



South Carolina

# BRESS

Behavioral Risk Factor  
Surveillance System

→ Disability and Health in South Carolina

A 2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report

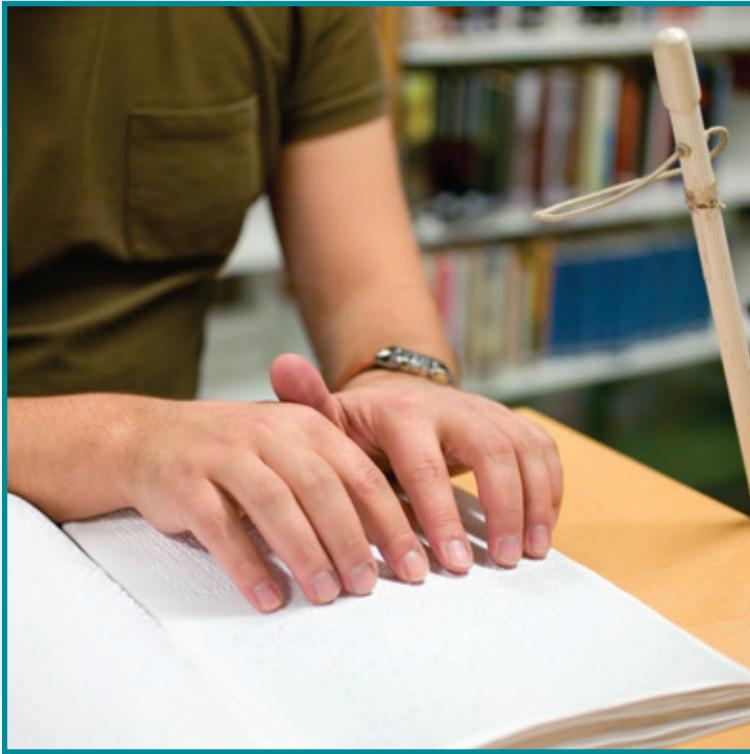
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South Carolina Department of Health  
and Environmental Control





## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Data collection services for the 2012 South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System survey were conducted by the Institute for Public Service and Policy Research, at the University of South Carolina. Many thanks are extended for their quality service and dedication.

*We are especially grateful to the residents of South Carolina who agreed and took the time to participate in the survey.*

### **Suggested citation**

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## INTRODUCTION

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*Since its inception in 1984, the South Carolina (SC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey has been conducted annually by the SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) with assistance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The BRFSS is a state based cross-sectional telephone survey conducted to assess health behaviors and risk factor prevalence within the US, its states and its territories. The survey is administered to non-institutionalized adults aged 18 years or older from randomly selected households. Questions included on the survey gather information about lifestyle choices such as smoking, alcohol consumption, physical activity, preventive health practices, and health care access primarily related to chronic disease or injury. The information obtained from the survey is then weighted so that it is representative of the adult population of SC.*

*For information on SC BRFSS, please visit:*

*<http://www.scdhec.gov/Health/SCPublicHealthStatisticsMaps/BehavioralRiskFactorSurveys/>.*

*The SC Interagency Office of Disability and Health (IODH) is a collaborative partnership between the University of South Carolina Arnold School of Public Health Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics), the SC Department of Disabilities and Special Needs (DDSN), DHEC and the SC Developmental Disabilities Council (DDC). The primary purpose of the collaboration is to promote the health and wellness of persons with a disability in SC through an integrated program of policy, practice and evaluation. Since 1997, the main focus of the SC IODH has been building an infrastructure for disability knowledge through education, service and research.*

*To learn more about SC IODH and its partners, please visit <http://www.sciodh.com/>.*

*The SC DHEC has partnered with the SC IODH to produce the 2012 SC BRFSS report on Disability and Health in SC. This report utilizes data from the 2012 SC BRFSS survey to highlight health related risks for individuals with a disability in SC.*

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## OVERVIEW

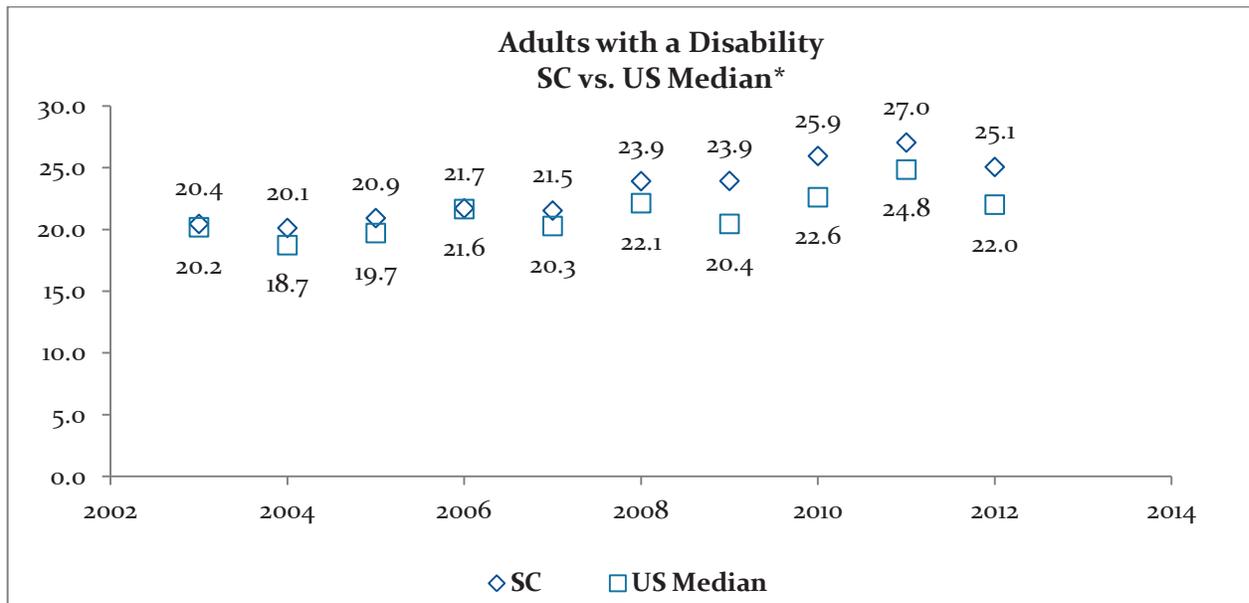
People with a disability are identified as a possible health disparity group. To reduce these disparities, it is important to understand the health status of those with and without disabilities. This report describes various critical health indicators for South Carolinian adults with and without disabilities.

The BRFSS survey includes two questions relating to disability:

- Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?
- Do you now have any health problems that require you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?

For the purpose of this report, respondents are recognized as having a disability if they answered affirmatively to one or both of the above questions. Likewise, respondents answering “No” to both questions are identified as not having a disability. All other individuals not meeting these criteria were excluded from analyses.

Historically, over 20 percent of South Carolinian adults have reported having a disability according to the definition above. On average, the prevalence of adults with disability in SC has been slightly higher than that of the nation. For 2012, the percentage of adults with a disability is slightly less than 2011 for both the US and SC.



\* National BRFSS statistics were derived from data collected in all 50 states, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Washington D.C.

## METHODOLOGY

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Analysis for this study was conducted utilizing complex survey procedures available in SAS v.9.2. The data were weighted to adjust for population demographic factors (age, race, and gender) as well as the probability of being selected by phone number(s) and within a household. Unweighted frequencies, weighted percentages, 95% confidence intervals and p-values calculated from chi-square test for significance are presented for every measured statistic, and results are to be interpreted as prevalence estimates for individuals with and without a disability among the general adult population of SC. It should be noted that the numbers reported in the tables that follow do not necessarily sum to the total sample size, because of missing answers by some of the participants.

More information on BRFSS survey methodology is available online at: <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss>.

### **Sample Statistics**

Of the 12,795 SC BRFSS respondents who were interviewed in 2012:

- 19.3% are 65 years of age or older
- 52.0% are female
- 66.5% White Non-Hispanic, 25.7% Black NH, 2.6% Other NH, 4.5% Hispanic
- 83.3% have a High School education or higher
- 36.9% earn less than \$25,000 annually

The American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) response rate for the 2012 SC BRFSS was 48.6%.

## DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographic data for survey respondents, by disability category, are displayed in Table 1. People with a disability were significantly more likely to be 65 years of age or older and more likely to be non-Hispanic whites. Educational status and income level were significantly lower for people with disabilities. Current employment was significantly lower for people with disabilities while being retired and unable to work were significantly more likely.

**Table 1: SC BRFSS 2012 Demographic Data by Disability Status**

Socio-demographic Category	Disability				No Disability				P-value
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
<b>All Adults (ages &gt; 18)</b>	3865	25.2	24.1	26.3	8709	74.8	73.7	75.9	
<b>Age</b>									
18-64 years	2151	71.0	69.2	72.9	6063	84.0	83.2	84.9	<.0001
65 + years	1714	29.0	27.1	30.9	2646	16.0	15.2	16.9	
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	1401	44.5	42.1	46.9	3483	49.0	47.5	50.6	0.0022
Female	2464	55.5	53.1	57.9	5226	51.0	49.4	52.5	
<b>Race</b>									
NH White	2534	70.4	68.1	72.6	5705	65.4	63.9	66.9	0.0006
NH Black	1018	24.0	22.0	26.1	2410	26.1	24.8	27.5	
NH Others	109	4.7	3.3	6.0	332	7.8	6.7	8.9	
<b>Ethnicity</b>									
Hispanic	49	2.6	1.6	3.6	170	5.0	4.1	6.0	0.0018
Non-Hispanic	3706	97.4	96.4	98.4	8429	95.0	94.0	95.9	
<b>Education</b>									
Less than HS	720	24.3	22.1	26.6	843	14.1	12.8	15.5	<.0001
HS or higher	3135	75.7	73.4	78.0	7844	85.9	84.5	87.2	
<b>Income</b>									
< \$ 25,000	1752	53.5	50.9	56.2	2219	31.0	29.4	32.6	<.0001
\$ 25,000 +	1469	46.5	43.9	49.1	5278	69.0	67.4	70.6	
<b>Employment</b>									
Employed	779	26.4	24.2	28.6	4770	63.0	61.5	64.5	<.0001
Unemployed	274	11.0	9.2	12.8	587	9.0	8.0	10.0	
Student/ Homemaker	235	7.4	6.1	8.8	763	11.4	10.3	12.5	
Retired	1416	24.9	23.1	26.7	2347	14.8	14.0	15.7	
Unable to Work	1144	30.2	28.0	32.4	207	1.8	1.4	2.2	

## GENERAL HEALTH

Respondents were asked the following questions regarding their general health:

- Would you say that in general your health is (Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, or Poor)?
- Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?
- Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?
- During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical and mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?

People with a disability reported significantly poorer general health than those with no disability. 5.2% of people with a disability reported excellent health compared to 22.0% of people with no disability. 21.9% of people with a disability reported poor health compared to 0.9% of people with no disability. (Table 2)

**Table 2: General Health by Disability Status**

General Health	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Excellent	162	5.2	3.8	6.6	1827	22.0	20.7	23.3
Very good	527	14.3	12.7	15.9	3135	36.7	35.2	38.2
Good	1128	29.2	27.0	31.3	2881	33.4	31.9	34.9
Fair	1150	29.6	27.4	31.7	733	7.1	6.3	7.8
Poor	867	21.9	19.9	23.9	109	0.9	0.6	1.1
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

People with a disability reported a greater number of days in which their physical health was not good. 33.6% of people with a disability reported 16-30 days in which their physical health was not good, compared to 2.2% of people without a disability. (Table 3)

**Table 3: Days Physical Health Not Good**

Number of Days Physical Health not Good	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
None	1220	31.7	29.4	34.0	6527	76.6	75.3	78.0
1-15 days	1171	34.7	32.3	37.1	1765	21.2	19.9	22.5
16-30 days	1240	33.6	31.3	35.9	250	2.2	1.8	2.6
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

Mental health described as not good for 16-30 days was reported by 23.0% of people with a disability compared to 5.3% of people without a disability. (Table 4)

**Table 4: Days Mental Health Not Good**

Number of Days Mental Health not Good	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
None	2035	49.2	46.7	51.6	6375	70.2	68.8	71.7
1-15 days	965	27.9	25.7	30.1	1829	24.5	23.2	25.9
16-30 days	707	23.0	20.8	25.1	388	5.3	4.6	6.0
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

People with a disability reported a greater number of days in which poor physical and mental health interfered with usual activities. 32.1% of people with a disability reported poor physical or mental health for more than half of the previous 30 days (16-30) compared to 2.0% of people without a disability. (Table 5)

**Table 5: Poor Physical or Mental Health Interfered with Usual Activities**

Poor Physical or Mental Health Days	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
None	977	33.2	30.6	35.8	2564	71.7	69.6	73.9
1-15 days	975	34.8	32.1	37.4	894	26.3	24.2	28.4
16-30 days	857	32.1	29.4	34.7	94	2.0	1.4	2.6
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

Respondents (aged 18-64) were also asked if they have any form of health care coverage. Those with disabilities were significantly more likely to have health insurance coverage (80.6% versus 77.8%). (Table 6)

**Table 6: Health Care Access (Aged 18-64 with Health Care Coverage)**

Aged 18-64 With Health Care Coverage	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	3336	80.6	78.5	82.7	7313	77.8	76.4	79.2
No	510	19.4	17.3	21.5	1357	22.2	20.8	23.6
<b>p-value = 0.0385</b>								

## WEIGHT & PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Respondents were asked to provide their height and weight, so that body mass index (BMI) could be calculated. A BMI from 18.5 to 24.9 is considered to be healthy, while a BMI of 25 to 29.9 is overweight and a BMI of 30 or greater is obese. People with a disability were significantly less likely to have a healthy weight (27.4% versus 36.0%) and were more likely to be obese (41.7% versus 28.3%). (Table 7)

**Table 7: Body Mass Index**

BMI	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
< 25	989	27.4	25.1	29.6	2911	36.0	34.4	37.5
25-29.9	1190	31.0	28.8	33.2	3099	35.8	34.3	37.3
>=30	1507	41.7	39.2	44.1	2335	28.3	26.8	29.7
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

We analyzed the following question about physical activity:

- During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?

