South Carolina

BRFSS

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Disability and Health in South Carolina

A 2014 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report

DHEC

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South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

University of South Carolina

SCIODH

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

Citation

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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/SCPublicHealthStatisicsMaps/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 **2014** SC BRFSS survey to highlight health-related risks for individuals with disability in SC.

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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 2014 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 that requires 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 is undetermined:** 4 or more questions were missing a response

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

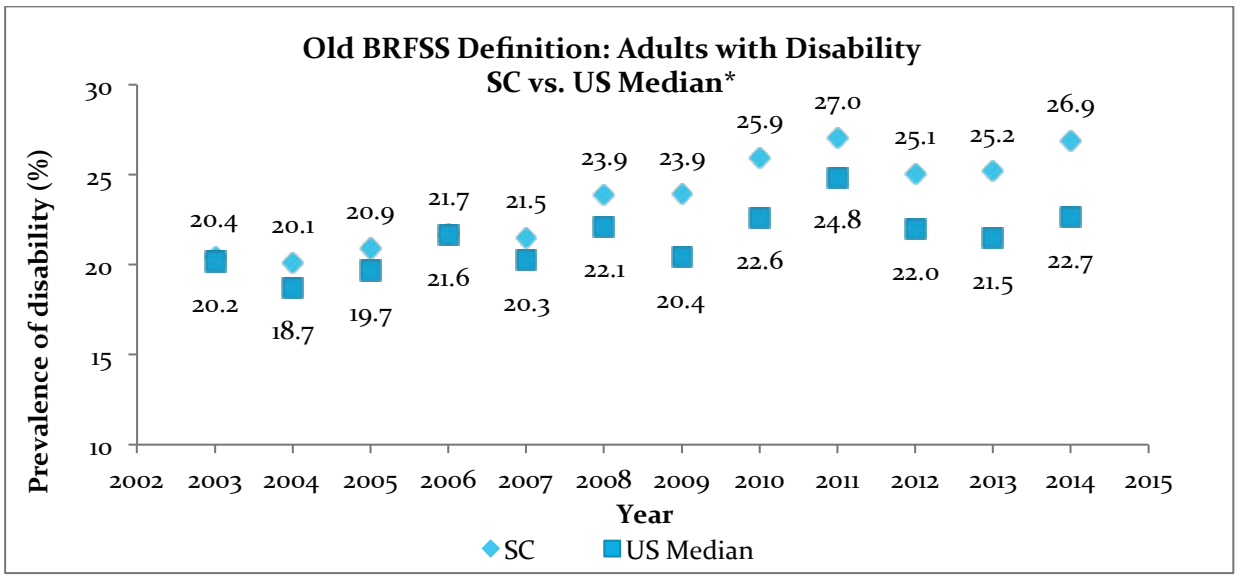
Historically, defining disability with BRFSS utilized the following two questions:

- Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?
- Do you now have any health problem that requires 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 is 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 20% 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 **2014**, the percentage of adults with disability (as defined by the old definition) is higher than **2013** for SC.



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

Utilizing this report's current definition of disability, the **2014 US average is 30.2%** of adults with disability, compared to the **2014 SC prevalence of 34.7%**.

METHODOLOGY

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. 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 of the participants.

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

Sample Statistics

Of the 11,027 SC BRFSS respondents who were interviewed in ***2014***:

- 20.5% are 65 years of age or older
- 52.0% are female
- 66.2% White Non-Hispanic, 26.0% Black NH, 7.8% Other NH, 4.3% Hispanic
- 83.8% have a High School education or higher
- 35.3% earn less than $25,000 annually

The American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) response rate for the **2014** SC BRFSS was 41.1%.

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 and to be non-Hispanic Whites. 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 2014 Demographic Data by Disability Status

Socio-demographic Category	Disability				No Disability				P-value
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
All Adults (ages ≥ 18)	4,203	34.7	33.4	35.9	6,554	65.3	34.1	66.6	<.0001
Age									
18-64 years	2,273	70.1	68.5	71.8	4,560	84.1	83.3	85.0	<.0001
65 + years	1,930	29.9	28.2	31.5	1,994	15.9	15.0	16.7	
Gender									
Male	1,670	45.5	43.4	47.7	2,814	49.0	47.4	50.7	0.0115
Female	2,533	54.5	52.3	56.6	3,740	51.0	49.3	52.6	
Race									
Non-Hispanic White	2,725	66.9	64.8	68.9	4,514	66.3	64.7	67.9	<.0001
Non-Hispanic Black	1,131	27.2	25.3	29.2	1,520	25.0	23.5	26.5	
Hispanic	80	1.7	1.2	2.3	96	1.5	1.1	1.9	
Others	131	4.1	3.2	5.0	296	7.2	6.2	8.2	
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	55	2.4	1.6	3.2	181	5.2	4.4	6.1	<.0001
Non-Hispanic	4,040	97.6	1.6	3.2	6,281	94.8	93.9	95.6	
Education									
< High School	791	25.2	23.1	27.2	463	11.1	9.8	12.4	<.0001
High School +	3,401	74.8	72.8	76.9	6,073	88.9	87.6	90.2	
Income									
< $ 25,000	1,763	51.0	48.7	53.3	1,380	27.0	25.4	28.7	<.0001
$ 25,000 +	1,718	49.0	46.7	51.3	4,293	73.0	71.3	74.6	
Employment									
Employed	992	30.3	28.6	32.6	3,838	67.6	66.1	69.1	<.0001
Unemployed	280	10.0	8.5	11.5	322	6.5	5.6	7.5	
Student/Homemaker	258	7.5	6.2	8.9	518	10.5	9.4	11.6	
Retired	1,552	25.3	23.8	26.9	1,758	14.3	13.4	15.1	
Unable to Work	1,096	26.5	24.7	28.4	84	1.2	0.7	1.6	

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 poorer general health than those with no disability. 5.8% of people with disability reported excellent health compared to 23.9% of people with no disability. A total of 16.9% of people with disability reported poor health compared to 0.8 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	179	5.8	4.5	7.0	1,501	23.9	22.5	25.3
Very good	666	16.6	15.1	18.2	2,643	40.3	38.7	42.0
Good	1,391	33.8	31.7	35.8	1,934	28.7	27.2	30.2
Fair	1,182	26.9	25.0	28.8	409	6.2	5.4	7.0
Poor	760	16.9	15.4	18.4	56	0.8	0.6	1.1
p-value <.0001								

People with disability reported a greater number of days in which their physical health was not good. A total of 25.7% of people with disability reported 16-30 days in which their physical health was not good compared to 1.8% 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	1,559	40.2	38.0	42.3	5,071	77.7	76.3	79.1
1-15 days	1,303	34.1	32.0	36.2	1,259	20.5	19.2	21.9
16-30 days	1,105	25.7	24.0	27.5	133	1.8	1.4	2.2
p-value <.0001								

Mental health described as not good for 16-30 days was reported by 21.2% of people with disability compared to 3.5% 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	2,259	50.2	48.0	52.3	4,958	73.0	71.4	74.5
1-15 days	1,096	28.6	26.6	30.6	1,321	23.5	22.0	25.0
16-30 days	699	21.2	19.3	23.1	203	3.5	2.9	4.2
p-value <.0001								

People with disability reported a greater number of days in which poor physical and mental health interfered with usual activities. A total of 24.9% of people with disability reported poor physical or mental health for more than half of the previous 30 days (16-30) compared to 1.6 % 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	1,209	40.8	38.3	43.3	1,838	73.7	71.3	76.1
1-15 days	973	34.3	31.9	36.6	588	24.7	22.4	27.1
16-30 days	741	24.9	22.8	27.1	50	1.6	1.0	2.2
p-value <.0001								

Respondents (aged 18-64) were also asked if they have any form of health care coverage. There is no significant difference in health care coverage between people with disability and people without disability who are between ages 18-64. (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	3,694	82.1	80.2	83.9	5,816	83.6	82.3	85.0
No	491	17.9	16.1	19.8	706	16.4	15.0	17.7
p-value =0.1745								

INADEQUATE SLEEP

Respondents were asked the following question regarding their sleep patterns:

- On average, how many hours of sleep do you get in a 24-hour period?

