



South Carolina

BRESS

Behavioral Risk Factor
Surveillance System



Disability and Health in South Carolina

A 2015 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report





ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Data collection services for the **2015** 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.

Citation

J Devlin, M Bevel, C Lynes, and S McDermott. 2015. *Disability and Health in South Carolina: A 2015 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report*. Columbia, SC: South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Public Health Statistics and Information Services.

This project was funded in part through cooperative agreement (U59/DD000945) from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The opinions, findings, and conclusions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the opinions or policies of the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



INTRODUCTION

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:

<https://www.scdhec.gov/Health/SCPublicHealthStatisticsMaps/BehavioralRiskFactorSurveys/>

The SC Disability and Health Project 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 disability in SC through an integrated program of policy, practice, and evaluation. Since 1997, the main focus of the SC Disability and Health Project has been building an infrastructure for disability knowledge through education, service, and research.

To learn more about the SC Interagency Office of Disability and Health (SCIODH) and its partners, please visit <http://www.sciodh.com/>.

The SC DHEC has partnered with the SC Disability and Health Project to produce the **2015** SC BRFSS report on Disability and Health in SC. This report utilizes data from the **2015** SC BRFSS survey to highlight health-related risks for individuals with disability in SC.

Table of Contents

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	i
INTRODUCTION	ii
OVERVIEW	3
METHODOLOGY	5
DEMOGRAPHICS	6
GENERAL HEALTH	7
HEALTHCARE ACCESS	9
WEIGHT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY	10
TOBACCO USE	11
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION.....	13
DIABETES	15
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE	20
OTHER CHRONIC CONDITIONS	21
PREVENTIVE SCREENING PROCEDURES.....	24
VACCINATIONS	25
DRIVING SAFETY.....	26
HYPERTENSION AWARENESS.....	27
HIV/AIDS.....	28
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	29
CONCLUSIONS	30
APPENDIX	31
GENERAL HEALTH BY SC BRFSS SAMPLING REGION	36
SMOKING BY SC BRFSS SAMPLING REGION	42
ACCESS TO WELLNESS PROGRAMS FOR THE DISABLED BY DEMOGRAPHICS.....	46
ACCESS TO WELLNESS PROGRAMS FOR THE DISABLED BY SC BRFSS SAMPLING REGION	47



OVERVIEW

People with 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 Carolina adults with and without disabilities.

The 2015 BRFSS survey includes seven 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 problem(s) that require you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?
- Are you blind or do you have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses?
- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
- Do you have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?
- Do you have difficulty dressing or bathing?
- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

For the purpose of this report, the criteria* to determine disability status is as follows:

- **Individual has disability:** They answered "Yes" to any one of the seven questions.
- **Individual has no disability:** They answered "No" to 4 questions and had 3 missing responses; "No" to 5 questions and had 2 missing responses; "No" to 6 questions and had 1 missing response; or "No" to all 7 questions.
- **Individual excluded from analysis, disability status undetermined:** 4 or more questions were missing a response.

*Please note that this definition of disability is different from the one used in SC Disability Reports prior to 2014.

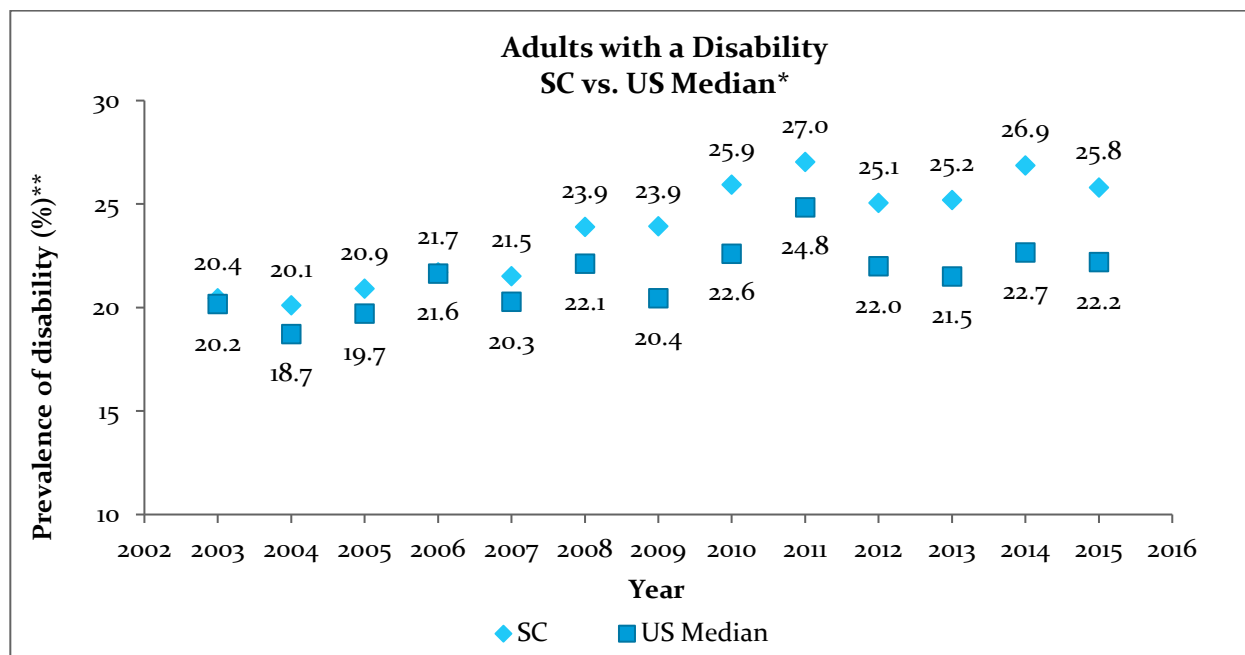
Historically (before 2014), defining disability with BRFSS utilized the following two questions:

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

For reporting purposes, disability was defined as:

- **Individual has disability:** They answered “Yes” to either of the two questions
- **Individual has no disability:** They answered “No” to both questions
- **Individual excluded from analysis, disability status undetermined:** Both questions were missing a response; the individual answered “No” to one question, but did not provide a response to the other question.

When the above definition was utilized, more than 25% of South Carolina’s adults reported having disability. On average, the prevalence of adults with disability in SC has been higher than that of the nation. For **2015**, the percentage of adults with disability (as defined by the old definition) is lower than **2014** for SC.



* National BRFSS statistics were derived from data collected in all 50 states, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Washington D.C.; **Disability defined as answering yes to at least one of the following: (1) are you limited in any way, in any activities, because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?; (2) do you now have a health problem(s) that require you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?.

Utilizing this report’s current definition of disability, the **2015 US prevalence is 29.5%** of adults with disability, compared to the **2015 SC prevalence of 33.2%**.

METHODOLOGY

Analysis for this study was conducted utilizing 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 tests for significance are presented for every measured statistic. Results are to be interpreted as prevalence estimates for individuals with and without 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 participants.

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

Sample Statistics

Of the 11,607 SC BRFSS respondents who were interviewed in **2015**:

- 21% were 65 years of age or older
- 52% were female
- 66% White Non-Hispanic, 26% Black NH, 6% Other NH, 1% Hispanic
- 84% had a High School education or higher
- 32% earned less than \$25,000 annually

The median American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) response rate #4 for the **2015** SC BRFSS was 34.7%. This response rate is described here: http://www.aapor.org/AAPOR_Main/media/publications/Standard-Definitions20169theditionfinal.pdf.

DEMOGRAPHICS

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

Table 1: SC BRFSS 2015 Demographic Data by Disability Status

Socio-demographic Category	Disability				No Disability				P-value
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
All Adults (ages ≥ 18)	4304	33.2	32.0	34.4	7078	66.8	65.6	68.0	<0.0001
Age									
18-64 years	2324	70.1	68.4	72.0	4785	83.1	82.2	84.0	<0.0001
65 + years	1980	29.9	28.2	31.6	2293	16.9	16.0	17.8	
Gender									
Male	1755	46.3	44.1	48.5	3004	48.9	47.2	50.5	0.0704
Female	2549	53.7	51.5	55.9	4074	51.1	49.5	52.8	
Race									
Non-Hispanic White	2876	66.4	64.3	68.5	4907	67.0	65.4	68.6	0.0018
Non-Hispanic Black	1093	26.3	24.3	28.2	1675	25.0	23.6	26.5	
Hispanic	96	2.1	1.4	2.8	86	1.0	0.7	1.3	
Others	113	5.2	3.9	6.5	281	7.0	5.9	8.0	
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	54	3.1	2.1	4.1	156	4.8	3.9	5.7	0.0212
Non-Hispanic	4163	96.9	95.9	97.9	6838	95.2	94.3	96.1	
Education									
< High School	768	26.7	24.4	28.9	456	10.1	8.9	11.3	<0.0001
High School +	3523	73.3	71.1	75.6	6607	89.9	88.7	91.1	
Income									
< \$ 25,000	1616	49.5	47.1	51.9	1343	23.7	22.1	25.2	<0.0001
\$ 25,000 +	1791	50.5	48.1	52.9	4601	76.3	74.8	77.9	
Employment									
Employed	1028	32.2	30.0	34.3	4064	67.4	65.9	68.8	<0.0001
Unemployed	245	7.9	6.7	9.2	277	4.7	4.0	5.5	
Student/Homemaker	251	6.5	5.4	7.7	592	11.1	10.0	12.3	
Retired	1615	24.8	23.3	26.4	2012	15.6	14.7	16.5	
Unable to Work	1138	28.6	26.5	30.6	91	1.1	0.8	1.5	

