

Social Determinants of Health Legal Series – Youth & Adolescents

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Welcome and Introductions

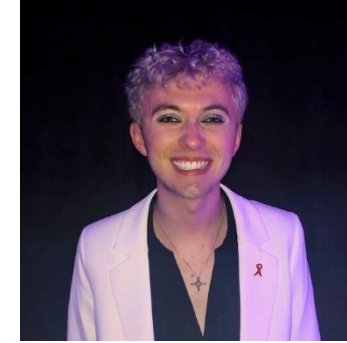
Social Determinants of Health Team



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For more information regarding Social Determinants of Health programming at NASTAD please feel free to contact us.

Agenda

- Brief overview of social determinants of health(SDOH) for youth and adolescents.
- Look at healthcare resources for youth and adolescents like Medicaid, Children’s Health Insurance Plan (CHIP), and Ryan White Part D.
- Review youth and adolescent sexual health data.
- Identify social determinants of health within the education system.
- Discuss the School-to-Prison pipeline and its impact on youth.
- Review “No Promo, No Homo” laws and discuss how they impact LGBT youth

Social Determinants of Health and Youth

- Family, peer, community, societal, and cultural influences
- National wealth and income inequalities
- Quality of education, high school graduation, higher education enrollment
- Access to nutritious foods and clean water
- Safe schools, housing, neighborhoods, and transportation
- Language barriers and literacy



Youth and Adolescent Healthcare Access

Private Insurance

- The Affordable Care Act(ACA) allows children to stay on their parent’s health insurance until 26

Medicaid

- Signed into law in 1965.
- All states(including DC and US territories) have Medicaid programs to provide health insurance to people with low-income.

Children Health Insurance Program (CHIP)

- Signed into law 1997.
- Coverage for children with families who don’t qualify for Medicaid but can’t afford private insurance.

Basic Health Program


- Through the ACA, states have the option to create a basic health plan for those who do not qualify for Medicaid, C.H.I.P, or have income between 133 percent and 200 percent of the federal poverty line (FPL).

U.S Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

Ryan White

- The Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency (CARE) Act was passed by congress in August 1990.

Health Resources & Services Administration Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program



Ryan White Services for Youth and Adolescent

- Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program (RWHAP) Part D grant recipients provide outpatient family-centered primary and specialty medical care and support services. These services help low-income women, infants, children, and youth with HIV.

Health Resources & Services Administration Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program

Ryan White Services for Youth and Adolescent

Grant funding provided for:

- Non-profits
- State and local agencies
- Indian Tribes
- Tribal Organizations
- Faith-based and community-based organization