A majority of people, both with and without a disability, reported at least some leisure time physical activity in the past month. However, people with a disability were significantly more likely (41.7%) to report no physical activity than those with no disability (19.5%). (Table 8)

**Table 8: Physical Activity**

EXERCISE IN LAST 30 DAYS	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	2152	58.3	56.0	60.6	6964	80.5	79.3	81.8
No	1703	41.7	39.4	44.1	1739	19.5	18.3	20.7
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

## TOBACCO USE

We analyzed three questions related to tobacco use:

- Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?
- Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all? (asked only of those who answered “yes” to the first question)
- During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking? (asked only of those who answered “yes” to the first two questions)

People with a disability were significantly more likely to have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime (59.6% versus 44.4%). Among those who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes, there was not a significant difference in the frequency of current smoking for people with a disability compared to people without a disability. Similarly, there was not a significant difference between the two groups in the proportion of current smokers who attempted to quit in the past 12 months. (Tables 9-11)

**Table 9: Smoked at Least 100 Cigarettes, Lifetime**

Smoked At Least 100 Cigarettes	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	2095	59.6	57.3	62.0	3754	44.4	42.9	46.0
No	1734	40.4	38.0	42.7	4870	55.6	54.1	57.2
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

**Table 10: Current Smoking (Among those who have ever smoked)**

Frequency of Days Now Smoking	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Every day	515	30.7	27.7	33.7	925	32.1	29.9	34.4
Some days	255	14.5	12.0	17.0	461	15.4	13.5	17.2
Not at all	1320	54.8	51.6	58.0	2363	52.5	50.2	54.9
<b>p-value = 0.555</b>								

**Table 11: Tried to Stop Smoking, Past 12 Months**

Tried to Stop Smoking in Past 12 Months	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	512	66.6	62.0	71.3	830	63.4	59.9	66.9
No	255	33.4	28.7	38.0	555	36.6	33.1	40.1
<b>p-value = 0.286</b>								



Table 12 shows current smoking status for all respondents (every day, some days, former, and never). The distribution is significantly different for those with and without disability. Current smoking and former smoking are more frequent among people with a disability. 40.5% of people with a disability reported they have never smoked compared to 55.6% of people without a disability. 32.6% of people with disabilities reported that they were former smokers compared to 23.3% of people with no disabilities. (Table 12)

**Table 12: Smoking Status**

Smoking Status	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
<b>Smokes every day</b>	515	18.3	16.3	20.2	925	14.3	13.1	15.4
<b>Smokes some days</b>	255	8.6	7.1	10.2	461	6.8	5.9	7.7
<b>Former smoker</b>	1320	32.6	30.4	34.9	2363	23.3	22.1	24.6
<b>Never smoked</b>	1734	40.5	38.1	42.8	4870	55.6	54.1	57.2
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

We analyzed two questions related to alcohol use:

- During the past 30 days, have you had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, a malt beverage or liquor?
- Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have “X” [X = 5 for men, X = 4 for women] or more drinks on an occasion?

People with a disability were significantly less likely to report drinking any alcohol in the past 30 days (34.7% versus 51.8%). Additionally, people with disabilities were less likely to report 1 or more occasions in the past 30 days where they consumed “X” amount of drinks (defined as binge drinking, based on gender). (Tables 13-14)

**Table 13: Any Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days**

In the Past 30 Days had Alcoholic Beverage	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	1183	34.7	32.4	37.0	4162	51.8	50.3	53.4
No	2631	65.3	63.0	67.6	4421	48.2	46.6	49.7
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

**Table 14: Binge Drinking Past 30 Days**

How Many Times During the Past 30 Days Did You have “X” or More Drinks on One Occasion?	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
None	906	73.3	69.2	77.4	2962	65.7	63.6	67.9
1 time	69	7.2	4.9	9.5	381	11.7	10.1	13.2
2-5 times	116	12.9	9.6	16.3	508	15.5	13.8	17.1
>5 times	55	6.6	4.4	8.8	211	7.2	5.9	8.4
<b>p-value = 0.0096</b>								

People without a disability were significantly more likely to report that they are heavy drinkers than those with a disability (6.5% versus 4.1%).

**Table 15: Heavy Drinker (more than 2 drinks /day for men and more than 1 drink/day for women)**

Heavy Drinker	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
No	3638	95.9	95.0	96.8	7987	93.5	92.7	94.3
Yes	139	4.1	3.2	5.0	502	6.5	5.7	7.3
p-value = 0.0003								



## DIABETES

Participants were asked the following question about diabetes:

- Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?

If they reported they were told they had diabetes, then they were asked the following follow-up questions:

- How old were you when you were told you have diabetes?
- About how many times in the past 12 months have you seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for your diabetes?
- A test for "A one C" measures the average level of blood sugar over the past three months. About how many times in the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional checked you for "A one C"?
- About how many times in the past 12 months has a health professional checked your feet for any sores or irritations?
- When was the last time you had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated? This would have made you temporarily sensitive to bright light.
- Has a doctor ever told you that diabetes has affected your eyes or that you had retinopathy?

People with a disability were significantly more likely to have been diagnosed with diabetes (not including gestational diabetes) than people without a disability (23.2% versus 7.6%). (Table 16)

**Table 16: Ever Diagnosed with Diabetes**

Ever Told by Doctor You have Diabetes	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
<b>Yes</b>	1003	23.2	21.2	25.1	943	7.6	6.9	8.4
<b>No</b>	2847	76.8	74.9	78.8	7758	92.4	91.6	93.1
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

Among people who had been diagnosed with diabetes, age of diagnosis did not significantly differ for people with a disability compared to people without a disability. (Table 17)

**Table 17: Age of Diabetes Diagnosis**

Age When Told You had Diabetes	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
<30	58	9.3	6.0	12.6	60	11.8	8.0	15.6
30-49	280	39.0	34.0	44.1	266	36.9	31.9	41.9
50-59	263	27.7	23.5	31.9	241	25.3	20.9	29.7
60+	275	24.0	20.1	27.9	301	25.9	22.1	29.8
<b>p-value = 0.5903</b>								

Among people with diabetes, there were no significant differences between the two groups with regards to taking insulin. However, people with disabilities were significantly more likely to check glucose levels at least once a day compared to those without a disability (71.7% versus 60.5%). (Table 18-19)

**Table 18: Taking Insulin**

Taking Insulin	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	349	35.3	30.7	39.8	249	29.2	24.5	33.8
No	649	64.7	60.2	69.3	690	70.8	66.2	75.5
<b>p-value = 0.0687</b>								

**Table 19: Self-Monitoring of Blood Glucose**

How Often Check	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
1 or more/day	702	71.7	67.6	75.9	570	60.5	55.6	65.4
1 or more/week	169	17.9	14.4	21.4	208	22.0	18.0	25.9
1 or more/month	33	3.1	1.7	4.4	47	6.7	3.9	9.4
1 or more/year	10	0.8	0.2	1.4	14	1.1	0.3	1.8
Never	76	6.5	4.4	8.7	91	9.9	6.4	13.3
<b>p-value = 0.0025</b>								

Among people with diabetes, there was no significant difference between people with disabilities and those without when reporting how often they check for foot sores. (Table 20)

**Table 20: Self-Monitoring for Foot Sores**

How Often Check	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
1 or more/day	661	70.1	65.8	74.5	590	64.1	59.1	69.1
1 or more/week	176	16.9	13.5	20.2	149	18.2	13.7	22.7
1 or more/month	27	3.8	1.8	5.7	36	3.7	2.0	5.4
1 or more/year	11	0.5	0.1	0.8	7	0.7	0.0	1.5
Never	80	8.8	5.9	11.7	122	13.3	10.1	16.5
<b>p-value = 0.203</b>								

People with a disability who had diabetes reported significantly more frequent diabetes-related visits to a health care professional than their counterparts without disability. 6.1% of people with a disability had 12 or more visits in the previous year, compared to 1.8% of people without a disability. People without disabilities were significantly more likely not to have dilated eye examinations than people with disabilities (4.6% compared to 1.0%). There were no significant differences in the frequency of glycosylated hemoglobin testing and frequency of having their feet checked by a doctor or health professional. (Tables 21-24)

**Table 21: Visits to a Health Professional for Diabetes**

Times Seen Health Professional for Diabetes	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
1-5 times	694	76.4	72.6	80.1	731	80.9	77.0	84.8
6-11 times	78	7.4	5.1	9.8	43	6.6	3.8	9.4
12+ times	60	6.1	4.0	8.2	23	1.8	0.7	2.9
Never	95	10.1	7.5	12.6	103	10.8	7.9	13.6
<b>p-value = 0.0082</b>								

**Table 22: Hemoglobin A1c Testing**

Times Checked for Glycosylated Hemoglobin	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Once	109	13.5	9.8	17.2	152	16.0	12.4	19.5
Twice	213	23.7	19.4	28.0	229	25.2	21.0	29.3
3-4 times	369	40.8	35.9	45.6	337	40.2	35.2	45.3
5+ times	58	6.0	3.9	8.1	33	4.1	1.8	6.4
Never	138	16.1	12.5	19.6	114	14.6	10.5	18.7
<b>p-value = 0.6478</b>								

**Table 23: Dilated Eye Examination**

Last Eye Exam where Pupils were Dilated	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Past month	154	11.7	9.1	14.2	131	13.8	10.2	17.3
Past year	502	49.6	44.9	54.3	506	51.2	46.3	56.1
Past 2 years	152	17.2	13.5	20.8	141	17.3	13.7	20.9
2+ years ago	166	20.6	16.6	24.7	123	13.1	10.1	16.2
Never	13	1.0	0.3	1.7	25	4.6	2.0	7.2
<b>p-value = 0.0006</b>								

**Table 24: Foot Examinations by Health Professional**

Times Feet Checked for Sores/Irritation	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
ONCE/year	169	19.1	15.3	23.0	194	21.5	17.4	25.6
2-3/year	273	30.4	25.7	35.0	257	28.4	23.9	32.9
4+/year	272	25.3	21.3	29.4	209	20.9	16.8	25.0
Never	226	25.2	21.1	29.2	243	29.2	24.6	33.8
<b>p-value = 0.2998</b>								

People with a disability were significantly more likely to have ever been diagnosed with diabetic retinopathy than people without disability (24.3% versus 14.1%). (Table 25)

**Table 25: Ever Diagnosed with Diabetic Retinopathy**

Ever Told Diabetes has Affected Eyes	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	244	24.3	20.3	28.4	137	14.1	10.2	18.0
No	739	75.7	71.6	79.8	795	85.9	82.0	89.8
<b>p-value = 0.0007</b>								

There was not a significant difference between those with a disability or no disability in taking a diabetes management class. (Table 26)

**Table 26: Ever Taken a Diabetes Management Class**

Ever Taken Class in Managing Diabetes	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	531	54.9	50.3	59.6	478	49.1	44.2	54.0
No	466	45.1	40.5	49.7	457	50.9	46.0	55.9
<b>p-value = 0.091</b>								

## CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

The following questions were asked regarding cardiovascular disease: Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional EVER told you that you...

- had a heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction?
- had angina or coronary heart disease?
- had a stroke?

People with a disability were more likely than people without disability to have had a myocardial infarction (12.4% versus 2.7%), angina or coronary heart disease (13.2% versus 2.5%), or stroke (9.9% versus 1.5%). (Tables 27-29)

**Table 27: Ever Diagnosed with a heart attack, also called myocardial Infarction**

Ever Told Myocardial Infarction	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	489	12.4	10.9	13.9	311	2.7	2.3	3.2
No	3320	87.6	86.1	89.1	8370	97.3	96.8	97.7
p-value <.0001								

**Table 28: Ever Diagnosed with Angina or Coronary Heart Disease**

Ever Told Angina or Coronary Heart Disease	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	547	13.2	11.6	14.7	298	2.5	2.1	2.9
No	3234	86.8	85.3	88.4	8360	97.5	97.1	98.0
p-value =<.0001								

**Table 29: Ever Diagnosed with Stroke**

Ever Told Stroke	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	445	9.9	8.6	11.2	196	1.5	1.2	1.8
No	3404	90.1	88.8	91.4	8503	98.5	98.2	98.8
p-value <.0001								

## ARTHRITIS

The following question was asked about arthritis:

- Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have some form of arthritis?