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 disability reported significantly worse general health than those with no disability. 5.7% of people with disability reported excellent health compared to 24.9% of people with no disability. A total of 16.3% of people with disability reported poor health compared to 0.4% 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	195	5.7	4.6	6.8	1605	24.9	23.5	26.4
Very good	773	19.4	17.6	21.2	2806	39.8	38.2	41.4
Good	1422	33.4	31.3	35.5	2188	28.9	27.4	30.3
Fair	1131	25.2	23.4	27.0	435	6.0	5.2	6.7
Poor	736	16.3	14.7	17.9	34	0.4	0.2	0.6
p-value < 0.0001								

People with disability reported a greater number of days in which their physical health was not good. A total of 28.4% of people with disability reported 16-30 days in which their physical health was not good compared to 1.5% of people without 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	1511	37.2	35.0	39.3	5497	78.5	77.2	79.9
1-15 days	1362	34.4	32.3	36.6	1358	20.0	18.6	21.3
16-30 days	1202	28.4	26.4	30.4	142	1.5	1.2	1.8
p-value < 0.0001								

People with disability reported a greater number of days in which their mental health was not good. A total of 20.5% of people with disability reported 16-30 days in which their mental health was not good compared to 4.1% of people without 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	2291	49.0	46.8	51.2	5300	71.9	70.4	73.4
1-15 days	1135	30.5	28.3	32.6	1444	24.0	22.5	25.4
16-30 days	717	20.5	18.6	22.4	243	4.1	3.4	4.8
p-value < 0.0001								

People with disability reported a greater number of days in which poor physical and mental health interfered with usual activities. A total of 25.8% of people with 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 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	1178	37.3	34.7	39.8	2067	74.6	72.3	76.9
1-15 days	1044	36.9	34.3	39.5	607	23.4	21.1	25.6
16-30 days	833	25.8	23.6	28.0	60	2.0	1.4	2.7
p-value < 0.0001								

Respondents (aged 18-64) were also asked if they have any form of health care coverage. There was no significant difference in health care coverage between people with disability and people without disability. (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	3852	84.8	83.1	86.5	6421	86.7	85.4	87.9
No	435	15.2	13.5	16.9	625	13.3	12.1	14.6
p-value = 0.0783								

HEALTHCARE ACCESS

Respondents were asked the following questions regarding their healthcare access:

- Do problems with physical access to buildings or medical equipment such as height adjustable exam tables, wheelchair accessible scales or mammography machines limit your access to health care services?
- In the past 12 months, have you participated in any health or wellness programs designed for the general population?
- In the past 12 months, have you participated in any health or wellness programs designed specifically for people with disabilities?

People with disability reported significantly more problems with physical access to buildings or medical equipment compared to those without disability (6.3% versus 0.5%). (Table 7)

Table 7: Problems With Physical Access to Buildings or Medical Equipment

Ever Had Problems With Physical Access?	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	257	6.3	5.1	7.5	30	0.5	0.3	0.8
No	3274	93.7	92.5	94.5	5886	99.5	99.2	99.7
p-value < 0.0001								



WEIGHT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Respondents were asked to provide their height and weight so that body mass index (BMI) could be calculated (weight (kg) / height² (m²)). A BMI from 18.5 to 24.9 is considered to be healthy, a BMI of 25 to 29.9 is overweight and a BMI of 30 or greater is obese. People with disability were significantly less likely to have a healthy weight (29.0% versus 36.1%) and were more likely to be obese (39.7% versus 27.7%). (Table 8)

Table 8: Body Mass Index

BMI	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
< 25	1124	29.0	26.9	31.1	2275	36.1	34.5	37.8
25-29.9	1343	31.3	29.2	33.3	2568	36.2	34.6	37.7
≥30	1612	39.7	37.5	42.0	1853	27.7	26.2	29.2
p-value < 0.0001								

Respondents were asked 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 disability, reported at least some leisure time physical activity in the past month. However, people with disability were significantly more likely (38.1%) to report no physical activity than those with no disability (20.9%). (Table 9)

Table 9: Physical Activity

EXERCISE IN LAST 30 DAYS	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	2498	61.9	59.7	64.0	5299	79.1	77.7	80.4
No	1614	38.1	36.0	40.3	1364	20.9	19.6	22.3
p-value < 0.0001								

TOBACCO USE

Respondents were asked 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 disability were significantly more likely to have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime (56.6% versus 38.8%). Among those who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes, people with disability were significantly more likely to currently smoke every day (33.9% versus 28.3%). Also, among those who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes, people with disability were significantly more likely to have attempted quitting smoking in the past 12 months (68.2% versus 58.4%). (Tables 10-12)

Table 10: Smoked at Least 100 Cigarettes, Lifetime

Smoked At Least 100 Cigarettes	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	2327	56.6	54.4	58.7	2784	38.8	37.2	40.4
No	1922	43.4	41.3	45.6	4204	61.2	59.6	62.8
p-value < 0.0001								

Table 11: Current Smoking (Among those who have ever smoked)

Frequency of Days Now Smoking	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Every day	614	33.9	31.0	36.8	623	28.3	25.9	30.8
Some days	265	13.5	11.3	15.7	289	13.3	11.3	15.3
Not at all	1444	52.6	49.6	55.6	1863	58.4	55.8	61.0
p-value = 0.0131								

Table 12: 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	592	68.2	63.9	72.6	541	58.4	54.0	62.7
No	287	31.8	27.4	36.1	366	41.6	37.3	46.0
p-value = 0.0018								

Table 13 shows current smoking status for all respondents (every day, some days, former, and never). The distribution was significantly different for those with and without disability. Current smoking and former smoking were more frequent among people with disability. Of people with disability, 43.5% reported they have never smoked compared to 61.3% of people without disability. A total of 29.7% of people with disability reported that they were former smokers compared to 22.6% of people without disability. (Table 13)

Table 13: Smoking Status

Smoking Status	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Smokes every day	614	19.2	17.3	21.0	623	11.0	9.9	12.0
Smokes some days	265	7.6	6.3	8.9	289	5.1	4.3	6.0
Former smoker	1444	29.7	27.8	31.6	1863	22.6	21.3	24.0
Never smoked	1922	43.5	41.3	45.6	4204	61.3	59.7	62.9
p-value < 0.0001								



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 (defined as binge drinking)?

People with disability were significantly less likely to report drinking any alcohol in the past 30 days (37.9% versus 53.3%). However, there were no significant differences among the two populations with regards to reported binge drinking during the past 30 days. (Tables 14 and 15)

Table 14: 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	1466	37.9	35.7	40.0	3491	53.3	51.7	54.9
No	2742	62.1	60.0	64.3	3442	46.7	45.1	48.3
p-value < 0.0001								

Table 15: 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	1078	69.4	65.8	73.0	2573	67.3	65.1	70.0
1 time	93	7.9	5.6	10.1	251	10.0	8.5	11.5
2-5 times	166	14.4	11.8	17.1	430	16.4	14.6	18.2
>5 times	85	8.3	6.0	10.6	166	6.3	5.2	7.5
p-value = 0.1181								

There were no significant differences between people with disability and people without disability with regards to heavy drinking in 2015. Most individuals in both groups reported that they do not consider themselves heavy drinkers (based on the number of drinks per day by gender). (Table 16)

Table 16: 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	3964	94.0	92.9 95.1	6447	93.5	92.7 94.3
Yes	201	6.0	4.9 7.1	406	6.5	5.7 7.3
p-value = 0.5132						



DIABETES

Participants were asked the following question about diabetes:

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

People with disability were significantly more likely to have been diagnosed with diabetes (not including gestational diabetes) than people without disability (21.8% versus 7.0%). (Table 17)

Table 17: Ever Diagnosed with Diabetes

Ever Told by Doctor You have Diabetes	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	1107	21.8	20.1	23.5	716	7.0	6.3	7.7
No	3179	78.2	76.5	79.9	6350	93.0	92.3	93.7
p-value < 0.0001								

Participants who reported they did NOT have diabetes (or who reported they had pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes) were asked the following follow-up questions:

- Have you had a test for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past three years?
- Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes?

