

South Carolina

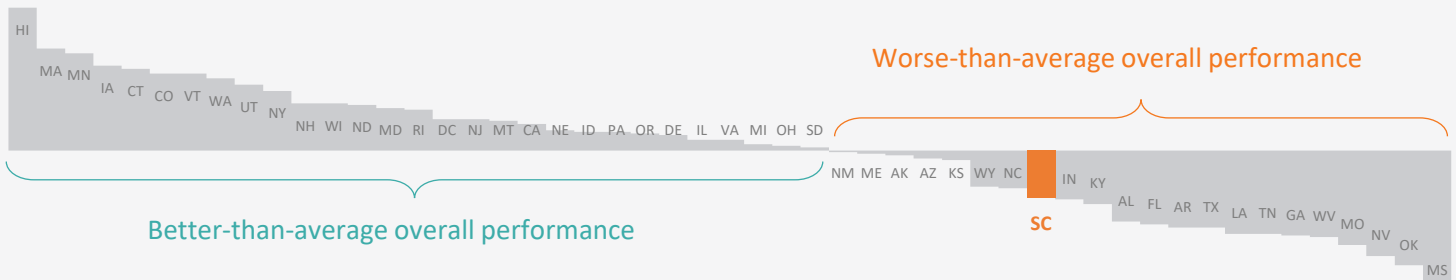
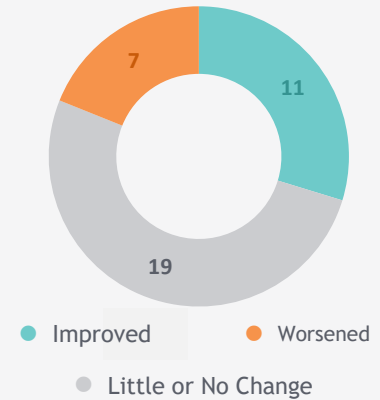


The
Commonwealth
Fund

Ranking Highlights^a

| | National Rank | | Rank Among Southeastern States | |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| | 2020 | Change from baseline | 2020 | Change from baseline |
| Overall | 37 of 51 | +1 | 2 of 12 | +1 |
| Access & Affordability | 37 | +3 | 6 | +1 |
| Prevention & Treatment | 43 | -19 | 9 | -5 |
| Avoidable Use & Cost | 16 | +5 | 1 | 0 |
| Healthy Lives | 38 | +2 | 5 | 0 |
| Income Disparity | 43 | +4 | 6 | +3 |

How Health Care in SC Has Changed^b



Top-Ranked Indicators

- Primary care spending as share of total, age 65 and older
- Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication
- Home health patients without improved mobility

Bottom-Ranked Indicators

- Elderly patients who received a high-risk prescription drug
- Children who are overweight or obese
- Children who did not receive needed mental health care

Most Improved Indicators

- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)
- Colorectal cancer deaths

Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need
- Hospital 30-day mortality
- Children who did not receive needed mental health care

Estimated Impact of State Improvement^c

| Top state in the U.S. | Top state in the Southeast region | South Carolina could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks: |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 399,434 | 258,426 | more adults and children would be insured |
| 350,423 | 116,808 | fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost |
| 187,964 | 70,487 | more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings |
| 7,456 | 4,971 | more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines |
| 2,135 | 922 | fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care |
| 29,700 | 0 | fewer employer-insured adults and elderly Medicare beneficiaries would seek care in emergency departments for nonemergent or primary-care-treatable conditions |

Table 1. State Health System Performance Indicator Data by Dimension

| Dimension and indicator | Data year | State rate | U.S. average | Best state rate | State rank | Data year | State rate | U.S. average | Change over time ^b |
|--|-------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Access & Affordability | | | | | | Baseline | | | |
| Adults ages 19–64 uninsured | 2018 | 16 | 12 | 4 | 42 | 2014 | 20 | 16 | Improved |
| Children ages 0–18 uninsured | 2018 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 24 | 2014 | 6 | 6 | No Change |
| Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care | 2018 | 24 | 23 | 13 | 29 | 2014 | 23 | 23 | No Change |
| Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year | 2018 | 16 | 13 | 7 | 45 | 2014 | 18 | 14 | Improved |
| Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income | 2017–18 | 9.6 | 8.3 | 4.8 | 37 | — | — | — | — |
| Employee insurance costs as a share of median income | 2018 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 4.1 | 37 | 2014 | 6.8 | 6.6 | No Change |
| Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year | 2018 | 38 | 34 | 24 | 40 | 2014 | 42 | 36 | Improved |
| Prevention & Treatment | | | | | | Baseline | | | |
| Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings | 2018 | 32 | 32 | 24 | 23 | 2014 | 33 | 32 | No Change |
| Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines | 2018 | 67 | 69 | 57 | 25 | 2014 | 63 | 63 | Worsened |
| Diabetic adults without an annual hemoglobin A1c test | 2017 | — | 10.7 | 6.5 | — | 2015 | — | 16.9 | — |
| Elderly patients who received a high-risk prescription drug | 2016 | 13.3 | 9.6 | 4.6 | 46 | — | — | — | — |
| Children without a medical home | 2018 | 51 | 52 | 41 | 25 | 2016 | 49 | 51 | No Change |
| Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year | 2018 | 41 | 42 | 29 | 27 | — | — | — | — |
| Children who did not receive needed mental health care | 2018 | 30 | 18 | 5 | 48 | 2016 | 19 | 18 | Worsened |
| Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines | 2018 | 25 | 27 | 16 | 17 | 2014 | 27 | 28 | No Change |
| Hospital 30-day mortality | 07/2015 – 06/2018 | 14.1 | 13.7 | 12.5 | 32 | 07/2011 – 06/2014 | 13 | 12.8 | Worsened |
| Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI), Standardized Infection Ratio | 2018 | 0.807 | 0.739 | 0.087 | 44 | 2015 | 1.104 | 0.994 | Improved |
| Hospitals with lower-than-average patient experience ratings | 2018 | 41 | 46 | 15 | 22 | — | — | — | — |
| Home health patients without improved mobility | 2018 | 21 | 22 | 17 | 13 | 2014 | 35 | 37 | Improved |
| Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication | 2017 | 14 | 15 | 7 | 12 | 2013 | 17 | 21 | Improved |