People with a disability were three times more likely to report being diagnosed with arthritis (60.9% versus 18.2%). (Table 30)

**Table 30: Ever Diagnosed with some form of Arthritis**

Ever Told Arthritis	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	2586	60.9	58.5	63.4	2201	18.2	17.2	19.3
No	1248	39.1	36.6	41.5	6458	81.8	80.7	82.9
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								



## OTHER CHRONIC CONDITIONS

The following question was asked inquiring about other chronic conditions:

Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional EVER told you that you had any of the following:

- Asthma
- Skin Cancer
- Other type of cancer
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema or chronic bronchitis
- Depressive Disorder, including depression, major depression, dysthymia or minor depression
- Kidney Disease
- Vision or eye problems

Respondents with a disability were significantly more likely to have been diagnosed or told they have asthma (21.4%) compared to those without disabilities (10.3%). (Table 31)

**Table 31: Asthma**

Ever Told You had Asthma	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
<b>Yes</b>	750	21.4	19.4	23.4	747	10.3	9.3	11.3
<b>No</b>	3095	78.6	76.6	80.7	7949	89.7	88.7	90.7
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

Additionally, if respondents reported that they have been diagnosed with asthma, they were asked if they still have asthma. People with disabilities were significantly more likely to state they still have asthma (16.2%) compared to those without disabilities (6.2%). (Table 32)

**Table 32: Current Asthma Status**

Still Have Asthma	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
<b>Yes</b>	571	16.2	14.4	18.0	464	6.2	5.4	7.0
<b>No</b>	3245	83.8	82.0	85.6	8203	93.8	93.0	94.6
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

Respondents with a disability were significantly more likely to have been diagnosed or told they have skin cancer (10.4%) compared to those without disabilities (5.4%). (Table 33)

**Table 33: Skin Cancer**

Ever Told You had Skin Cancer	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	507	10.4	9.1	11.7	735	5.4	4.9	6.0
No	3342	89.6	88.3	90.9	7956	94.6	94.0	95.1
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

Respondents with a disability were significantly more likely to have been diagnosed or told they have some other type of cancer (11.9%) compared to those without disabilities (5.0%). (Table 34)

**Table 34: Other Types of Cancer**

Ever Told You had Other Types Cancer	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	563	11.9	10.6	13.3	680	5.0	4.5	5.5
No	3285	88.1	86.7	89.4	8022	95.0	94.5	95.5
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

Respondents with a disability were significantly more likely to have been told they have a depressive disorder, including depression, major depression, dysthymia or minor depression (39.7%) compared to those without disabilities (10.7%). (Table 35)

**Table 35: Depressive Disorder**

Ever Told You had a Depressive Disorder	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	1372	39.7	37.3	42.0	935	10.7	9.8	11.7
No	2459	60.3	58.0	62.7	7742	89.3	88.3	90.2
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

Respondents were asked if they have ever been told that they have a kidney disease that does NOT include kidney stones, bladder infections or incontinence (incontinence is not being able to control urine flow). Individuals with disabilities were significantly more likely to have been told they have kidney disease (6.3%) compared to individuals without a disability (1.3%). (Table 36)

**Table 36: Kidney Disease**

Ever Told You had a Kidney Disease	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	280	6.3	5.2	7.4	139	1.3	1.0	1.7
No	3548	93.7	92.6	94.8	8555	98.7	98.3	99.0
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

Respondents with a disability were significantly more likely to have been diagnosed or told they have vision or eye problems (35.7%) compared to those without disabilities (11.9%). (Table 37)

**Table 37: Vision or Eye Problems**

Ever Told You had Vision or Eye Problems	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	1378	35.7	33.4	38.0	1112	11.9	10.9	12.8
No	2424	63.8	61.5	66.1	7559	88.0	87.0	88.9
Respondent is Blind	27	0.5	0.2	0.7	11	0.2	0.0	0.3
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

Respondents with a disability were significantly more likely to have been diagnosed or told they have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema or chronic bronchitis (19.5%) compared to those without disabilities (3.6%). (Table 38)

**Table 38: COPD, Emphysema or Chronic Bronchitis**

Ever Told You had COPD, Emphysema or Chronic Bronchitis	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	745	19.5	17.6	21.4	361	3.6	3.0	4.1
No	3057	80.5	78.6	82.4	8312	96.4	95.9	97.0
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

After respondents were asked if they have been told or diagnosed with COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease) by a healthcare professional, these follow-up questions were asked to those that reported having COPD:

- Have you ever been given a breathing test to diagnose your COPD, chronic bronchitis, or emphysema?
- Would you say that shortness of breath affects the quality of your life?
- Other than a routine visit, have you had to see a doctor in the past 12 months for symptoms related to shortness of breath, bronchitis, or other COPD, or emphysema flare?
- Did you have to visit an emergency room or be admitted to the hospital in the past 12 months because of your COPD, chronic bronchitis, or emphysema?
- How many different medications do you currently take each day to help with your COPD, chronic bronchitis, or emphysema?
- During the past 30 days, how often did you feel short of breath – would you say **all** of the time, **most** of the time, **some** of the time, a **little** of the time, or **none** of the time?
- Thinking about your physical activity during the last 12 months, do you **agree** slightly or strongly, or **disagree** slightly or strongly with the following statement: *I do less now than I used to because of my breathing problems.*
- How often do you cough up mucus or phlegm?

People with disabilities were significantly more likely to report having a breathing test to diagnose COPD (82.0%) than people without disabilities (72.1%). (Table 39)

**Table 39: Breathing Test to Diagnose COPD**

Breathing Test to Diagnose COPD	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	590	82.0	77.8	86.2	244	72.1	64.5	79.7
No	111	18.0	13.8	22.2	87	27.9	20.3	35.5
<b>p-value = 0.0171</b>								

Additionally, people with disabilities were significantly more likely to report that shortness of breath does affect quality of life (76.2%) than people without disabilities (49.4%). (Table 45)

**Table 45: Quality of Life in COPD patients**

Shortness of breath affects Quality of Life	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	540	76.2	70.9	81.5	151	49.4	41.4	57.5
No	167	23.8	18.5	29.1	186	50.6	42.5	58.6
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

People with disabilities, who have been diagnosed with COPD, were significantly more likely to visit a doctor or other healthcare professional in the past 12 months (53.6%) than people without a disability who have been diagnosed with COPD (33.7%). However, there was no significant difference between people with disabilities and people without disabilities (who have been diagnosed with COPD) concerning emergency room visits in the past 12 months (Table 46 and Table 47)

**Table 46: Visit to Doctor by COPD patients in past 12 months**

Have been to a Doctor in past 12 months	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	399	53.6	47.8	59.4	109	33.7	26.2	41.2
No	312	46.4	40.6	52.2	232	66.3	58.8	73.8
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

**Table 47: Visit to Emergency Room by COPD patients in past 12 months**

Have been to ER in past 12 months	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	160	19.7	15.9	23.6	38	14.5	8.8	20.2
No	551	80.3	76.4	84.1	303	85.5	79.8	91.2
<b>p-value = 0.1631</b>								

People with disabilities, with COPD or breathing problems, were significantly more likely to report shortness of breath in more days in the past 30 days than people without disabilities, with COPD or breathing problems: 4.4% (with disabilities) compared to 0.2% (without disabilities) for “all” days in the past 30 days; 9.1% (with disabilities) compared to 1.3% (without disabilities) for “most” days in the past 30 days. (Table 49)

**Table 49: COPD - Short of Breath in past 30 days**

Short of Breath in past 30 days	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
All	157	4.4	3.4	5.4	20	0.2	0.1	0.3
Most	310	9.1	7.7	10.5	89	1.3	0.9	1.7
Some	828	21.9	19.9	23.8	601	6.8	6.0	7.6
A little	932	25.4	23.2	27.6	1445	17.6	16.4	18.8
None	1475	39.3	36.9	41.7	6086	74.2	72.8	75.6
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

People with disabilities, with COPD or breathing problems, were significantly more likely to report that they do less physical activity now because of their breathing problems than people without disabilities with COPD or breathing problems: 20.9% of people with disabilities “agree strongly” versus 3.1%, without disabilities and 14.2% with disabilities “agree slightly” versus 4.9%, without disabilities. (Table 50)

**Table 50: COPD- Physical Activity in past 30 days**

Physical Activity in past 30 days	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
<b>Agree strongly</b>	731	20.9	18.9	23.0	233	3.1	2.6	3.7
<b>Agree slightly</b>	525	14.2	12.6	15.9	383	4.9	4.1	5.6
<b>Neither agree or disagree</b>	42	1.0	0.5	1.5	74	0.9	0.6	1.2
<b>Disagree slightly</b>	526	14.4	12.7	16.2	809	9.8	8.8	10.8
<b>Disagree strongly</b>	1722	49.4	46.9	52.0	6517	81.4	80.1	82.7
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

People with disabilities, with COPD or breathing problems, were significantly more likely to report coughing up mucus or phlegm every day than people without disabilities with COPD or breathing problems (13.6% versus 3.6%). (Table 51)

**Table 51: COPD- Cough up Mucus or Phlegm**

Cough up Mucus or Phlegm	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
<b>Every day</b>	480	13.6	12.0	15.3	305	3.6	3.0	4.2
<b>Most days a week</b>	244	6.5	5.2	7.7	231	3.1	2.5	3.6
<b>A few days a month</b>	304	8.6	7.3	9.9	431	5.6	4.7	6.4
<b>Only with occasional colds or chest infections</b>	2004	57.1	54.7	59.6	5166	63.9	62.3	65.5
<b>Never</b>	623	14.2	12.5	15.9	2018	23.8	22.5	25.2
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

## PREVENTIVE SCREENING PROCEDURES

Women were asked the following questions about preventive screening procedures:

- Have you ever had a mammogram?
- How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?
- Have you ever had a PAP test?
- How long has it been since you had your last PAP test?

Women, ages 50-74, without disabilities were significantly more likely to have had a mammogram within the past year compared to women, of the same age group, with disabilities (62.1% compared to 52.0%). (Table 52)

**Table 52: Mammogram**

Time since last mammogram	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
<b>Within past year</b>	782	52.0	48.1	55.9	1,577	62.1	59.3	65.0
<b>Within past 2 years</b>	263	19.8	16.7	23.0	374	15.7	13.5	17.8
<b>Within past 3 years</b>	109	7.4	5.5	9.4	171	6.5	5.1	7.9
<b>Within past 5 years</b>	78	6.1	4.3	7.8	106	4.6	3.4	5.9
<b>5 or more years ago</b>	123	10.9	8.1	13.7	135	5.9	4.5	7.2
<b>Never</b>	40	3.8	2.2	5.4	97	5.2	3.8	6.6
<b>p-value &lt; 0.0001</b>								

Women without disabilities, ages 21-65, were significantly more likely to have had a PAP test in the past year compared to women, of the same age group, with disabilities. (58.2% compared to 42.1%) Additionally, women with disabilities, of the same age group, were significantly more likely to have had a PAP test 5 or more years ago. (Table 53)

**Table 53: PAP test**

Time since last Pap test	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
<b>Within past year</b>	529	42.1	38.1	46.0	1,905	58.2	55.9	60.5
<b>Within past 2 years</b>	237	16.7	13.9	19.5	592	16.5	14.8	18.1
<b>Within past 3 years</b>	123	9.7	7.5	12.0	268	7.8	6.5	9.1
<b>Within past 5 years</b>	78	6.6	4.5	8.6	169	5.1	4.1	6.2
<b>5 or more years ago</b>	250	21.4	18.1	24.8	314	8.3	7.0	9.5
<b>Never</b>	28	3.5	1.4	5.7	86	4.1	3.0	5.3
<b>p-value &lt; 0.0001</b>								

## VACCINATIONS

The following questions were asked about vaccinations:

- During the past 12 months, have you had either a seasonal flu shot or a seasonal flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose?
- A pneumonia shot or pneumococcal vaccine is usually given only once or twice in a person’s lifetime and is different from the flu shot. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot?

Individuals, aged 18 or older, with disabilities were significantly more likely to have received an influenza immunization (45.4%) than individuals, aged 18 or older, without disabilities (33.4%) (Table 54)

**Table 54: Vaccination Status (Influenza Vaccination)**

Adults Aged 18+ Who have had An Influenza Immunization Within the Past Year	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	2000	45.4	43.1	47.8	3424	33.4	32.0	34.9
No	1817	54.6	52.2	56.9	5119	66.6	65.2	68.0
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

Individuals, aged 65 or older, with disabilities were significantly more likely to have received a pneumonia vaccination than individuals, aged 65 or older, without disabilities (79.2% versus 63.6%). (Table 55)

**Table 55: Vaccination Status (Pneumonia Vaccination)**

Adults Aged 65+ Who Have Ever Received had A Pneumonia Vaccination	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	1281	79.2	76.2	82.2	1587	63.6	60.8	66.4
No	344	20.8	17.9	23.8	911	36.4	33.6	39.2
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

## DRIVING SAFETY

The following question was asked concerning driving safety:

- How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a car?

There was a significant difference in the frequency of seatbelt use between people with a disability and people without a disability. People with disabilities were more likely to report they “always” use a seatbelt than people without disabilities (88.6% for people with disabilities, 84.3% for people without disabilities). (Table 56)

**Table 56: Use of Seatbelt in a Car**

How Often Use Seatbelt	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
<b>Always</b>	3356	88.6	87.1	90.1	7431	84.3	83.1	85.5
<b>Nearly always</b>	293	7.3	6.1	8.5	714	10.0	9.0	11.0
<b>Sometimes</b>	87	2.0	1.4	2.7	231	3.9	3.2	4.5
<b>Seldom</b>	25	1.0	0.5	1.4	64	0.8	0.5	1.0
<b>Never</b>	44	1.2	0.7	1.7	63	1.1	0.7	1.4
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								



## HYPERTENSION AWARENESS

The following question was asked concerning hypertension (high blood pressure):

- Have you EVER been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?