There was no significant difference between people with disability and people without disability in regards to getting tested for high blood sugar in the past three years. (Table 18)

Table 18: Tested for high blood sugar in past 3 years

Pre-diabetes Test	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	2002	60.9	58.3	63.5	3735	56.9	55.1	58.6
No	991	39.1	36.5	41.7	2116	43.1	41.4	44.9
p-value = 0.0133								

People with disability were significantly more likely to have been told they had pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes (14.5%) than people without disability (6.3%). (Table 19)

Table 19: Pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes

Pre-diabetes Diagnosis	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	482	14.5	12.8	16.3	501	6.3	5.5	7.0
Yes, but female told only during pregnancy	54	2.1	1.3	2.8	74	1.0	0.8	1.4
No	2600	83.4	81.5	85.2	5606	92.7	91.9	93.5
p-value < 0.0001								

Participants who reported having been told they have diabetes 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 A1C 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 A1C?
- 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?

Among people who reported having diabetes, there was no significant difference between people with disability and those without disability in regards to age at diabetes diagnosis. (Table 20)

Table 20: Age of Diabetes Diagnosis

Age When Told You had Diabetes	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
<30	95	11.5	8.3	14.6	54	10.7	7.1	14.3
30-49	306	32.1	28.1	36.1	183	31.5	26.6	36.4
50-59	279	21.9	18.7	25.1	199	23.9	19.8	28.0
60+	427	34.5	30.7	38.4	280	33.9	29.3	38.5
p-value = 0.9099								

Among people who reported having diabetes, those with disability were more likely to report taking insulin (41.0%) than those without disability (27.0%). However, there was no significant difference between people with disability and those without disability in regards to self-monitoring of blood glucose. (Tables 21-22)

Table 21: Taking Insulin

Taking Insulin	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	432	41.0	36.6	45.3	194	27.0	22.4	31.5
No	670	59.0	54.7	63.4	517	73.0	68.4	77.6
p-value < 0.0001								

Table 22: Self-Monitoring of Blood Glucose

How Often Check	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
1 or more/day	734	67.1	63.0	71.2	415	58.8	53.7	63.9
1 or more/week	173	15.8	12.8	18.8	155	20.8	16.8	24.8
1 or more/month	41	4.4	2.3	6.5	31	6.1	3.2	9.0
1 or more/year	11	1.1	0.0	2.1	13	1.9	0.6	3.2
Never	116	11.6	8.9	14.4	86	12.4	9.0	15.9
p-value = 0.1402								

Among people who reported having diabetes, there was no significant difference between those with and without disability in the frequency of personally checking for foot sores. (Table 23)

Table 23: Self-Monitoring for Foot Sores

How Often Check	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
1 or more/day	726	68.4	64.1	72.7	464	62.2	57.0	67.3
1 or more/week	156	16.9	13.3	20.5	91	16.2	12.1	20.2
1 or more/month	47	3.7	2.4	5.1	33	5.3	2.6	8.0
1 or more/year	9	0.4	0.0	0.7	7	0.8	0.1	1.5
Never	107	10.6	7.6	13.5	96	15.5	11.7	19.4
p-value = 0.1032								

People with disability who had diabetes reported significantly more diabetes-related visits to a health care professional than their counterparts without disability. Of people without disability, 1.9% had 12 or more visits in the previous year, compared to approximately 7.6% of people with disability. People with disability who had diabetes reported significantly more glycosylated hemoglobin testing than people without disabilities. Of people with disability, 7.5% had glycosylated hemoglobin testing on 5 or more occasions, compared to approximately 2.0% of people without disability. There was no significant difference in the last dilated eye examination between people with disability and people without disability. (Tables 24-26)

Table 24: 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	788	75.9	71.9	79.9	589	85.1	81.4	88.8
6-11 times	58	5.3	3.6	7.0	21	3.4	1.1	5.6
12+ times	67	7.6	5.0	10.1	14	1.9	0.6	3.1
Never	105	11.2	8.2	14.3	66	9.7	6.8	12.5
p-value = 0.0009								

Table 25: Hemoglobin A1C Testing

Times Checked for Glycosylated Hemoglobin	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Once	116	12.2	9.2	15.2	107	17.6	13.1	22.0
Twice	269	28.1	23.9	32.4	212	31.7	26.8	36.6
3-4 times	430	40.0	35.4	44.5	277	39.6	34.5	44.6
5+ times	77	7.5	5.2	9.8	18	2.0	0.9	3.1
Never	98	12.2	8.8	15.6	49	9.1	6.1	12.1
p-value = 0.0009								

Table 26: Dilated Eye Examination

Last Eye Exam where Pupils were Dilated	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Past month	186	16.0	12.9	19.2	122	15.6	12.2	19.0
Past year	513	45.3	40.9	49.7	359	49.8	44.6	55.0
Past 2 years	163	14.6	11.7	17.6	107	15.5	11.8	19.2
2+ years ago	196	20.9	17.4	24.3	90	16.0	12.0	20.1
Never	28	3.2	1.4	4.9	22	3.1	1.4	4.7
p-value = 0.4531								

Among those with diabetes, people with disability reported more frequent foot examinations within the past year than people without disability (26.5% versus 15.3%). (Table 27)

Table 27: Foot Examinations by Health Professional

Times Feet Checked for Sores/Irritation	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Once/year	208	21.0	17.4	24.7	166	21.7	17.6	25.7
2-3/year	308	28.7	24.5	32.9	221	31.8	27.0	36.7
4+/year	297	26.5	22.7	30.3	131	15.3	12.1	18.4
Never	212	23.8	19.7	27.9	168	31.2	26.3	36.2
p-value = 0.0005								

People with disability were significantly more likely to have ever been diagnosed with diabetic retinopathy than people without disability (25.1% versus 12.0%). (Table 28)

Table 28: Ever Diagnosed with Diabetic Retinopathy

Ever Told Diabetes has Affected Eyes	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	261	25.1	21.3	28.9	81	12.0	9.0	15.1
No	830	74.9	71.1	78.7	625	88.0	84.9	91.0
p-value < 0.0001								

There was no significant difference between those with disability or no disability in taking a diabetes management class. (Table 29)

Table 29: Ever Taken a Diabetes Management Class

Ever Taken Class in Managing Diabetes	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	587	54.3	50.0	58.7	383	52.1	47.0	57.2
No	509	45.7	41.3	50.0	327	47.9	42.8	53.0
p-value = 0.5138								

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

The following questions were asked regarding cardiovascular disease:

- Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you:
 - had angina or coronary heart disease?
 - had a heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction?
 - had a stroke?

People with disability were more likely than people without disability to have had angina or coronary heart disease (9.2% versus 2.0%). (Table 30)

Table 30: 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	498	9.2	8.1	10.4	239	2.0	1.7	2.3
No	3709	90.8	89.6	91.9	6799	98.0	97.7	98.3
p-value < 0.0001								

People with disability were more likely than people without disability to have had a myocardial infarction (10.1% versus 2.1%). (Table 31)

Table 31: Ever Diagnosed with a Heart Attack, also called Myocardial Infarction

Ever Told Myocardial Infarction	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	506	10.1	8.9	11.3	235	2.1	1.7	2.4
No	3743	89.9	88.7	91.1	6818	97.9	97.6	98.3
p-value < 0.0001								

People with disability were more likely than people without disability to have had a stroke (9.2% versus 1.3%). (Table 32)

Table 32: Ever Diagnosed with Stroke

Ever Told Stroke	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	445	9.2	8.0	10.4	140	1.3	1.0	1.5
No	3828	90.8	89.6	92.0	6928	98.7	98.5	99.0
p-value < 0.0001								

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:

- Arthritis
- 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

People with disability were over three times more likely to report being diagnosed with arthritis (57.6% versus 15.5%) than people without disability. (Table 33)

Table 33: Ever Diagnosed with some Form of Arthritis

Ever Told Arthritis	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	2750	57.6	55.3	59.8	1586	15.5	14.5	16.5
No	1508	42.4	40.2	44.7	5469	84.5	83.5	85.5
p-value < 0.0001								

Respondents with disability were significantly more likely to have been diagnosed with or told they have asthma (20.2%) compared to those without disability (9.5%). (Table 34)

Table 34: Asthma

Ever Told You had Asthma	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	788	20.2	18.3	22.0	629	9.5	8.5	10.5
No	3496	79.8	78.0	81.7	6440	90.5	89.5	91.5
p-value < 0.0001								

Additionally, if respondents reported that they have been diagnosed with asthma, they were asked if they still have asthma. People with disability were significantly more likely to state they still have asthma (73.8%) compared to those without disability (55.6%). (Table 35)

Table 35: Current Asthma Status

Still Have Asthma	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	577	73.8	69.0	78.7	369	55.6	50.1	61.1
No	189	26.2	21.3	31.0	243	44.4	38.9	49.9
p-value < 0.0001								

Respondents with disability were significantly more likely to have been told they have skin cancer (9.1%) compared to those without disability (6.2%). (Table 36)