People with disability were significantly more likely to sleep fewer than than 7 hours per night (45.1%) than people without disability (32.7%). (Table 7)

Table 7: Inadequate Sleep

Inadequate sleep	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
< 4 hours of sleep	343	9.8	8.4	11.1	132	2.4	1.8	3.0
5-6 hours of sleep	1,316	35.3	33.2	37.3	1,781	30.3	28.7	31.9
7-8 hours of sleep	1,877	41.0	38.9	43.0	4,066	59.0	57.3	60.7
9-10 hours of sleep	371	8.0	6.8	9.1	401	6.0	5.2	6.9
> 10 hours of sleep	296	6.0	5.0	7.0	174	2.3	1.8	2.8
p-value = <.0001								

WEIGHT AND 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, 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 (27.0% versus 35.8%) and were more likely to be obese (39.7% versus 28.1%). (Table 8)

Table 8: Body Mass Index

BMI	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
< 25	1,068	27.0	25.0	29.0	2,188	35.8	34.2	37.5
25-29.9	1,334	33.3	31.3	35.3	2,342	36.0	34.4	37.6
≥30	1,589	39.7	37.6	41.8	1,725	28.1	26.6	29.7
p-value <.0001								

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 disability, reported at least some leisure time physical activity in the past month. However, people with disability were significantly more likely (37.9%) to report no physical activity than those with no disability (18.3%). (Table 9)

Table 9: Physical Activity

EXERCISE IN LAST 30 DAYS	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	2,538	62.1	60.1	64.2	5,366	81.7	80.4	83.0
No	1,656	37.9	35.8	39.9	1,179	18.3	17.0	19.6
p-value <.0001								

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 disability were significantly more likely to have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime (59.4 % versus 40.1%). Among those who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes, people with disability were significantly more likely to currently smoke every day (34.4 % versus 29.6%). There was no significant difference in attempts to quit in the past 12 months between people with disability and those without. (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	2,332	59.4	57.3	61.5	2,644	40.1	38.5	41.7
No	1,822	40.6	38.5	42.7	3,839	59.9	58.3	61.5
p-value <.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	618	34.4	31.5	37.2	640	29.6	27.1	32.1
Some days	289	14.6	12.6	16.6	281	14.1	12.1	16.0
Not at all	1,423	51.0	48.3	53.8	1,721	56.4	53.7	59.0
p-value = 0.0227								

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	603	66.1	61.9	70.3	533	62.1	57.9	66.3
No	301	33.9	29.7	38.1	385	37.9	33.7	42.1
p-value = 0.1899								

Table 13 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 disability. Of people with disability, 40.6% reported they have never smoked compared to 59.9% of people without disability. A total of 30.3% of people with disability reported that they were former smokers compared to 21.3% of people without disability. (Table 13)

Table 13: Smoking Status

Smoking Status	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Smokes every day	618	20.4	18.5	22.3	640	11.9	10.7	13.0
Smokes some days	289	8.7	7.4	9.9	281	5.6	4.8	6.5
Former smoker	1,423	30.3	28.5	32.2	1,721	22.6	21.3	23.9
Never smoked	1,822	40.6	38.5	42.7	3,839	59.9	58.3	61.5
p-value <.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 (36.5% versus 53.0%). However, there were no significant differences among the two populations when reporting binge drinking during the past 30 days. (Tables 14-15)

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	1,362	36.5	34.5	38.6	3,285	53.0	51.3	54.6
No	2,766	63.5	61.4	65.5	3,154	47.0	45.4	48.7
p-value <.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	1,005	70.0	66.5	73.4	2,448	69.8	67.6	71.9
1 time	90	7.8	6.0	9.7	275	10.7	9.2	12.2
2-5 times	157	14.6	11.9	17.4	378	13.9	12.3	15.6
>5 times	71	7.5	5.4	9.6	123	5.6	4.4	6.8
p-value = 0.0772								

There were no significant differences between people with disability and people without disability with regards to heavy drinking in 2014. 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	3,889	94.3	93.3	95.3	6,036	94.1	93.3	94.8
Yes	197	5.7	4.7	6.7	338	5.9	5.2	6.7
p-value = 0.7362								

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 (21.9% versus 6.9%). (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	1,123	21.9	20.3	23.5	628	6.9	6.2	7.6
No	3,065	78.1	76.5	79.7	5,920	93.1	92.4	93.8
p-value <.0001								

Participants who reported they did NOT have diabetes or 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?

People with disability were significantly more likely to have been tested for high blood sugar in the past 3 years (60.6%) than people without disability (53.9%). (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	1,892	60.6	58.0	63.2	3,353	53.9	52.1	55.7
No	1,008	39.4	36.8	42.0	2,173	46.1	44.3	47.9
p-value <.0001								

People with disability were significantly more likely to have been told they have pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes (14.4%) than people without disability (7.2%). (Table 19)

Table 19: Pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes

Pre-diabetes Diagnosis	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	465	14.4	12.7	16.1	498	7.2	6.3	8.0
Yes, but female told only during pregnancy	30	1.0	0.6	1.4	48	0.9	0.6	1.2
No	2,535	84.6	82.9	86.4	5,236	92.0	91.1	92.8
p-value <.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 those with diabetes, people with disability were significantly more likely to be diagnosed with diabetes when they were 60 years of age or older (32.0%) than those without disability (24.9%). (Table 20)

Table 20: Age of Diabetes Diagnosis

Age When Told You had Diabetes	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
<30	90	11.1	8.3	13.8	62	16.2	11.6	20.8
30-49	281	28.1	24.5	31.7	164	29.8	24.9	34.7
50-59	312	28.8	25.3	32.4	184	29.2	24.7	33.7
60+	440	32.0	28.6	35.5	218	24.9	20.9	28.8
p-value = 0.0380								

Among people who reported having diabetes, those with disability were more likely to report taking insulin (37.6%) than those without disability (21.4%). Additionally, people with disability were significantly more likely to check glucose levels at least once a day compared to those without disability (71.3% versus 60.9%). (Tables 21-22)

Table 21: Taking Insulin

Taking Insulin	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	400	37.6	33.8	41.4	150	26.1	21.4	30.7
No	715	62.4	58.6	66.2	472	73.9	69.3	78.6
p-value = 0.0003								

