNE 2018, N=28,193 CHILDREN)



Health Indicators

Top four mental health diagnoses (July 2017-June 2018, n=28,193 children):



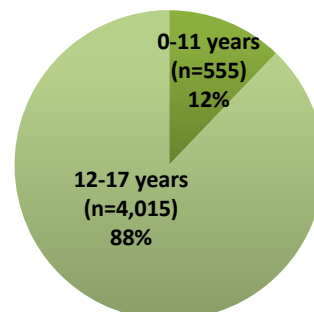
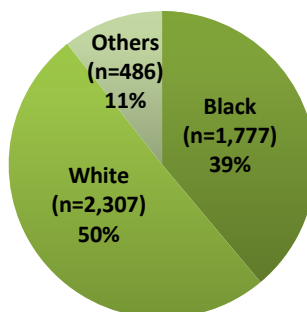
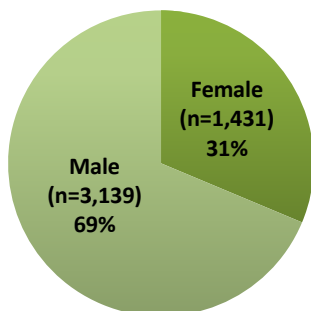
- 39%** attention deficit, conduct, and disruptive behavior disorders
- 19%** adjustment disorders
- 16%** anxiety disorders
- 16%** mood disorders

HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY (2017)

Indicates behaviors more likely in S.C. than nationwide

Dietary behaviors	S.C.	Nationwide
Did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices	10.4%	5.6%
Did not eat vegetables	12.1%	7.2%
Did not drink milk	34.8%	26.7%
Drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day	24.3%	18.7%
Did not eat breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)	70.1%	64.7%
Tobacco use		
Currently smoked cigarettes	10%	8.8%
Currently used an electronic vapor product	11.9%	13.2%
Usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store	10.6%	13.6%
Currently used smokeless tobacco	8.4%	5.5%
Currently smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco or an electronic vapor product	21.6%	19.5%
Alcohol and other drug use		
Currently drank alcohol	25.4%	29.8%
Reported current binge drinking	10.4%	13.5%
Currently used marijuana	18.6%	19.8%
Were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property	26%	19.8%

CHILDREN RECEIVING DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE TREATMENT (JULY 2017-JUNE 2018, N=4,570 CHILDREN)



Health Indicators

Drug and alcohol abuse diagnoses (July 2017-June 2018, n=4,570 children):

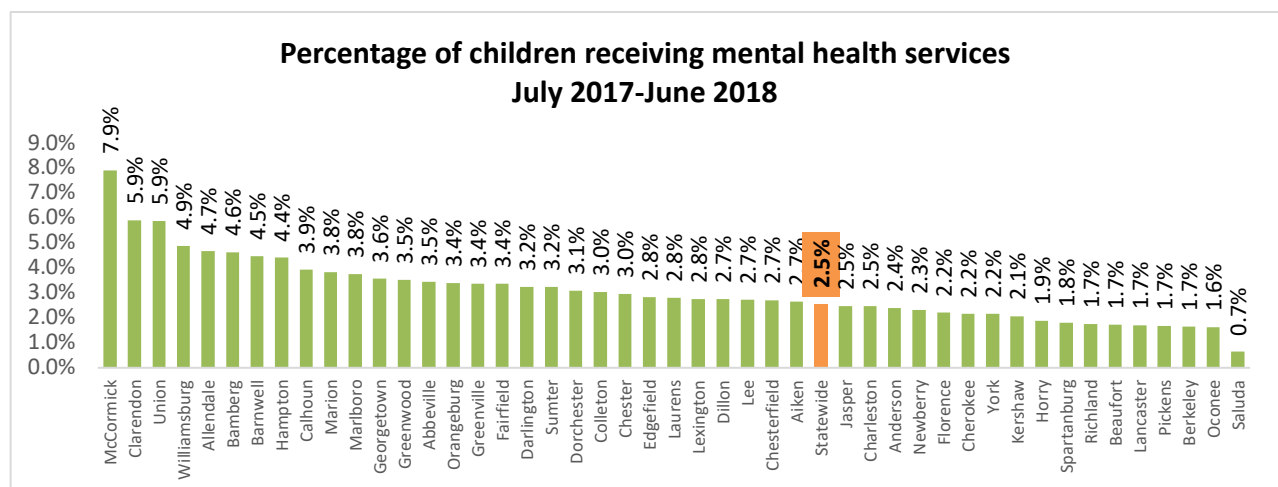


61.5% cannabis use disorder
30% alcohol use disorder
19% tobacco use disorder
4.7% amphetamine use disorder
4.2% opiate use disorder
3.8% cocaine use disorder