Table 36: Skin Cancer

Ever Told You had Skin Cancer	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	554	9.1	8.1	10.0	688	6.2	5.6	6.8
No	3733	90.9	90.0	91.9	6374	93.8	93.2	94.4
p-value < 0.0001								

Respondents with disability were significantly more likely to have been told they have some other type of cancer (11.0%) compared to those without disability (5.0%). (Table 37)

Table 37: Other Types of Cancer

Ever Told You had Other Types Cancer	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	602	11.0	9.7	12.3	546	5.0	4.4	5.5
No	3685	89.0	87.7	90.3	6527	95.0	94.5	95.6
p-value < 0.0001								

Respondents with disability were significantly more likely to have been told they have a depressive disorder, including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression (39.4%) compared to those without disability (9.6%). (Table 38)

Table 38: Depressive Disorder

Ever Told You had a Depressive Disorder	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	1509	39.4	37.2	41.6	688	9.6	8.7	10.6
No	2745	60.6	58.4	62.8	6367	90.4	89.4	91.3
p-value < 0.0001								

Respondents were asked if they have ever been told they have a kidney disease that does not include kidney stones, bladder infections, or incontinence. Individuals with disability were significantly more likely to have been told they have kidney disease (6.3%) compared to individuals without disability (1.1%). (Table 39)

Table 39: Kidney Disease

Ever Told You had a Kidney Disease	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	300	6.3	5.2	7.4	108	1.1	0.8	1.5
No	3963	93.7	92.6	94.8	6959	98.9	98.5	99.2
p-value < 0.0001								

Respondents with disability were significantly more likely to have been diagnosed or told they have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema, or chronic bronchitis (16.4%) compared to those without disability (2.6%). (Table 40)

Table 40: COPD, Emphysema or Chronic Bronchitis

Ever Told You had COPD, Emphysema or Chronic Bronchitis	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	774	16.4	14.9	17.9	250	2.6	2.2	3.1
No	3476	83.6	82.1	85.1	6813	97.4	96.9	97.8
p-value < 0.0001								

PREVENTIVE SCREENING PROCEDURES

Women were asked the following questions about preventive screening procedures:

- How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?
- How long has it been since you had your last Pap test?

Among women of ages 50-74 years, there was no significant difference between those with disability and those without disability in regards to the time since their last mammogram. (Table 41)

Table 41: Mammograms Among Women ages 50-74 years

Time since last mammogram	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Within past year	748	49.0	45.3	52.7	1073	52.9	49.9	55.9
Within past 2 years	210	15.2	12.4	17.9	321	14.7	12.7	16.8
Within past 3 years	96	9.1	6.7	11.5	111	5.8	4.4	7.2
Within past 5 years	76	5.2	3.8	6.6	77	3.7	2.7	4.8
5 or more years ago	102	7.5	5.8	9.3	117	7.3	5.6	9.0
Never	200	14.0	11.6	16.5	294	15.6	13.2	17.9
p-value = 0.0551								

Women without disability, 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 disability (45.6% versus 38.6%). (Table 42)

Table 42: Pap test Among Women ages 21-65 years

Time since last Pap test	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Within past year	373	38.6	34.4	42.8	998	45.6	43.0	48.4
Within past 2 years	117	13.8	10.6	16.9	372	16.4	14.4	18.4
Within past 3 years	89	10.2	7.4	13.0	176	7.2	5.8	8.5
Within past 5 years	55	5.8	3.9	7.7	104	3.9	2.9	4.9
5 or more years ago	93	9.3	7.0	11.7	128	5.6	4.3	6.8
Never	204	22.3	18.4	26.3	431	21.3	18.9	23.7
p-value = 0.0009								

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 65 or older, with disability were significantly more likely to have received a influenza immunization (66.0%) than individuals, aged 65 or older, without disability (60.0%). (Table 43)

Table 43: Vaccination Status (Flu Vaccination)

Adults Aged 65+ Who have had Influenza Immunization Within the Past Year	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	1261	66.0	63.1	68.9	1327	60.0	57.2	62.6
No	606	34.0	31.1	36.9	819	40.0	37.4	42.8
p-value = 0.0025								

Individuals, aged 65 or older, with disability were significantly more likely to have received a pneumonia vaccination than individuals aged 65 or older without disability (78.2% versus 67.0%). (Table 44)

Table 44: 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	1434	78.2	75.6	80.8	1425	67.0	64.3	69.7
No	370	21.8	19.2	24.4	647	33.0	30.3	35.7
p-value < 0.0001								

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?

People with disability were significantly less likely to wear a seat belt nearly always (5.8% versus 6.9%) or sometimes (2.1% versus 2.5%) and were more likely to never wear a seatbelt (2.3% versus 1.2%) compared to those without disability. (Table 45)

Table 45: Use of Seat belt in a Car

How Often Use Seat belt	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Always	3674	88.9	87.4	90.4	6010	88.4	87.2	89.6
Nearly always	205	5.8	4.7	6.9	353	6.9	6.0	7.9
Sometimes	73	2.1	1.4	2.8	110	2.5	1.9	3.1
Seldom	28	0.9	0.5	1.3	50	1.1	0.6	1.5
Never	64	2.3	1.4	3.2	50	1.2	0.7	1.6
p-value = 0.0249								



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 disability were significantly more likely to be told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have high blood pressure than people without disability (56.8% versus 28.4%). (Table 46)

Table 46: High Blood Pressure

High Blood Pressure told by a Doctor	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	2743	56.8	54.6	59.0	2738	28.4	27.1	29.8
No	1546	43.2	41.0	45.4	4329	71.6	70.2	72.9
p-value < 0.0001								



HIV/AIDS

The following question was asked regarding HIV/AIDS testing:

- Have you ever been tested for HIV? Do not count tests you may have had as part of a blood donation. Include testing fluid from your mouth.

There was no significant difference between people with or without disability in regards to ever getting tested for HIV/AIDS. (Table 47)

Table 47: HIV/AIDS Testing

Ever tested for HIV/AIDS	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	1172	37.9	35.6	40.2	1860	35.7	34.0	37.3
No	2671	62.1	59.8	64.4	4460	64.3	62.7	66.0
p-value = 0.1167								



EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Respondents were asked the following questions regarding their preparedness for large-scale disaster or emergencies:

- In the event of a large-scale disaster or emergency which of the following do you have in place?
 - An emergency supply kit, including items such as water, flashlight or batteries
 - A disaster evacuation plan, including how to get out of your house or town and where you would go.

There was no significant difference in having an emergency supply kit or an evacuation plan between people with disability and without disability (Tables 48-49).

Table 48: Emergency Preparedness (Supply Kit)

Do you have an emergency supply kit?	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	2410	64.8	62.5	67.0	4060	65.3	63.6	67.0
No	1225	35.2	33.0	37.5	1865	34.7	33.0	36.4
p-value = 0.7093								

Table 49: Emergency Preparedness (Evacuation Plan)

Do you have an evacuation plan?	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	2064	57.3	55.0	59.7	3494	56.1	54.3	57.8
No	1536	42.7	40.3	45.0	2410	43.9	42.2	45.7
p-value = 0.3980								

CONCLUSIONS

Approximately one-third of adult participants in the 2015 South Carolina BRFSS reported having disability. Additionally, the prevalence of individuals with disability in South Carolina has been consistently higher than the national average. As has been the case in previous years, South Carolinians with disability were significantly less likely to have a high school diploma or higher degree, less likely to be employed, and more likely to have an annual income of less than \$25,000 compared to people without disability. People with disability also reported significantly worse physical and mental health status, which is also consistent with BRFSS findings from previous years. People with disability were more likely to have been told they have chronic conditions such as arthritis, cardiovascular disease, and cancer.

These findings highlight the fact that there are significant health disparities in people with 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 from the sequelae of diabetes, which would also contribute to a greater prevalence of diabetes in people with disability. However, certain outcomes highlight positive advances for those with disability; adults 65 years of age or older with disability were significantly more likely to receive an influenza vaccine within the past year (66.0%) or pneumonia vaccination (78.2%) than those without disability (60.0%; 67.0%, respectively).

More work is needed to address health disparities for individuals with disability and to ensure access to and provision of indicated prevention and medical services.

APPENDIX

DISABILITY AND HEALTH BY SC BRFSS SAMPLING REGION

This section highlights demographic and health characteristics among people with disability by SC BRFSS sampling region. The information in this section compares outcomes between people with disability and without disability within each region and among the nine BRFSS sampling regions in South Carolina.

