

South Carolina

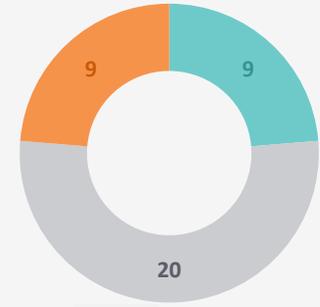


The Commonwealth Fund

Ranking Highlights^a

	National Rank		Rank Among Southeastern States	
	2019	Change from baseline	2019	Change from baseline
Overall	41 of 51	-3	3 of 12	-1
Access & Affordability	41	-4	7	-2
Prevention & Treatment	42	-22	8	-5
Avoidable Use & Cost	25	0	1	0
Healthy Lives	40	+2	5	0
Health Care Disparities	47	+3	10	+1

How Health Care in South Carolina Has Changed^b



● Improved ● Worsened ● Little or No Change



Top-Ranked Indicators

- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication
- Hospital 30-day readmission rate age 65 and older

Bottom-Ranked Indicators

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

Most Improved Indicators

- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Adults who went without care because of cost
- Uninsured adults

Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Hospital 30-day mortality
- Children without a medical and dental preventive care visit
- 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:
393,461	283,329	more adults and children, beyond those who already gained coverage through the ACA, would be insured
269,512	115,505	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
207,360	115,200	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
12,652	6,748	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
2,065	882	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
27,460	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 ranking	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Change over time ^b
Access & Affordability	2019 Scorecard					Baseline			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2017	16	12	4	42	2013	23	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2017	5	5	1	26	2013	7	8	Improved
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2017	23	23	12	27	2013	24	24	No Change
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2017	15	14	8	38	2013	19	16	Improved
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2016-17	12	10	5	40	2013-14	11	11	No Change
Employee insurance costs as a share of median income	2017	7.7	6.9	4.8	40	2013	7.1	6.5	Worsened
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2016	18	16	10	43	2012	18	15	No Change
Prevention & Treatment	2019 Scorecard					Baseline			
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	33	32	24	24	2012	32	31	No Change
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2017	62	62	54	29	2013	63	64	No Change
Diabetic adults without an annual hemoglobin A1c test	2016	--	12	5.6	--	2015	--	16.9	--
Elderly patients who received a high-risk prescription drug	2015	15	11	5	47	--	--	--	--
Children without a medical home	2017	51	51	39	29	2016	49	51	No Change
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2017	33	32	18	31	2016	25	32	Worsened
Children who did not receive needed mental health care	2017	48	22	4	48	2016	19	18	Worsened
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	30	29	15	27	2012	28	32	No Change
Hospital 30-day mortality	2014-17	14.2	13.9	12.8	29	2010-13	13.5	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI), Standardized Infection Ratio	2016	0.96	0.89	0.36	39	2015	1.10	0.99	Improved
Hospitals with lower-than-average patient experience ratings	2017	37	45	9	19	--	--	--	--
Home health patients without improved mobility	2017	23	25	20	10	2013	36	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2017	14	15	7	12	2013	17	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2014-16	21	21	16	23	2009-11	22	21	No Change
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2014-16	60	56	42	43	2009-11	54	59	Worsened

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 ranking	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Change over time ^b
Avoidable Hospital Use & Cost						2019 Scorecard		Baseline	
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children ages 2–17	2015	--	87.2	21.7	--	2012	133.0	142.9	--
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	--	142.2	115.9	--	2015	--	159.0	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	188.8	196.9	138.3	21	2012	176.4	187.8	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	--	5.3	5.3	--	2015	--	4.6	--
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2017	39.5	43.9	21.7	20	2013	42.6	47.7	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	--	3.1	2.4	--	2015	--	2.9	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2017	33.7	41	19.7	17	2013	36.9	43.5	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	2017	16	16	14	19	2013	16	16	No Change
Adults with inappropriate lower back imaging	2016	--	68.9	57.7	--	2015	--	71.1	--
Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2016	--	\$4,882	\$3,255	--	2013	--	\$4,697	--
Medicare spending per beneficiary	2017	\$9,002	\$9,534	\$6,195	21	2013	\$8,744	\$9,081	No Change
Healthy Lives						2019 Scorecard		Baseline	
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	99.2	84.3	54.7	41	2010-11	102.8	85.3	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2017	20.7	19.9	15.6	31	2013	21.3	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2017	12.8	12.9	9.3	26	2013	15	14.6	Improved
Suicide deaths per 100,000 population	2017	16.3	14	6.6	26	2013	14	12.6	Worsened
Alcohol-related deaths per 100,000 population	2017	10.5	9.6	5.5	31	2013	7.4	8.2	Worsened
Drug poisoning deaths per 100,000 population	2017	20.5	21.7	8.1	24	2013	13	13.8	Worsened
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	2016	7	5.9	3.5	38	2012	7.5	6	No Change
Adults who report fair or poor health	2017	17	17	9	27	2013	17	16	No Change
Adults who smoke	2017	19	16	9	35	2013	22	18	Improved
Adults who are obese	2017	36	31	23	44	2013	33	29	Worsened
Children who are overweight or obese	2017	33	31	21	35	2016	33	31	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	13	10	6	39	2012	15	10	Improved

Table 2. State Disparity Indicator Data

Dimension and indicator	Data year	2019 Scorecard			State ranking	Baseline			Change over time ^f
		Low-income rate ^d	Disparity ^e			Data year	Low-income rate ^d	Disparity ^e	
Disparity		2019 Scorecard				Baseline			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2017	30	-25	44	2013	39	-32	Improved	
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2017	7	-5	22	2013	9	-6	Improved	
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2017	23	-4	5	2013	29	-17	Improved	
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2017	25	-18	36	2013	32	-26	Improved	
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2016-17	28	-26	29	2013-14	28	-26	No Change	
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2016	27	-17	50	2012	28	-18	Improved	
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	38	-15	41	2012	39	-17	Improved	
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2017	67	-11	45	2013	69	-15	Improved	
Children without a medical home	2017	58	-18	11	2016	57	-22	No Change	
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2017	37	-15	29	2016	24	-2	Worsened	
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	34	-9	19	2012	35	-22	Improved	
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children ages 2–17	2015	--	--	--	2012	194.5	-143.9	--	
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2014	440.1	-273.7	49	2012	384.7	-233.3	Worsened	
Hospital admissions for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	101.2	-61.7	32	2012	105.4	-57.2	No Change	
30-day hospital readmissions among, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	69.3	-42.4	47	2012	80.7	-48.2	Improved	
Adults who report fair or poor health	2017	30	-24	33	2013	28	-21	Worsened	
Adults who smoke	2017	27	-15	22	2013	28	-16	Improved	
Adults who are obese	2017	45	-10	23	2013	41	-10	No Change	
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	21	-17	37	2012	22	-15	No Change	

Notes

(a) The 2019 Scorecard rankings generally reflect 2017 data. The 2019 Scorecard added or revised several performance measures since the May 2018 Scorecard report; rankings are not comparable between reports. Rank change from the baseline period represents states' rank difference from the baseline data year (generally 2012 or 2013). Positive values represent an improvement in rank; negative values are a worsening in rank.

(b) Trend data available for 45 of 47 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 (www.bea.gov: 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% FPL.

(e) 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.