Table 1. State Health System Performance Indicator Data by Dimension (continued)

| Dimension and indicator | Data year | State rate | U.S. average | Best state rate | State rank | Data year | State rate | U.S. average | Change over time ^b |
|--|-----------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Prevention & Treatment (continued) | 2020 Scorecard | | | | | Baseline | | | |
| Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need | 2016–17 | 25 | 22 | 14 | 39 | 2012–14 | 20 | 20 | Worsened |
| Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment | 2016–17 | 57 | 57 | 41 | 33 | 2012–14 | 55 | 57 | No Change |
| Avoidable Hospital Use & Cost | 2020 Scorecard | | | | | Baseline | | | |
| Potentially avoidable emergency department visits | | | | | | | | | |
| Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees | 2017 | — | 149.5 | 84.2 | — | 2015 | — | 159 | — |
| Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries | 2016 | 175.4 | 189.4 | 140.9 | 17 | 2013 | 168.7 | 181.4 | No Change |
| Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions | | | | | | | | | |
| Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees | 2017 | — | 6.8 | 6 | — | 2015 | — | 4.6 | — |
| Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries | 2018 | 37.8 | 41.6 | 20.4 | 21 | 2014 | 40.1 | 44.7 | No Change |
| 30-day hospital readmissions | | | | | | | | | |
| Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees | 2017 | — | 3.2 | 2.3 | — | 2015 | — | 2.9 | — |
| Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries | 2018 | 32.7 | 40 | 18.5 | 17 | 2014 | 36.3 | 42 | No Change |
| Skilled nursing facility patients with a hospital readmission | 2016 | 20 | 19 | 11 | 32 | 2012 | 20 | 20 | No Change |
| Long-stay nursing home residents hospitalized within a six-month period | 2016 | 18 | 15 | 5 | 37 | 2012 | 20 | 17 | No Change |
| Home health patients also enrolled in Medicare with a hospital admission | 2018 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 19 | 2014 | 16 | 16 | No Change |
| Adults with inappropriate lower-back imaging | 2017 | — | 70.1 | 57.5 | — | 2015 | — | 71.1 | — |
| Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee | 2017 | — | \$5,137 | \$3,606 | — | 2013 | — | \$4,697 | — |
| Medicare spending per beneficiary | 2018 | \$9,289 | \$9,847 | \$6,473 | 22 | 2014 | \$8,629 | \$9,025 | Worsened |
| Primary care spending as a share of total health care spending | | | | | | | | | |
| Ages 18–64 (employer-insured enrollees) | 2018 | — | 6.0 | 11.3 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Age 65 and older (Medicare beneficiaries) | 2017 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 7.2 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Healthy Lives | 2020 Scorecard | | | | | Baseline | | | |
| Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population | 2016–17 | 99.9 | 84.5 | 54.5 | 41 | 2012–13 | 99.2 | 83.7 | No Change |
| Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population | 2018 | 21.7 | 19.7 | 15.1 | 42 | 2014 | 23 | 20.6 | Improved |
| Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population | 2018 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 9.1 | 21 | 2014 | 14.7 | 14.3 | Improved |

Table 1. State Health System Performance Indicator Data by Dimension (continued)