The sampling regions serve as a guide for how SC BRFSS selects participants for the annual survey. The regions are as follows:

- **Region 1:** Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, and Oconee counties.
- **Region 2:** Cherokee, Greenville, Pickens, Spartanburg, and Union counties.
- **Region 3:** Chester, Lancaster, and York counties.
- **Region 4:** Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, and Richland counties.
- **Region 5:** Aiken, Barnwell, Edgefield, Newberry, and Saluda counties.
- **Region 6:** Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester counties.
- **Region 7:** Georgetown, Horry, and Williamsburg counties.
- **Region 8:** Allendale, Bamberg, Beaufort, Calhoun, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper, and Orangeburg counties.
- **Region 9:** Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, and Sumter counties.

Table A1 shows the proportion of people with disability versus people without disability by SC BRFSS sampling region in South Carolina. Region 5 has the highest percentage of people with disability in 2015 and Region 6 has the lowest percentage of people with disability.

Table A1: Proportion of disability by nine BRFSS regions

Region	Disability					No Disability				
	N	Weighted N	%	95% CI		N	Weighted N	%	95% CI	
1	527	119079	35.9	32.5	39.4	782	212405	64.1	60.6	67.5
2	490	232925	33.4	30.0	36.9	845	464161	66.6	63.1	70.0
3	313	81239	30.9	27.1	34.7	583	181650	69.1	65.3	72.9
4	384	187723	33.8	30.1	37.5	671	367075	66.2	62.5	70.0
5	375	83089	41.2	36.5	45.8	503	118826	58.8	54.2	63.5
6	505	157351	29.5	26.6	32.5	983	375616	70.5	67.5	73.4
7	545	112415	36.3	33.0	39.6	847	197203	63.7	60.4	67.0
8	506	103688	35.8	32.1	39.4	763	186119	64.2	60.6	67.9
9	571	129819	35.4	32.2	38.6	830	236862	64.6	61.4	67.8

p-value = 0.0037



Demographic data for survey respondents, by disability category and SC BRFSS sampling region, are displayed in Table A2. The findings by region were generally consistent with those reported for the state as a whole.

Table A2: Socio-demographic characteristics for disability by region

Socio-demographic Category	Disability				No Disability				P-value	
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI			
Region 1: Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, and Oconee counties.										
Age	18-64 years	288	69.7	65.1	74.2	485	79.3	76.4	82.3	0.0004
	65 + years	239	30.3	25.8	34.9	297	20.7	17.7	23.6	
Gender	Male	209	47.4	41.9	53.0	327	47.8	42.8	52.8	0.9204
	Female	318	52.6	47.0	58.1	455	52.2	47.2	57.2	
Race	NH-White	391	75.7	70.8	80.5	589	75.0	70.5	79.4	0.0911
	NH- Black	107	21.7	17.1	26.4	154	19.5	15.9	23.1	
	Hispanic	6	0.8	0.0	1.5	7	0.4	0.0	0.9	
	Others	10	1.8	0.4	3.2	14	5.1	1.8	8.4	
Region 2: Cherokee, Greenville, Pickens, Spartanburg, and Union counties.										
Age	18-64 years	255	69.1	64.1	74.1	589	83.7	81.2	86.1	<0.0001
	65 + years	235	30.9	25.9	35.9	256	16.3	13.9	18.8	
Gender	Male	187	42.8	36.4	49.2	374	48.7	44.4	53.1	0.1361
	Female	303	57.2	50.8	63.6	471	51.3	46.9	55.6	
Race	NH-White	358	72.1	66.0	78.2	667	76.6	72.8	80.5	0.2413
	NH- Black	87	19.0	14.1	23.8	113	15.1	11.7	18.4	
	Hispanic	17	2.6	0.9	4.3	11	1.0	0.3	1.6	
	Others	13	6.3	1.7	10.9	41	7.3	4.8	9.7	
Region 3: Chester, Lancaster, and York counties.										
Age	18-64 years	162	68.6	62.9	74.3	396	83.2	80.4	86.1	<0.0001
	65 + years	151	31.4	25.7	37.1	187	16.8	13.9	19.6	
Gender	Male	138	51.0	43.7	58.2	257	46.8	41.8	51.9	0.3600
	Female	175	49.0	41.8	56.3	326	53.2	48.1	58.2	
Race	NH-White	233	71.9	64.8	79.0	466	75.0	70.2	79.8	0.8485
	NH- Black	57	19.4	13.8	25.0	83	17.5	13.5	21.5	
	Hispanic	6	2.5	0.2	4.9	4	1.4	0.0	3.0	
	Others	10	6.2	0.6	11.7	18	6.1	3.1	9.1	

Table A2 continued:

Socio-demographic Category		Disability				No Disability				P-value
		N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
Region 4: Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, and Richland counties.										
Age	18-64 years	224	73.7	68.9	78.6	500	85.9	83.4	88.4	< 0.0001
	65 + years	160	26.3	21.4	31.1	171	14.1	11.6	16.6	
Gender	Male	153	44.8	38.0	51.7	286	50.4	45.5	55.2	0.1967
	Female	231	55.2	48.3	62.0	385	49.6	44.7	54.5	
Race	NH-White	258	65.3	58.7	71.9	399	57.8	52.8	62.8	0.0030
	NH-Black	102	28.0	21.9	34.1	220	33.7	28.9	38.4	
	Hispanic	10	3.4	0.0	6.9	11	0.6	0.2	1.0	
	Others	7	3.3	0.6	6.1	32	8.0	4.5	11.4	
Region 5: Aiken, Barnwell, Edgefield, Newberry, and Saluda counties.										
Age	18-64 years	196	72.5	67.4	77.6	322	79.6	75.9	83.3	0.0274
	65 + years	179	27.5	22.4	32.6	181	20.4	16.7	24.1	
Gender	Male	147	48.1	40.8	55.4	212	48.4	42.2	54.6	0.9553
	Female	228	51.9	44.6	59.2	291	51.6	45.4	57.8	
Race	NH-White	246	59.6	52.2	67.1	358	69.2	63.6	74.8	0.1809
	NH-Black	110	30.7	24.0	37.4	112	24.6	19.5	29.8	
	Hispanic	9	4.0	0.6	7.3	7	1.3	0.1	2.4	
	Others	7	5.7	0.2	11.1	18	4.9	1.9	8.0	
Region 6: Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester counties.										
Age	18-64 years	277	71.5	66.9	76.1	712	85.2	83.0	87.3	< 0.0001
	65 + years	228	28.5	23.9	33.1	271	14.8	12.7	17.0	
Gender	Male	223	44.0	38.2	49.7	444	48.9	44.8	53.0	0.1678
	Female	282	56.0	50.3	61.8	539	51.1	47.0	55.2	
Race	NH-White	328	65.2	59.5	71.0	690	68.0	64.0	71.9	0.3014
	NH-Black	133	28.1	22.6	33.5	220	23.4	19.9	26.9	
	Hispanic	11	1.5	0.2	2.8	11	1.0	0.2	1.8	
	Others	17	5.2	2.3	8.2	49	7.6	5.0	10.3	

Table A2 continued:

Socio-demographic Category		Disability				No Disability				P-value
		N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
Region 7: Georgetown, Horry, and Williamsburg counties.										
Age	18-64 years	292	67.9	63.2	72.5	518	76.9	74.0	79.8	0.0011
	65 + years	253	32.1	27.5	36.8	329	23.1	20.2	26.0	
Gender	Male	233	47.2	41.5	52.8	347	49.3	44.8	53.7	0.5791
	Female	312	52.8	47.2	58.5	500	50.7	46.3	55.2	
Race	NH-White	386	73.9	68.6	79.2	624	74.9	70.8	78.9	0.6139
	NH-Black	112	20.2	15.3	25.1	164	18.1	14.5	21.6	
	Hispanic	10	1.8	0.4	3.2	11	1.2	0.3	2.2	
	Others	17	4.1	1.6	6.6	34	5.8	3.3	8.3	
Region 8: Allendale, Bamberg, Beaufort, Calhoun, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper, and Orangeburg counties.										
Age	18-64 years	238	64.7	59.6	69.9	461	77.5	74.5	80.4	< 0.0001
	65 + years	268	35.3	30.1	40.4	302	22.5	19.6	25.5	
Gender	Male	204	48.9	42.7	55.1	320	48.2	43.4	53.0	0.8655
	Female	302	51.1	44.9	57.3	443	51.8	47.0	56.6	
Race	NH-White	311	58.0	51.7	64.3	465	56.0	51.1	60.9	0.3957
	NH-Black	154	32.6	26.9	38.3	250	37.5	32.7	42.3	
	Hispanic	9	0.6	0.1	1.1	8	0.6	0	1.2	
	Others	14	8.8	3.7	13.9	24	5.9	3.3	8.5	
Region 9: Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, and Sumter counties.										
Age	18-64 years	342	70.5	66.3	74.7	582	82.7	80.1	85.4	< 0.0001
	65 + years	229	29.5	25.3	33.7	248	17.3	14.6	19.9	
Gender	Male	224	47.6	42.3	52.9	306	47.3	42.6	52.0	0.9391
	Female	347	52.4	47.1	57.7	524	52.7	48.0	57.4	
Race	NH-White	310	51.6	46.2	57.0	471	51.9	47.2	56.5	0.8516
	NH-Black	214	43.1	37.6	48.5	308	43.1	38.4	47.8	
	Hispanic	14	1.3	0.5	2.1	11	0.7	0.2	1.2	
	Others	13	4.0	1.5	6.5	22	4.3	2.1	6.6	