Table 22: Self-Monitoring of Blood Glucose

How Often Check	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
1 or more/day	750	71.3	67.9	74.7	374	60.9	55.9	66.0
1 or more/week	218	18.5	15.6	21.4	135	21.2	16.9	25.4
1 or more/month	35	2.5	1.5	3.5	28	4.0	2.3	5.7
1 or more/year	10	1.1	0.2	2.0	9	1.1	0.3	1.8
Never	85	6.7	4.9	8.4	72	12.9	9.4	16.4
p-value = 0.0007								

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	736	66.2	62.4	70.0	408	65.4	60.3	70.5
1 or more/week	175	17.7	14.5	20.8	94	14.5	10.7	18.2
1 or more/month	42	3.7	2.2	5.2	29	5.1	2.9	7.3
1 or more/year	12	1.2	0.3	2.0	5	0.6	0.0	1.4
Never	115	11.3	8.8	13.8	74	14.4	10.4	18.5
p-value = 0.3145								

People with disability who had diabetes reported significantly less diabetes-related visits to a health care professional than their counterparts without disability. Of people without disability, 11.9% had 12 or more visits in the previous year, compared to approximately 9.4% of people with disability. People with disability who had diabetes reported significantly more glycosylated hemoglobin testing than people without disabilities. Of people with disability, 14.6% had glycosylated hemoglobin testing on 5 or more occasions, compared to approximately 11.6% of people without disability. There is 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	775	71.5	67.7	75.2	514	84.0	80.0	88.0
6-11 times	81	8.8	6.5	11.2	17	2.6	1.0	4.2
12+ times	76	10.3	7.5	13.2	11	1.5	0.3	2.8
Never	104	9.4	7.2	11.6	68	11.9	8.3	15.6
p-value <0.0001								

Table 25: Hemoglobin A1C Testing

Times Checked for Glycosylated Hemoglobin	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Once	133	12.6	10.0	15.2	101	16.6	12.9	20.3
Twice	244	22.5	19.3	25.7	175	30.6	25.7	35.6
3-4 times	431	42.3	38.2	46.3	241	38.7	33.6	43.8
5+ times	67	8.1	5.7	10.5	16	2.5	1.1	3.9
Never	143	14.6	11.6	17.5	60	11.6	7.8	15.4
p-value 0.0002								

Table 26: Dilated Eye Examination

Last Eye Exam where Pupils were Dilated	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Past month	178	15.2	12.4	17.9	101	13.4	10.1	16.7
Past year	542	47.6	43.6	51.5	314	49.2	44.0	54.4
Past 2 years	154	14.7	11.8	17.6	96	16.4	12.7	20.0
2+ years ago	187	18.3	15.2	21.3	79	16.7	12.5	20.9
Never	35	4.3	2.6	6.0	24	4.4	2.4	6.3
p-value = 0.8527								

Among those with diabetes, people with disability reported more frequent foot examinations within the past year than people without disability. (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	202	18.9	15.8	22.0	127	22.4	17.9	26.9
2-3/year	285	25.4	22.0	28.7	200	32.1	27.2	37.0
4+/year	345	32.9	29.1	36.7	126	19.0	15.2	22.8
Never	228	22.9	19.4	26.3	157	26.5	21.8	31.2
p-value <0.0001								

People with disability were significantly more likely to have ever been diagnosed with diabetic retinopathy than people without disability (21.3% versus 9.5%). (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	245	21.3	18.2	24.5	65	9.5	6.7	12.4
No	852	78.7	75.5	81.8	552	90.5	87.6	93.3
p-value = <.0001								

There was not a 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	581	52.7	48.8	56.6	337	55.1	50.0	60.2
No	530	47.3	43.4	51.2	281	44.9	39.8	50.0
p-value = 0.4597								

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 (9.9% versus 2.5%). (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	508	9.9	8.8	11.0	211	2.2	1.7	2.7
No	3,597	90.1	89.0	91.2	6,303	97.8	97.3	98.3
p-value <.0001								

People with disability were more likely than people without disability to have had a myocardial infarction (9.6% 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	486	9.6	8.4	10.7	204	2.1	1.7	2.4
No	3,662	90.4	89.3	91.6	6,324	97.9	97.6	98.3
p-value <.0001								

People with disability were more likely than people without disability to have had a stroke (8.3 % versus 1.3%). (Table 32)

Table 32: Ever Diagnosed with Stroke

Ever Told Stroke	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	421	8.3	7.2	9.4	128	1.3	1.0	1.6
No	3,758	91.7	90.6	92.8	6,417	98.7	98.4	99.0
p-value <.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 three times more likely to report being diagnosed with arthritis (55.4 % versus 16.8%) 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	2,606	55.4	53.3	57.6	1,540	16.8	15.7	17.8
No	1,563	44.6	42.4	46.7	4,982	83.2	82.2	84.3
p-value <.0001								

Respondents with disability were significantly more likely to have been diagnosed or told they have asthma (19.0%) compared to those without disability (10.0%). (Table 34)

Table 34: Asthma

Ever Told You had Asthma	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	719	19.0	17.2	20.8	618	10.0	9.0	11.0
No	3,463	81.0	79.2	82.8	5,926	90.0	89.0	91.0
p-value <.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 (77.7%) compared to those without disability (54.2%). (Table 35)

Table 35: Current Asthma Status

Still Have Asthma	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	548	77.7	73.2	82.1	340	54.2	48.8	59.7
No	147	22.3	17.9	26.8	246	45.8	40.3	51.2
p-value <.0001								

Respondents with disability were significantly more likely to have been told they have skin cancer (10.3%) compared to those without disability (5.6%). (Table 36)

Table 36: Skin Cancer

Ever Told You had Skin Cancer	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	573	10.3	9.3	11.3	557	5.6	5.0	6.2
No	3,610	89.7	88.7	90.7	5,980	94.4	93.8	95.0
p-value <.0001								

Respondents with disability were significantly more likely to have been told they have some other type of cancer (10.9%) compared to those without disability (4.9%). (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	604	10.9	9.7	12.0	494	4.9	4.3	5.5
No	3,582	89.1	88.0	90.3	6,055	95.1	94.5	95.7
p-value <.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 (38.0%) compared to those without disability (10.3%). (Table 38)

Table 38: Depressive Disorder

Ever Told You had a Depressive Disorder	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	1,445	38.0	35.9	40.1	665	10.3	9.4	11.3
No	2,707	62.0	59.9	64.1	5,866	89.7	88.7	90.6
p-value <.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 (5.1%) compared to individuals without disability (1.4%). (Table 39)

Table 39: Kidney Disease

Ever Told You had a Kidney Disease	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	251	5.1	4.2	5.9	103	1.4	1.0	1.8
No	3,911	94.9	94.1	95.8	6,439	98.6	98.2	99.0
p-value <.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 (16.3%) compared to those without disability (3.1%). (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	744	16.3	14.8	17.8	250	3.1	2.6	3.6
No	3,394	83.7	82.2	85.2	6,285	96.9	96.4	97.4
p-value <.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, those with disability are less likely to ever have had a mammogram compared to those without disability (92.6% versus 94.9%). (Table 41)