People with disabilities were significantly more likely to be told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have high blood pressure than people without disabilities (60.0% versus 31.6%). (Table 57)

**Table 57: High Blood Pressure**

High Blood Pressure told by a Doctor	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
<b>Yes</b>	2441	60.0	57.5	62.4	3368	31.6	30.2	33.0
<b>No</b>	1242	40.0	37.6	42.5	4795	68.4	67.0	69.8
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

## SUGAR SWEETENED BEVERAGES

The following question was asked concerning sugar sweetened beverages:

- How often do you drink regular soft drinks (such as coke or mountain dew); sweet tea; fruit drinks or fruit punch; Kool-Aid or sports drinks? Do not include diet drinks, 100% fruit juice or carbonated water.

People with disabilities were significantly more likely to report never drinking sugar sweetened beverages than people without disabilities (24.8% compared to 20.2%). (Table 58)

**Table 58: Sugar Sweetened Beverages**

Frequency of Sugar Sweetened Beverages	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
1 or more/day	1275	40.4	37.9	43.0	2924	43.1	41.4	44.7
1 or more/week	855	23.6	21.5	25.7	2090	26.6	25.2	28.1
Less than one time/month	78	1.8	1.2	2.4	198	1.9	1.5	2.3
1 or more/month	337	9.4	7.9	10.9	726	8.2	7.4	9.1
Never	996	24.8	22.8	26.8	2013	20.2	19.0	21.4
<b>p-value = 0.0007</b>								

## CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) DETECTORS

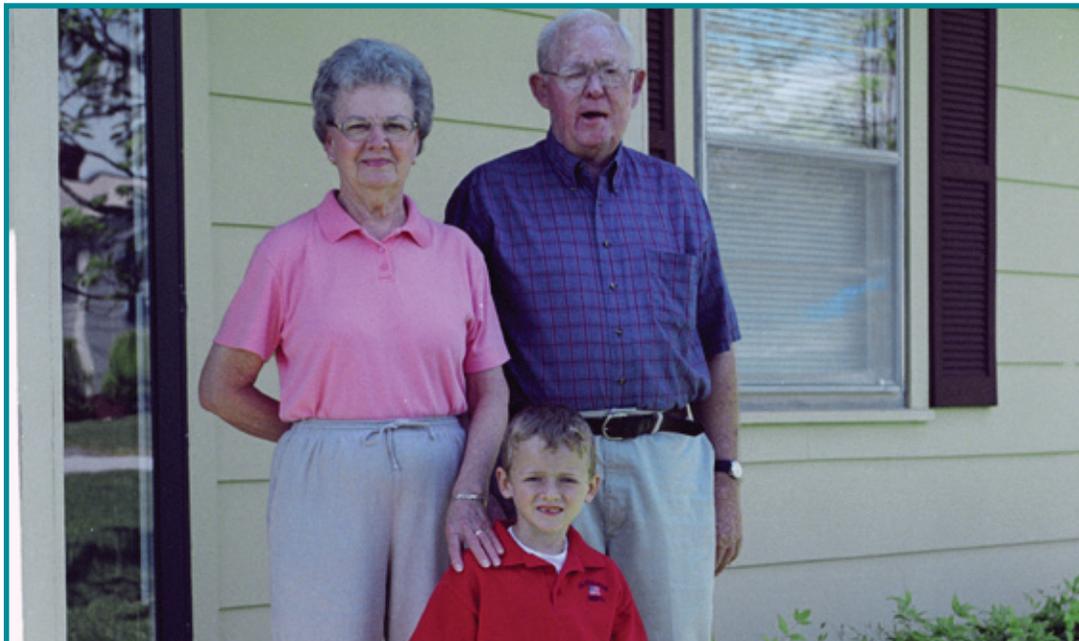
The following question was asked concerning carbon monoxide (CO) detectors:

- A carbon monoxide or CO detector checks the level of carbon monoxide in your home. It is different than a smoke detector. Do you have a carbon monoxide detector in your home?

People with disabilities were significantly less likely to have a carbon monoxide (CO) detector in their home (30.7% versus 37.1%). (Table 59)

**Table 59: Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detectors**

Have CO detectors at Home	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
<b>Yes</b>	1040	30.7	28.4	33.1	2691	37.1	35.5	38.6
<b>No</b>	2534	69.3	66.9	71.6	5175	63.0	61.4	64.5
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								



## PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ENVIRONMENT

The following questions were asked concerning accessibility of a persons neighborhood for physical activity:

- Are there sidewalks or shoulders of the road in your neighborhood that are sufficient to safely walk, run or bike?
- Are there any parks or trails in your neighborhood where you can walk, run or bike?
- In your neighborhood, do you have access to public exercise facilities such as walking or running tracks, basketball or tennis courts, swimming pools, sports fields, or other types of exercise facilities?

People with disabilities (46.1%) were significantly less likely to have sidewalks or road shoulders in their neighborhood to safely walk, run or bike than people without disabilities (53.1%). (Table 60)

**Table 60: Physical Activity: Presence of Sidewalks or Shoulders in Neighborhood**

Presence of Sidewalks or Shoulders in Neighborhood	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	1757	46.1	43.6	48.5	4307	53.1	51.4	54.7
No	1847	53.9	51.5	56.4	3696	46.9	45.3	48.6
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

People without disabilities (47.1%) were significantly more likely to have parks or trails in their neighborhood to safely walk, run or bike than people with disabilities (38.2%). (Table 61)

**Table 61: Physical Activity: Parks and Trails in Neighborhood**

Parks and Trails in Neighborhood	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	1445	38.2	35.8	40.6	3774	47.1	45.4	48.7
No	2174	61.8	59.4	64.2	4224	52.9	51.3	54.6
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

People with disabilities (39.4%) were significantly less likely to have accessible public exercise facilities in the neighborhood than people without disabilities (47.8%). (Table 62)

**Table 62: Physical Activity: Accessible Public Exercise Facilities in Neighborhood**

Accessible Public Exercise Facilities in Neighborhood	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
<b>Yes</b>	1431	39.4	37.0	41.8	3817	47.8	46.2	49.5
<b>No</b>	2189	60.6	58.2	63.0	4179	52.2	50.5	53.8
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								



## CHARACTERISTICS BY DISABILITY INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The focus of this section is to examine demographic characteristics of South Carolina and the SCDHEC Public Health Regions by receipt of disability income. The state added the following question to the 2012 SC BRFSS Survey.

All respondents were asked:

- Do you currently receive income from any source because of any kind of disability or health condition?

Among the health outcomes, those that did not report a disability and did not receive disability income reported the best outcomes while those with disabilities and did receive disability income reported poor outcomes. This includes health status outcomes and receipt of screening procedures.

Table 63 displays receipt of disability income by disability status of people in South Carolina. It is noteworthy that 20% of those who reported having a disability do not receive disability income. Additionally, 22.1% of people that reported they do NOT have a disability received disability income.

**Table 63: Disability Status**

Disability Status	Disability Income									
	Yes					No				
	N	Weighted	%	95% CI		N	Weighted	%	95% CI	
		N					N			
<b>Disability</b>	1119	253,416	77.9	74.6	81.2	300	71,922	20.0	18.9	21.0
<b>No Disability</b>	2686	635,937	22.1	18.8	25.4	8277	2,551,078	80.0	79.0	81.1
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>										

Table 64 highlights socio-demographic characteristics of people in South Carolina by receipt of disability income. The table includes those with and without a disability according to the two standard disability questions. People who received disability income were significantly more likely to be black, less likely to have graduated high school, less likely to have an income of at least \$25,000, and more likely to report being unable to work.

**Table 64: SC BRFSS 2012 Demographic Data by Disability Income Status**

Socio-demographic Category	Disability Income								P-value
	Yes				No				
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
<b>Age</b>									
18-64 years	1077	83.1	80.6	85.6	7028	80.2	79.4	81.1	0.0466
65 + years	356	16.9	14.4	19.4	4003	19.8	18.9	20.6	
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	645	51.4	47.6	55.3	4182	47.5	46.1	48.9	0.0585
Female	788	48.6	44.7	52.4	6849	52.5	51.1	54.0	
<b>Race</b>									
Non-Hispanic White	713	56.0	52.1	59.9	7447	67.6	66.3	69.0	<.0001
Non-Hispanic Black	574	37.6	33.8	41.4	2838	24.5	23.3	25.7	
Others	94	6.4	4.1	8.7	520	7.9	6.9	8.9	
<b>Ethnicity</b>									
Hispanic	24	2.8	1.3	4.4	190	4.5	3.7	5.4	0.101
Non-Hispanic	1363	97.2	95.7	98.7	10670	95.5	94.6	96.3	
<b>Education</b>									
< High School	326	28.5	24.7	32.3	1231	15.6	14.4	16.8	<.0001
High School +	1102	71.5	67.7	75.3	9775	84.4	83.2	85.6	
<b>Income</b>									
< \$ 25,000	799	62.9	58.9	67.0	3157	34.1	32.6	35.5	<.0001
\$ 25,000 +	410	37.1	33.0	41.2	6278	65.9	64.5	67.4	
<b>Employment</b>									
Employed	127	11.5	9.0	14.0	5358	57.9	56.5	59.3	<.0001
Unemployed	72	5.2	3.5	6.8	785	10.1	9.1	11.1	
Student/Homemaker	39	3.7	2.1	5.3	935	10.9	9.9	11.9	
Retired	324	18.0	15.2	20.9	3442	17.6	16.8	18.4	
Unable to Work	863	61.6	57.9	65.4	470	3.5	3.0	4.0	

## GENERAL HEALTH BY DISABILITY INCOME

**Table 65-67: General health status by disability income**

According to Tables 65-67, people with disabilities and report receiving disability income were more likely to report the worst of health outcomes (“Fair” to “Poor”). People without disabilities and report not receiving disability income were more likely to report the best of health outcomes (“Very good” to “Excellent”).

General Health	Disability Income							
	Yes				No			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Excellent	68	5.4	3.7	7.2	1898	18.9	17.8	20.0
Very good	138	11.2	8.8	13.6	3484	33.0	31.7	34.3
Good	357	24.6	21.3	27.8	3628	33.2	31.8	34.5
Fair	463	33.3	29.5	37.2	1406	10.7	9.9	11.5
Poor	399	25.5	22.2	28.7	571	4.2	3.7	4.7
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

General Health	Disability Income=Yes							
	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Excellent	23	2.2	0.8	3.5	43	16.4	10.4	22.5
Very good	86	8.5	6.1	10.9	52	21.3	14.5	28.0
Good	244	21.3	17.8	24.7	110	36.9	29.0	44.8
Fair	392	37.0	32.6	41.6	66	20.2	12.9	27.4
Poor	369	31.0	27.0	34.9	26	5.2	2.1	8.4
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

General Health	Disability Income=No							
	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Excellent	138	6.4	4.5	8.3	1754	22.1	20.8	23.4
Very good	436	16.7	14.6	18.7	3036	37.1	35.6	38.7
Good	872	32.3	29.6	35.0	2732	33.4	31.9	34.9
Fair	733	26.4	23.9	28.8	656	6.7	5.9	7.5
Poor	483	18.2	15.9	20.5	79	0.7	0.5	1.0
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

**Table 68-70: Physical health status by disability income**

According to Table 68-70, people with disabilities and receive a disability income reported a significantly greater number of days in which their physical health was not good. Additionally, those that reported not having a disability, and did not receive disability income, were significantly more likely to report the fewest number of days (“none”) in which their physical health was not good.

Number of Days Physical Health not Good	Disability Income							
	Yes				No			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
None	401	28.6	25.1	32.0	7273	69.1	67.8	70.4
1-15days	425	32.5	28.7	36.3	2485	23.8	22.6	25.0
16-30days	533	38.9	35.0	42.8	945	7.1	6.4	7.7
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

Number of Days Physical Health not Good	Disability Income=Yes							
	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
None	230	20.3	16.8	23.8	166	58.2	49.5	66.8
1-15days	331	31.7	27.4	36.0	89	35.5	26.8	44.2
16-30days	502	48.0	43.5	52.5	28	6.4	2.9	9.8
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

Number of Days Physical Health not Good	Disability Income=No							
	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
None	972	36.0	33.2	38.9	6268	77.1	75.8	78.5
1-15days	823	36.2	33.2	39.2	1649	20.8	19.5	22.2
16-30days	719	27.8	25.2	30.4	218	2.1	1.7	2.5
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

**Table 71-73: Mental health status by disability income**

According to Table 71-73, people with disabilities and receive a disability income reported a significantly greater number of days in which their mental health was not good. Additionally, those that reported not having a disability, and did not receive disability income, were significantly more likely to report the fewest number of days (“none”) in which their mental health was not good.

Number of Days Mental Health not Good	Disability Income							
	Yes				No			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
None	677	44.5	40.6	48.4	7652	66.9	65.5	68.2
1-15days	371	28.7	25.1	32.4	2399	25.0	23.8	26.3
16-30days	320	26.8	23.1	30.4	768	8.1	7.3	8.9
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

Number of Days Mental Health not Good	Disability Income=Yes							
	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
None	458	37.4	33.2	41.7	211	69.6	61.7	77.5
1-15days	311	30.8	26.5	35.0	58	21.8	14.6	29.0
16-30days	297	31.8	27.5	36.2	21	8.6	3.8	13.5
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

Number of Days Mental Health not Good	Disability Income=No							
	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
None	1545	53.5	50.5	56.4	6067	70.1	68.7	71.6
1-15days	643	26.9	24.3	29.5	1743	24.6	23.2	26.0
16-30days	398	19.6	17.2	22.0	365	5.3	4.5	6.0
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

**Table 74-76: Poor health status by disability income**

According to Table 74-76, people with disabilities and receive a disability income reported a significantly greater number of days in which their health status was not good. Additionally, those that reported not having a disability, and not receiving disability income, were significantly more likely to report the fewest number of days (“none”) in which their health status was not good.

