
Health Insurance

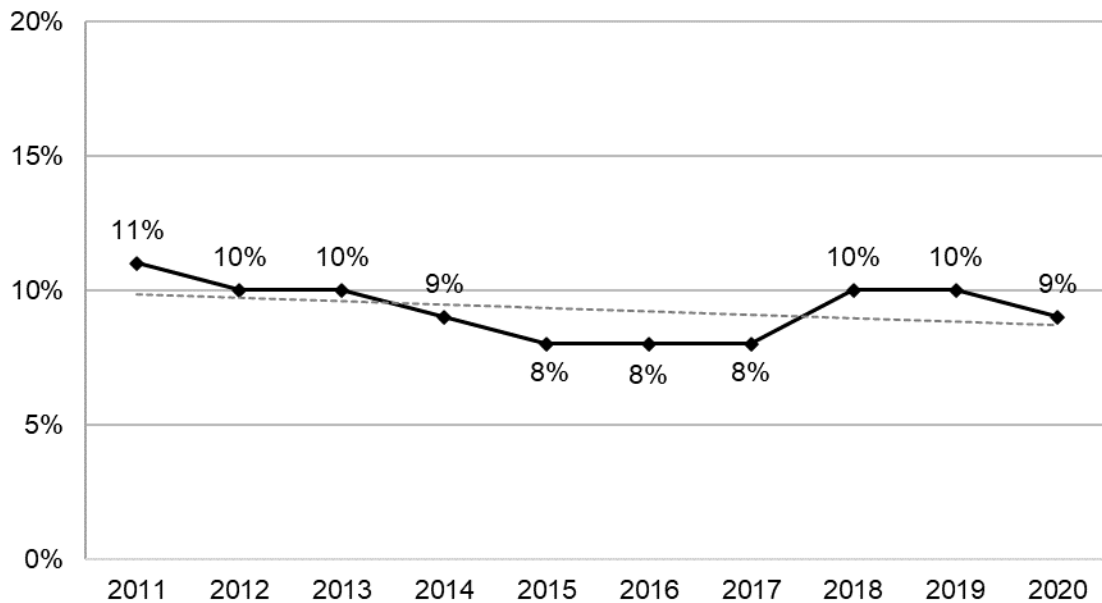
HEALTH INSURANCE (ADULT)

Definition: South Dakotans, ages 18-64, who do not have health insurance, prepaid plans such as health maintenance organizations (HMOs), or government plans such as Medicare or Indian Health Service.

Prevalence of No Health Insurance

- South Dakota 9%
- There is no nationwide median for no health insurance

Figure 64
Percentage of South Dakotans, Ages 18-64, Who Do Not Have Health Insurance, 2011-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2020

Table 46
South Dakotans, Ages 18-64, Who Do Not Have Health Insurance, 2016-2020

		2016-2020	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	10%	8.4%	11.1%
	Female	8%	6.8%	9.1%
Age	18-29	12%	9.9%	14.6%
	30-39	10%	8.2%	12.6%
	40-49	9%	7.3%	11.2%
	50-59	6%	4.8%	7.4%
	60-69	5%	3.3%	6.1%
	70-79	-	-	-
	80+	-	-	-
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	8%	7.4%	9.3%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	4%	2.5%	7.5%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	18%	8.9%	31.9%
	Hispanic	25%	17.2%	34.5%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	16%	13.8%	18.0%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	8%	6.6%	10.3%
	\$75,000+	2%	1.4%	2.9%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	22%	17.0%	28.7%
	High School, G.E.D.	12%	10.8%	14.2%
	Some Post-High School	7%	6.1%	8.6%
	College Graduate	2%	1.8%	3.0%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	7%	6.3%	8.5%
	Self-employed	12%	10.0%	15.2%
	Unemployed	30%	23.4%	36.4%
	Homemaker	12%	8.0%	17.7%
	Student	4%	2.1%	6.1%
	Retired	3%	1.6%	6.3%
	Unable to Work	8%	5.5%	11.6%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	5%	4.3%	5.9%
	Divorced/Separated	16%	13.0%	19.4%
	Widowed	10%	5.6%	16.1%
	Never Married	14%	11.5%	16.3%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	6%	4.9%	6.7%
	Rent Home	16%	13.9%	18.5%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	9%	7.3%	10.4%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	14%	11.3%	16.4%
Phone Status	Landline	6%	4.4%	6.8%
	Cell Phone	10%	8.6%	10.8%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	9%	2.7%	25.1%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	10%	7.8%	11.7%
County	Minnehaha	10%	8.2%	12.8%
	Pennington	9%	7.2%	11.4%
	Lincoln	4%	1.6%	8.1%
	Brown	10%	7.0%	13.0%
	Brookings	7%	4.3%	10.2%
	Codington	6%	3.6%	9.0%
	Meade	13%	8.2%	18.6%
	Lawrence	17%	11.8%	24.5%