GENERAL HEALTH BY SC BRFSS SAMPLING REGION

For each sampling region, people with disability were significantly more likely to report “fair” to “poor” general health than people without disability. There was substantial regional variability noted in general health among people with disability with the proportion reporting “poor” general health ranging from a low of 13.1% in Region 6 to 21.6% in Region 9. (Table A3)

Table A3: General health status for disability by region

General Health	Disability				No Disability				P-value
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
Region 1: Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, and Oconee counties.									
Excellent	20	4.8	2.3	7.2	156	24.4	19.9	28.9	< 0.0001
Very good	86	16.0	12.0	19.9	313	38.5	33.7	43.3	
Good	166	31.1	26.0	36.3	259	31.5	27.1	35.9	
Fair	150	29.8	24.5	35.1	49	5.3	3.3	7.4	
Poor	96	18.3	14.0	22.6	3	0.3	0.0	0.7	
Region 2: Cherokee, Greenville, Pickens, Spartanburg, and Union counties.									
Excellent	24	4.6	2.0	7.1	226	29.1	25.1	33.1	< 0.0001
Very good	88	20.8	15.2	26.4	334	37.6	33.4	41.8	
Good	153	32.5	26.4	38.7	236	27.2	23.2	31.2	
Fair	131	25.0	19.7	30.3	43	5.5	3.5	7.5	
Poor	90	17.1	12.4	21.8	5	0.6	0.0	1.1	
Region 3: Chester, Lancaster, and York counties.									
Excellent	13	5.4	2.1	8.8	148	23.7	19.6	27.8	< 0.0001
Very good	64	19.4	13.8	24.9	226	37.7	32.7	42.6	
Good	118	35.9	29.2	42.6	159	29.7	25.0	34.4	
Fair	71	24.5	17.6	31.5	44	7.9	5.0	10.8	
Poor	45	14.8	9.8	19.7	6	1.1	0.1	2.1	
Region 4: Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, and Richland counties.									
Excellent	17	6.5	2.1	10.8	141	21.4	17.4	25.5	< 0.0001
Very good	85	21.6	16.3	26.9	312	47.1	42.2	52.0	
Good	142	40.5	33.8	47.1	185	25.9	21.6	30.1	
Fair	81	17.7	13.2	22.1	32	5.5	3.2	7.7	
Poor	56	13.7	8.9	18.5	1	0.1	0.0	0.3	
Region 5: Aiken, Barnwell, Edgefield, Newberry, and Saluda counties.									
Excellent	14	6.3	1.3	11.3	100	24.2	18.3	30.2	< 0.0001
Very good	68	20.1	14.0	26.1	196	37.2	31.5	43.0	
Good	132	32.7	25.9	39.5	174	31.6	26.3	37.0	
Fair	98	25.0	19.3	30.6	31	6.6	3.7	9.5	
Poor	60	16.0	10.9	21.2	2	0.3	0.0	0.8	

Table A3 continued:

Region 6: Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester counties.									
Excellent	33	6.8	4.0	9.6	257	27.9	24.2	31.6	< 0.0001
Very good	110	20.5	15.8	25.2	414	42.6	38.6	46.6	
Good	156	30.3	24.9	35.7	257	24.6	21.1	28.1	
Fair	136	29.2	23.8	34.7	49	4.6	2.9	6.3	
Poor	69	13.1	9.1	17.1	4	0.3	0.0	0.6	
Region 7: Georgetown, Horry, and Williamsburg counties.									
Excellent	27	6.7	3.5	9.8	173	22.1	18.2	25.9	< 0.0001
Very good	95	22.2	17.0	27.4	330	41.5	37.1	46.0	
Good	164	29.7	24.5	34.8	282	31.0	27.0	35.0	
Fair	152	24.9	20.3	29.6	57	5.2	3.3	7.1	
Poor	97	16.5	12.6	20.5	2	0.2	0.0	0.5	
Region 8: Allendale, Bamberg, Beaufort, Calhoun, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper, and Orangeburg counties.									
Excellent	23	6.9	2.7	11.0	184	26.5	22.1	30.9	< 0.0001
Very good	85	17.1	12.7	21.5	264	34.2	29.7	38.8	
Good	178	35.8	29.7	42.0	262	31.9	27.4	36.3	
Fair	128	23.5	18.6	28.5	50	7.0	4.7	9.3	
Poor	85	16.7	12.3	21.2	3	0.3	0.0	0.8	
Region 9: Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, and Sumter counties.									
Excellent	17	3.9	1.4	6.3	140	18.8	14.8	22.8	< 0.0001
Very good	81	14.5	10.8	18.2	321	36.8	32.4	41.2	
Good	185	31.0	26.2	35.8	294	36.0	31.6	40.4	
Fair	162	29.0	24.2	33.8	67	8.0	5.4	10.6	
Poor	120	21.6	17.0	26.1	6	0.4	0.0	0.9	



The proportion of people with disability who reported their physical health was not good for 16-30 days in the previous month ranged from 24.2% in Region 3 to 33.9% in Region 1. Additionally, for all regions, people with disability were significantly more likely than people without disability to report their physical health was not good for 16-30 days in the previous month. (Table A4)

Table A4: Days Physical Health Not Good by Region

Number of Days Physical Health Not Good	Disability			No Disability			P-value		
	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI			
Region 1: Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, and Oconee counties.									
None	167	32.5	27.1	37.8	614	79.2	75.0	83.4	< 0.0001
1-15 days	164	33.6	28.0	39.3	142	18.7	14.7	22.8	
16-30 days	165	33.9	28.6	39.2	20	2.1	0.9	3.2	
Region 2: Cherokee, Greenville, Pickens, Spartanburg, and Union counties.									
None	192	41.5	35.3	47.8	643	77.2	73.4	80.9	< 0.0001
1-15 days	137	30.6	24.3	36.8	183	22.1	18.4	25.9	
16-30 days	135	27.9	22.3	33.5	9	0.7	0.2	1.2	
Region 3: Chester, Lancaster, and York counties.									
None	115	35.5	28.8	42.2	450	77.3	73.1	81.5	< 0.0001
1-15 days	107	40.3	32.8	47.9	115	21.4	17.2	25.5	
16-30 days	75	24.2	18.1	30.3	10	1.3	0.2	2.4	
Region 4: Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, and Richland counties.									
None	148	36.3	29.8	42.8	510	77.1	73.1	81.1	< 0.0001
1-15 days	122	33.8	27.4	40.3	139	20.4	16.6	24.3	
16-30 days	103	29.9	23.6	36.3	16	2.4	1.0	3.9	
Region 5: Aiken, Barnwell, Edgefield, Newberry, and Saluda counties.									
None	137	40.0	32.5	47.5	394	83.3	79.4	87.3	< 0.0001
1-15 days	119	33.1	26.1	40.2	89	15.2	11.3	19.0	
16-30 days	97	26.9	20.6	33.2	12	1.5	0.5	2.5	
Region 6: Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester counties.									
None	188	37.5	31.8	43.2	764	79.3	76.1	82.5	< 0.0001
1-15 days	161	36.6	30.7	42.6	191	19.4	16.3	22.6	
16-30 days	139	25.9	20.8	30.9	17	1.2	0.5	2.0	
Region 7: Georgetown, Horry, and Williamsburg counties.									
None	173	35.6	29.9	41.3	673	80.6	77.2	84.0	< 0.0001
1-15 days	174	32.5	27.1	38.0	153	17.4	14.2	20.6	
16-30 days	162	31.9	26.5	37.2	16	2.0	0.6	3.4	

Table A4 continued:

Region 8: Allendale, Bamberg, Beaufort, Calhoun, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper, and Orangeburg counties.									
None	179	37.2	30.9	43.5	593	77.6	73.3	81.9	< 0.0001
1-15 days	160	38.1	31.7	44.5	143	20.5	16.3	24.7	
16-30 days	132	24.7	19.7	29.8	20	1.9	0.9	2.9	
Region 9: Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, and Sumter counties.									
None	181	32.6	27.5	37.7	642	78.3	74.6	82.1	< 0.0001
1-15 days	197	38.8	33.5	44.2	157	20.4	16.7	24.0	
16-30 days	164	28.6	23.8	33.3	16	1.3	0.5	2.1	

The proportion of people with disability who reported their mental health was not good for 16-30 days in the previous month ranged from 18.7% in Region 8 to 22.2% in Regions 2 & 7. Additionally, for all regions, people with disability were significantly more likely than people without disability to report their mental health was not good for 16-30 days in the previous month. (Table A5)