Table 41: Mammogram

Time since last mammogram	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Within past year	759	51.9	48.5	55.3	1,243	63.3	60.4	66.2
Within past 2 years	251	18.8	16.1	21.5	281	15.5	13.0	17.9
Within past 3 years	126	8.6	6.8	10.5	120	6.9	5.4	8.4
Within past 5 years	75	5.5	3.9	7.0	62	2.8	2.0	3.6
5 or more years ago	94	7.8	5.9	9.7	118	6.4	5.0	7.7
Never	95	7.4	5.6	9.2	83	5.1	3.7	6.6
p-value <.0001								

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 (41.0% compared to 53.9%). (Table 42)

Table 42: Pap test

Time since last Pap test	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Within past year	544	41.0	37.4	44.6	1,330	53.9	51.3	56.4
Within past 2 years	235	18.2	15.4	21.0	454	17.2	15.3	19.1
Within past 3 years	122	7.5	5.8	9.3	214	7.9	6.5	9.3
Within past 5 years	107	7.4	5.6	9.3	142	4.8	3.7	5.9
5 or more years ago	267	18.9	16.0	21.7	235	8.4	6.9	9.8
Never	85	7.0	4.8	9.2	161	7.9	6.3	9.4
p-value < 0.0001								

In regards to prostate cancer screening, men were asked, “How long has it been since your last PSA test?” (PSA: prostate-specific antigen)

Among men that were at least 40 years old, there was no significant diffence between those with and without disability in the frequency of prostate cancer screening. (Table 43)

Table 43: PSA test

Time since last PSA test	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Within past year	584	34.8	31.8	37.7	816	32.4	30.0	34.9
Within past 2 years	129	7.5	5.9	9.1	205	9.6	8.0	11.2
Within past 3 years	69	3.9	2.7	5.0	101	4.6	3.5	5.7
Within past 5 years	53	3.2	2.1	4.3	78	3.3	2.5	4.2
5 or more years ago	71	3.9	2.8	4.9	81	3.0	2.2	3.8
Never	584	34.8	31.8	37.7	816	32.4	30.0	34.9
p-value < 0.2766								

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 (65.7%) than individuals, aged 65 or older, without disability (61.4%). (Table 44)

Table 44: 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	1,274	65.7	62.9	68.4	1,208	61.4	58.8	64.1
No	624	34.3	31.6	37.1	754	38.6	35.9	41.2
p-value = 0.0314								

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 (76.0% versus 67.8%). (Table 45)

Table 45: 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	1,380	76.0	73.5	78.5	1,241	67.8	65.2	70.3
No	439	24.0	21.5	26.5	645	32.2	29.7	34.8
p-value <.0001								

ORAL HEALTH

The following questions were asked about oral health:

- How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason? Include visits to dental specialists, such as orthodontists.
- How many of your permanent teeth have been removed because of tooth decay or gum disease? Include teeth lost to infection, but do not include teeth lost for other reasons, such as injury or orthodontics.

Individuals with disability were significantly less likely to have visited the dentist within the past year compared to those without disability (47.8% versus 63.9%). (Table 46)

Table 46: Frequency of Oral Health Visits

Time since last dental visit	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Within past year	2,124	47.8	45.7	49.9	4,404	63.9	62.3	65.6
Within past 2 years	487	13.0	11.5	14.6	719	12.4	11.2	13.5
Within past 5 years	631	15.9	14.4	17.5	662	11.4	10.3	12.4
5 or more years ago	894	22.3	20.5	24.0	678	11.2	10.2	12.3
Never	24	1.0	0.4	1.5	40	1.1	0.7	1.5
p-value = <.0001								

People with disability were significantly more likely to have all of their permanent teeth removed compared to those without disability (11.3% versus 4.4%). (Table 47)

Table 47: Number of permanent teeth removed

Number of permanent teeth removed	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
None	32.4	30.2	34.5	60.4	58.8	61.9	32.4	30.2
1 to 5	31.7	29.7	33.7	27.3	25.9	28.7	31.7	29.7
6 or more but not all	23.3	21.6	25.1	8.5	7.7	9.3	23.3	21.6
All	12.6	11.3	13.9	3.8	3.2	4.4	12.6	11.3
p-value <.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?

There was no significant difference in the frequency of seatbelt use between people with disability and people without disability. (Table 48)

Table 48: Use of Seat belt in a Car

How Often Use Seat belt	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Always	3,693	87.8	86.3	89.3	5,782	88.3	87.1	89.5
Nearly always	271	7.0	6.0	8.1	424	7.4	6.4	8.3
Sometimes	82	2.8	1.9	3.6	128	2.6	2.0	3.3
Seldom	31	1.2	0.5	1.8	29	0.6	0.3	0.9
Never	42	1.2	0.7	1.7	41	1.1	0.6	1.6
p-value = 0.3641								

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 a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have high blood pressure than people without disability (56.6% versus 30.1%). (Table 49)

Table 49: High Blood Pressure

High Blood Pressure told by a Doctor	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	2,682	56.6	54.5	58.8	2,513	30.1	28.7	31.6
No	1,474	43.4	41.2	45.5	3,903	69.9	68.4	71.3
p-value <.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.”

People with disability were significantly more likely to ever get tested for HIV/AIDS compared to those without disability (40.5% versus 35.2%). (Table 50)

Table 50: HIV/AIDS Testing

Ever tested for HIV/AIDS	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	1,257	40.5	38.2	42.7	1,788	35.2	33.5	36.8
No	2,644	59.5	57.3	61.8	4,344	64.8	63.2	66.5
p-value 0.0002								

FALLS

The next section deals with falls, which is defined as when a person unintentionally comes to rest on the ground or another lower level. The following questions were asked about falls:

- In the past 12 months, how many times have you fallen?
- How many of these falls caused an injury? By an injury, we mean the fall caused you to limit your regular activities for at least a day or to go see a doctor.

Individuals with disability were significantly more likely to have ever fallen in the past 12 months compared to those without disability (43.8% versus 17.3%). (Table 51)

Table 51: Frequency of Falls in Past 12 Months

Falls in past 12 months	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Once	574	16.4	14.8	18.0	545	12.1	10.8	13.3
Twice	369	10.8	9.4	12.3	147	3.6	2.8	4.3
3 or more times	317	9.3	8.0	10.6	56	1.3	0.8	1.7
5 or more times	230	7.2	6.0	8.4	22	0.4	0.2	0.7
Never	1,969	56.2	54.1	58.4	3,633	82.7	81.3	84.1
p-value = <.0001								

Individuals with disability were significantly more likely to have at least one injury caused by a fall in the past 12 months compared to those without disability (49.0% versus 34.2%). (Table 52)

Table 52: Frequency of Falls that Caused Injury in Past 12 Months

Injuries in past 12 months	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Once	417	28.6	25.5	31.7	210	26.1	22.2	30.0
Twice	136	9.4	7.5	11.2	18	2.6	1.0	4.2
3 or more times	93	6.9	5.1	8.8	5	1.1	0.0	2.4
5 or more times	50	4.1	2.6	5.7	2	0.2	0.0	0.5
Never	768	51.0	47.6	54.3	533	69.9	65.8	74.1
p-value <.0001								

CONCLUSIONS

Just more than one-fourth of adult participants in the 2014 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 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 disability. It also appears that people with disability have significantly poorer physical and mental health status, which is also consistent with BRFSS findings from previous years. People with disability are 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 disability on the basis of 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 (65.7%) or pneumonia vaccination (76.0%) than those without disability (61.4%; 67.8%, 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 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 7 has the highest percentage of people with disability in 2014 and Region 4 has the lowest percentage of people with disability.