Note: *Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2020

Demographics

Gender	There seems to be no gender difference regarding health insurance status.
Age	The prevalence of being uninsured decreases as age increases.
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indian/Whites and Hispanics demonstrate a very high prevalence of being uninsured, while whites and American Indians show a very low prevalence.
Household Income	The prevalence of being uninsured decreases as household income increases. This includes significant decreases as the \$35,000-\$74,999 and \$75,000+ income groups are reached.
Education	The prevalence of being uninsured decreases as education levels increase. This includes significant decreases at each education level.
Employment	Those who are unemployed demonstrate a very high prevalence of being uninsured, while those who are a student, retired, or unable to work show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are divorced or have never been married exhibit a very high prevalence of being uninsured, while those who are married show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	Those who rent their home show a significantly higher prevalence of being uninsured than those who own their home.
Children Status	Those with no children in their household show a significantly higher prevalence of being uninsured than those with children in their household.
Phone Status	Those who primarily use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of being uninsured than those who primarily use a landline.
Pregnancy Status	The prevalence of being uninsured does not seem to differ based on pregnancy status.
County	Minnehaha, Meade, and Lawrence counties all demonstrate a very high prevalence of being uninsured, while Pennington, Lincoln, Brookings, and Codington counties show a very low prevalence.

As shown in Table 47, below, employer based coverage was the most common type of health insurance reported by South Dakotans for the past ten years. The second most common was insurance through a private plan.

Table 47 Type of Health Insurance, Ages 18-64, 2011-2020										
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of Respondents	4,332	5,147	4,216	4,387	4,043	3,258	3,772	3,806	3,443	3,559
Type of Health Insurance										
Employer Based Coverage	57%	59%	59%	59%	60%	58%	59%	56%	57%	57%
Private Plan	12%	11%	12%	13%	13%	15%	14%	12%	14%	13%
Medicaid or Medical Assistance	4%	4%	5%	4%	6%	4%	4%	5%	3%	7%
The Indian Health Service	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	5%	4%	5%
Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or VA	6%	5%	5%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%
Medicare	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	5%	4%	4%	3%
Some Other Source	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%
None	11%	10%	10%	9%	8%	8%	8%	10%	10%	9%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2020

Table 48, below, displays how long it has been since South Dakotans had a routine checkup and whether they had health insurance. The majority of insured South Dakotans, 71 percent, stated they had a routine checkup within the past year, while 38 percent of uninsured South Dakotans had a routine checkup within the past year.

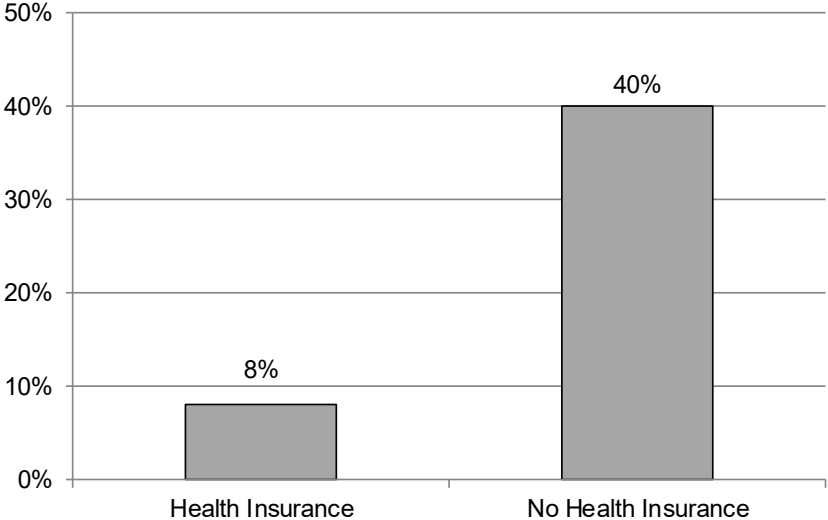
The percent of uninsured South Dakotans who stated that they had a routine checkup five or more years ago was 31 percent while only eight percent of South Dakotans with health insurance had a routine checkup five or more years ago.