Number of Days Poor Health not Good	Disability Income							
	Yes				No			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
None	325	29.4	25.2	33.7	3198	61.9	60.0	63.9
1-15days	358	32.4	28.3	36.5	1502	29.0	27.2	30.8
16-30days	400	38.2	33.7	42.6	530	9.1	7.9	10.2
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

Number of Days Poor Health not Good	Disability Income=Yes							
	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
None	226	22.6	18.4	26.7	93	64.1	53.2	74.9
1-15days	312	33.1	28.7	37.6	42	28.4	18.0	38.9
16-30days	377	44.3	39.4	49.2	22	7.5	3.3	11.8
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

Number of Days Poor Health not Good	Disability Income=No							
	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
None	740	38.2	34.9	41.5	2436	72.2	70.0	74.4
1-15days	649	35.5	32.2	38.8	842	26.1	23.9	28.3
16-30days	463	26.3	23.2	29.4	67	1.7	1.1	2.3
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>								

## PREVENTIVE SCREENING PROCEDURES BY DISABILITY INCOME

**Table 77-79: Mammograms (for women, ages 50-74 years)**

Among women, ages 50-74, that do receive disability income; those without disabilities were significantly more likely to have had a mammogram within the past year (68.2% compared to 54.1%). (Table 78) Women, ages 50-74, without a disability and do not receive disability were significantly more likely to have had a mammogram within the past year than women with disabilities that did not receive disability income (62.0% compared to 51.1%). (Table 79)

**Table 77: Mammogram**

Time since last mammogram	Disability Income							
	Yes				No			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Within past year	332	56.6	50.7	62.6	2,028	59.0	56.5	61.5
Within past 2 years	110	19.8	14.8	24.8	527	16.6	14.7	18.5
Within past 3 years	45	5.8	3.6	8.0	235	7.0	5.7	8.3
Within past 5 years	28	6.6	3.5	9.8	154	4.8	3.7	5.9
5 or more years ago	48	7.2	4.4	10.1	212	7.8	6.3	9.3
Never	20	3.87	1.56	6.17	118	4.86	3.65	6.07
<b>p-value = 0.4982</b>								

**Table 78: Mammogram**

Time since last mammogram	Disability Income = Yes							
	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Within past year	264	54.1	47.3	60.8	64	68.2	54.9	81.5
Within past 2 years	98	22.5	16.6	28.3	12	6.8	1.4	12.3
Within past 3 years	38	6.4	3.9	9.0	6	2.5	0.2	4.9
Within past 5 years	23	6.7	3.2	10.1	5	6.9	0.0	14.7
5 or more years ago	44	7.4	4.2	10.6	4	7.0	0.0	14.6
Never	13	3.0	0.8	5.3	7	8.6	0.0	17.1
<b>p-value = 0.0338</b>								

**Table 79: Mammogram**

Time since last mammogram	Disability Income = No							
	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Within past year	511	51.1	46.2	55.9	1,504	62.0	59.1	64.8
Within past 2 years	163	18.3	14.6	22.0	359	15.9	13.7	18.2
Within past 3 years	68	7.7	5.0	10.3	165	6.7	5.2	8.2
Within past 5 years	54	5.8	3.8	7.8	100	4.5	3.2	5.7
5 or more years ago	79	12.9	8.9	16.9	130	5.9	4.5	7.2
Never	27	4.2	2.1	6.4	90	5.1	3.6	6.6
<b>p-value &lt;0.0001</b>								

**Table 80-82: PAP test (for women, ages 21-64 years)**

For women, ages 21-64, that do not receive disability income were significantly more likely to have had a PAP test within the past year, regardless of disability status (55.1% compared to 45.1%). (Table 80) Additionally, among those that do not receive disability income, women without disabilities were significantly more likely to have had a PAP test within the past year compared to those with disabilities (58.1% compared to 41.4%). (Table 82)

**Table 80: PAP test**

Time since last PAP test	Disability Income							
	Yes				No			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Within past year	253	45.1	38.8	51.4	2,151	55.1	53.0	57.2
Within past 2 years	116	18.1	13.5	22.7	704	16.4	14.9	17.9
Within past 3 years	68	10.8	6.9	14.6	321	8.1	6.9	9.3
Within past 5 years	33	2.8	1.4	4.2	215	5.9	4.9	7.0
5 or more years ago	110	18.6	14.0	23.2	455	10.8	9.4	12.1
Never	14	4.7	0.3	9.2	98	3.8	2.8	4.8
<b>p-value = 0.0021</b>								

**Table 81: PAP test**

Time since last PAP test	Disability Income = Yes							
	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Within past year	205	43.0	36.2	49.8	47	55.8	39.1	72.4
Within past 2 years	104	19.1	14.1	24.0	12	13.7	0.5	26.8
Within past 3 years	56	10.6	7.0	14.3	12	11.7	0.0	26.3
Within past 5 years	27	3.0	1.4	4.6	5	1.7	0.0	3.6
5 or more years ago	96	19.1	14.0	24.2	14	16.5	5.8	27.2
Never	11	5.2	0.0	10.5	2	0.7	0.0	1.9
<b>p-value = 0.5615</b>								

**Table 82: PAP test**

Time since last PAP test	Disability Income = No							
	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Within past year	315	41.4	36.5	46.2	1,830	58.1	55.8	60.5
Within past 2 years	130	15.0	11.7	18.3	572	16.6	14.9	18.2
Within past 3 years	67	9.4	6.6	12.2	254	7.8	6.5	9.2
Within past 5 years	51	8.6	5.6	11.7	163	5.3	4.2	6.4
5 or more years ago	154	23.0	18.6	27.4	299	8.2	6.9	9.4
Never	17	2.7	1.0	4.3	81	4.0	2.9	5.2
<b>p-value = &lt;0.0001</b>								

**Table 83-85: Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy (for men and women, ages 50-74 years)**

Among men and women, ages 50-74, there were no significant differences among the groups (those with and without a disability; and receive disability income or do not receive disability income) with regards to having a sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy. For all groups, over 65% of people, ages 50-74, reported as having a sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy.

Ever had a Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy	Disability Income							
	Yes				No			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	693	69.1	65.2	73.1	3640	66.6	64.7	68.5
No	314	30.9	26.9	34.8	1545	33.4	31.5	35.3
<b>p-value =0.2676</b>								

Ever had a Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy	Disability Income=Yes							
	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	538	68.6	64.1	73.0	148	73.1	64.4	81.7
No	252	31.5	27.0	35.9	58	26.9	18.3	35.6
<b>p-value =0.7827</b>								

Ever had a Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy	Disability Income=No							
	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	995	68.5	64.8	72.2	2618	66.0	63.8	68.3
No	361	31.5	27.8	35.2	1172	34.0	31.7	36.2
<b>p-value =0.2736</b>								

Table 86 displays receipt of disability income by SCDHEC Public Health Region of people in South Carolina. Each region includes people with and without a disability according to the two standard BRFSS disability questions. The proportion of adults receiving disability income ranged from 6.6% in Region 8 to 12.5% in Region 5. (Table 86)

**Table 86: Disability Income by 8 DHEC regions**

Regions	Disability Income									
	Yes					No				
	N	Weighted	%	95% CI		N	Weighted	%	95% CI	
N		N		N	N					
Region I	189	37,850	10.4	8.3	12.4	1364	327,001	89.6	87.6	91.7
Region II	216	73,019	10.2	8.3	12.0	1604	645,231	89.8	88.0	91.7
Region III	169	53,575	6.7	5.3	8.1	1643	742,002	93.3	91.9	94.7
Region IV	230	49,675	11.9	10.0	13.9	1324	367,683	88.1	86.2	90.0
Region V	171	29,886	12.5	10.0	15.1	1171	209,052	87.5	84.9	90.0
Region VI	180	31,811	10.9	8.7	13.0	1240	261,421	89.2	87.0	91.3
Region VII	172	40,595	7.9	6.0	9.8	1478	473,949	92.1	90.2	94.0
Region VIII	106	12,521	6.6	4.8	8.4	1207	177,592	93.4	91.6	95.2
<b>p-value &lt;.0001</b>										

Tables 87 and 88 display disability income by disability status in the 8 SCDHEC Public Health Regions. Table 87 is of people who have received disability income and Table 88 is of people who did NOT receive disability income. Table 87 demonstrates that a substantial majority of people receiving disability income in each region were classified as having a disability according to the two standard BRFSS disability questions. However, approximately 20% of individuals who report receiving disability income are not classified as having a disability based on the two standard BRFSS disability questions.

**Table 87: Disability Income by 8 DHEC regions, Disability Status**

Regions	Disability Income = Yes									
	Disability					No Disability				
	N	Weighted N	%	95% CI		N	Weighted N	%	95% CI	
Region I	147	30,013	81.0	73.6	88.4	40	7,041	19.0	11.6	26.4
Region II	171	58,628	81.6	74.2	89.0	42	13,214	18.4	11.0	25.8
Region III	127	40,632	76.2	66.6	85.8	41	12,685	23.8	14.2	33.4
Region IV	186	38,038	76.9	69.0	84.7	42	11,460	23.2	15.3	31.0
Region V	132	22,951	77.2	68.2	86.2	38	6,775	22.8	13.8	31.8
Region VI	141	23,533	75.7	66.5	84.9	36	7,557	24.3	15.1	33.5
Region VII	135	30,267	74.9	64.6	85.1	36	10,164	25.1	14.9	35.4
Region VIII	80	9,353	75.6	64.2	86.9	25	3,026	24.4	13.1	35.8
<b>p-value = 0.9071</b>										

The proportion of people who reported having a disability despite not receiving disability income ranged from 18.3% in Region 8 to 21.3% in Region 1.

**Table 88: Disability Income by 8 DHEC regions, Disability Status**

Regions	Disability Income = No									
	Disability					No Disability				
	N	Weighted	%	95% CI		N	Weighted	%	95% CI	
N		N								
Region I	358	69,105	21.3	18.3	24.3	999	255,152	78.7	75.7	81.7
Region II	391	130,637	20.4	17.9	22.9	1203	510,644	79.6	77.1	82.1
Region III	374	138,930	18.8	16.3	21.3	1262	601,381	81.2	78.8	83.7
Region IV	303	72,712	19.8	16.8	22.8	1016	293,993	80.2	77.2	83.2
Region V	275	40,889	19.6	16.4	22.9	889	167,444	80.4	77.1	83.7
Region VI	317	53,261	20.7	17.7	23.6	909	204,383	79.3	76.4	82.3
Region VII	365	97,988	20.8	17.9	23.7	1101	373,355	79.2	76.3	82.1
Region VIII	303	32,417	18.3	15.1	21.5	898	144,725	81.7	78.5	84.9
<b>p-value = 0.8446</b>										

## CONCLUSIONS

Just over one-fourth of adult participants in the 2012 South Carolina BRFSS reported having a disability. This represents a trend of increased prevalence in recent years; since 2003, the proportion of South Carolinians reporting a disability has increased from 20.4% to 25.1%, though the proportion in 2012 is lower than reported in 2011. As has been the case in previous years, South Carolinians with a disability are significantly less likely to have a high school or greater education, more likely to make less than \$25,000 in annual income, and less likely to be employed than people without a disability. It also appears that people with a disability have significantly poorer physical and mental health status, which is also consistent with BRFSS findings from previous years. People with a disability are more likely to have been told or diagnosed with chronic conditions such as diabetes, kidney disease and cardiovascular diseases.

These findings highlight the fact that there are significant health disparities in people with a disability. Some of this may represent disparities in health on the basis of disability, but some may represent the effects of the underlying causes of disability (for example, people may report having a disability on the basis of sequelae of diabetes, which would also contribute to a greater prevalence of diabetes in people with a disability).

For 2012, the South Carolina BRFSS added a question regarding the receipt of disability income. The data suggest the majority of individuals who reported receipt of disability income also reported as having a disability based on answering one or both of the disability status questions. However, it is noteworthy that 20% of individuals that reported having a disability also reported that they did not receive disability income. Additionally, 22.1% of individuals that reported they receive disability income stated they do not have a disability based on the two disability status questions. Additional research might be warranted to look at the characteristics of people that reported receipt of disability income but did not answer “yes” to one or both of the standard disability questions (reporting they did not have a disability). On average, health status was rated worst for those who reported both having a disability and receipt of disability income and was rated best for those who reported neither having a disability or receiving disability income.

## APPENDIX A

### CHARACTERISTICS OF DISABILITY HEALTH BY SCDHEC PUBLIC HEALTH REGION

This section highlights demographic and health characteristics among people with disabilities by DHEC (Department of Health and Environmental Control) Public Health Region. The information in this section compares outcomes between people with disabilities and without disabilities within each region and amongst the eight regions in South Carolina.

The mission of each Public Health Region is to promote, protect and improve the health and environment for the citizens of each region. Their work includes: prevention of epidemics and the spread of disease, to protect against environmental hazards and to help prevent injuries and encouragement to engage in healthy behaviors that will help South Carolina citizens live a longer, safer and healthier life.

The regions are as follows:

- **Region 1:** Abbeville, Anderson, Edgefield, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, Oconee and Saluda counties.
- **Region 2:** Cherokee, Greenville, Pickens, Spartanburg and Union counties.
- **Region 3:** Chester, Fairfield, Lancaster, Lexington, Newberry, Richland and York counties.
- **Region 4:** Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Kershaw, Lee, Marion, Marlboro and Sumter counties.
- **Region 5:** Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun and Orangeburg counties.
- **Region 6:** Georgetown, Horry and Williamsburg counties.
- **Region 7:** Berkeley, Charleston and Dorchester counties.
- **Region 8:** Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton and Jasper counties.