Table A1: Proportion of disability by 9 BRFSS regions

Regions	Disability					No Disability				
	N	Weighted N	%	95% CI		N	Weighted N	%	95% CI	
1	512	108,970	33.7	30.5	37.0	796	214,127	66.3	63.0	69.5
2	541	247,508	35.8	32.5	39.2	817	443,259	64.2	60.8	67.5
3	315	94,721	36.3	32.3	40.4	510	165,865	63.7	59.6	67.7
4	368	183,359	32.7	29.1	36.2	662	378,037	67.3	63.8	70.9
5	326	68,097	34.9	30.9	38.9	511	127,072	65.1	61.1	69.1
6	495	176,451	33.3	29.8	36.8	836	353,812	66.7	63.2	70.2
7	540	117,664	40.2	36.7	43.8	705	174,675	59.8	56.2	63.3
8	431	99,781	35.3	31.5	39.0	726	183,182	64.7	61.0	68.5
9	591	137,577	37.9	34.6	41.1	756	225,898	62.1	58.9	65.4
p-value = 0.0919										

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**	250	65.5	60.9	70.2	509	81.3	78.6	84.0	**<.0001**
	65 + years	262	34.5	29.8	39.1	287	18.7	16.0	21.4	
Gender	**Male**	201	42.2	36.6	47.9	364	50.0	45.4	54.5	**0.0378**
	Female	311	57.8	52.1	63.4	432	50.0	45.5	54.6	
Race	**NH-White**	373	75.1	70.1	80.1	630	77.0	72.7	81.3	**0.3804**
	NH-Black	106	21.4	16.8	26.0	128	17.4	13.6	21.3	
	Hispanic	5	0.5	0.0	1.0	9	0.6	0.0	1.2	
	Others	9	3.0	0.4	5.6	19	5.0	2.5	7.4	
Region 2: *Cherokee, Greenville, Pickens, Spartanburg, and Union counties.*										
Age	**18-64 years**	276	70.0	65.6	74.4	557	84.4	82.2	86.7	**<.0001**
	65 + years	265	30.0	25.6	34.4	260	15.6	13.3	17.8	
Gender	**Male**	218	46.1	40.4	51.7	372	48.0	43.5	52.4	**0.6055**
	Female	323	53.9	48.3	59.6	445	52.0	47.6	56.5	
Race	**NH-White**	402	72.9	67.5	78.3	635	75.0	71.0	79.0	**0.0078**
	NH-Black	99	20.5	15.4	25.7	110	15.5	12.2	18.7	
	Hispanic	15	3.0	1.1	4.9	8	1.2	0.2	2.2	
	Others	17	3.6	1.6	5.5	47	8.3	5.6	11.1	
Region 3: *Chester, Lancaster, and York counties.*										
Age	**18-64 years**	173	71.3	66.2	76.4	360	85.4	82.9	88.0	**<.0001**
	65 + years	142	28.7	23.6	33.8	150	14.6	12.0	17.1	
Gender	**Male**	131	49.8	43.2	56.5	194	45.9	40.5	51.3	**0.3707**
	Female	184	50.2	43.5	56.8	316	54.1	48.7	59.5	
Race	**NH-White**	240	78.3	73.0	83.7	378	68.1	62.7	73.5	**0.0430**
	NH-Black	56	16.1	11.5	20.6	101	22.9	18.1	27.8	
	Hispanic	4	0.9	0.0	1.9	8	3.0	0.5	5.4	
	Others	10	4.7	1.6	7.9	16	6.0	3.3	8.7	

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**	225	72.2	67.2	77.2	519	87.2	84.8	89.5	**<.0001**
	65 + years	143	27.8	22.8	32.8	143	12.8	10.5	15.2	
Gender	**Male**	146	45.6	39.2	52.0	266	49.0	44.1	53.9	**0.4089**
	Female	222	54.4	48.0	60.8	396	51.0	46.1	55.9	
Race	**NH-White**	214	57.6	51.2	64.0	396	60.2	55.4	65.1	**0.4481**
	NH-Black	120	35.6	29.4	41.8	193	30.8	26.2	35.4	
	Hispanic	11	2.0	0.5	3.5	12	1.6	0.3	2.9	
	Others	17	4.8	1.6	8.1	42	7.4	4.7	10.0	
Region 5: *Aiken, Barnwell, Edgefield, Newberry, and Saluda counties.*										
Age	**18-64 years**	177	67.5	61.8	73.1	350	80.9	77.6	84.2	**<.0001**
	65 + years	149	32.5	26.9	38.2	161	19.1	15.8	22.4	
Gender	**Male**	131	43.3	36.7	49.9	227	51.0	45.6	56.5	**0.0799**
	Female	195	56.7	50.1	63.3	284	49.0	43.5	54.4	
Race	**NH-White**	220	70.1	63.6	76.5	366	66.0	60.5	71.5	**0.2356**
	NH-Black	79	25.8	19.8	31.8	117	25.9	21.0	30.9	
	Hispanic	7	1.3	0.2	2.4	8	0.8	0.2	1.3	
	Others	6	2.9	0.0	6.2	18	7.3	3.5	11.0	
Region 6: *Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester counties.*										
Age	**18-64 years**	279	74.8	70.5	79.1	608	85.4	83.1	87.6	**<.0001**
	65 + years	216	25.2	20.9	29.5	228	14.6	12.4	16.9	
Gender	**Male**	186	41.3	35.1	47.4	377	49.5	45.0	53.9	**0.0353**
	Female	309	58.8	52.6	64.9	459	50.5	46.1	55.0	
Race	**NH-White**	310	66.7	60.7	72.7	561	65.9	61.5	70.3	**0.3986**
	NH-Black	135	26.3	20.8	31.9	192	25.1	21.1	29.2	
	Hispanic	10	2.6	0.5	4.7	17	1.6	0.6	2.6	
	Others	17	4.4	1.6	7.1	51	7.4	4.8	9.9	