Table 48 How Long Since South Dakotans Last Visited a Doctor for a Routine Checkup, 2014-2020		
	Health Insurance	No Health Insurance
Within the past year	71%	38%
Within the past 2 years	12%	13%
Within the past 5 years	8%	14%
5 or more years ago	8%	31%
Never	1%	4%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota of Department Health, 2014-2020

Figure 65, below, shows the percentage of South Dakotans, ages 18-64, who were asked if there was a time in the past 12 months when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of the cost. Forty percent of South Dakotans without health insurance answered yes to this question.

Figure 65
Percentage of South Dakotans, Ages 18-64, Who Needed to See a Doctor But Could Not Because of the Cost, 2014-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2014-2020

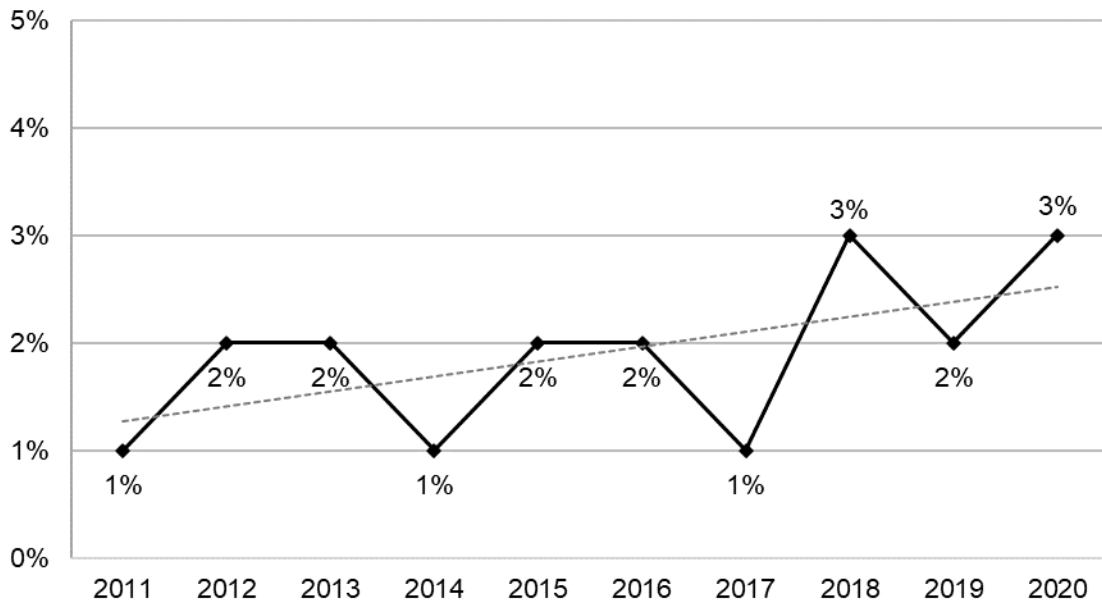
CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE

Definition: South Dakota children, ages 0-17, who do not have health insurance, prepaid plans such as health maintenance organizations (HMOs), or government plans such as Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), or Indian Health Service (IHS).