Table A5: 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		
Region 1: Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, and Oconee counties.									
None	264	48.5	42.8	54.2	585	70.7	66.0	75.4	< 0.0001
1-15 days	141	29.5	24.2	34.8	157	24.9	20.4	29.4	
16-30 days	99	22.0	17.2	26.7	29	4.4	2.4	6.4	
Region 2: Cherokee, Greenville, Pickens, Spartanburg, and Union counties.									
None	253	46.6	40.1	53.0	616	69.9	65.8	74.1	< 0.0001
1-15 days	134	31.2	24.7	37.7	196	27.7	23.6	31.7	
16-30 days	87	22.2	16.5	27.9	20	2.4	1.1	3.7	
Region 3: Chester, Lancaster, and York counties.									
None	176	53.0	45.6	60.3	449	73.2	68.5	77.9	< 0.0001
1-15 days	75	31.0	23.7	38.3	105	22.3	17.9	26.8	
16-30 days	51	16.0	11.1	20.9	23	4.5	2.3	6.6	
Region 4: Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, and Richland counties.									
None	199	46.8	40.0	53.6	487	72.1	67.7	76.5	< 0.0001
1-15 days	105	31.4	24.7	38.0	151	21.8	17.9	25.8	
16-30 days	67	21.8	15.7	28.0	29	6.1	3.4	8.8	

Table A5 continued:

Region 5: Aiken, Barnwell, Edgefield, Newberry, and Saluda counties.									
None	206	49.8	42.4	57.2	373	71.5	65.9	77.2	< 0.0001
1-15 days	101	31.2	23.8	38.5	108	24.6	19.2	30.0	
16-30 days	50	19.0	13.0	25.1	14	3.9	1.2	6.5	
Region 6: Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester counties.									
None	270	48.5	42.6	54.4	731	73.0	69.4	76.7	< 0.0001
1-15 days	138	30.8	25.2	36.5	218	24.9	21.3	28.5	
16-30 days	81	20.7	15.6	25.8	24	2.1	1.1	3.0	
Region 7: Georgetown, Horry, and Williamsburg counties.									
None	270	46.5	40.9	52.2	638	71.7	67.4	75.9	< 0.0001
1-15 days	157	31.3	26.1	36.5	158	22.4	18.5	26.3	
16-30 days	100	22.2	17.0	27.4	40	5.9	3.6	8.3	
Region 8: Allendale, Bamberg, Beaufort, Calhoun, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper, and Orangeburg counties.									
None	300	54.3	47.9	60.7	605	79.3	75.3	83.2	< 0.0001
1-15 days	116	27.0	21.3	32.7	130	18.1	14.3	21.9	
16-30 days	71	18.7	13.2	24.3	19	2.6	1.3	4.0	
Region 9: Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, and Sumter counties.									
None	311	53.2	47.8	58.6	610	70.1	65.7	74.7	< 0.0001
1-15 days	142	27.4	22.4	32.4	171	24.0	19.7	28.2	
16-30 days	99	19.4	15.1	23.6	36	5.9	3.6	8.1	



The proportion of people with 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 21.5% in Region 4 to 30.3% in Region 7. Additionally, for all regions, people with disability were significantly more likely than people without disability to report that poor physical or mental health has interfered with usual activities from 16 to 30 days in the past month. (Table A6)

Table A6: Poor Physical or Mental Health Interfered with Usual Activities by Region

Poor Physical and Mental Health Days	Disability				No Disability				P-value
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
Region 1: Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, and Oconee counties.									
None	149	39.6	33.3	45.9	235	80.9	75.0	86.9	< 0.0001
1-15 days	115	30.5	24.6	36.4	55	16.8	11.1	22.5	
16-30 days	112	29.9	24.2	35.7	7	2.3	0.2	4.4	
Region 2: Cherokee, Greenville, Pickens, Spartanburg, and Union counties.									
None	140	38.1	30.5	45.8	259	74.2	67.8	80.6	< 0.0001
1-15 days	101	36.6	28.7	44.5	76	25.2	18.8	31.6	
16-30 days	95	25.3	18.7	31.8	4	0.6	0.0	1.3	
Region 3: Chester, Lancaster, and York counties.									
None	93	41.0	32.7	49.3	166	73.9	66.6	81.1	< 0.0001
1-15 days	80	35.3	26.8	43.9	50	24.8	17.6	32.0	
16-30 days	54	23.7	16.6	30.7	7	1.3	0.3	2.4	
Region 4: Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, and Richland counties.									
None	101	39.3	31.4	47.2	215	76.0	70.0	82.0	< 0.0001
1-15 days	100	39.2	31.2	47.2	61	20.7	15.2	26.2	
16-30 days	69	21.5	15.5	27.4	8	3.3	0.6	6.1	
Region 5: Aiken, Barnwell, Edgefield, Newberry, and Saluda counties.									
None	113	41.4	32.9	49.9	150	71.5	62.4	80.6	< 0.0001
1-15 days	95	35.4	27.2	43.7	47	27.4	18.3	36.5	
16-30 days	55	23.2	15.9	30.5	2	1.0	0.0	2.5	
Region 6: Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester counties.									
None	125	34.2	27.7	40.7	286	75.2	69.7	80.7	< 0.0001
1-15 days	131	43.0	35.9	50.0	88	22.1	16.8	27.4	
16-30 days	95	22.8	17.2	28.4	12	2.7	0.9	4.5	

Table A6 continued:

Region 7: Georgetown, Horry, and Williamsburg counties.									
None	143	34.2	28.1	40.2	243	73.7	67.2	80.2	< 0.0001
1-15 days	145	35.5	29.5	41.5	70	24.8	18.4	31.2	
16-30 days	121	30.3	24.2	36.4	5	1.5	0.0	3.0	
Region 8: Allendale, Bamberg, Beaufort, Calhoun, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper, and Orangeburg counties.									
None	142	36.2	29.4	43.0	191	67.7	59.3	76.2	< 0.0001
1-15 days	110	35.8	28.3	43.2	68	29.9	21.5	38.3	
16-30 days	92	28.0	21.3	34.7	6	2.4	0.2	4.6	
Region 9: Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, and Sumter counties.									
None	154	35.2	29.3	41.0	241	74.4	68.0	80.7	< 0.0001
1-15 days	147	35.0	29.2	41.0	71	22.6	16.5	28.8	
16-30 days	116	29.8	24.2	35.3	7	3.0	1.0	5.1	

SMOKING BY SC BRFSS SAMPLING REGION

People with disability were significantly more likely to have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime than people without disability in all regions. Region 5 had the highest proportion of people with disability that smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime (60.7%) while Region 3 had the lowest (51.7%). (Table A7)

Table A7: Smoked at Least 100 Cigarettes, Lifetime

Smoked At Least 100 Cigarettes	Disability				No Disability				P-value
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
Region 1: Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, and Oconee counties.									
Yes	294	57.6	52.0	63.2	311	40.3	35.4	45.2	< 0.0001
No	225	42.4	36.8	48.0	460	59.7	54.8	64.6	
Region 2: Cherokee, Greenville, Pickens, Spartanburg, and Union counties.									
Yes	263	57.9	51.6	64.3	317	36.6	32.3	40.8	< 0.0001
No	224	42.1	35.7	48.4	519	63.4	59.2	67.7	
Region 3: Chester, Lancaster, and York counties.									
Yes	166	51.7	44.8	58.6	249	40.9	36.0	45.8	0.0123
No	143	48.3	41.4	55.2	329	59.1	54.2	64.0	
Region 4: Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, and Richland counties.									
Yes	212	57.6	51.0	64.2	235	35.8	31.0	40.5	< 0.0001
No	167	42.4	35.8	49.0	425	64.2	59.5	69.0	

Table A7 continued:

Region 5: Aiken, Barnwell, Edgefield, Newberry, and Saluda counties.									
Yes	205	60.7	53.4	68.0	200	41.0	35.0	47.1	< 0.0001
No	165	39.3	32.0	46.6	298	59.0	52.9	65.0	
Region 6: Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester counties.									
Yes	278	53.7	47.8	59.6	378	39.6	35.6	43.6	0.0001
No	222	46.3	40.4	52.2	593	60.4	56.4	64.4	
Region 7: Georgetown, Horry, and Williamsburg counties.									
Yes	301	58.4	52.8	63.9	379	47.8	43.2	52.3	0.0041
No	237	41.6	36.1	47.2	449	52.2	47.7	56.8	
Region 8: Allendale, Bamberg, Beaufort, Calhoun, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper, and Orangeburg counties.									
Yes	250	51.9	45.7	58.2	299	39.7	35.0	44.3	0.0020
No	252	48.1	41.8	54.3	461	60.3	55.7	65.0	
Region 9: Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, and Sumter counties.									
Yes	312	57.6	52.4	62.9	332	40.3	35.8	44.9	< 0.0001
No	249	42.4	37.1	47.6	491	59.7	55.1	64.2	

