SOUTH CAROLINA HEALTH DISPARITIES — FACTS

For too many Americans, life expectancy is impacted by gender, income, ethnicity, education and location. AARP South Carolina is fighting to advocate for programs that enable people to live and age with dignity and purpose.

Disparities among Black people 50+ in South Carolina are found in:

- **EXAMPLES OF DISPARITIES AND SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation Difficulties</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12 of the 14 leading causes of morbidity and mortality

8 of the 10 social determinants of health

Black people are also more likely to suffer from these conditions . . .

**HEART DISEASE**

- 27% higher death rate for Black people vs. non-Hispanic White people

**HUNGER**

- 2x the risk of hunger for Blacks and Hispanics

**STROKE**

- 61% more likely to die from stroke in comparison to White people

**ALZHEIMER’S/DEMENTIA**

- 64% more likely to have Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias in comparison to White people

**PROSTATE CANCER**

- 1.9x more likely to get prostate cancer in comparison to White people

**COLORECTAL CANCER**

- 21% higher chance to get colorectal cancer for Black people vs. non-Hispanic White people

Social determinants of health that significantly contribute to health disparities in older Black people

- Unsafe Neighborhoods
- Lack of High School Education
- Poor Housing
- Lack of Transportation

The full report can be accessed here: https://states.aarp.org/south-carolina/disrupthealthdisparities

Source: AARP SC Health Disparities: South Carolina Non-Hispanic Black People Aged 50+.