Table 89 shows the proportion of people with disabilities versus people without disabilities by SCDHEC Public Health Region in South Carolina. Region 4 has the highest percentage of people with disabilities in 2012 and Region 7 has the lowest percentage of people with disabilities.

**Table 89: Proportion of disability by 8 DHEC regions**

Regions	Disability					No Disability				
	N	Weighted	%	95% CI		N	Weighted	%	95% CI	
		N					N			
Region I	510	100,142	27.4	24.3	30.5	1051	265,202	72.6	69.5	75.7
Region II	569	191,755	26.4	23.8	29.0	1269	535,091	73.6	71.0	76.2
Region III	517	183,557	22.7	20.2	25.2	1328	626,890	77.4	74.9	79.9
Region IV	497	113,372	26.9	23.9	29.8	1069	308,746	73.1	70.2	76.1
Region V	414	64,806	27.0	23.5	30.4	932	175,382	73.0	69.6	76.5
Region VI	464	77,412	26.3	23.2	29.4	955	216,780	73.7	70.6	76.8
Region VII	507	129,533	24.4	21.5	27.3	1176	400,578	75.6	72.7	78.5
Region VIII	387	42,268	22.1	18.7	25.4	929	149,412	78.0	74.6	81.3
<b>p-value = 0.0648</b>										

Demographic data for survey respondents, by disability category and SCDHEC Public Health region, are displayed in Table 90. The findings by region were generally consistent with those reported for the state as a whole.

**Table 90: Socio-demographic characteristics for disability by region**

Socio-demographic Category		Disability				No Disability				P-value
		N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
<b>Region 1</b>										
Age	18-64 years	265	70.2	65.1	75.4	687	80.5	78.0	83.1	0.0002
	65 + years	245	29.8	24.6	34.9	364	19.5	16.9	22.0	
Gender	Male	158	41.8	35.3	48.3	423	50.6	46.1	55.1	0.0312
	Female	352	58.2	51.7	64.7	628	49.4	44.9	53.9	
Race	NH-White	382	81.3	76.5	86.2	758	72.8	68.4	77.2	0.0053
	NH- Black	102	16.8	12.1	21.4	228	20.2	16.4	24.1	
	Others	14	1.9	0.3	3.5	47	7.0	4.0	9.9	
Ethnicity	Hispanic	4	1.1	0.0	2.6	21	4.0	1.6	6.3	0.0574
	Non-Hispanic	495	98.9	97.4	100.0	1015	96.0	93.7	98.4	
<b>Region 2</b>										
Age	18-64 years	342	74.1	69.8	78.4	932	83.9	81.8	86.1	<.0001
	65 + years	227	25.9	21.6	30.2	337	16.1	14.0	18.3	
Gender	Male	210	44.8	39.1	50.5	514	49.1	45.4	52.8	0.2153
	Female	359	55.2	49.5	60.9	755	50.9	47.2	54.6	
Race	NH-White	417	76.9	72.1	81.8	944	73.2	69.6	76.8	0.4704
	NH- Black	94	15.4	11.5	19.3	231	17.0	14.2	19.8	
	Others	36	7.7	4.3	11.1	70	9.8	7.0	12.7	
Ethnicity	Hispanic	10	3.5	1.2	5.9	30	6.1	3.6	8.5	0.162
	Non-Hispanic	540	96.5	94.1	98.8	1221	93.9	91.5	96.4	
<b>Region 3</b>										
Age	18-64 years	300	71.5	66.6	76.4	1019	86.9	84.9	88.8	<.0001
	65 + years	217	28.5	23.6	33.4	309	13.1	11.2	15.1	
Gender	Male	190	42.4	36.2	48.7	546	49.3	45.7	53.0	0.0628
	Female	327	57.6	51.3	63.8	782	50.7	47.0	54.3	
Race	NH-White	300	67.3	61.6	73.1	789	62.8	59.3	66.3	0.1468
	NH- Black	178	27.7	22.3	33.1	433	28.5	25.3	31.7	
	Others	23	5.0	2.1	7.8	95	8.8	6.4	11.1	
Ethnicity	Hispanic	5	1.7	0.1	3.4	31	4.4	2.6	6.3	0.0605
	Non-Hispanic	497	98.3	96.6	99.9	1289	95.6	93.7	97.4	

Table 90 continued.

Region 4										
Age	18-64 years	327	73.8	68.8	78.7	773	82.6	80.2	85.1	0.0009
	65 + years	170	26.2	21.3	31.2	296	17.4	14.9	19.8	
Gender	Male	183	48.1	41.6	54.6	398	46.8	42.6	51.0	0.7391
	Female	314	51.9	45.4	58.4	671	53.2	49.1	57.4	
Race	NH-White	265	59.9	53.5	66.2	582	53.1	49.0	57.2	0.1967
	NH- Black	178	36.0	29.6	42.3	422	41.6	37.5	45.6	
	Others	35	4.2	1.9	6.4	46	5.3	3.1	7.6	
Ethnicity	Hispanic	9	1.9	0.0	3.9	20	2.8	1.2	4.4	0.521
	Non-Hispanic	474	98.1	96.1	100.0	1035	97.2	95.6	98.8	
Region 5										
Age	18-64 years	224	68.7	63.0	74.5	623	83.1	80.8	85.4	<.0001
	65 + years	190	31.3	25.6	37.0	309	16.9	14.6	19.2	
Gender	Male	159	48.0	40.6	55.3	361	47.1	42.3	52.0	0.8538
	Female	255	52.0	44.7	59.4	571	52.9	48.0	57.7	
Race	NH-White	251	58.4	50.8	66.1	539	55.0	50.1	59.9	0.3048
	NH- Black	122	33.2	26.2	40.2	333	40.2	35.4	44.9	
	Others	21	8.4	1.9	14.8	30	4.8	1.1	8.5	
Ethnicity	Hispanic	7	4.2	0.0	9.4	8	3.5	0.0	7.2	0.8367
	Non-Hispanic	390	95.8	90.6	100.0	900	96.5	92.8	100.0	
Region 6										
Age	18-64 years	245	66.6	61.3	71.9	656	80.3	77.5	83.0	<.0001
	65 + years	219	33.4	28.1	38.7	299	19.7	17.0	22.5	
Gender	Male	167	47.2	40.9	53.6	372	48.3	43.6	53.0	0.7983
	Female	297	52.8	46.4	59.1	583	51.7	47.0	56.4	
Race	NH-White	309	72.6	66.6	78.7	668	74.4	70.1	78.7	0.5112
	NH- Black	118	20.9	15.7	26.1	228	17.3	14.0	20.6	
	Others	25	6.5	2.2	10.7	41	8.3	4.8	11.8	
Ethnicity	Hispanic	7	4.1	0.0	8.1	13	4.0	1.1	7.0	0.993
	Non-Hispanic	445	95.9	91.9	100.0	928	96.0	93.0	98.9	

Table 90 continued.

Region 7										
Age	18-64 years	273	70.1	65.0	75.2	870	87.6	85.7	89.4	<.0001
	65 + years	234	29.9	24.8	35.0	306	12.4	10.6	14.3	
Gender	Male	196	43.2	37.1	49.4	502	49.4	45.4	53.4	0.1009
	Female	311	56.8	50.6	62.9	674	50.6	46.6	54.6	
Race	NH-White	319	65.6	59.2	72.1	768	65.9	62.0	69.9	0.4692
	NH- Black	157	27.8	22.1	33.5	326	24.5	21.1	27.9	
	Others	18	6.6	1.5	11.6	66	9.6	6.5	12.7	
Ethnicity	Hispanic	5	3.0	0.0	6.6	23	5.5	2.8	8.2	0.3565
	Non-Hispanic	492	97.0	93.4	100.0	1147	94.5	91.8	97.2	
Region 8										
Age	18-64 years	175	64.3	58.2	70.5	503	78.1	75.3	81.0	<.0001
	65 + years	212	35.7	29.5	41.8	426	21.9	19.0	24.7	
Gender	Male	138	42.2	34.6	49.9	367	51.5	45.4	57.7	0.0632
	Female	249	57.8	50.1	65.5	562	48.5	42.3	54.6	
Race	NH-White	291	84.1	79.4	88.8	657	58.1	51.6	64.6	<.0001
	NH- Black	69	12.8	8.8	16.9	209	28.0	22.2	33.9	
	Others	13	3.1	0.5	5.7	44	13.8	7.5	20.2	
Ethnicity	Hispanic	2	0.7	0.0	1.9	24	12.2	5.9	18.5	<.0001
	Non-Hispanic	373	99.3	98.1	100.0	894	87.8	81.5	94.2	

## GENERAL HEALTH BY SCDHEC REGION

For each public health region, people with disabilities were significantly more likely to report “fair” to “poor” general health than people without disabilities. There was substantial regional variability noted in general health among people with a disability, with the proportion reporting “poor” general health ranging from a low of 12.8% in Region 8 to 29.8% in Region 4. (Table 91)

**Table 91: General health status for disability by region**

General Health	Disability				No Disability				P-value
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
<b>Region 1</b>									
Excellent	18	4.3	1.8	6.8	176	18.0	14.3	21.6	<.0001
Very good	74	16.4	11.1	21.6	394	38.9	34.6	43.3	
Good	151	28.8	23.3	34.5	356	34.0	29.7	38.3	
Fair	147	27.1	21.5	32.7	99	7.6	5.3	9.8	
Poor	118	23.4	17.9	28.9	21	1.5	0.5	2.6	
<b>Region 2</b>									
Excellent	29	6.1	3.1	9.1	289	20.4	17.7	23.1	<.0001
Very good	77	10.7	7.6	13.8	428	35.1	31.5	38.8	
Good	184	32.5	27.1	37.8	422	34.7	31.1	38.3	
Fair	153	30.4	25.0	35.8	108	8.8	6.5	11.1	
Poor	120	20.3	16.0	24.7	19	1.0	0.4	1.6	
<b>Region 3</b>									
Excellent	21	5.0	1.2	8.7	278	21.7	18.7	24.6	<.0001
Very good	75	13.5	9.7	17.2	508	38.7	35.2	42.3	
Good	152	27.8	22.4	33.3	445	33.8	30.4	37.4	
Fair	162	31.2	25.6	36.9	89	5.4	3.8	6.9	
Poor	104	22.5	17.3	27.7	6	0.4	0.0	0.9	
<b>Region 4</b>									
Excellent	8	2.6	0.0	5.7	174	19.4	15.9	22.9	<.0001
Very good	48	11.6	7.7	15.5	344	31.9	28.1	35.8	
Good	132	28.6	23.1	34.1	399	37.1	33.1	41.2	
Fair	157	27.4	22.1	32.6	126	10.1	7.8	12.2	
Poor	151	29.8	23.5	36.1	23	1.5	0.6	2.4	
<b>Region 5</b>									
Excellent	10	3.9	0.0	8.9	184	22.5	18.6	26.4	<.0001
Very good	49	14.1	8.8	19.4	311	32.6	28.3	37.0	
Good	117	29.7	23.0	36.4	336	36.4	31.5	41.3	
Fair	141	29.1	23.1	35.1	87	7.8	5.6	10.0	
Poor	93	23.2	17.3	29.1	12	0.7	0.3	1.3	

Table 91 continued

<b>Region 6</b>									
<b>Excellent</b>	21	2.9	1.2	4.5	180	22.3	18.3	26.2	<.0001
<b>Very good</b>	51	14.7	9.7	19.9	347	38.0	33.4	42.5	
<b>Good</b>	139	32.1	26.0	38.1	322	31.7	27.4	36.0	
<b>Fair</b>	136	28.9	23.2	34.6	92	7.4	5.0	9.9	
<b>Poor</b>	114	21.4	16.4	26.4	10	0.6	0.0	1.3	
<b>Region 7</b>									
<b>Excellent</b>	25	8.4	5.2	11.7	295	27.7	24.0	31.3	<.0001
<b>Very good</b>	88	19.6	14.7	24.4	455	38.6	34.8	42.5	
<b>Good</b>	135	24.1	18.9	29.4	342	28.5	24.8	32.1	
<b>Fair</b>	148	30.2	24.2	36.3	75	4.5	3.2	5.8	
<b>Poor</b>	101	17.7	13.0	22.3	7	0.7	0.0	1.5	
<b>Region 8</b>									
<b>Excellent</b>	30	7.0	3.8	10.1	251	25.6	20.3	31.0	<.0001
<b>Very good</b>	65	19.0	12.1	26.0	348	37.7	31.8	43.7	
<b>Good</b>	118	31.2	24.6	37.9	259	29.8	24.0	35.6	
<b>Fair</b>	106	30.0	22.9	37.2	57	6.2	3.0	9.4	
<b>Poor</b>	66	12.8	8.5	17.1	11	0.7	0.2	1.1	

The proportion of people with a disability who reported their mental health was not good for 16-30 days in the previous month ranged from 17.3% in Region 8 to 26.0% in Region 5. (Table 92)