| Dimension and indicator | Data year | State rate | U.S. average | Best state rate | State rank | Data year | State rate | U.S. average | Change over time ^b |
|---|-----------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Healthy Lives (continued) | 2020 Scorecard | | | | | Baseline | | | |
| Suicide deaths per 100,000 population | 2018 | 15.4 | 14.2 | 7.5 | 25 | 2014 | 15.2 | 13 | No Change |
| Alcohol-related deaths per 100,000 population | 2018 | 9.3 | 9.9 | 5.7 | 19 | 2014 | 7.8 | 8.5 | No Change |
| Drug poisoning deaths per 100,000 population | 2018 | 22.6 | 20.7 | 6.9 | 29 | 2014 | 14.4 | 14.7 | Worsened |
| Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births | 2017 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 3.7 | 36 | 2013 | 6.9 | 6 | No Change |
| Adults who report fair or poor health | 2018 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 29 | 2014 | 18 | 16 | No Change |
| Adults who smoke | 2018 | 18 | 16 | 9 | 33 | 2014 | 22 | 17 | Improved |
| Adults who are obese | 2018 | 35 | 32 | 23 | 34 | 2014 | 33 | 29 | No Change |
| Children who are overweight or obese | 2018 | 38 | 31 | 19 | 48 | 2016 | 33 | 31 | Worsened |
| Adults who have lost six or more teeth | 2018 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 40 | 2014 | 15 | 10 | Improved |
| State-based public health spending per resident | 2018 | \$26 | \$37 | \$137 | 32 | 2014/15 | \$21 | \$36 | Improved |

Table 2. State Income Disparity Data

| Disparity Indicator | Data year | Low-income rate ^d | Disparity ^e | State rank | Data year | Low-income rate ^d | Disparity ^e | Change over time ^f |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 2020 Scorecard | | | | Baseline | | | |
| Adults ages 19–64 uninsured | 2018 | 28 | -22 | 38 | 2014 | 36 | -30 | Improved |
| Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year | 2018 | 28 | -22 | 44 | 2014 | 32 | -27 | Improved |
| Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income | 2017–18 | 21.7 | -19.4 | 33 | — | — | — | — |
| Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year | 2018 | 55 | -35 | 44 | 2014 | 60 | -39 | Improved |
| Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings | 2018 | 36 | -9 | 16 | 2014 | 40 | -14 | Improved |
| Children without a medical home | 2018 | 62 | -22 | 20 | 2016 | 57 | -22 | No Change |
| Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year | 2018 | 52 | -29 | 44 | — | — | — | — |
| Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines | 2018 | 31 | -16 | 32 | 2014 | 31 | -20 | No Change |
| Adults who report fair or poor health | 2018 | 26 | -19 | 13 | 2014 | 29 | -23 | Improved |
| Adults who are obese | 2018 | 39 | -9 | 37 | 2014 | 37 | -6 | Worsened |
| Adults who have lost six or more teeth | 2018 | 18 | -13 | 26 | 2014 | 23 | -17 | Improved |

Table 3. State Race and Ethnicity Disparity Data

| | Data year | U.S. average | State White rate | State Black rate | Black-White disparity | State Hispanic rate | Hispanic-White disparity | State Other rate | Other-White disparity |
|--|-----------|--------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Disparity Indicator | | | | | | | | | |
| Adults ages 19–64 uninsured | 2018 | 12 | 13 | 17 | -4 | 39 | -26 | 21 | -8 |
| Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year | 2018 | 13 | 13 | 20 | -7 | 28 | -15 | 17 | -4 |
| Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care | 2018 | 23 | 21 | 24 | -3 | 56 | -35 | 37 | -16 |
| Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year | 2018 | 34 | 36 | 43 | -7 | 45 | -9 | 42 | -6 |
| Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings | 2018 | 32 | 34 | 26 | 8 | 32 | 2 | 38 | -4 |
| Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines | 2018 | 69 | 64 | 71 | -7 | 74 | -10 | 74 | -10 |
| Adults who smoke | 2018 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 2 | 13 | 6 | 21 | -2 |
| Adults who are obese | 2018 | 32 | 33 | 43 | -10 | 27 | 6 | 31 | 2 |
| Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population | 2016–17 | 84.5 | 83.2 | 159 | -75.8 | 39.6 | 43.6 | 50.1 | 33.1 |
| Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births | 2017 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 9 | -3.9 | 6.7 | -1.6 | — | — |

Notes

- (a) The 2020 Scorecard rankings generally reflect 2018 data. The 2020 Scorecard added or revised several performance measures since the June 2019 Scorecard report; rankings are not comparable between reports. Rank change from the baseline period represents states' rank difference from the baseline data year (generally 2013 or 2014). Positive values represent an improvement in rank; negative values are a worsening in rank.
- (b) Trend data available for 43 of 49 total Scorecard indicators. Improved/worsened denotes a change of at least one-half (0.5) standard deviation larger than the indicator's distribution among all states over the two time points. No change denotes no change in rate or a change of less than one-half standard deviation.
- (c) Estimated impact if this state's performance improved to the rate of two benchmark levels — a national benchmark set at the level of the best-performing state and a regional benchmark set at the level of the top-performing state in region (defined using Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) regions: Great Lakes, Mid-Atlantic, New England, Plains, Rocky Mountains, Southeast, Southwest, West). Benchmark states have an estimated impact of zero (0). Equivalent estimated impact based on national and regional benchmarks indicate that the best observed rate in the region was equal to the best observed rate nationally.
- (d) Rates are for states' low-income population, generally those whose household income is under 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL).
- (e) Income disparity is the difference between the states' low-income and higher-income (400%+ FPL) populations.
- (f) Improvement indicates that the low-income rate improved and the disparity between low- and higher-income populations narrowed; worsening indicates the low-income rate worsened and the disparity between low- and higher-income populations widened.