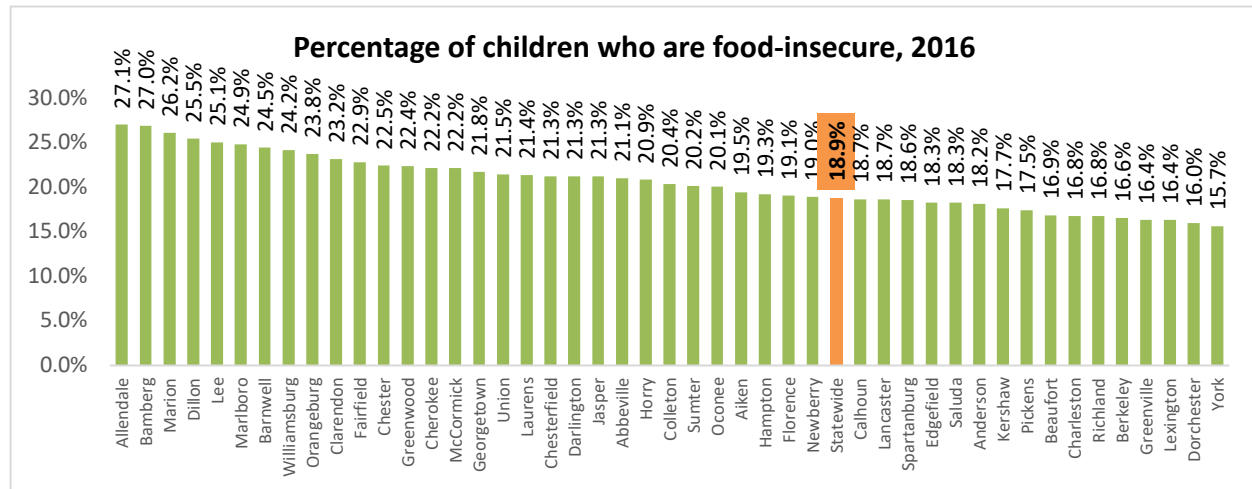
ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES (ACES) (2017)

	S.C.	Nationwide
No adverse childhood experiences	58.5%	56.2%
One adverse childhood experience	24.8%	24.5%
Two or more adverse childhood experiences	16.7%	19.3%
Categories of ACEs:		
Somewhat often hard or very often hard to get by on family income	19.9%	23%
Parent or guardian who got divorced or separated	23.9%	23.1%
Parent or guardian died	5.8%	3.6%
Parent or guardian served time in jail	9.7%	7.2%
Witnessed domestic violence	7%	5%
Victim or witness of neighborhood violence	2.9%	3.8%
Lived with anyone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed	6.4%	7%
Lived with anyone who had a problem with alcohol or drugs	4.7%	7.9%
Treated or judged unfairly because of his/her race or ethnic group	3.7%	3.6%

RANKING COUNTY DATA



Health Indicators



DATA SOURCES

1. Low birth weight babies data: S.C. Department of Health and Environment Control, Birth Certificate Data, <http://scangis.dhec.sc.gov/scan/bdp/tables/birthtable.aspx> (Last visited, March 12, 2019).
2. Children receiving drug and alcohol abuse treatment data: S.C. Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Addiction Services. Unduplicated Client Count by Month for Clients 0-17 During Episode of Care, July 2017 through June 2018. Unpublished report generated in February, 2019.
3. Children receiving mental health services data: S.C. Department of Mental Health. Summary of Client Data Community Mental Health Services 07/01/2017 through 06/30/2018 (for clients who are 17 and under at end of fiscal year 2018). Unpublished report generated in February, 2019.
County rates were calculated with the 2017 S.C. child population. Source of child population: S.C. Department of Health and Environment Control, Population Data, year of 2017, <http://scangis.dhec.sc.gov/scan/bdp/tables/populationtable.aspx> (Last visited, February 21, 2019).
4. Child food insecurity data: Gundersen, C., A. Dewey, A. Crumbaugh, M. Kato & E. Engelhard. Map the Meal Gap 2018: A Report on County and Congressional District Food Insecurity and County Food Cost in the United States in 2016. Feeding America, 2018. This research is generously supported by The Howard G. Buffett Foundation and Nielsen. Map the Meal Gap 2018: Child Food Insecurity in South Carolina by County in 2016, https://www.feedingamerica.org/sites/default/files/research/map-the-meal-gap/2016/child/SC_AllCounties_CDs_CFI_2016.pdf National data: Child Food Insecurity, <https://www.feedingamerica.org/sites/default/files/research/map-the-meal-gap/2016/2016-map-the-meal-gap-child-food-insecurity.pdf> (Last visited, January 23, 2019).
5. Children aged 19-35 months receiving vaccinations data: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, ChildVaxView, 2002 through 2017 Childhood Combined 7-vaccine Series Coverage Trend Report, Combined 7-vaccine Series Vaccination coverage among children 19-35 months by State, HHS Region, and the United States, National Immunization Survey-Child (NIS-Child), 2002 through 2017, <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/coverage/childvaxview/data-reports/7-series/trend/index.html>
National data: Hill HA, Elam-Evans LD, Yankey D, Singleton JA, Kang Y. Vaccination Coverage Among Children Aged 19–35 Months — United States, 2017. Combined 7-vaccine series. MMWR Morb Mortal

Health Indicators

Wkly Rep 2018;67:1123–1128. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6740a4> (Last visited, March 12, 2019).

6. Compared to national data: Data Resource Center for Child & Adolescent Health, National Survey of Children's Health, 2017 National Survey of Children's Health, South Carolina vs. Nationwide, <http://childhealthdata.org/browse/survey#> (Last visited, February 6, 2018). Indicators included: Indicator 1.1: Health status; Indicator; 1.2a: Oral health problems, age 1-17 years; Indicator 1.3: Breastfed ever, age 0-5 years; Indicator 1.4a: Weight status (BMI) in 3 categories, age 10-17 years; Indicator 4.10: Developmental screening, age 9-35 months; Indicator 4.1a: Preventive medical visit; Indicator 4.19: Problem paying medical bills; Indicator 4.2: Dentist visit, age 1-17 years; Indicator 6.13: Adverse childhood experiences.
7. High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey data: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [2017] Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data. Available at: www.cdc.gov/yrbs. Accessed on [March 12, 2019].
Note. Comparisons between South Carolina and national data based on t-test analyses. South Carolina had weighted data for the 2017 YRBS. This means that South Carolina achieved at least a 60% overall response rate. With weighted data, it is possible to say, for example, X% of high school students in our state smoked cigarettes during the past month.
Dietary behaviors indicators: Did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, not counting punch, Kool-Aid, sports drinks, or other fruit-flavored drinks, during the 7 days before the survey); Did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes (not counting French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey); Did not drink milk (counting milk in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey); Drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey); Did not eat breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey).
Tobacco use indicators: Currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey); Currently used an electronic vapor product (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey); Usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18); Currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel Snus, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva, Stonewall, or Camel Orbs, not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey); Currently smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco or an electronic vapor product (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).
Alcohol and other drug use indicators: Currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey); Reported current binge drinking (four or more drinks of alcohol in a row (if they were female) or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (if they were male), within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey); Currently used marijuana (also called grass, pot, or weed, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey); Were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey).