**Table 92: Days Mental Health Not Good by Region**

Number of Days Mental Health not Good	Disability			No Disability			P- value		
	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI			
<b>Region 1</b>									
None	271	48.8	42.2	55.3	773	65.9	61.5	70.3	<.0001
1-15 days	123	29.0	22.8	35.3	210	27.0	22.8	31.1	
16-30 days	89	22.2	16.8	27.6	55	7.1	4.5	9.8	
<b>Region 2</b>									
None	288	48.5	42.7	54.2	922	70.0	66.4	73.5	<.0001
1-15 days	137	26.5	21.3	31.8	262	23.2	20.0	26.5	
16-30 days	114	25.0	19.7	30.4	64	6.8	4.6	8.9	
<b>Region 3</b>									
None	276	50.1	43.9	56.4	944	70.2	66.9	73.6	<.0001
1-15 days	124	24.8	19.5	30.0	318	25.7	22.5	28.9	
16-30 days	98	25.1	19.6	30.7	59	4.1	2.7	5.4	
<b>Region 4</b>									
None	229	47.3	40.6	53.9	793	74.9	71.4	78.5	<.0001
1-15 days	139	31.0	25.2	36.8	215	20.8	17.4	24.2	
16-30 days	108	21.7	16.9	26.6	48	4.3	2.9	5.7	
<b>Region 5</b>									
None	220	48.8	41.4	56.1	701	72.7	68.4	77.1	<.0001
1-15 days	99	25.2	19.1	31.3	171	21.4	17.5	25.2	
16-30 days	81	26.0	19.1	33.0	41	5.9	3.1	8.7	
<b>Region 6</b>									
None	244	54.2	47.7	60.6	694	69.8	65.4	74.2	<.0001
1-15 days	116	26.6	21.0	32.2	196	23.4	19.3	27.5	
16-30 days	86	19.2	14.0	24.4	50	6.8	4.3	9.3	
<b>Region 7</b>									
None	269	46.0	39.8	52.3	831	67.0	63.1	70.9	<.0001
1-15 days	133	33.0	26.8	39.2	289	29.2	25.4	33.0	
16-30 days	86	21.0	15.9	26.1	42	3.8	2.4	5.2	
<b>Region 8</b>									
None	238	55.5	47.7	63.4	717	75.0	69.5	80.5	<.0001
1-15 days	94	27.2	20.1	34.2	168	20.1	15.1	25.0	
16-30 days	45	17.3	10.2	24.4	29	4.9	1.9	8.0	

The proportion of people with a disability who reported having poor physical or mental health interfere with their usual activities from 16 to 30 days in the past month ranged from 27.2% in Region 7 to 36.2% in Region 4. (Table 93)

**Table 93: Poor Physical or Mental Health Interfered with Usual Activities by Region**

Poor Physical or Mental Health Days	Disability				No Disability				P-value
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
<b>Region 1</b>									
None	142	35.4	28.3	42.4	304	72.8	66.9	78.7	<.0001
1-15 days	117	30.8	23.9	37.8	99	24.1	18.5	29.8	
16-30 days	109	33.8	26.7	41.0	20	3.1	0.9	5.2	
<b>Region 2</b>									
None	149	34.9	28.3	41.5	346	70.6	65.2	75.9	<.0001
1-15 days	143	33.9	28.0	39.9	148	27.8	22.6	33.1	
16-30 days	123	31.2	25.0	37.2	11	1.6	0.5	2.7	
<b>Region 3</b>									
None	143	32.8	26.5	39.2	385	69.4	64.4	74.4	<.0001
1-15 days	122	34.5	27.6	41.4	167	28.9	24.0	33.9	
16-30 days	110	32.7	25.9	39.5	14	1.7	0.6	2.7	
<b>Region 4</b>									
None	123	31.9	25.6	38.2	342	75.0	69.9	80.2	<.0001
1-15 days	121	31.9	25.2	38.6	95	21.1	16.1	26.0	
16-30 days	139	36.2	28.5	43.9	15	3.9	2.1	5.7	
<b>Region 5</b>									
None	109	28.9	21.2	36.7	275	76.1	70.3	81.8	<.0001
1-15 days	106	37.3	29.2	45.3	83	22.4	16.7	28.0	
16-30 days	95	33.8	25.8	41.8	10	1.5	0.5	2.7	
<b>Region 6</b>									
None	106	30.1	23.4	36.7	286	71.0	64.5	77.5	<.0001
1-15 days	132	39.3	32.1	46.5	95	27.2	20.8	33.7	
16-30 days	104	30.6	23.9	37.3	11	1.8	0.5	3.1	
<b>Region 7</b>									
None	116	33.6	26.6	40.7	372	73.9	68.4	79.4	<.0001
1-15 days	143	39.0	31.6	46.4	121	25.7	20.2	31.2	
16-30 days	97	27.4	20.7	34.0	4	0.4	0.0	0.9	
<b>Region 8</b>									
None	89	36.1	26.5	45.7	254	67.2	56.7	77.7	<.0001
1-15 days	91	31.0	23.1	38.9	86	28.7	18.5	38.8	
16-30 days	80	32.9	23.9	41.8	9	4.1	0.0	9.4	

## TOBACCO USE BY SCDHEC REGION

People with disabilities were significantly more likely to smoke at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime than people without disabilities in Regions 1-4, 6-8. Region 8 had the highest proportion of people with disabilities that have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime (66.2%), while Region 5 had the lowest (51.2%). (Table 94)

**Table 94: Smoked at Least 100 Cigarettes, Lifetime**

Smoked At Least 100 Cigarettes	Disability				No Disability				P-value
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
<b>Region 1</b>									
Yes	257	59.0	52.9	65.2	452	46.9	42.3	51.4	0.0021
No	252	41.0	34.8	47.1	588	53.1	48.6	57.7	
<b>Region 2</b>									
Yes	314	61.7	56.2	67.1	559	45.4	41.7	49.1	<.0001
No	250	38.3	32.9	43.8	698	54.6	50.9	58.3	
<b>Region 3</b>									
Yes	278	59.6	53.6	65.5	535	42.4	38.7	46.0	<.0001
No	232	40.4	34.5	46.4	785	57.6	54.0	61.3	
<b>Region 4</b>									
Yes	274	59.6	53.6	65.6	470	46.0	41.9	50.1	0.0004
No	221	40.4	34.4	46.4	584	54.0	49.9	58.1	
<b>Region 5</b>									
Yes	205	51.2	43.9	58.5	368	44.4	39.5	49.4	0.1369
No	206	48.8	41.5	56.1	554	55.6	50.7	60.5	
<b>Region 6</b>									
Yes	252	58.5	52.1	64.8	427	46.1	41.5	50.8	0.0023
No	208	41.5	35.2	47.9	515	53.9	49.2	58.5	
<b>Region 7</b>									
Yes	292	60.0	53.9	66.2	499	40.1	36.3	44.0	<.0001
No	208	40.0	33.8	46.1	668	59.9	56.0	63.7	
<b>Region 8</b>									
Yes	223	66.2	59.2	73.1	444	50.7	44.5	56.9	0.0015
No	157	33.8	26.9	40.8	478	49.3	43.1	55.5	

All but Region 5 had a significant difference regarding smoking status among people with and without disabilities. The proportion of people with a disability who reported current smoking every day ranged from 15.5% in Region 6 to 20.6% in Region 7. (Table 95)

**Table 95: Smoking Status**

Smoking status	Disability				No Disability				P-value
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
<b>Region 1</b>									
Smokes every day	59	17.0	11.5	22.4	118	17.4	13.4	21.3	0.0043
Smokes some days	29	6.8	3.7	10.0	51	7.2	4.6	9.8	
Former smoker	168	34.9	28.9	41.0	283	22.3	18.9	25.6	
Never smoked	252	41.3	35.1	47.5	588	53.1	48.6	57.7	
<b>Region 2</b>									
Smokes every day	91	19.8	15.3	24.3	158	14.5	11.8	17.3	<.0001
Smokes some days	35	7.2	4.1	10.3	67	7.4	5.2	9.6	
Former smoker	187	34.5	29.1	40.0	334	23.5	20.5	26.5	
Never smoked	250	38.5	33.0	43.9	698	54.6	50.9	58.3	
<b>Region 3</b>									
Smokes every day	77	19.2	14.3	24.1	136	13.1	10.6	15.7	<.0001
Smokes some days	34	7.9	4.5	11.4	71	6.8	4.7	9.0	
Former smoker	165	32.3	26.3	38.3	326	22.4	19.4	25.3	
Never smoked	232	40.6	34.6	46.6	785	57.7	54.1	61.3	

Table 95 continued.

<b>Region 4</b>									
<b>Smokes every day</b>	68	16.0	11.5	20.4	117	15.7	12.3	19.2	0.0011
<b>Smokes some days</b>	45	12.6	6.7	18.6	62	6.5	4.6	8.4	
<b>Former smoker</b>	160	31.0	25.4	36.6	291	23.8	20.6	27.0	
<b>Never smoked</b>	221	40.4	34.4	46.4	584	54.0	49.9	58.1	
<b>Region 5</b>									
<b>Smokes every day</b>	51	16.3	10.3	22.2	100	16.7	12.6	20.8	0.2795
<b>Smokes some days</b>	28	7.7	4.0	11.4	42	8.0	4.0	12.1	
<b>Former smoker</b>	126	27.2	21.4	33.0	226	19.7	16.3	23.1	
<b>Never smoked</b>	206	48.8	41.5	56.1	554	55.6	50.7	60.5	
<b>Region 6</b>									
<b>Smokes every day</b>	58	15.5	10.8	20.2	102	14.3	11.0	17.6	0.0133
<b>Smokes some days</b>	30	10.0	5.7	14.3	51	5.9	3.8	8.0	
<b>Former smoker</b>	164	33.0	27.3	38.8	274	25.9	22.0	29.8	
<b>Never smoked</b>	208	41.5	35.2	47.9	515	53.9	49.2	58.5	
<b>Region 7</b>									
<b>Smokes every day</b>	73	20.6	15.3	25.9	111	11.0	8.7	13.4	<.0001
<b>Smokes some days</b>	35	10.0	5.4	14.6	67	6.0	3.9	8.0	
<b>Former smoker</b>	184	29.4	24.2	34.7	321	23.1	20.0	26.3	
<b>Never smoked</b>	208	40.0	33.8	46.1	668	59.9	56.0	63.7	

**Table 95 continued.**

<b>Region 8</b>									
<b>Smokes every day</b>	38	17.7	10.6	24.7	83	15.0	9.9	20.2	0.0217
<b>Smokes some days</b>	19	6.4	1.8	11.0	50	7.1	4.1	10.1	
<b>Former smoker</b>	166	42.1	34.7	49.4	308	28.5	23.0	34.0	
<b>Never smoked</b>	157	33.8	26.9	40.8	478	49.4	43.2	55.6	

## PREVENTIVE SCREENING PROCEDURES BY SCDHEC REGION

For women, ages 50-74 years, there were no significant differences among those with a disability and without a disability regarding having mammograms in Regions 1 through 3 in South Carolina. (Table 96)

**Table 96: Mammograms**

Region 1								
Time since last mammogram	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Within past year	117	63.5	53.5	73.5	201	59.4	52.0	66.7
Within past 2 years	25	14.7	6.8	22.7	49	15.5	9.9	21.2
Within past 3 years	16	8.2	2.6	13.9	22	6.0	2.5	9.5
Within past 5 years	8	3.7	0.7	6.8	14	5.6	0.8	10.3
5 or more years ago	9	4.8	0.8	8.8	25	9.0	3.6	14.4
Never	9	5.0	1.1	9.0	14	4.5	1.7	7.4
<b>p-value = 0.7683</b>								
Region 2								
Time since last mammogram	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Within past year	93	46.5	36.7	56.2	196	61.3	54.3	68.4
Within past 2 years	40	19.6	11.8	27.4	50	16.1	10.7	21.6
Within past 3 years	17	9.2	3.7	14.7	25	6.4	3.1	9.8
Within past 5 years	19	9.9	4.4	15.4	17	6.4	2.3	10.5
5 or more years ago	14	11.6	3.0	20.2	15	5.8	2.4	9.3
Never	3	3.3	0.0	7.0	13	3.9	1.3	6.6
<b>p-value = 0.2205</b>								
Region 3								
Time since last mammogram	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Within past year	99	51.0	40.6	61.4	221	61.2	53.8	68.7
Within past 2 years	34	21.7	13.0	30.4	56	15.0	9.4	20.6
Within past 3 years	14	5.5	1.2	9.8	17	6.1	2.2	9.9
Within past 5 years	6	2.5	0.0	4.9	14	3.5	1.4	5.7
5 or more years ago	17	14.5	6.6	22.3	16	5.5	2.1	8.8
Never	6	4.9	0.0	9.8	20	8.8	4.1	13.4
<b>p-value = 0.0756</b>								

**Table 96 continued.**

For women, ages 50-74 years, there were no significant differences among those with a disability and without a disability regarding having mammograms in Regions 4 through 6 in South Carolina.

