

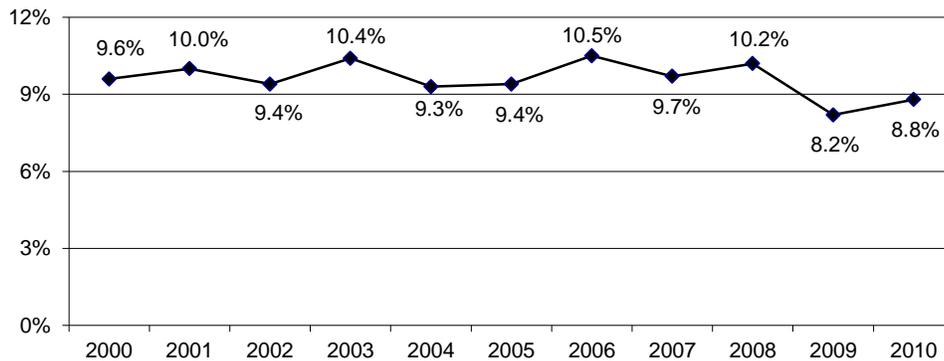
Health Insurance

Definition: Respondents, 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

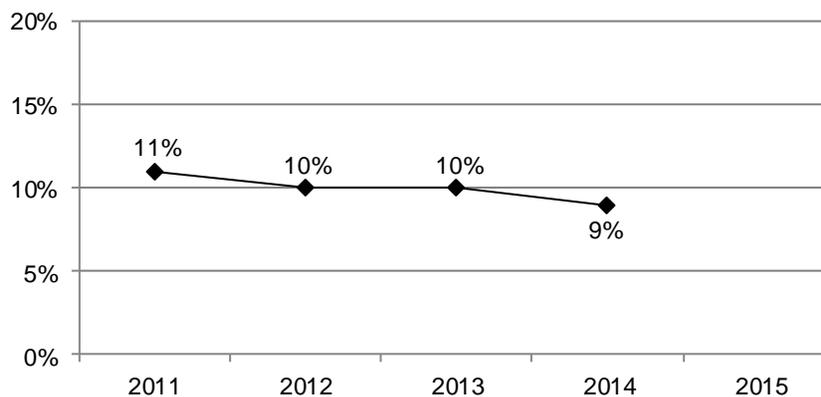
- South Dakota 9%

Figure 33
Percent of Respondents, Ages 18-64, Who Do Not Have Health Insurance, 2000-2010



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2010

Figure 34
Percent of Respondents, Ages 18-64, Who Do Not Have Health Insurance, 2011-2014



Note: Beginning in 2011, the CDC began using a different methodology to weight the data, therefore current data estimates cannot be compared to previous years.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2014

Table 15
Respondents, Ages 18-64, Who Do Not Have Health Insurance, 2011-2014

		2011-2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total		10%	11%	10%	10%	9%
Gender	Male	11%	10%	12%	11%	11%
	Female	9%	12%	8%	9%	8%
Age	18-24	12%	*	*	*	*
	25-34	14%	*	*	*	*
	35-44	10%	*	*	*	*
	45-54	8%	*	*	*	*
	55-64	7%	6%	9%	*	*
	65-74	-	-	-	-	-
	75+	-	-	-	-	-
Race	White	10%	10%	11%	9%	8%
	American Indian	4%	*	*	*	*
Ethnicity	Hispanic	21%	*	*	*	*
	Non-Hispanic	10%	10%	10%	9%	9%
Household Income	Less than \$25,000	21%	*	*	*	*
	\$25,000-\$49,999	11%	*	*	*	*
	\$50,000+	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	20%	*	*	*	*
	High School, G.E.D.	14%	*	*	*	*
	Some Post-High School	9%	*	9%	*	*
	College Graduate	4%	3%	4%	*	4%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	8%	9%	8%	8%	8%
	Self-employed	13%	*	*	*	*
	Unemployed	28%	*	*	*	*
	Homemaker	13%	*	*	*	*
	Student	8%	*	*	*	*
	Retired	3%	*	*	*	*
	Unable to Work	9%	*	*	*	*
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%
	Divorced/Separated	15%	*	*	*	*
	Widowed	11%	*	*	*	*
	Never Married	16%	*	*	*	*
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%
	Rent Home	18%	*	*	*	*
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	10%	*	*	*	*
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	16%	*	*	*	*
Phone Status	Landline	8%	11%	8%	6%	6%
	Cell Phone	12%	-	13%	13%	11%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	4%	*	*	*	*
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	12%	*	*	*	*
County	Minnehaha	10%	*	*	*	*
	Pennington	13%	*	*	*	*
	Lincoln	8%	*	*	*	*
	Brown	7%	*	*	*	*
	Brookings	6%	*	*	*	*
	Codington	15%	*	*	*	*
	Meade	15%	*	*	*	*
	Lawrence	18%	*	*	*	*