Juvenile Justice Indicators

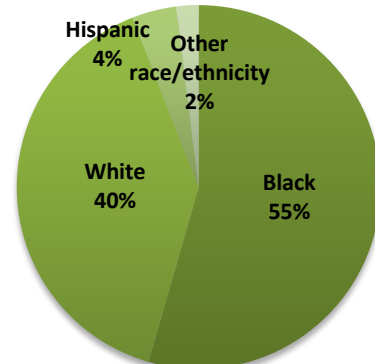
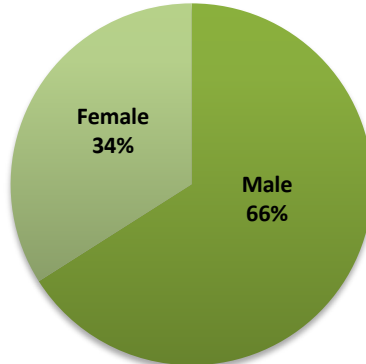
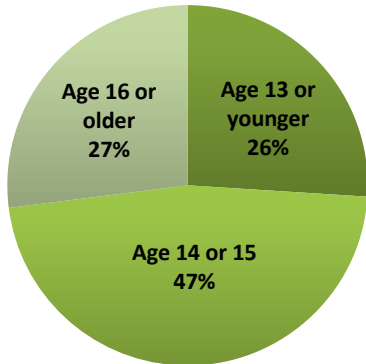
Juvenile Justice

S.C. STATE DATA (FY 2017-2018)



12,973 juvenile delinquency cases were referred to the Department of Juvenile Justice, **4.5%** decrease from the previous year.
1,334 or **10%** were status offenses, a **6%** increase from the previous year.
1,249 or **10%** were violent/serious offenses, an **11%** decrease from the previous year.
2,994 juvenile detentions, a **10%** decrease from the previous year.
914 juveniles were committed, a **14%** decrease from the previous year.
72 average daily population in DJJ's centrally located Detention Center in Columbia.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASES BY AGE, GENDER AND RACE/ETHNICITY (FY 2017-2018)



NATIONAL ESTIMATES (2016)



850,500 delinquency cases were handled by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction, a **4%** decrease from the previous year, with a rate of **26.9** delinquency cases for every 1,000 juveniles.
72% of the delinquency cases involved males, and **28%** involved females.
52% of the delinquency cases involved youth younger than age 16.
44% of the delinquency cases involved white youth, **36%** black youth, **18%** Hispanic youth, **2%** American Indian youth, and **1%** Asian youth.
29% of the delinquency cases involved person-related offenses, **33%** property-related offenses, **13%** drug-related offenses, and **25%** public order-related offenses.
226,700 of delinquency cases involved detention.
2,300 delinquency cases on average were handled by juvenile courts per day.
94,700 status offense cases were petitioned and formally disposed by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction, a **5%** decrease from the previous year, with a rate of **3.0** per 1,000 juveniles.

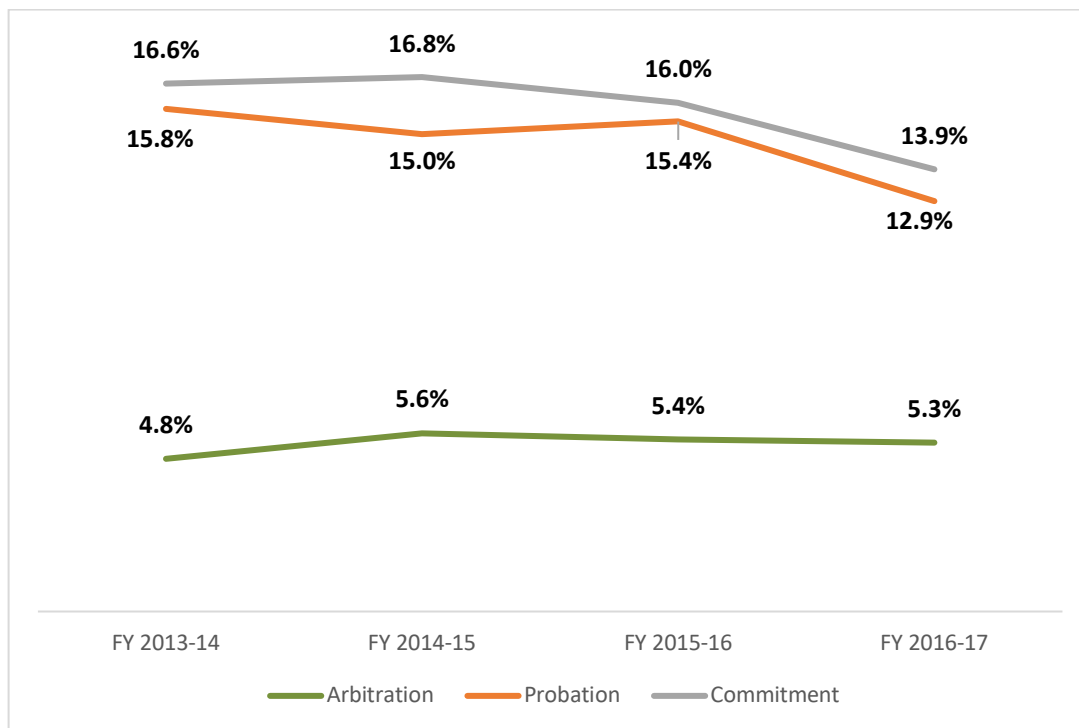
Juvenile Justice Indicators

TOP 10 JUVENILE DETENTION CASES (FY 2017-2018)