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**	288	67.8	63.3	72.3	450	78.3	75.3	81.3	**0.0002**
	65 + years	252	32.2	27.7	36.7	255	21.7	18.7	24.7	
Gender	**Male**	223	46.4	40.8	51.9	294	48.4	43.7	53.1	**0.5829**
	Female	317	53.6	48.1	59.2	411	51.6	46.9	56.3	
Race	**NH-White**	364	74.5	69.8	79.1	529	74.9	70.6	79.1	**0.7227**
	NH-Black	135	19.8	15.7	23.9	136	17.5	13.8	21.1	
	Hispanic	7	1.4	0.0	2.9	11	1.9	0.4	3.3	
	Others	16	4.3	1.9	6.7	23	5.8	3.3	8.4	
Region 8: *Allendale, Bamberg, Beaufort, Calhoun, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper, and Orangeburg counties.*										
Age	**18-64 years**	214	66.1	60.8	71.4	442	77.5	74.6	80.4	**0.0002**
	65 + years	217	33.9	28.6	39.2	284	22.5	19.6	25.4	
Gender	**Male**	182	51.4	44.8	58.0	294	46.9	42.2	51.7	**0.2783**
	Female	249	48.6	42.0	55.2	432	53.1	48.3	57.8	
Race	**NH-White**	245	54.9	48.0	61.7	443	56.4	51.5	61.2	**0.7895**
	NH- Black	144	38.7	32.0	45.5	232	35.9	31.2	40.6	
	Hispanic	9	0.9	0.3	1.6	6	0.7	0.0	1.3	
	Others	16	5.5	1.7	9.3	28	7.1	4.0	10.2	
Region 9: *Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, and Sumter counties.*										
Age	**18-64 years**	331	67.5	63.1	71.9	567	85.8	83.4	88.2	**<.0001**
	65 + years	260	32.5	28.1	36.9	189	14.2	11.8	16.6	
Gender	**Male**	216	43.7	38.4	48.9	313	49.2	44.4	53.9	**0.1275**
	Female	375	56.3	51.1	61.6	443	50.8	46.1	55.6	
Race	**NH-White**	305	54.8	49.4	60.1	429	51.0	46.2	55.8	**0.6920**
	NH-Black	239	40.6	35.3	45.9	267	43.4	38.5	48.2	
	Hispanic	8	0.8	0.1	1.5	11	0.9	0.3	1.5	
	Others	18	3.8	1.8	5.8	30	4.8	2.6	6.9	

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 9.7% in Region 6 to 26.4% 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	18	5.3	2.4	8.1	182	25.2	21.1	29.3	
Very good	75	14.5	10.7	18.3	318	38.2	33.6	42.7	
Good	172	35.6	30.0	41.1	248	30.6	26.3	34.9	**<.0001**
Fair	148	29.2	24.0	34.5	41	5.3	3.3	7.3	
Poor	95	15.4	11.9	18.9	6	0.7	0.0	1.4	
Region 2: *Cherokee, Greenville, Pickens, Spartanburg, and Union counties.*									
Excellent	26	5.5	2.6	8.3	201	22.7	19.1	26.2	
Very good	94	17.8	13.4	22.1	351	43.3	38.8	47.7	
Good	173	35.0	29.5	40.5	205	26.1	22.0	30.3	**<.0001**
Fair	147	25.0	20.1	29.9	52	7.2	4.8	9.6	
Poor	95	16.7	12.8	20.7	6	0.7	0.0	1.4	
Region 3: *Chester, Lancaster, and York counties.*									
Excellent	10	4.6	1.0	8.2	124	26.6	21.6	31.6	
Very good	50	16.8	11.8	21.9	203	40.3	35.0	45.5	
Good	104	32.6	26.2	39.0	153	28.4	23.6	33.3	**<.0001**
Fair	88	27.2	21.1	33.2	24	3.9	2.1	5.7	
Poor	61	18.8	13.7	23.9	6	0.8	0.1	1.5	
Region 4: *Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, and Richland counties.*									
Excellent	13	4.6	1.8	7.5	161	23.9	19.6	28.2	
Very good	64	15.3	10.8	19.8	263	38.7	34.0	43.5	
Good	137	36.7	30.5	42.9	200	31.2	26.7	35.8	**<.0001**
Fair	92	25.5	19.9	31.1	35	5.4	3.3	7.6	
Poor	61	17.9	13.0	22.8	3	0.7	0.0	1.6	
Region 5: *Aiken, Barnwell, Edgefield, Newberry, and Saluda counties.*									
Excellent	13	4.3	1.7	6.9	101	21.4	16.7	26.1	
Very good	61	20.4	15.0	25.9	212	40.4	35.0	45.7	
Good	110	31.7	25.1	38.3	155	29.5	24.6	34.3	**<.0001**
Fair	78	22.6	17.2	28.1	36	7.7	4.8	10.6	
Poor	63	20.9	15.4	26.5	7	1.0	0.1	1.9	

Table A3 continued:

Region 6: *Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester counties.*									
Excellent	35	9.4	4.2	14.6	197	25.6	21.7	29.5	**<.0001**
Very good	85	19.0	14.2	23.7	350	40.3	36.0	44.6	
Good	169	32.9	27.1	38.8	245	28.0	24.0	32.1	
Fair	137	29.0	23.0	35.0	41	5.6	3.3	7.8	
Poor	67	9.7	6.8	12.6	3	0.5	0.0	1.2	
Region 7: *Georgetown, Horry, and Williamsburg counties.*									
Excellent	11	2.5	0.8	4.1	154	24.9	20.8	29.0	**<.0001**
Very good	96	17.9	13.8	22.0	286	41.4	36.7	46.0	
Good	169	33.6	28.2	38.9	209	26.9	22.8	30.9	
Fair	159	26.5	21.9	31.1	50	5.8	3.8	7.8	
Poor	104	19.6	15.1	24.0	5	1.0	0.1	1.9	
Region 8: *Allendale, Bamberg, Beaufort, Calhoun, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper, and Orangeburg counties.*									
Excellent	28	11.7	4.8	18.5	166	23.4	19.3	27.5	**<.0001**
Very good	63	13.7	9.8	17.7	276	36.3	31.9	40.8	
Good	143	32.4	26.4	38.3	229	32.5	27.9	37.0	
Fair	134	30.2	24.3	36.2	46	6.2	3.9	8.5	
Poor	58	12.0	8.5	15.4	7	1.6	0.3	3.0	
Region 9: *Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, and Sumter counties.*									
Excellent	20	3.1	1.3	4.8	148	20.6	16.6	24.6	**<.0001**
Very good	58	11.3	7.9	14.8	285	38.3	33.8	42.9	
Good	187	31.9	26.8	36.9	237	30.9	26.7	35.1	
Fair	176	27.3	22.9	31.8	71	9.1	6.5	11.8	
Poor	147	26.4	21.9	30.9	11	1.0	0.3	1.8	