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2014

As shown in Table 16 below, employer based coverage was the most common type of health insurance reported by respondents for the past four years. The second most common was private plan.

Table 16				
Type of Health Insurance, Ages 18-64, 2011-2014				
	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Respondents	4,332	5,147	4,216	4,387
Type of Health Insurance				
Employer Based Coverage	57%	59%	59%	59%
Private Plan	12%	11%	12%	13%
The Indian Health Service	5%	5%	5%	5%
Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or VA	6%	5%	5%	4%
Medicaid or Medical Assistance	4%	4%	5%	4%
Medicare	4%	3%	3%	3%
Some Other Source	2%	2%	1%	2%
None	11%	10%	10%	9%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2014

Table 17, below, displays how long it has been since the respondents had a routine checkup and whether the respondent had health insurance. The majority of insured respondents, 67 percent, stated they had a routine checkup within the past year.

When comparing insured respondents to uninsured respondents, 67 percent of respondents who had health insurance had a routine checkup within the past year while only 32 percent of respondents without health insurance had a routine checkup within the past year.

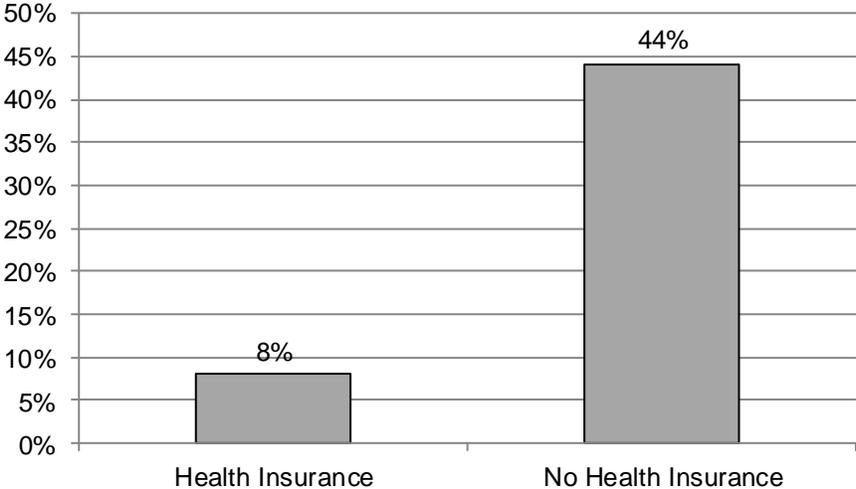
The percent of uninsured respondents who stated that they had a routine checkup five or more years ago was 31 percent while only 10 percent of those respondents with health insurance had a routine checkup five or more years ago.

Table 17		
How Long Since Respondent Last Visited a Doctor for a Routine Checkup, 2011-2014		
	Health Insurance	No Health Insurance
Number of Respondents	16,553	1,333
Within the past year	67%	32%
Within the past 2 years	13%	18%
Within the past 5 years	8%	14%
5 or more years ago	10%	31%
Never	2%	4%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota of Department Health, 2011-2014

Figure 35, below, shows the percent of respondents, 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. The majority of respondents without health insurance answered yes with 44 percent.