Rank	Offense	Number of cases	Percent of cases
1	Assault & Battery 3 rd degree	263	11%
2	Runaway	226	9%
3	Probation Violation (Cat. V) Misdemeanor	201	8%
4	Breaking into motor vehicle or tanks, pumps, where fuel, lubricants stored	145	6%
5	Assault and Battery 2 nd degree	124	5%
6	Contempt of Court (criminal)	93	4%
7	Burglary (Non-Violent) – 2 nd degree	92	4%
8	Incorrigible (status)	82	3%
9	Probation Violation (Category VI Status)	68	3%
10	Unlawful Carrying of a Pistol	61	3%
	All other	1072	44%

DJJ RECIDIVISM RATES

S.C. DJJ defines its Annual Recidivism Rate as: Youth who are adjudicated for a new offense within one year of completing Arbitration, Probation, or Commitment.



Juvenile Justice Indicators

COUNTY DATA (FY 2017-2018)

	# All juvenile cases	Delinquency processing of age-eligible juveniles, rate per 1,000	% Violent/serious cases of all juvenile cases	% Status offenses of all juvenile cases	# Juvenile detentions	Detention rate per 1,000 juveniles	# Juveniles committed	Commitment rate per 1,000 juveniles
Abbeville	51	22	8%	18%	21	9	6	3
Aiken	406	28	12%	10%	82	6	32	2
Allendale	20	22	25%	5%	23	25	*	1
Anderson	415	23	10%	13%	77	4	14	1
Bamberg	12	8	25%	0%	*	2	0	0
Barnwell	89	38	18%	4%	11	5	*	2
Beaufort	291	24	5%	15%	67	6	25	2
Berkeley	832	49	6%	12%	81	5	19	1
Calhoun	18	14	11%	22%	15	11	*	4
Charleston	1258	49	7%	6%	382	15	64	2
Cherokee	98	18	12%	17%	41	8	*	1
Chester	135	43	10%	3%	26	8	*	1
Chesterfield	125	26	10%	38%	37	8	*	1
Clarendon	86	28	17%	0%	8	3	0	0
Colleton	124	33	15%	12%	18	5	*	1
Darlington	159	24	7%	11%	44	7	30	4
Dillon	144	44	13%	5%	35	11	27	8
Dorchester	448	30	8%	19%	85	6	20	1
Edgefield	59	24	10%	15%	19	8	8	3
Fairfield	58	27	3%	9%	21	10	*	1
Florence	329	25	9%	5%	77	6	18	1
Georgetown	125	23	10%	5%	27	5	11	2
Greenville	1302	31	12%	5%	279	7	85	2
Greenwood	410	63	11%	6%	40	6	20	3
Hampton	92	45	26%	9%	65	31	*	2
Horry	1136	55	5%	22%	237	11	113	5
Jasper	117	52	7%	27%	53	24	6	3
Kershaw	95	16	8%	9%	10	2	6	1
Lancaster	136	20	17%	1%	42	6	11	2
Laurens	130	21	8%	20%	44	7	18	3
Lee	26	16	15%	0%	6	4	*	1
Lexington	691	27	9%	8%	107	4	33	1
McCormick	13	21	16%	15%	*	7	*	5
Marion	163	51	10%	13%	29	9	16	5

Juvenile Justice Indicators

	# All juvenile cases	Delinquency processing of age-eligible juveniles, rate per 1,000	% Violent/serious cases of all juvenile cases	% Status offenses of all juvenile cases	# Juvenile detentions	Detention rate per 1,000 juveniles	# Juveniles committed	Commitment rate per 1,000 juveniles
Marlboro	72	28	16%	10%	24	9	*	1
Newberry	184	56	7%	0%	*	2	6	2
Oconee	116	19	15%	5%	37	6	6	1
Orangeburg	281	34	12%	22%	52	6	16	2
Pickens	274	28	8%	9%	65	7	40	4
Richland	688	20	17%	1%	142	4	97	3
Saluda	57	34	18%	12%	7	4	6	4
Spartanburg	425	16	10%	5%	266	10	41	1
Sumter	268	26	9%	10%	54	5	15	1
Union	171	62	4%	26%	22	8	12	4
Williamsburg	55	17	11%	7%	9	3	*	1
York	789	35	8%	8%	195	9	51	2
Statewide	12,973	31	10%	10%	2,994	7	914	2

Note. 0 < *Count # ≤5

DATA SOURCES

- South Carolina data: S.C. Department of Juvenile Justice, unpublished report generated in April, 2019.
 Note. DJJ recidivism rates: To calculate these values, youth records are queried in a given Fiscal Year (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015, for example) that contain:
 - (1) Case Closure from showing successful completion of Arbitration, or
 - (2) Probation Requirement Ended, or
 - (3) Determinate Sentence Complete*, or
 - (4) Conditional Release Granted*, or
 - (5) Unconditional Release Granted*
 Once members of each group are identified, youth records are queried to see if the identified youth have an adjudication for a new offense within one year of the arbitration, probation, or commitment completion date. *These dispositions represent a Commitment status.
- National data: Hockenberry, Sarah, and Puzzanchera, Charles. 2018. Juvenile Court Statistics 2015. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice.
<https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/njcda/pdf/jcs2015.pdf> (Last visited, March 28, 2019).
 Hockenberry, Sarah, and Puzzanchera, Charles. 2018. Juvenile Court Statistics 2016. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice. <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/njcda/pdf/jcs2016.pdf> (Last visited, March 28, 2019).