Prevalence of No Health Insurance

- South Dakota 3%
- There is no nationwide median for no children's health insurance

Figure 66
Percentage of South Dakota Children, Ages 0-17, Who Do Not Have Health Insurance, 2011-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2020

Table 49
South Dakota Children, Ages 0-17, Who Do Not Have Health Insurance, 2016-2020

		2016-2020	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	2%	1.4%	3.3%
	Female	2%	1.3%	3.4%
Age	0-5	2%	1.1%	4.0%
	6-11	2%	1.4%	4.3%
	12-17	2%	0.9%	2.5%
Race/ Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	2%	1.5%	3.2%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	2%	0.7%	4.2%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	1%	0.3%	2.2%
	Hispanic	3%	1.1%	9.0%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	3%	1.3%	4.9%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	4%	2.2%	5.7%
	\$75,000+	1%	0.4%	1.8%
Home Ownership Status	Own home	2%	1.2%	2.6%
	Rent home	4%	2.1%	6.1%
Phone Status	Landline	2%	1.1%	3.5%
	Cell phone	2%	1.5%	3.2%
County	Minnehaha	2%	1.0%	4.2%
	Pennington	2%	0.9%	4.3%
	Lincoln	0.2%	0.0%	0.9%
	Brown	1%	0.3%	3.1%
	Brookings	2%	0.9%	5.6%
	Codington	1%	0.1%	2.8%
	Meade	3%	1.4%	5.8%
	Lawrence	3%	0.9%	9.9%

Note: *Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2020

Demographics

- Gender** The prevalence of uninsured children does not seem to differ by gender.
- Age** The prevalence of uninsured children does not seem to differ by age.
- Race/ Ethnicity** The prevalence of uninsured children does not seem to differ by race/ethnicity.
- Household Income** The prevalence of uninsured children does not seem to change as household income changes.
- Home Ownership** The prevalence of uninsured children does not seem to differ by home ownership status.
- Phone Status** The prevalence of uninsured children does not seem to differ by phone status.
- County** Minnehaha and Meade counties demonstrate a very high prevalence of uninsured children, while Lincoln county shows a very low prevalence.

Table 50, below, shows the different types of health coverage for children, ages 0-17. The main type of health care coverage for the past ten years was employer based coverage. Medicaid, CHIP, or medical assistance coverage was the second most common type of health coverage.

Table 50
Different Types of Health Coverage for South Dakota Children, Ages 17
and Under, 2011-2020

	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Type of Coverage									
Employer Based Coverage	57%	55%	55%	55%	54%	53%	53%	57%	58%
Medicaid, CHIP, or Medical Assistance	23%	24%	24%	24%	25%	26%	24%	21%	22%
Private Plan	10%	10%	11%	12%	11%	11%	10%	9%	8%
The Indian Health Service	4%	3%	4%	3%	3%	4%	5%	5%	5%
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or VA	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Some Other Source	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	4%	4%	3%
None	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	3%	3%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2020

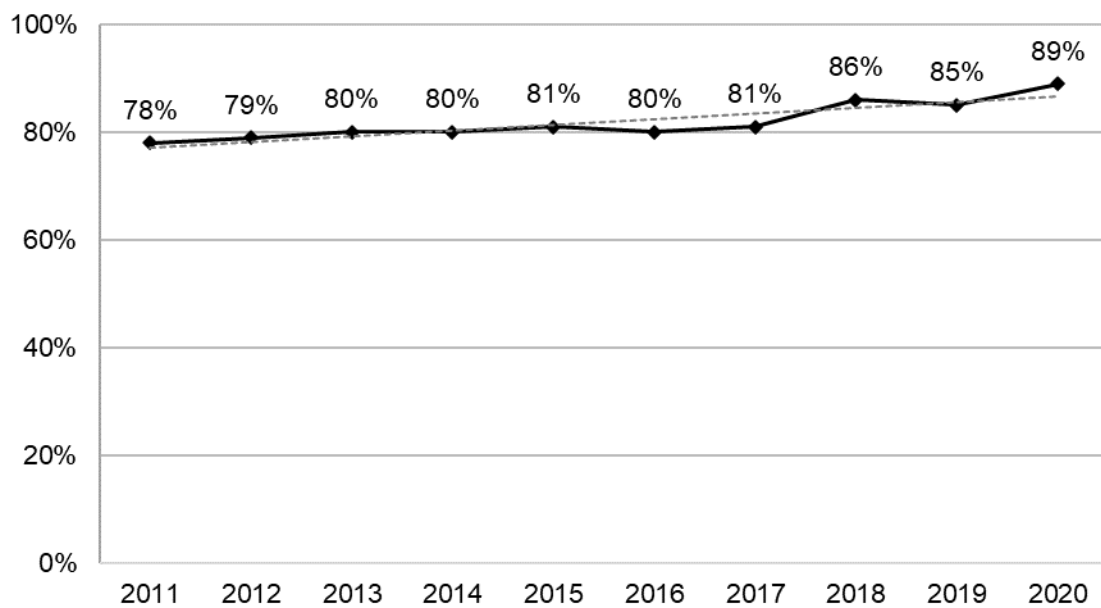
ROUTINE CHECKUP

Definition: South Dakotans who have visited a doctor for a routine checkup within the past two years. A routine checkup is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness, or condition.