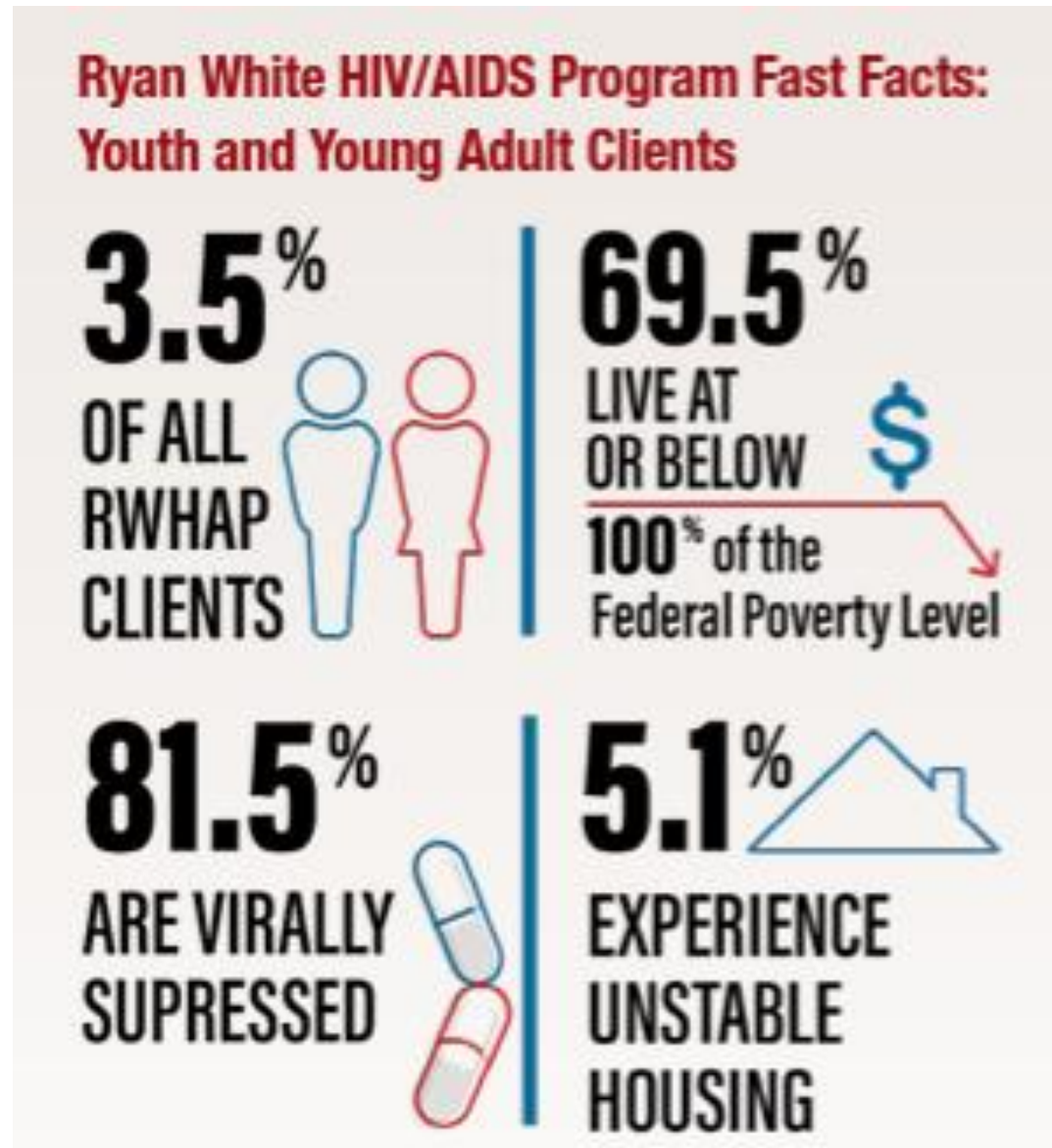
How can Part D funds be used?

- Medical Service Cost
- Clinical Quality Management (CQM)
- Support Services Cost
- Administrative Cost

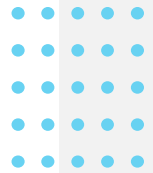
Ryan White Client Ages 13-24 Data

- RWHAP clients ages 13-24 are 74.8% male, 21.4% female, and 3.7% transgender
- 5.1% experience unstable housing
- 83.3% of young men who have sex with men, 77.4 of young Black women, and 74.2 transgender youth and adolescents receiving RWHAP medical care are virally suppressed

Health Resources & Services Administration
Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program



Infographic from
Health Resources & Services Administration Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program



Youth and Adolescent Consent

- As of 2022, in all jurisdictions minors (age specified by the state) can give informed consent to receive STI diagnosis and treatment services.
- In some jurisdictions, minors can consent to services like PrEP and HIV treatment.

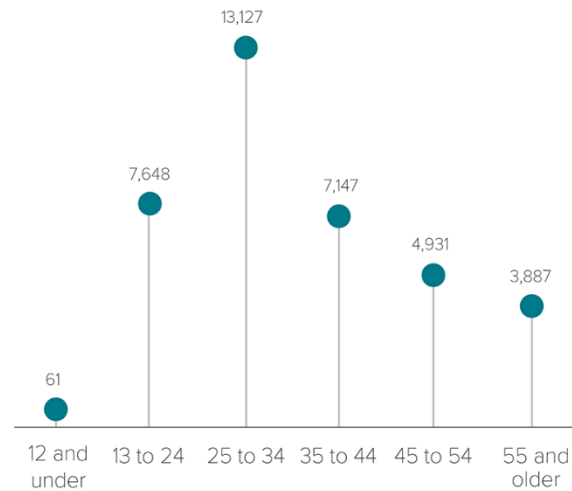
For more information, click the following links:

- [CDC- State Laws that Enable a Minor to Provide Informed Consent to Receive HIV and STD Services](#)
- [NASTAD – Minor Consent and Confidentiality Laws for PrEP and HIV Treatment](#)

Youth and Adolescent Sexual Health

New HIV Diagnoses in the US and Dependent Areas by Age, 2019

The number of new HIV diagnoses was highest among people aged 25 to 34.



Source: CDC. Diagnoses of HIV infection in the United States and dependent areas, 2019. *HIV Surveillance Report* 2021:32.