Education Indicators

Education

S.C. STATE DATA



781,389 actively enrolled students in South Carolina public school districts (45th day extraction, December, 2018):

- **27,749** or **3.6%** of children enrolled in child development programs (PK).
- **55,417** or **7.1%** of children enrolled in kindergartens (5-year-old).
- **172,189** or **22%** of children enrolled in Grades 1-3.
- **302,417** or **38.7%** of children enrolled in Grades 4-8.
- **223,617** or **28.6%** of children enrolled in Grades 9-12.

52,322 teachers (2018).

35.8% kindergarten ready children (2018).

56,979 English Learners (EL) students (2018).

99,769 children ages 3 to 17 were identified as having a disabling condition (2018).

20.2% of students served by gifted and talented program (2018).

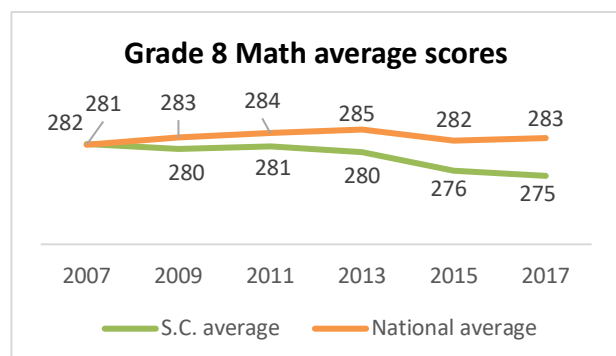
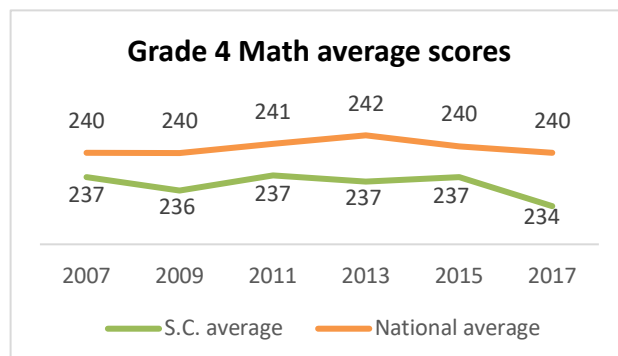
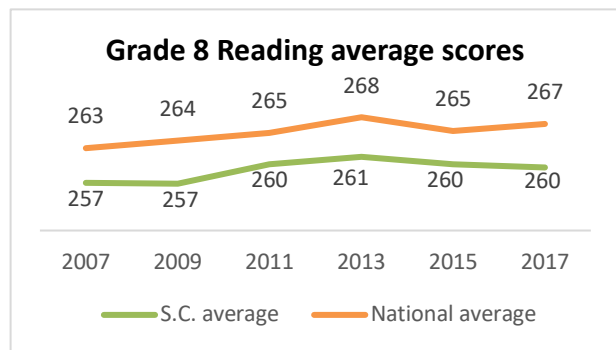
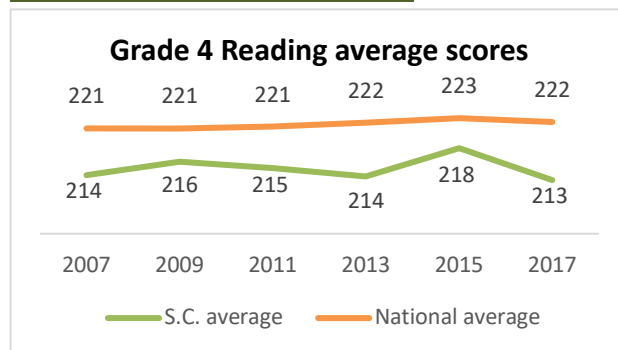
1.3% of students retained (2018).

11.6% of students were chronically absent (2018).

81.0% high school four-year graduation rate (2018).

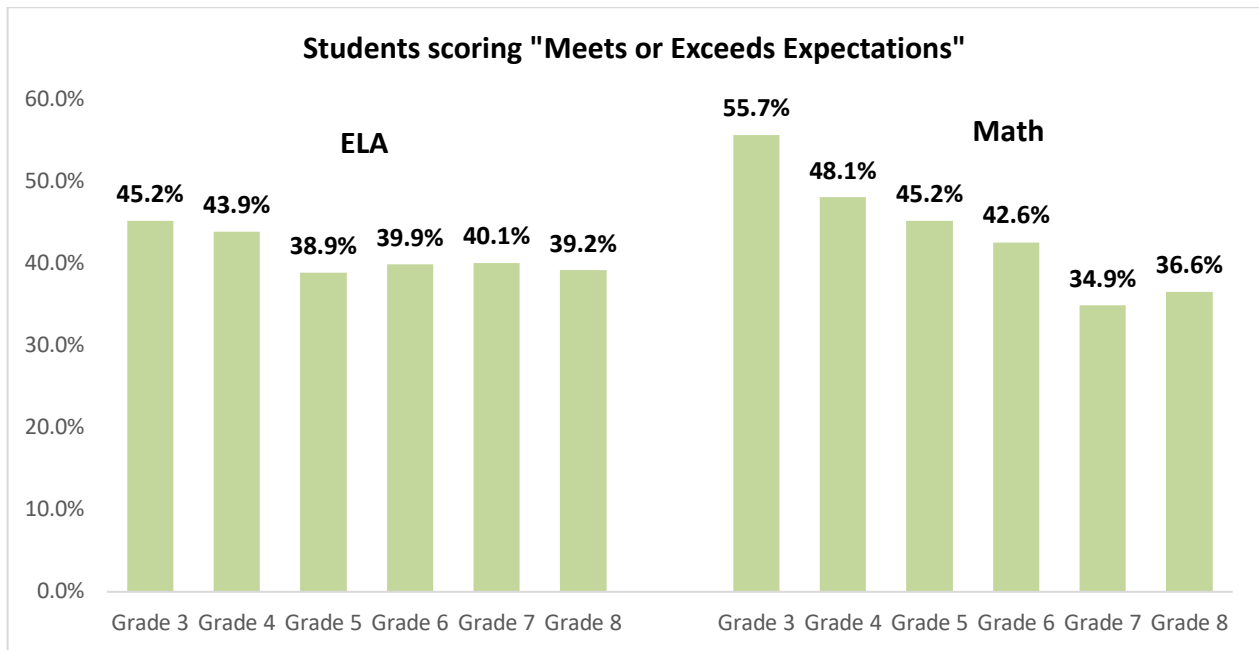
69.4% students from 2017 graduating class enrolled in a two- or four-year college or technical college pursuing an associate's degree, certificate, or diploma in Fall 2017.