<b>Region 4</b>								
<b>Time since last mammogram</b>	<b>Disability</b>				<b>No Disability</b>			
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>95% CI</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>95% CI</b>	
<b>Within past year</b>	101	49.3	40.1	58.5	180	64.3	57.3	71.4
<b>Within past 2 years</b>	37	18.9	12.3	25.6	42	15.7	10.5	21.0
<b>Within past 3 years</b>	17	10.3	4.5	16.0	19	5.7	2.3	9.0
<b>Within past 5 years</b>	9	8.0	2.1	13.9	13	4.7	1.2	8.2
<b>5 or more years ago</b>	18	10.3	4.3	16.4	22	6.1	3.1	9.2
<b>Never</b>	5	3.2	0.0	6.4	10	3.4	0.8	6.1
<b>p-value = 0.1784</b>								
<b>Region 5</b>								
<b>Time since last mammogram</b>	<b>Disability</b>				<b>No Disability</b>			
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>95% CI</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>95% CI</b>	
<b>Within past year</b>	94	60.5	49.9	71.2	173	60.3	53.0	67.5
<b>Within past 2 years</b>	26	13.3	7.0	19.6	42	13.5	9.0	18.0
<b>Within past 3 years</b>	9	5.9	1.1	10.8	24	9.1	4.6	13.6
<b>Within past 5 years</b>	10	7.6	1.4	13.7	11	4.1	1.2	6.9
<b>5 or more years ago</b>	11	11.2	2.7	19.6	15	8.7	3.7	13.7
<b>Never</b>	4	1.5	0.0	3.3	12	4.4	0.9	7.8
<b>p-value = 0.5682</b>								
<b>Region 6</b>								
<b>Time since last mammogram</b>	<b>Disability</b>				<b>No Disability</b>			
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>95% CI</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>95% CI</b>	
<b>Within past year</b>	98	52.7	42.4	62.9	189	61.8	54.5	69.1
<b>Within past 2 years</b>	34	23.6	14.2	33.0	46	13.1	8.4	17.8
<b>Within past 3 years</b>	18	10.3	4.2	16.5	21	8.8	3.5	14.1
<b>Within past 5 years</b>	4	2.1	0.0	4.7	14	5.2	1.3	9.2
<b>5 or more years ago</b>	15	7.9	3.1	12.8	15	6.5	2.6	10.4
<b>Never</b>	4	3.4	0.0	7.2	13	4.6	1.4	7.8
<b>p-value = 0.2397</b>								

**Table 96 continued.**

In Regions 7 and 8, women, ages 50-74 years, without disabilities were significantly more likely to have had a mammogram within the past year than women with disabilities. (Table 96)

<b>Region 7</b>								
<b>Time since last mammogram</b>	<b>Disability</b>				<b>No Disability</b>			
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>95% CI</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>95% CI</b>	
<b>Within past year</b>	80	50.6	40.1	61.1	204	64.1	56.6	71.6
<b>Within past 2 years</b>	35	22.6	14.2	31.0	56	20.6	14.1	27.0
<b>Within past 3 years</b>	10	4.8	0.0	9.8	18	4.4	1.5	7.3
<b>Within past 5 years</b>	12	5.6	1.5	9.7	12	3.6	1.0	6.1
<b>5 or more years ago</b>	25	13.0	6.8	19.1	12	2.7	0.6	4.8
<b>Never</b>	4	3.6	0.0	8.0	11	4.6	0.7	8.6
<b>p-value = 0.0281</b>								
<b>Region 8</b>								
<b>Time since last mammogram</b>	<b>Disability</b>				<b>No Disability</b>			
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>95% CI</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>95% CI</b>	
<b>Within past year</b>	100	50.0	39.4	60.5	213	67.3	60.6	73.9
<b>Within past 2 years</b>	32	22.6	12.6	32.7	33	11.6	7.2	16.1
<b>Within past 3 years</b>	8	4.0	1.1	6.9	25	9.2	4.9	13.4
<b>Within past 5 years</b>	10	10.1	2.7	17.4	11	3.7	1.2	6.1
<b>5 or more years ago</b>	14	9.0	4.3	13.6	15	5.0	1.8	8.1
<b>Never</b>	5	4.4	0.0	9.8	4	3.3	0.0	6.6
<b>p-value = 0.0087</b>								

For Region 1; women, ages 21-64 years without disabilities were significantly more likely to have never had a PAP test within the past year than women with disabilities (6.5% compared to 1.2%). In Region 3, women, ages 21-64 years, without disabilities were significantly more likely to have had a PAP test within the past year than women with disabilities ( 61.5% compared to 36.9%). (Table 97)

**Table 97: PAP test**

<b>Region 1</b>								
<b>Time since last Pap test</b>	<b>Disability</b>				<b>No Disability</b>			
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>95% CI</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>95% CI</b>	
<b>Within past year</b>	60	42.6	32.4	52.9	192	52.1	45.0	59.2
<b>Within past 2 years</b>	27	15.9	8.7	23.1	55	14.1	9.5	18.7
<b>Within past 3 years</b>	17	11.9	6.8	17.0	33	11.1	6.0	16.2
<b>Within past 5 years</b>	10	5.3	0.0	11.0	22	6.5	3.3	9.7
<b>5 or more years ago</b>	38	23.0	14.4	31.6	48	9.7	5.7	13.7
<b>Never</b>	3	1.2	0.0	3.4	13	6.5	1.9	11.1
<b>p-value = 0.0218</b>								
<b>Region 2</b>								
<b>Time since last Pap test</b>	<b>Disability</b>				<b>No Disability</b>			
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>95% CI</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>95% CI</b>	
<b>Within past year</b>	85	43.1	33.7	52.5	255	53.5	47.8	59.2
<b>Within past 2 years</b>	28	12.2	6.1	18.3	85	14.4	10.9	17.9
<b>Within past 3 years</b>	15	8.1	3.5	12.6	39	10.1	6.2	13.9
<b>Within past 5 years</b>	16	8.6	3.5	13.8	30	6.4	3.8	9.1
<b>5 or more years ago</b>	39	20.9	13.0	28.9	49	12.0	8.0	16.1
<b>Never</b>	5	7.1	0.0	15.5	16	3.6	1.4	5.8
<b>p-value = 0.1568</b>								
<b>Region 3</b>								
<b>Time since last Pap test</b>	<b>Disability</b>				<b>No Disability</b>			
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>95% CI</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>95% CI</b>	
<b>Within past year</b>	69	36.9	27.4	46.3	339	61.5	56.2	66.8
<b>Within past 2 years</b>	28	14.6	7.7	21.5	92	15.1	11.5	18.8
<b>Within past 3 years</b>	17	8.2	3.3	13.1	35	5.5	2.8	8.2
<b>Within past 5 years</b>	13	9.8	3.3	16.4	24	4.6	2.1	7.1
<b>5 or more years ago</b>	36	27.9	18.3	37.5	48	7.6	4.9	10.4
<b>Never</b>	5	2.6	0.0	6.0	17	5.7	2.6	8.8
<b>p-value = &lt;0.0001</b>								

**Table 97 continued.**

In Region 6, women, ages 21-64 years, without disabilities were significantly more likely to have had a PAP test within the past year than women with disabilities ( 58.8% compared to 31.1%).

<b>Region 4</b>								
Time since last Pap test	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Within past year	87	46.7	37.5	56.0	250	59.0	53.1	65.0
Within past 2 years	38	20.4	12.8	28.1	85	20.2	15.3	25.2
Within past 3 years	16	8.4	2.7	14.1	30	5.3	3.1	7.6
Within past 5 years	9	4.6	1.2	7.9	24	5.3	2.7	7.9
5 or more years ago	31	17.1	10.3	24.0	46	8.2	5.4	11.1
Never	6	2.7	0.1	5.3	9	1.9	0.4	3.5
<b>p-value = 0.058</b>								
<b>Region 5</b>								
Time since last Pap test	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Within past year	63	50.5	38.3	62.7	202	59.5	52.5	66.5
Within past 2 years	26	18.6	9.0	28.1	73	20.0	14.5	25.5
Within past 3 years	11	7.6	2.4	12.8	23	6.1	2.6	9.6
Within past 5 years	7	5.6	0.3	10.9	15	5.0	0.8	9.3
5 or more years ago	19	14.9	6.6	23.2	32	8.0	4.7	11.3
Never	1	2.8	0.0	8.3	3	1.4	0.0	3.4
<b>p-value = 0.6138</b>								
<b>Region 6</b>								
Time since last Pap test	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Within past year	50	31.1	19.8	42.4	216	58.8	52.0	65.6
Within past 2 years	36	24.5	15.3	33.7	61	14.9	10.1	19.6
Within past 3 years	18	17.8	8.6	27.1	32	9.3	5.2	13.3
Within past 5 years	5	1.7	0.0	3.9	25	5.8	2.6	8.9
5 or more years ago	32	21.7	12.8	30.6	35	8.5	5.2	11.8
Never	2	3.2	0.0	7.5	10	2.9	0.3	5.4
<b>p-value = 0.0001</b>								

**Table 97 continued.**

In Regions 7 and 8, women, ages 21-64 years, without disabilities were significantly more likely to have had a PAP test within the past year than women with disabilities ( 58.6% compared to 47.8% in Region 7; 64.2% compared to 36.9% in Region 8).

<b>Region 7</b>								
Time since last Pap test	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Within past year	66	47.8	37.3	58.4	274	58.6	52.8	64.5
Within past 2 years	32	18.1	10.9	25.2	84	18.3	13.9	22.8
Within past 3 years	22	11.7	5.5	17.9	46	8.8	5.4	12.1
Within past 5 years	10	4.8	1.1	8.5	16	3.9	1.8	6.0
5 or more years ago	29	15.8	8.6	22.9	29	4.8	2.6	7.0
Never	2	1.9	0.0	4.6	17	5.6	2.2	9.0
<b>p-value = 0.0042</b>								
<b>Region 8</b>								
Time since last Pap test	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Within past year	49	36.9	25.1	48.8	177	64.2	55.5	72.9
Within past 2 years	22	18.4	8.2	28.6	57	17.8	10.2	25.3
Within past 3 years	7	5.5	0.2	10.8	30	8.1	3.7	12.6
Within past 5 years	8	6.2	1.1	11.2	13	3.6	0.9	6.3
5 or more years ago	26	28.2	15.8	40.5	27	6.0	3.2	8.8
Never	4	4.8	0.0	11.0	1	0.3	0.0	0.8
<b>p-value = &lt;0.0001</b>								

Region 2 and 5 had the only significant difference among men and women, 49 years old or older, with disabilities and people without disabilities regarding having a Blood Stool Examination Home kit. Those with disabilities were significantly more likely to have a Blood Stool Examination Home kit. The lowest proportion of people with a disability reporting a blood/stool examination home kit was 34.2% in Region 3, while the highest was 44.9% in Region 1. (Table 98)

**Table 98: Blood Stool Examination with Home kit**

Ever had a Blood stool examination at home	Disability				No Disability				P-value
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
<b>Region 1</b>									
Yes	205	44.9	37.9	51.8	258	37.2	32.3	42.2	0.078
No	206	55.1	48.2	62.1	412	62.8	57.8	67.8	
<b>Region 2</b>									
Yes	172	41.4	34.9	47.8	221	32.4	27.6	37.2	0.027
No	242	58.6	52.2	65.1	425	67.6	62.8	72.4	
<b>Region 3</b>									
Yes	145	34.2	27.7	40.8	228	32.7	27.7	37.6	0.7127
No	239	65.8	59.2	72.3	449	67.3	62.4	72.3	
<b>Region 4</b>									
Yes	147	39.0	32.8	45.3	202	31.4	26.7	36.1	0.054
No	232	61.0	54.8	67.3	382	68.6	63.9	73.3	
<b>Region 5</b>									
Yes	135	37.9	31.0	44.7	188	29.2	24.4	34.0	0.0383
No	200	62.1	55.3	69.0	396	70.8	66.1	75.6	
<b>Region 6</b>									
Yes	160	41.8	35.1	48.6	208	36.5	31.5	41.6	0.2165
No	203	58.2	51.4	64.9	369	63.5	58.4	68.5	
<b>Region 7</b>									
Yes	177	43.9	37.3	50.6	244	39.2	33.9	44.6	0.2824
No	218	56.1	49.4	62.7	386	60.8	55.4	66.1	
<b>Region 8</b>									
Yes	149	40.0	33.1	47.0	262	33.8	29.2	38.5	0.1461
No	186	60.0	53.1	66.9	396	66.2	61.5	70.8	

Region 4 had the only significant difference among men and women, ages 50-74, with disabilities and without disabilities in having ever had a Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy. Those with disabilities were significantly more likely to have a Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy. The lowest proportion among people with a disability was 62% in Region 5, versus 72.3% in Region 1. (Table 99)

**Table 99: Sigmoidoscopy/ Colonoscopy**

Ever had a sigmoidoscopy/ colonoscopy	Disability				No Disability				P- value
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
<b>Region 1</b>									
Yes	213	72.3	64.8	79.8	354	63.9	58.2	69.6	0.0892
No	68	27.7	20.2	35.2	176	36.1	30.4	41.8	
<b>Region 2</b>									
Yes	218	70.6	63.6	77.7	366	70.9	65.7	76.1	0.9428
No	79	29.4	22.3	36.5	140	29.1	23.9	34.3	
<b>Region 3</b>									
Yes	205	67.2	59.2	75.1	415	70.1	64.6	75.6	0.5504
No	73	32.8	24.9	40.8	148	29.9	24.4	35.4	
<b>Region 4</b>									
Yes	208	69.8	63.4	76.1	276	57.4	51.5	63.3	0.0052
No	92	30.2	23.9	36.6	178	42.6	36.7	48.5	
<b>Region 5</b>									
Yes	168	62.0	53.4	70.7	312	64.8	58.9	70.7	0.6025
No	74	38.0	29.3	46.6	147	35.2	29.3	41.1	
<b>Region 6</b>									
Yes	192	67.6	59.8	75.4	325	64.6	58.9	70.4	0.5537
No	71	32.4	24.6	40.2	152	35.4	29.6	41.1	
<b>Region 7</b>									
Yes	188	69.2	62.2	76.3	374	68.1	62.5	73.8	0.8131
No	85	30.8	23.7	37.8	152	31.9	26.2	37.5	
<b>Region 8</b>									
Yes	163	66.4	57.8	74.9	364	60.4	53.2	67.6	0.2959
No	74	33.6	25.1	42.2	146	39.6	32.5	46.8	





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