- Of the new HIV diagnoses, young men ages 13-24 had higher infection rates totaling 6,705, than women totaling 943 infections in 2019.
- There were 61 infections among children ages 12 and under in 2019
- Trends between 2015-2019 show that new infections in ages 12 and under, and 13-24 are decreasing

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

2020 Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance - Youth

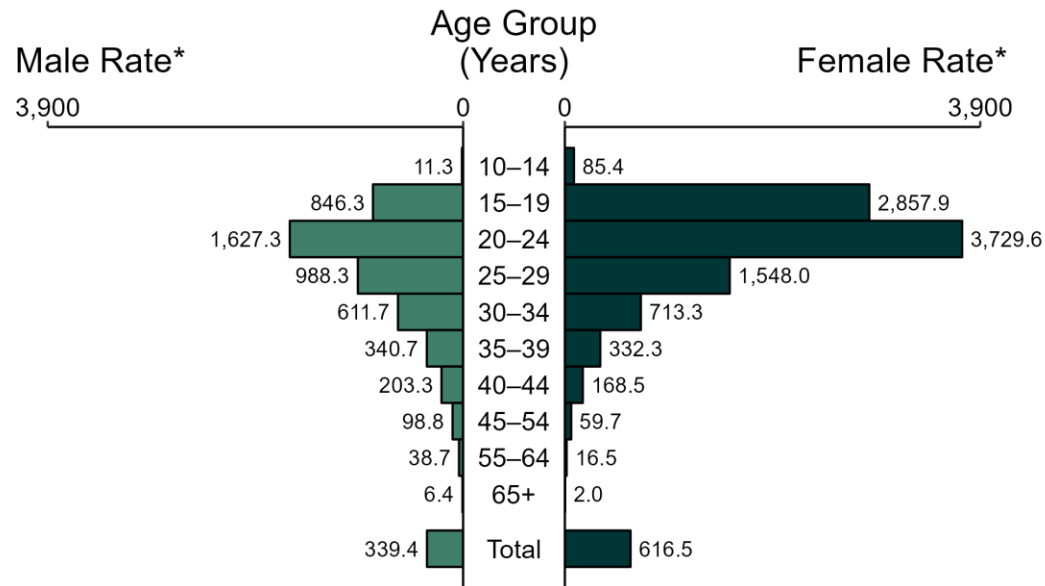
In 2020, Chlamydia and Gonorrhea infections rates were higher among young women than young men for age groups 12 and under and 13-24.

Chlamydia infection rates show a decrease for both young men and women ages 15-24.

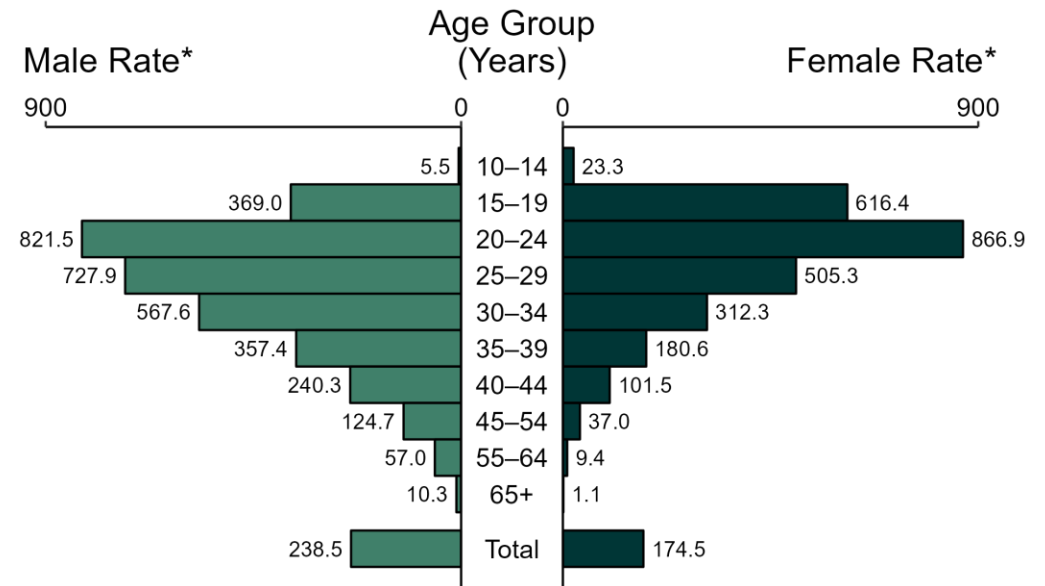
Gonorrhea infection rates showed an increase for both young men and women ages 15-24.