COMPARED TO NATIONAL DATA: THE NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS (NAEP) RESULTS (SCALE 0-500)

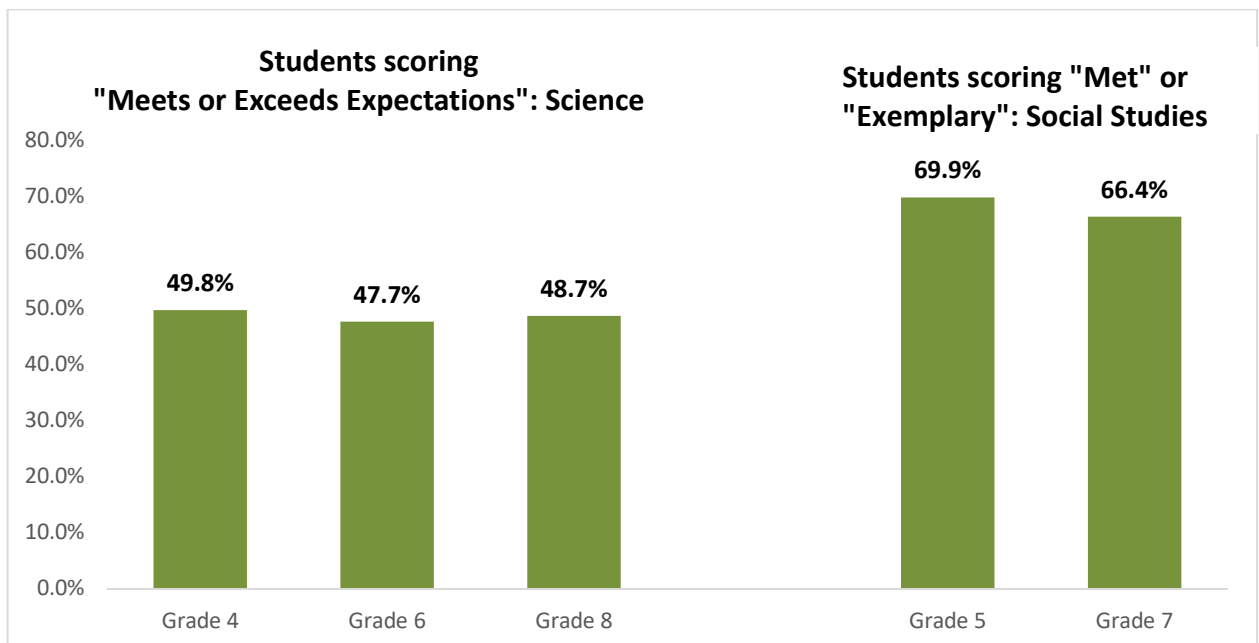


Education Indicators

COLLEGE- AND CAREER-READY ASSESSMENTS (S.C. READY) TEST SCORES (2018)