All of the regions had a significant difference regarding smoking status among people with and without disability. The proportion of people with disability who reported current smoking every day ranged from 15.2% in Region 8 to 22.9% in Region 3. (Table A8)

Table A8: Smoking Status

Smoking status	Disability				No Disability				P-value
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
Region 1: Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, and Oconee counties.									
Smokes every day	76	19.3	14.4	24.2	71	10.7	7.7	13.8	< 0.0001
Smokes some days	28	5.5	3.0	8.0	29	5.0	2.3	7.7	
Former smoker	190	32.8	28.0	37.8	208	24.2	20.1	28.4	
Never smoked	225	42.4	36.8	48.0	460	60.0	55.1	65.0	
Region 2: Cherokee, Greenville, Pickens, Spartanburg, and Union counties.									
Smokes every day	66	17.2	12.0	22.4	79	10.9	8.1	13.7	< 0.0001
Smokes some days	25	7.9	4.0	11.9	22	4.1	1.7	6.5	
Former smoker	172	32.8	26.9	38.7	215	21.5	18.1	24.8	
Never smoked	224	42.1	35.7	48.4	519	63.5	59.3	67.8	

Table A8 continued:

Region 3: Chester, Lancaster, and York counties.									
Smokes every day	48	19.6	13.6	25.5	36	7.4	4.5	10.2	< 0.0001
Smokes some days	20	4.9	2.4	7.4	35	6.0	3.7	8.3	
Former smoker	98	27.2	21.4	33.0	177	27.4	23.1	31.8	
Never smoked	143	48.3	41.4	55.2	329	59.2	54.3	64.1	
Region 4: Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, and Richland counties.									
Smokes every day	59	20.5	14.4	26.7	45	10.4	6.8	13.9	< 0.0001
Smokes some days	27	10.5	5.7	15.3	19	4.0	1.7	6.2	
Former smoker	126	26.6	21.1	32.1	171	21.4	17.8	25.0	
Never smoked	167	42.4	35.8	49.0	425	64.2	59.5	69.0	
Region 5: Aiken, Barnwell, Edgefield, Newberry, and Saluda counties.									
Smokes every day	57	22.0	15.6	28.3	50	12.9	8.7	17.1	0.0014
Smokes some days	23	9.2	4.3	14.1	9	3.5	0.1	6.9	
Former smoker	125	29.5	23.5	35.6	140	24.6	19.7	29.3	
Never smoked	165	39.3	32.0	46.6	298	59.0	53.0	65.1	
Region 6: Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester counties.									
Smokes every day	67	15.5	11.0	20.0	84	10.1	7.5	12.6	0.0007
Smokes some days	26	5.1	2.7	7.5	44	5.3	3.4	7.2	
Former smoker	185	33.1	27.7	38.5	249	24.2	20.7	27.6	
Never smoked	222	46.3	40.4	52.2	593	60.4	56.4	64.4	
Region 7: Georgetown, Horry, and Williamsburg counties.									
Smokes every day	84	22.3	17.1	27.6	71	13.2	9.8	16.6	0.0026
Smokes some days	38	7.7	4.8	10.7	38	5.8	3.6	8.0	
Former smoker	178	28.2	23.6	32.9	268	28.4	24.7	32.2	
Never smoked	237	41.7	36.1	47.2	449	52.5	48.0	57.1	
Region 8: Allendale, Bamberg, Beaufort, Calhoun, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper, and Orangeburg counties.									
Smokes every day	57	18.9	13.1	24.7	60	8.9	6.1	11.7	0.0010
Smokes some days	27	6.7	3.7	9.8	32	6.8	3.9	9.7	
Former smoker	165	26.2	21.4	31.0	207	23.9	20.1	27.8	
Never smoked	252	48.2	42.0	54.4	461	60.3	55.6	65.0	
Region 9: Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, and Sumter counties.									
Smokes every day	87	20.3	15.5	25.2	106	16.6	12.9	20.2	< 0.0001
Smokes some days	46	9.9	6.7	13.0	45	6.2	3.9	8.5	
Former smoker	177	27.4	22.9	31.9	181	17.6	14.3	20.9	
Never smoked	249	42.4	37.2	47.7	491	59.7	55.1	64.2	



ACCESS TO WELLNESS PROGRAMS FOR THE DISABLED BY DEMOGRAPHICS

The following questions were asked only to those with a disability about their involvement in health or wellness programs:

- In the past 12 months, have you participated in any health or wellness programs designed for the general population?
- In the past 12 months, have you participated in any health or wellness programs designed specifically for people with disabilities?

Among only those with disabilities, there were no significant differences in people who participated in health or wellness programs designed for the general population by age group, sex, or race. (Table A9)

Table A9: Access to Health or Wellness Programs For the General Population

Participated in any Health or Wellness Programs for the General Population?		Yes				No				P-value
		N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
Age group	18-64	202	73.6	68.1	79.2	1765	68.7	66.8	70.7	0.1191
	65+	145	26.4	20.8	31.9	1569	31.3	29.3	33.2	
Sex	Male	139	44.0	36.2	51.7	1356	46.1	43.6	48.5	0.6186
	Female	208	56.0	48.3	63.8	1978	53.9	51.5	56.4	
Race	NH-White	246	74.4	67.9	80.9	2248	67.0	64.6	69.4	0.2372
	NH-Black	82	20.7	14.6	26.7	833	26.2	24.0	28.4	
	Hispanic	7	2.0	0.2	3.8	80	2.3	1.4	3.2	
	Other	9	2.9	0.4	5.5	81	4.5	3.2	5.8	

Among only those with disabilities, there were no significant differences in people who participated in health or wellness programs designed specifically for the disabled population by age group, sex, or race. (Table A10)

Table A10: Access to Health or Wellness Programs Designed for People With Disabilities

Participated in any Health or Wellness Programs for the Disabled Population?		Yes				No				P-value
		N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
Age group	18-64	137	72.8	66.3	79.3	1823	68.9	67.0	70.8	0.2791
	65+	117	27.2	20.7	33.7	1604	31.1	29.2	33.0	
Sex	Male	112	53.4	44.1	62.6	1381	45.2	42.8	47.7	0.0966
	Female	142	46.6	37.4	55.9	2046	54.8	52.3	57.2	
Race	NH-White	175	71.0	62.4	79.6	2318	67.3	65.0	69.6	0.2668
	NH-Black	62	26.0	17.5	34.5	853	25.7	23.6	27.8	
	Hispanic	3	1.3	0.0	3.1	83	2.3	1.4	3.2	
	Other	8	1.7	0.4	2.9	83	4.7	3.4	6.0	

ACCESS TO WELLNESS PROGRAMS FOR THE DISABLED BY SC BRFFS SAMPLING REGION

Among only those with disabilities, there was a significant difference between people who participated in health or wellness programs designed for the general population by region. Region 5 had the lowest proportion of people participating (6.0%), while Region 4 had the highest (25.3) among all the regions. (Table A11)

Table A11: Access to Health or Wellness Programs Designed for General Population by region

Participated in any Health or Wellness Programs for the General Population?		Yes				No				P-value
		N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
Region 1		31	6.9	3.7	10.0	415	9.9	9.0	10.8	0.0071
Region 2		43	15.1	9.9	20.3	390	19.7	18.1	21.4	
Region 3		30	7.6	4.4	10.8	252	7.0	6.1	7.8	
Region 4		42	25.3	17.5	33.1	291	15.1	13.5	16.6	
Region 5		28	6.0	2.5	9.5	301	6.8	6.1	7.6	
Region 6		45	16.5	10.6	22.3	397	13.0	11.9	14.0	
Region 7		40	7.2	4.3	10.2	431	9.3	8.5	10.1	
Region 8		39	5.7	3.6	7.8	403	8.7	7.9	9.6	
Region 9		47	9.7	6.4	13.0	435	10.4	9.5	11.3	

There was no significant difference between people who participated in health or wellness programs for the disabled population by geographical region. (Table A12)

Table A12: Access to Health or Wellness Programs Designed for People With Disabilities by region

Participated in any Health or Wellness Programs for the Disabled Population?	Yes				No				P-value
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
Region 1	40	10.2	6.4	14.0	407	9.6	8.7	10.5	0.9463
Region 2	28	21.2	12.4	30.0	406	19.2	17.6	20.8	
Region 3	17	6.7	2.8	10.6	263	7.0	6.2	7.7	
Region 4	21	16.0	7.3	24.7	311	16.0	14.5	17.5	
Region 5	13	4.5	1.4	7.6	318	7.0	6.2	7.7	
Region 6	33	13.1	6.8	19.4	407	13.2	12.2	14.3	
Region 7	37	11.7	6.7	16.7	435	9.0	8.2	9.8	
Region 8	31	6.9	4.0	9.9	408	8.5	7.6	9.3	
Region 9	31	9.7	5.2	14.2	455	10.5	9.7	11.4	