2020 Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance - Youth

Chlamydia



Gonorrhea



Per 100,000 infections

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Social Determinants of Health in the Education System





SYSTEMIC RACISM

Education Inequalities

- Low-income neighborhood schools lack resources to support a scholarly academic environment with overcrowded classrooms, low extracurricular activities, and overworked teachers.
- Race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, and socioeconomic status affect students receiving a quality education.
- Higher-income neighborhood schools have more access to quality lunches, updated textbooks, school buses, extracurricular activities, fully funded computer and science laboratories.
- The difference between low-income and higher-income neighborhood is that public schools are funded through their property taxes.

Sexual Health Education

- 39 states, including the District of Columbia, require sex education or HIV education
- Sex education requirements vary across the United States



The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH)

- Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH) created quality sexual health education (SHE) to provide students with information to prevent HIV and STI infection.
- Characteristics of SHE:
 - Taught trained and qualified instructors
 - Use relevant strategies to engage students
 - Inclusive of LGBT youth health needs
 - Connects students to health services
 - Engages parents, families, and community partners in school programs
 - Foster positive relations between youth and adults



What is the school
prison pipeline?

School to Prison Pipeline

- The school-to-prison pipeline is a term used to describe how policies in education create a system that pushes students into the criminal justice system.

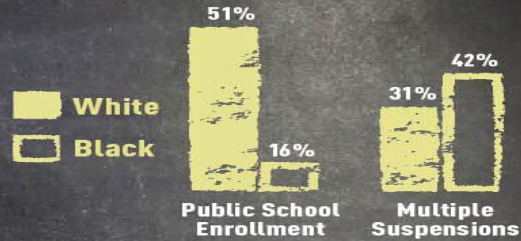


School-to-Prison Pipeline

SCHOOL-TO-PRISON PIPELINE

School disciplinary policies disproportionately affect Black students.

Zero-tolerance discipline has resulted in Black students facing disproportionately harsher punishment than white students in public schools.¹



Black students represent



Black students are suspended and expelled



Students suspended or expelled for a discretionary violation are nearly three times more likely to be in contact with the juvenile justice system the following year.⁴



BROWN AT 60: STILL SEPARATE. STILL UNEQUAL.



¹ Data Snapshot: <http://ocrdata.ed.gov/Downloads/CRDC-School-Discipline-Snapshot.pdf>
² Ibid.
³ Ibid.
⁴ Breaking School Rules http://csjjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/Breaking_Schools_Rules_Report_Final.pdf

School to Prison Pipeline

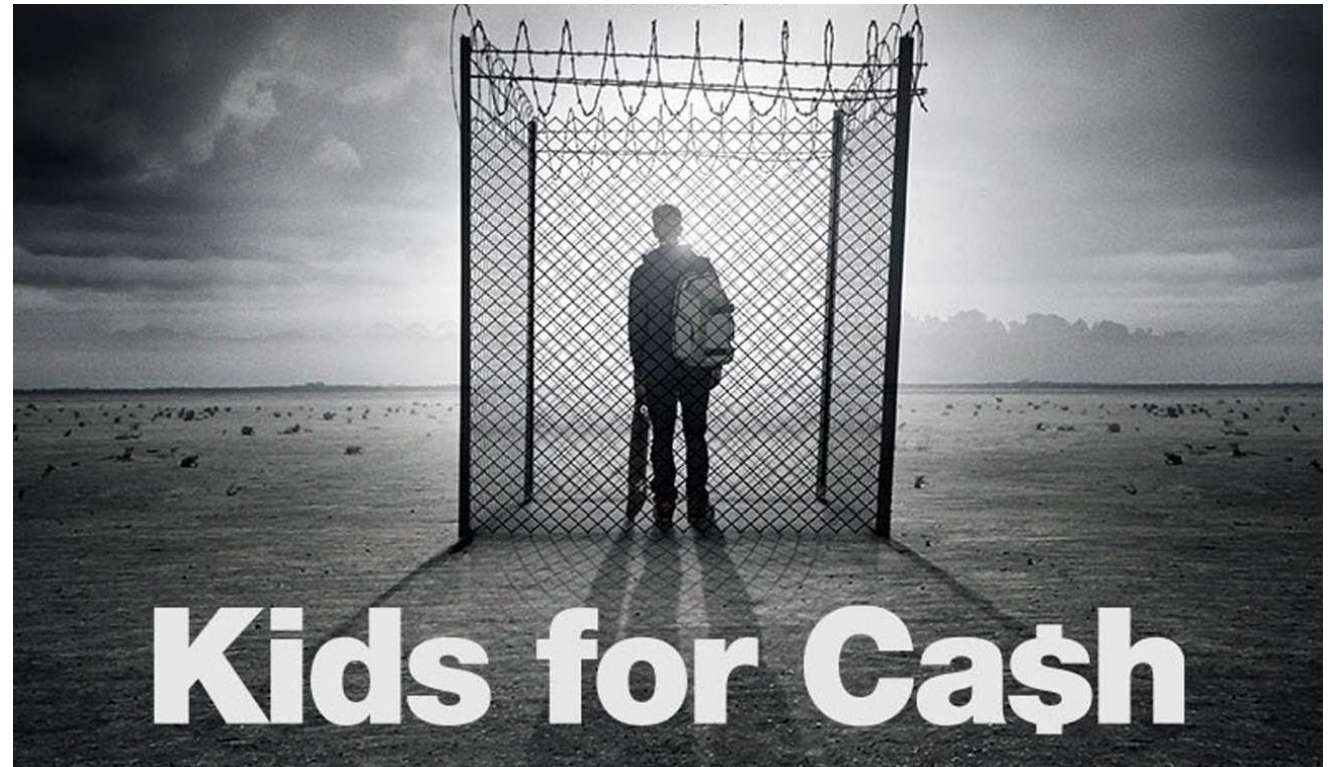
- This started from the school's zero-tolerance policy on certain offenses leading to suspension or expulsion.
- They also issued harsher punishments for minor behavioral problems such as talking back to a teacher.
- Students who are funneled through the criminal justice system from school are more likely not to graduate high school and be retained in the prison system.
- Students of color are more likely to be suspended, expelled, or arrested than white students