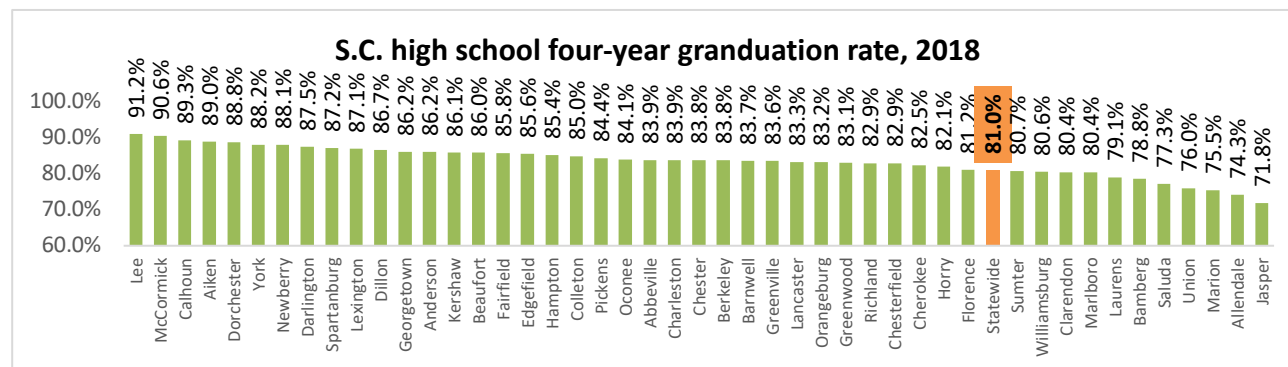
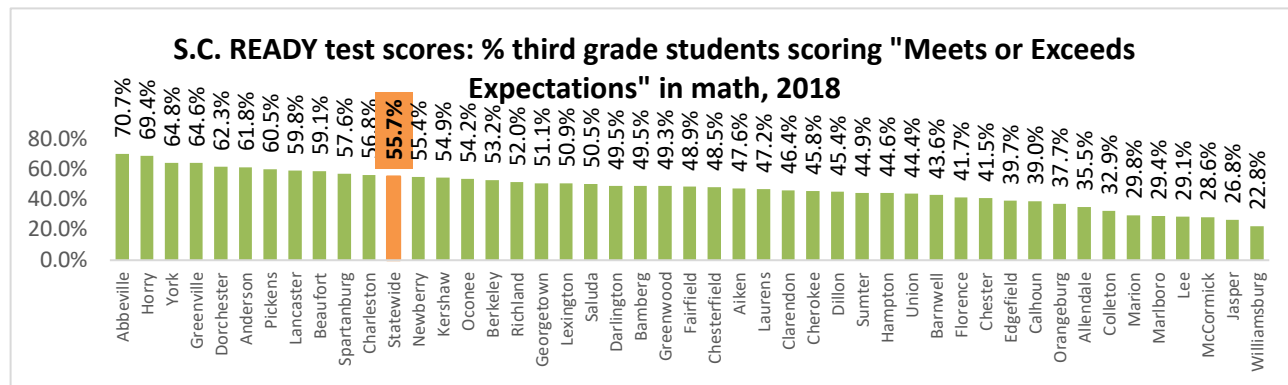
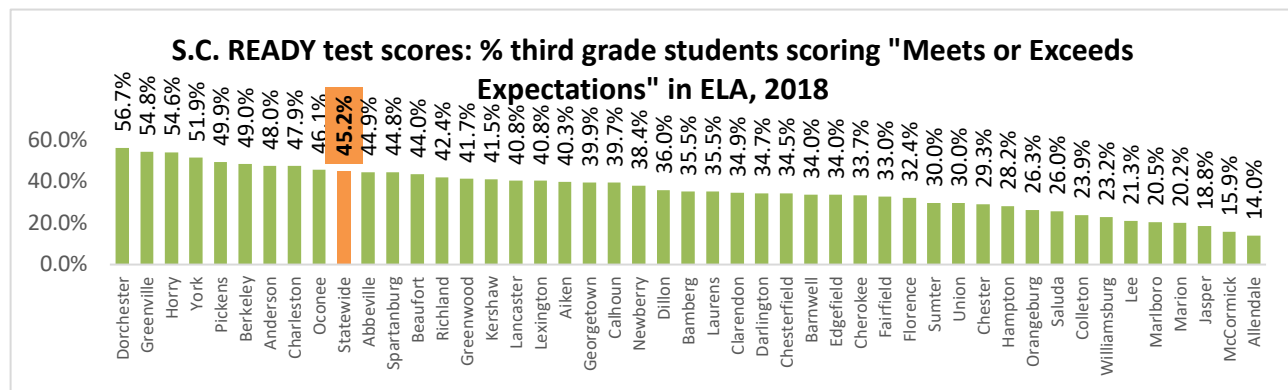
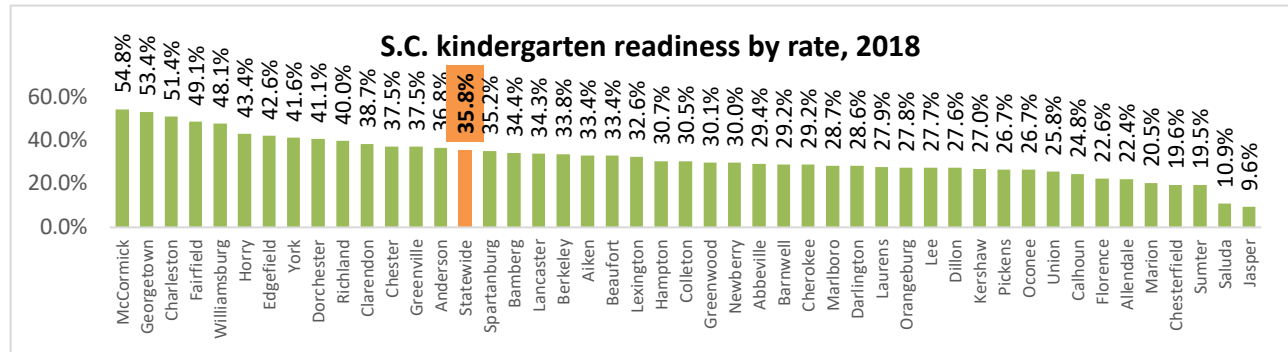


PALMETTO ASSESSMENT OF STATE STANDARDS (S.C. PASS) TEST SCORES (2018)