The proportion of people with disability who reported their physical health was not good for 16-30 days in the previous month ranged from 20.5% in Region 5 to 33.4% in Region 6. 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	187	42.8	36.9	48.6	618	77.3	73.1	81.6	**<.0001**
1-15 days	152	32.3	26.7	37.9	147	20.3	16.1	24.5	
16-30 days	139	24.9	20.3	29.5	20	2.4	1.1	3.6	
Region 2: *Cherokee, Greenville, Pickens, Spartanburg, and Union counties.*									
None	201	41.7	35.8	47.6	622	74.9	70.8	79.0	**<.0001**
1-15 days	153	30.6	25.3	35.9	168	23.6	19.5	27.7	
16-30 days	156	27.7	22.8	32.5	13	1.5	0.5	2.5	
Region 3: *Chester, Lancaster, and York counties.*									
None	123	41.9	35.0	48.9	413	83.4	79.4	87.3	**<.0001**
1-15 days	100	35.6	28.9	42.3	81	15.1	11.3	18.9	
16-30 days	74	22.4	16.7	28.2	10	1.5	0.5	2.6	
Region 4: *Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, and Richland counties.*									
None	139	39.6	33.1	46.2	505	77.9	74.0	81.8	**<.0001**
1-15 days	124	35.4	29.2	41.6	140	20.6	16.8	24.4	
16-30 days	89	24.9	19.6	30.3	13	1.5	0.5	2.5	
Region 5: *Aiken, Barnwell, Edgefield, Newberry, and Saluda counties.*									
None	110	32.9	26.5	39.3	396	78.3	73.5	83.1	**<.0001**
1-15 days	96	33.6	26.6	40.7	93	19.8	15.1	24.5	
16-30 days	97	33.4	27.0	39.9	12	1.9	0.7	3.1	
Region 6: *Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester counties.*									
None	202	41.9	35.4	48.5	646	76.5	72.6	80.5	**<.0001**
1-15 days	156	37.6	31.2	44.0	163	21.8	17.9	25.6	
16-30 days	117	20.5	15.6	25.3	13	1.7	0.7	2.8	
Region 7: *Georgetown, Horry, and Williamsburg counties.*									
None	198	38.6	33.2	44.1	539	78.3	74.5	82.2	**<.0001**
1-15 days	169	32.8	27.5	38.1	144	19.7	16.0	23.4	
16-30 days	142	28.6	23.5	33.7	16	2.0	0.7	3.3	
Region 8: *Allendale, Bamberg, Beaufort, Calhoun, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper, and Orangeburg counties.*									
None	151	37.9	30.8	45.1	562	76.8	72.6	81.1	**<.0001**
1-15 days	142	36.0	29.5	42.5	132	20.2	16.0	24.3	
16-30 days	113	26.1	20.6	31.5	22	3.0	1.4	4.5	

Table A4 continued:

Region 9: *Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, and Sumter counties.*									
None	212	36.3	31.4	41.3	575	77.4	73.4	81.4	**<.0001**
1-15 days	183	35.3	30.3	40.4	156	21.3	17.4	25.2	
16-30 days	160	28.3	23.7	32.9	11	1.3	0.4	2.2	

The proportion of people with disability who reported their mental health was not good for 16-30 days in the previous month ranged from 16.0% in Region 8 to 23.6% in Region 5. 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	268	50.2	44.4	55.9	621	75.8	71.3	80.3	**<.0001**
1-15 days	134	27.8	22.6	33.1	151	22.0	17.6	26.4	
16-30 days	96	22.0	17.2	26.8	15	2.2	0.9	3.5	
Region 2: *Cherokee, Greenville, Pickens, Spartanburg, and Union counties.*									
None	269	48.2	42.4	54.1	610	73.5	69.5	77.5	**<.0001**
1-15 days	151	28.3	23.3	33.3	174	22.7	18.9	26.5	
16-30 days	100	23.4	18.5	28.4	27	3.8	2.1	5.6	
Region 3: *Chester, Lancaster, and York counties.*									
None	174	49.0	42.2	55.8	393	76.6	72.2	81.0	**<.0001**
1-15 days	82	31.4	24.8	38.0	100	21.0	16.7	25.2	
16-30 days	48	19.6	13.7	25.6	12	2.4	0.9	4.0	
Region 4: *Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, and Richland counties.*									
None	187	46.2	39.8	52.6	469	65.7	60.9	70.4	**<.0001**
1-15 days	101	30.6	24.5	36.6	167	30.3	25.7	34.9	
16-30 days	69	23.2	17.2	29.2	22	4.0	2.0	6.0	
Region 5: *Aiken, Barnwell, Edgefield, Newberry, and Saluda counties.*									
None	183	52.1	45.2	59.1	401	78.9	74.4	83.3	**<.0001**
1-15 days	74	24.3	18.5	30.0	87	17.4	13.3	21.6	
16-30 days	60	23.6	16.9	30.3	20	3.7	1.7	5.7	
Region 6: *Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester counties.*									
None	276	51.8	45.2	58.3	620	72.1	67.9	76.3	**<.0001**
1-15 days	118	26.0	19.9	32.2	170	23.3	19.3	27.3	
16-30 days	83	22.2	16.3	28.0	35	4.6	2.7	6.5	

Table A5 continued:

Region 7: *Georgetown, Horry, and Williamsburg counties.*									
None	292	52.4	46.7	58.0	518	70.1	65.6	74.6	**.0001**
1-15 days	139	27.9	22.9	32.9	152	25.1	20.7	29.4	
16-30 days	86	19.7	15.1	24.3	27	4.8	2.8	6.9	
Region 8: *Allendale, Bamberg, Beaufort, Calhoun, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper, and Orangeburg counties.*									
None	240	53.3	46.3	60.3	572	77.9	73.8	81.9	**<.0001**
1-15 days	124	30.7	24.6	36.9	128	19.5	15.6	23.5	
16-30 days	53	16.0	9.2	22.8	18	2.6	1.2	4.0	
Region 9: *Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, and Sumter counties.*									
None	327	51.1	45.8	56.4	573	73.8	69.4	78.2	**<.0001**
1-15 days	152	31.5	26.5	36.6	152	24.1	19.7	28.4	
16-30 days	87	17.4	13.2	21.6	18	2.2	1.0	3.3	

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 17.5% in Region 4 to 31.4% 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	155	44.3	37.6	51.0	214	75.4	67.8	83.0	**<.0001**
1-15 days	116	32.6	26.0	39.2	58	22.1	14.6	29.6	
16-30 days	87	23.1	17.5	28.6	9	2.5	0.3	4.8	
Region 2: *Cherokee, Greenville, Pickens, Spartanburg, and Union counties.*									
None	160	40.3	34.1	46.6	250	72.2	65.4	79.0	**<.0001**
1-15 days	124	33.7	27.7	39.6	72	27.0	20.3	33.8	
16-30 days	97	26.0	20.2	31.8	5	0.8	0.0	1.8	
Region 3: *Chester, Lancaster, and York counties.*									
None	98	41.7	33.8	49.7	135	78.1	71.4	84.8	**<.0001**
1-15 days	73	32.5	25.1	39.9	41	21.0	14.4	27.6	
16-30 days	51	25.8	18.5	33.2	2	0.9	0.0	2.2	

Table A6 continued:

Region 4: *Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, and Richland counties.*									
None	121	48.0	40.3	55.7	200	70.9	64.4	77.4	
1-15 days	89	34.5	27.3	41.7	78	27.2	20.8	33.6	**<.0001**
16-30 days	49	17.5	12.2	22.8	8	1.9	0.3	3.6	
Region 5: *Aiken, Barnwell, Edgefield, Newberry, and Saluda counties.*									
None	86	34.3	26.8	41.9	129	74.7	66.7	82.7	
1-15 days	80	36.1	28.3	43.9	40	21.7	14.2	29.2	**<.0001**
16-30 days	60	29.6	22.2	36.9	5	3.6	0.1	7.2	
Region 6: *Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester counties.*									
None	133	39.3	31.3	47.3	227	71.3	65.1	77.6	
1-15 days	117	33.9	26.8	41.0	91	28.0	21.8	34.2	**<.0001**
16-30 days	82	26.8	19.4	34.2	3	0.6	0.0	1.5	
Region 7: *Georgetown, Horry, and Williamsburg counties.*									
None	151	36.9	30.8	43.1	217	75.4	69.0	81.7	
1-15 days	112	31.7	25.6	37.8	69	23.0	16.8	29.2	**.0001**
16-30 days	114	31.4	25.1	37.6	4	1.7	0.0	3.7	
Region 8: *Allendale, Bamberg, Beaufort, Calhoun, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper, and Orangeburg counties.*									
None	117	37.2	29.1	45.3	192	74.7	68.1	81.4	
1-15 days	117	42.7	34.7	50.7	55	21.1	14.8	27.3	**<.0001**
16-30 days	71	20.1	14.7	25.5	9	4.2	1.2	7.2	
Region 9: *Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, and Sumter counties.*									
None	160	37.9	32.0	43.8	220	78.8	73.4	84.2	
1-15 days	127	33.5	27.5	39.5	67	20.3	15.0	25.7	**<.0001**
16-30 days	116	28.6	23.0	34.3	4	0.8	0.0	1.7	