Prevalence of Routine Checkup

- South Dakota 89%
- There is no nationwide median for routine checkups

Figure 67
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Have Had a Routine Checkup Within the Past Two Years, 2011-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2020

Table 51
South Dakotans Who Have Had a Routine Checkup Within the Past Two Years, 2016-2020

		2016-2020	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	79%	77.4%	80.1%
	Female	89%	88.5%	90.4%
Age	18-29	77%	74.6%	79.6%
	30-39	74%	71.7%	77.0%
	40-49	83%	81.1%	85.6%
	50-59	86%	84.5%	87.7%
	60-69	91%	89.8%	92.3%
	70-79	96%	94.4%	96.7%
	80+	95%	93.3%	96.6%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	85%	83.8%	85.6%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	85%	82.3%	87.9%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	72%	60.5%	81.1%
	Hispanic	78%	70.2%	83.9%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	83%	81.3%	84.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	83%	80.9%	84.3%
	\$75,000+	87%	85.3%	88.3%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	80%	75.6%	83.8%
	High School, G.E.D.	83%	81.0%	84.2%
	Some Post-High School	84%	82.5%	85.3%
	College Graduate	88%	86.6%	88.9%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	82%	80.2%	82.8%
	Self-employed	76%	73.2%	79.0%
	Unemployed	77%	71.6%	82.4%
	Homemaker	86%	81.2%	89.4%
	Student	86%	81.4%	89.9%
	Retired	95%	94.3%	96.0%
Unable to Work	89%	86.3%	91.9%	
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	86%	85.0%	87.0%
	Divorced/Separated	82%	79.9%	84.6%
	Widowed	93%	90.4%	94.6%
	Never Married	78%	75.6%	80.1%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	86%	85.4%	87.2%
	Rent Home	78%	75.9%	80.1%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	78%	75.9%	80.0%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	76%	72.8%	78.1%
Phone Status	Landline	89%	87.9%	90.4%
	Cell Phone	82%	81.2%	83.3%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	84%	69.2%	92.0%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	85%	83.3%	87.3%
County	Minnehaha	84%	82.1%	86.5%
	Pennington	81%	79.0%	83.4%
	Lincoln	90%	84.4%	93.4%
	Brown	87%	84.8%	89.3%
	Brookings	86%	82.4%	89.0%
	Codington	86%	83.1%	88.8%
	Meade	81%	76.0%	85.9%
	Lawrence	75%	69.4%	79.7%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2020

Demographics

Gender	Females exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of obtaining a routine checkup than males.
Age	The prevalence of obtaining a routine checkup does not seem to consistently change as age changes.
Race/ Ethnicity	Whites and American Indians demonstrate a very high prevalence of obtaining routine checkups, while American Indian/whites show a very low prevalence.
Household Income	The prevalence of obtaining a routine checkup does not seem to change as income changes.
Education	The prevalence of obtaining a routine checkup increases as education increases. This includes a significant increase as the college graduate level is reached.
Employment	Those who are retired demonstrate a very high prevalence of obtaining a routine checkup, while those who are self-employed or unemployed show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of obtaining a routine checkup, while those who have never been married or divorced show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	Those who own their home demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of obtaining a routine checkup than those who rent their home.
Children Status	The prevalence of obtaining a routine checkup does not seem to change based on the presence of children in the household.
Phone Status	Those who primarily use a landline phone show a significantly higher prevalence of obtaining a routine checkup than those who primarily use a cell phone.
Pregnancy Status	The prevalence of obtaining a routine checkup does not seem to change based on pregnancy status.
County	Residents of Minnehaha, Lincoln, Brown, Brookings, and Codington counties exhibit a very high prevalence of obtaining a routine checkup, while those in Pennington and Lawrence counties show a very low prevalence.