Figure 35
Percent of Respondents, Ages 18-64, Who Needed to See a Doctor But Could Not Because of the Cost, 2011-2014



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2014

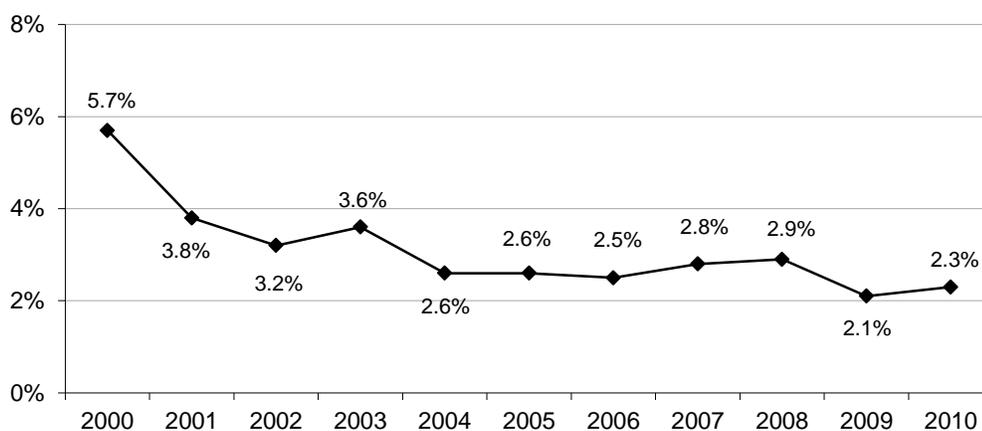
CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE

Definition: 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

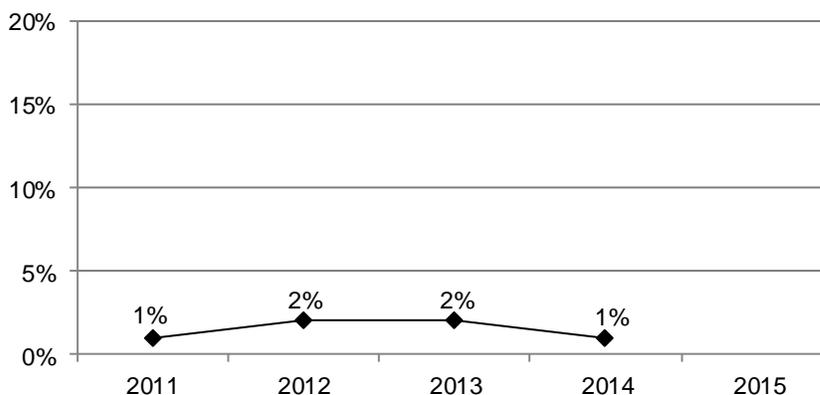
- South Dakota 1%

Figure 36
Percent of Children, Ages 0-17, Who Do Not Have Health Insurance, 2000-2010



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2010

Figure 37
Percent of Children, Ages 0-17, Who Do Not Have Health Insurance, 2011-2014



Note: Beginning in 2011, the CDC began using a different methodology to weight the data, therefore current data estimates cannot be compared to previous years.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2014

Table 18						
Respondents' Children, Ages 0-17, Who Do Not Have Health Insurance, 2011-2014						
		2011-2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total		2%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Gender	Male	1%	*	*	*	*
	Female	2%	*	*	*	*
Age	0-9	1%	*	*	*	*
	10-17	1%	*	*	*	*
Race	White	2%	*	2%	*	*
	American Indian	0.2%	*	*	*	*
Ethnicity	Hispanic	1%	*	*	*	*
	Non-Hispanic	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Household Income	Less than \$75,000	2%	*	*	*	*
	\$75,000+	0.5%	*	*	*	*
Home Ownership Status	Own home	1%	*	*	*	*
	Rent home	2%	*	*	*	*
Phone Status	Landline	1%	1%	*	*	*
	Cell phone	2%	-	*	*	*
County	Minnehaha	1%	*	*	*	*
	Pennington	*	*	*	*	*
	Lincoln	*	*	*	*	*
	Brown	*	*	*	*	*
	Brookings	*	*	*	*	*
	Codington	*	*	*	*	*
	Meade	*	*	*	*	*
	Lawrence	*	*	*	*	*

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2014

Table 19, below, shows the different types of health coverage for children, ages 0-17. The main type of health care coverage for the past four years was employer based coverage. Medicaid, CHIP, or medical assistance coverage was the second most common type of health coverage.