Education Indicators

RANKING COUNTY DATA



Education Indicators

DATA SOURCES

1. Enrolled students or 45-day active headcount data: S.C. Department of Education, Student Headcount is a "snap-shot" count of actively enrolled students that is taken at three points during the year: the 45th day, 135th day, and 180th day. These counts satisfy state and federal data reporting needs. <https://ed.sc.gov/data/other/student-counts/active-student-headcounts/> (Last visited, March 14, 2019).
2. Children ages 3 to 17 were identified as having a disabling condition data: S.C. Department of Education, 2017-2018 Child Count Data. This data point is reflective of students with disabilities, ages 3-17, special education and related services through Individualized Education Programs under the coverage of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 2004. These counts would not include children with disabilities who do not have IEPs, <https://ed.sc.gov/districts-schools/special-education-services/data-and-technology-d-t/data-collection-and-reporting/sc-data-collection-history/idea-child-count-data/2017-2018-child-count-data/> (Last visited, January 29, 2019).
3. Percent of kindergarten ready children data: SC Profile Early Childhood, State Profile, retrieved from <https://www.scprofile.com/county-profiles/readiness/> The 5K KRA assessment is given on the 45th day of school (Last visited, March 14, 2019).
4. English Learners data: S.C. Department of Education, SC School Report Card, English Learners' Progress, <https://www.screportcards.com/overview/academics/english-language-learners-progress/?q=eT0yMDE4JnQ9UyZzaWQ9MDAwMA> (Last visited, March 14, 2019).
5. Number of teachers data: S.C. Department of Education, SC School Report Card, Classroom Environment, <https://www.screportcards.com/overview/school-environment/class-environment/?q=eT0yMDE4JnQ9UyZzaWQ9MDAwMA> (Last visited, March 14, 2019).
6. Percent of students served by gifted and talented program, students retained, chronic absenteeism rate: S.C. Department of Education, SC School Report Card, Results of Teacher, Student, and Parent Opinion Surveys. For these data, points are earned based on the results of a student engagement survey that was procured by the South Carolina Department of Education. The contract was awarded to AdvancED for their Student Engagement Survey. The survey was administered to students in April and May of the 2017-18 school year and data files compiled by AdvancED. <https://www.screportcards.com/overview/school-environment/school-quality/?q=eT0yMDE4JnQ9UyZzaWQ9MDAwMA> (Last visited, March 14, 2019).
7. The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) results (scale 0-500): The Nation's Report Card, NEAP Data Explorer, <https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/ndecore/xplore/NDE> (Last visited, April 8, 2019).
8. College- and Career-Ready Assessments (SCREADY) Test Scores: S.C. Department of Education, State Scores by Grade Level, <https://ed.sc.gov/data/test-scores/state-assessments/sc-ready/2018/State-Scores-By-Grade-Level/?ID=9999999>. READY test scores on the county level were the average of district scores within counties (Last visited, March 19, 2019). *Notes.* 1) These statistics may differ from those in state and federal accountability results. They were calculated based on where students tested regardless of school entry date. Home school students were excluded. 2) Scale scores in 2016-17 were reported on a new, vertical scale. These scores are not comparable to 2015-16 scale scores. However, criteria for the achievement levels have not changed. Percentages of students at each achievement level are comparable to corresponding 2015-16 percentages. 3) If the number tested is less than 20, no other statistics appear.
9. Palmetto Assessment of State Standards (SCPASS) Test Scores: S.C. Department of Education, State Scores by Grade Level, <https://ed.sc.gov/data/test-scores/state-assessments/scpalmetto-assessment-of-state-standards-pass/2018/> (Last visited, April 8, 2019). *Notes.* 1) These statistics may differ from those in state and federal accountability results. They were calculated based on where students tested regardless of school entry date. Home school students were excluded. 2) Achievement standard for science were reset for the 2016-17 school year. Science scores are now reported in four achievement categories. The achievement level descriptors are the same as those for 2015-16 SC READY. Social studies achievement standards are unchanged. Social studies scores continue to be reported in three categories. 3) If the number tested is less than 20, no other statistics appear.
10. High school four-year graduation rate: S.C. Department of Education, Overall Graduate Rate, <https://www.screportcards.com/overview/academics/graduation-rate/?q=eT0yMDE4JnQ9UyZzaWQ9MDAwMA>; County data downloaded from <https://www.screportcards.com/> (Last visited, April 8, 2019).
11. Students from 2017 graduating class enrolled in a two- or four-year college or technical college pursuing an associate's degree, certificate, or diploma in Fall 2017: S.C. Department of Education, SC School Report Card, College and Career Readiness, <https://www.screportcards.com/overview/academics/college-career-readiness/?q=eT0yMDE4JnQ9UyZzaWQ9MDAwMA> (Last visited, April 8, 2019).

Acknowledgments

The 2019 Annual Report and the 2019 Child Well-Being Data Reference Book of the Joint Citizens and Legislative Committee on Children are the result of countless hours of hard work, and the cooperation of many agencies and individuals. Much assistance was provided to the Committee with its data collection, analysis, research, policy review, and editing to ensure that issues affecting children in South Carolina are accurately and clearly presented.

The Committee thanks the many citizens who took time to attend the public hearings and present testimony to the Committee. The Committee relies heavily on the concerns and recommendations offered by citizens who deal with children's issues on a daily basis.

The Committee expresses its appreciation to the many agency staff whose work contributed indirectly to this 2019 Child Well-Being Data Reference Book. The members of the Committee are especially grateful for the contributions and efforts of the following agencies and individuals who assisted in the preparation of this Data Reference Book:

The Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office: Chris Finney, Dianne Davis

The Department of Mental Health: Dan Walker

The Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services: Andrew Fogner, Jim Maxwell

The Department of Juvenile Justice: Craig Wheatley

The Joint Citizens and Legislative Committee on Children extends its appreciation to the staff at the Children's Law Center, USC School of Law for compilation of the 2019 Annual Report and the 2019 Child Well-Being Data Reference Book. In particular, we thank Michelle Dhunjishah, Director; Carolyn Morris, Assistant Director; Amanda Adler, Committee Senior Resource Attorney; Ashley Blas, Legislative Resource Attorney; Macaulay Morrison, Child Law Fellow; and Liyun Zhang, Research Scientist.

Nurturing our state's future.

SC JOINT CITIZENS AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN

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