SMOKING BY SC BRFSS REGION

People with disability were significantly more likely to smoke at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime than people without disability in all regions. Region 3 had the highest proportion of people with disability that smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime (65.6%) while Region 5 had the lowest (54.8%). (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	276	60.2	54.8	65.5	312	40.2	35.6	44.8	**<.0001**
No	230	39.8	34.5	45.2	473	59.8	55.2	64.4	
Region 2: *Cherokee, Greenville, Pickens, Spartanburg, and Union counties.*									
Yes	327	62.0	56.4	67.6	327	40.4	35.9	44.9	**<.0001**
No	209	38.0	32.4	43.6	480	59.6	55.1	64.1	
Region 3: *Chester, Lancaster, and York counties.*									
Yes	188	65.6	59.4	71.7	199	39.1	33.8	44.3	**<.0001**
No	125	34.4	28.3	40.6	310	60.9	55.7	66.2	
Region 4: *Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, and Richland counties.*									
Yes	201	58.1	51.9	64.3	249	39.2	34.4	44.0	**<.0001**
No	165	41.9	35.7	48.1	405	60.8	56.0	65.6	
Region 5: *Aiken, Barnwell, Edgefield, Newberry, and Saluda counties.*									
Yes	166	54.8	48.0	61.6	208	38.4	33.2	43.7	**0.0002**
No	157	45.2	38.4	52.0	298	61.6	56.3	66.8	
Region 6: *Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester counties.*									
Yes	276	59.2	52.8	65.6	336	40.2	35.9	44.6	**<.0001**
No	211	40.8	34.4	47.3	494	59.8	55.4	64.1	
Region 7: *Georgetown, Horry, and Williamsburg counties.*									
Yes	299	61.2	56.0	66.5	332	46.4	41.7	51.0	**<.0001**
No	231	38.8	33.5	44.0	366	53.6	49.0	58.3	
Region 8: *Allendale, Bamberg, Beaufort, Calhoun, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper, and Orangeburg counties.*									
Yes	241	56.9	50.3	63.5	290	38.9	34.3	43.5	**<.0001**
No	182	43.1	36.5	49.7	433	61.1	56.5	65.7	
Region 9: *Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, and Sumter counties.*									
Yes	315	55.9	50.7	61.1	316	41.5	36.9	46.2	**<.0001**
No	274	44.1	38.9	49.3	432	58.5	53.8	63.1	

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	75	19.7	14.7	24.8	83	12.4	9.3	15.6	
Smokes some days	37	9.2	5.8	12.5	24	3.4	1.7	5.0	**<.0001**
Former smoker	164	31.3	26.1	36.5	205	24.4	20.6	28.3	
Never smoked	230	39.8	34.5	45.2	473	59.8	55.2	64.4	
Region 2: *Cherokee, Greenville, Pickens, Spartanburg, and Union counties.*									
Smokes every day	94	22.7	17.6	27.8	78	13.3	9.8	16.9	
Smokes some days	40	8.6	5.4	11.7	28	4.3	2.5	6.2	**<.0001**
Former smoker	192	30.8	25.9	35.7	221	22.8	19.2	26.4	
Never smoked	209	38.0	32.4	43.6	480	59.6	55.1	64.1	
Region 3: *Chester, Lancaster, and York counties.*									
Smokes every day	50	22.9	16.5	29.3	53	12.3	8.4	16.3	
Smokes some days	17	8.0	3.6	12.4	20	5.6	2.9	8.2	**<.0001**
Former smoker	121	34.7	28.4	40.9	126	21.2	17.2	25.1	
Never smoked	125	34.4	28.3	40.6	310	60.9	55.7	66.2	
Region 4: *Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, and Richland counties.*									
Smokes every day	54	20.2	14.5	25.9	57	11.0	7.8	14.2	
Smokes some days	26	8.2	4.5	11.9	31	7.0	4.1	9.9	**<.0001**
Former smoker	121	29.6	24.1	35.1	160	21.1	17.4	24.8	
Never smoked	165	41.9	35.7	48.1	405	60.9	56.1	65.7	
Region 5: *Aiken, Barnwell, Edgefield, Newberry, and Saluda counties.*									
Smokes every day	45	17.1	11.8	22.3	49	11.1	7.5	14.6	
Smokes some days	22	10.6	5.2	15.9	22	5.9	3.1	8.7	**0.0040**
Former smoker	98	27.0	21.4	32.6	137	21.5	17.4	25.5	
Never smoked	157	45.4	38.6	52.1	298	61.6	56.3	66.8	

Table A8: Smoking Status continued

Smoking status	Disability				No Disability				P-value
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
Region 6: *Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester counties.*									
Smokes every day	72	21.7	15.7	27.6	73	10.4	7.4	13.4	**<.0001**
Smokes some days	35	9.3	5.5	13.0	45	7.0	4.6	9.5	
Former smoker	169	28.2	23.0	33.5	218	22.8	19.4	26.2	
Never smoked	211	40.8	34.4	47.3	494	59.8	55.4	64.1	
Region 7: *Georgetown, Horry, and Williamsburg counties.*									
Smokes every day	74	19.9	14.8	24.9	76	12.6	9.2	16.0	**0.0004**
Smokes some days	34	7.9	4.9	11.0	29	4.5	2.5	6.5	
Former smoker	191	33.4	28.3	38.5	226	29.2	25.1	33.2	
Never smoked	231	38.8	33.5	44.0	366	53.7	49.0	58.3	
Region 8: *Allendale, Bamberg, Beaufort, Calhoun, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper, and Orangeburg counties.*									
Smokes every day	49	15.2	8.4	22.0	62	11.2	7.9	14.5	**0.0009**
Smokes some days	27	7.4	3.6	11.3	26	4.0	2.2	5.8	
Former smoker	165	34.2	28.4	40.1	202	23.8	19.9	27.6	
Never smoked	182	43.1	36.5	49.7	433	61.1	56.5	65.7	
Region 9: *Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, and Sumter counties.*									
Smokes every day	96	21.3	16.9	25.7	88	13.8	10.5	17.0	**0.0009**
Smokes some days	45	8.9	5.9	12.0	45	7.8	4.7	10.9	
Former smoker	174	25.7	21.5	30.0	183	20.0	16.7	23.3	
Never smoked	274	44.1	38.9	49.3	432	58.5	53.8	63.1	

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