Table 19				
Different Types of Health Coverage for Respondents' Children, Ages 17 and Under, 2011-2014				
	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Respondents	1,718	2,056	1,679	1,814
Type of Coverage				
Employer Based Coverage	57%	57%	53%	56%
Medicaid, CHIP, or Medical Assistance	23%	23%	25%	22%
Private Plan	11%	9%	11%	12%
The Indian Health Service	4%	3%	3%	4%
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or VA	3%	3%	3%	4%
Medicare	1%	1%	2%	0.3%
Some Other Source	0.3%	1%	1%	1%
None	1%	2%	2%	1%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2014

Table 20, on the next page, displays the top reasons children went without health care coverage from 2011-2014. The top three reasons were the cost of premiums with 54 percent, high deductibles with 33 percent, and don't believe coverage is necessary with 22 percent.

Reasons	Number	Percent
Cost of Premiums	144	54%
High Deductibles	139	33%
Don't Believe Coverage is Necessary	140	22%
Loss of Someone's Employment	148	19%
Employer Dropped Coverage	145	3%
Health Status	152	1%

Note: Number = the number of respondents who gave reasons for no child health care coverage
Percent = the percentage of respondents in this grouping

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2014

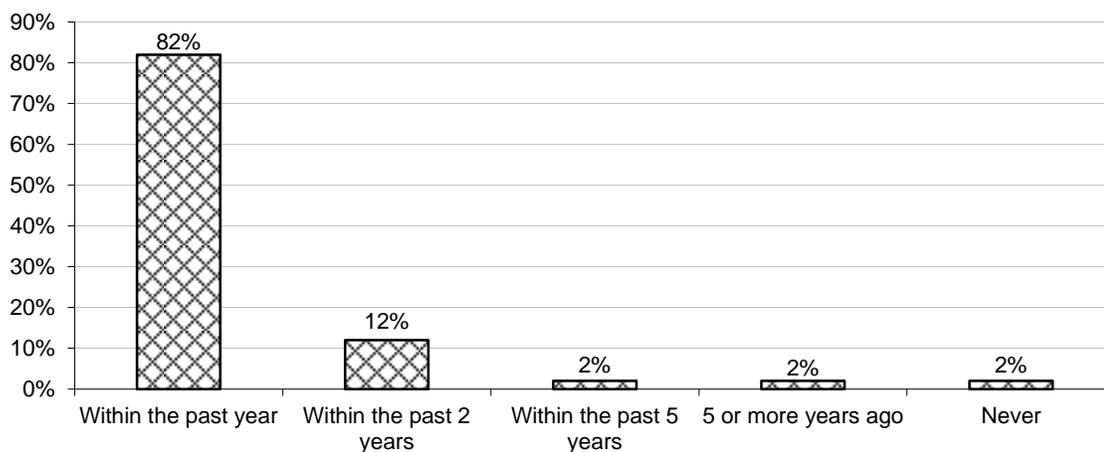
Of respondents who had uninsured children, six percent from 2011 to 2014 indicated their children went without medical care when sick or injured when they should have received medical care.

Of respondents with uninsured children, seven percent from 2011 to 2014 also indicated that medical care was delayed when the child was sick or injured and probably should have received care sooner.

From 2011 to 2014, the primary payer for medical care for uninsured children was the parents with 96 percent. From 2011 to 2014, six percent of respondents dropped or reduced private health care coverage for their children due to the availability of public assistance.

Figure 38, below, illustrates the length of time since respondent's uninsured child last visited a doctor for a routine checkup or physical examination. From 2011 to 2014, the majority of respondents, 82 percent, stated their uninsured child had been to a doctor for a routine checkup within the past year.

**Figure 38
Length of Time Since Uninsured Child Visited Doctor for Routine Checkup,
2011-2014**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2014