American Civil Liberties Union

Kids for Cash Scandal

- Two former Pennsylvania judges illegally accepted \$2.8 million to send thousands of children to for-profit jails.
- They shut down a county juvenile detention center and replaced by for-profit jail.
- Recently ordered to pay \$206 million to nearly 300 victims of the “Kids for Cash scandal”.

National Public Radio (NPR)



School Resource Officers (SRO)

- Police in the schools are referred to as School Resource Officers(SRO).
- The Office of Community-Oriented Policing Services defines “sworn law enforcement officers responsible for safety and crime prevention in schools.”

The Office of Community-Oriented Policing Services





School Resource Officers

- Over \$1 billion have been invested in SROs and \$14 billion in community policing, which includes SROs.
- SROs were integrated into the school system in response to school mass shootings. However, there is no evidence that SROs prevent school shootings.
- Funding was authorized under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, where education agencies could use funds to hire and train SROs.
- Federal policy does not clearly define the role of SROs.
- Lack of federal-level data collection.

The University of Connecticut Center for Education Policy Analysis




No Promo,
No Homo

What is No Promo, No Homo?

- “No Promo, No Homo” is a term used for anti-LGBTQ curriculum laws where local and state restrict or prohibit including lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) issues in course curriculum, discussions, or even mentioning LGBT issues.
- States that currently have anti-LGBT curriculum laws include Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas.

Lambda Legal



Examples of Anti-LGBTQ curriculum laws

- Alabama and Texas laws state that homosexuality should be taught as a “lifestyle acceptable to the general public”.
- South Carolina’s law state prohibits the discussion of homosexual relationships except to provide instruction on sexually transmitted infections.
- Florida’s “Parental Rights in Education” bill prohibits the instruction of sexual orientation and gender identity between kindergarten and 3rd grade.
- Texas and Alabama laws include that homosexuality is a criminal offense.

Resources

- [NASTAD – Minor Consent and Confidentiality Laws for PrEP and HIV Treatment](#)
- [CDC – State Laws that Enable a Minor to Provide Informed Consent to Receive HIV and STD Services](#)
- [CDC- Guidance for School-Based HIV/STD Prevention Recipients of PS18-1807](#)
- [CDC- Developing a Scope and Sequence for Sexual Health Education](#)
- [Planned Parenthood – Digital Tools for Sex Education Programs](#)
- The Office of Population Affairs (OPA) [Teen Pregnancy Prevention \(TPP\)](#)
- [Division of Adolescent and School Health \(DASH\)](#)
- [Guidelines for Comprehensive Sexuality Education](#)

Resources

- [CDC – 2020 School Health Profile](#)
- [Advocates for Youth](#)
- [Division of Adolescent and School Health \(DASH\) – Adolescent Health What Works in Schools](#)
- [CDC - Let's Talk About Sexual Health](#)
- [Future of Sex Education – National Sex Education Standards](#)

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Question?
Comments.
Let's Chit Chat.



