South Carolina

Summary

Low Disparities¹
- Between females² and males² for diabetes
- Between metropolitan¹ and non-metropolitan² areas for uninsured
- Between females³ and males² for less than a high school education

High Disparities
- Between those with less than a high school education² and college graduates² for high health status
- Between Hispanic² and white² for dedicated health care provider
- Between those with less than a high school education² and college graduates² for food insecurity

¹ Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
² Rates worse than national average.
³ Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

29% ▼ Premature Death in the Hispanic population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 5,552 to 3,927 years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000

25% ▲ Cancer in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 6.4% to 8.0%

29% ▼ Unemployment in female civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.9% to 5.6%

15% ▲ Poverty in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 9.1% to 10.5%

20% ▼ Smoking in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 22.0% to 17.7%

9% ▲ Physical Inactivity in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 31.1% to 33.8%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In South Carolina, income inequality has decreased since 2011. South Carolina’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.