

Caregivers

CAREGIVERS

Definition: Respondents that answered yes to this question: “During the past 30 days, did you provide regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability?”

Prevalence of Caregivers

- South Dakota 15%
- There is no nationwide median for caregivers

			95% Confidence Interval	
		2016	Low	High
Gender	Male	12%	10.0%	14.6%
	Female	18%	15.3%	20.3%
Age	18-29	12%	8.3%	16.9%
	30-39	14%	10.0%	20.1%
	40-49	17%	12.6%	23.0%
	50-59	17%	13.6%	20.9%
	60-69	16%	13.1%	19.2%
	70-79	16%	11.8%	21.9%
	80+	10%	6.6%	16.1%
Race	White	13%	11.9%	15.2%
	American Indian	29%	20.5%	39.0%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	*	*	*
	Non-Hispanic	15%	12.9%	16.3%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	18%	15.0%	22.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	16%	12.8%	19.4%
	\$75,000+	13%	10.2%	15.4%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	12%	7.8%	19.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	17%	14.2%	21.2%
	Some Post-High School	15%	12.3%	18.4%
	College Graduate	12%	10.3%	15.0%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	15%	12.4%	17.4%
	Self-employed	12%	8.3%	16.4%
	Unemployed	22%	13.0%	35.9%
	Homemaker	27%	17.7%	38.3%
	Student	6%	2.0%	16.8%
	Retired	15%	11.6%	18.1%
	Unable to Work	20%	13.3%	28.9%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	16%	13.7%	18.0%
	Divorced/Separated	14%	10.6%	19.4%
	Widowed	13%	8.3%	20.5%
	Never Married	14%	10.0%	18.7%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	14%	12.7%	16.3%
	Rent Home	17%	13.2%	22.4%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	16%	12.5%	21.2%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	10%	6.7%	15.2%
Phone Status	Landline	17%	14.0%	19.6%
	Cell Phone	14%	12.3%	16.5%

Table 59 (continued)				
Respondents Who Provide Regular Care to a Friend or Family Member During the Past 30 Days, 2016				
			95% Confidence Interval	
		2016	Low	High
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	*	*	*
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	17%	12.4%	22.3%
County	Minnehaha	17%	12.8%	23.1%
	Pennington	13%	9.9%	17.9%
	Lincoln	*	*	*
	Brown	*	*	*
	Brookings	*	*	*
	Codington	*	*	*
	Meade	*	*	*
	Lawrence	15%	11.6%	20.3%

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

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

Demographics

Gender Females demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of being a caregiver than males.

Age The prevalence of being a caregiver seems to peak in the 40s and 50s.

Race American Indians exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of being a caregiver than whites.

Household Income The prevalence of being a caregiver decreases as household income increases.

Education There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of being a caregiver with regard to changing education levels.

Employment Those who are a homemaker demonstrate a very high prevalence of being a caregiver, while those who are employed for wages, self-employed, or a student show a very low prevalence.

Marital Status There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of being a caregiver with regard to marital status.

Home Ownership There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of being a caregiver with regard to home ownership status.

Children Status There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of being a caregiver with regard to whether children are in the household.

Phone Status There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of being a caregiver with regard to phone status.

County There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of being a caregiver among the three counties with sufficient sample size.

Table 60, below, shows the type of relationship that the caregiver has with the person they provide care or assistance to. The most common relationship was mother with 23 percent, and the second most common relationship type was non-relative/family friend with 14 percent.

Table 60 Type of Relationship to the Caregiver, 2016	
Relationship	%
Mother	23%
Non-relative/family friend	14%
Child	12%
Husband	10%
Father	9%
Wife	7%
Other relative	7%
All others	18%

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

Table 61, below, shows the length of time that care has been provided. The majority of respondents, 31 percent, indicated that they have been providing care for five years or more.

Table 61 Length of Time Care Has Been Provided, 2016	
Length of Time	%
Less than 30 days	20%
1 month to less than 6 months	14%
6 months to less than 2 years	15%
2 years to less than 5 years	21%
5 years or more	31%

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

Table 62, below, shows the hours per week that care has been provided. Fifty-five percent of respondents report that care is provided up to eight hours per week.

Table 62 Hours Per Week Care Has Been Provided, 2016	
Hours Per Week	%
Up to 8 hours per week	55%
9 to 19 hours per week	14%
20 to 39 hours per week	8%
40 hours of more	23%

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

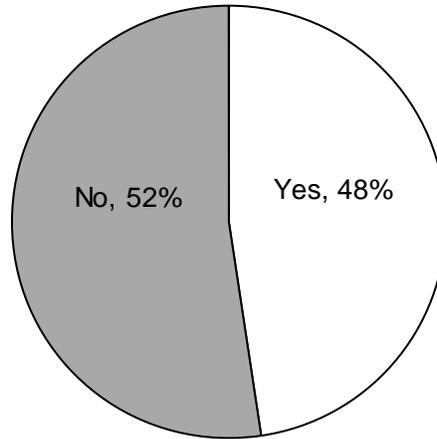
Table 63, below, shows the health conditions that the person receiving care has. Twenty percent of respondents report that care is provided for injuries, including broken bones.

Table 63 Type of Health Condition, 2016	
Health Condition	%
Injuries, Including Broken Bones	20%
Old Age/Infirmary/Frailty	11%
Cancer	10%
Heart Disease, Hypertension, Stroke	10%
Dementia or other Cognitive Impairment Disorders	9%
Developmental Disabilities such as Autism, Down's Syndrome, and Spina Bifida	8%
Diabetes	6%
Mental Illnesses, such as Anxiety, Depression, or Schizophrenia	6%
Other	20%

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

Figure 104, below, shows the percent of respondents that provided personal care such as giving medications, feeding, dressing, or bathing. Almost half of respondents, 48 percent, answered that they provided these types of personal care.

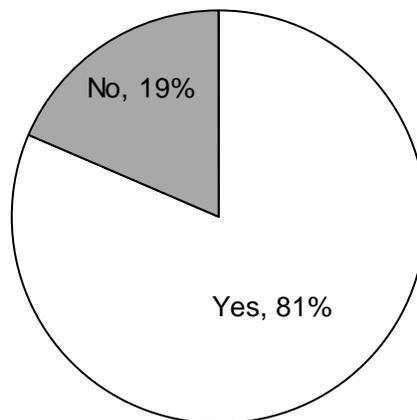
Figure 104
Respondents That Provided Personal Care, 2016



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

Figure 105, below, shows the percent of respondents that provided household tasks such as cleaning, managing money, or preparing meals. Eighty-one percent of respondents answered that they provided these types of household tasks.

Figure 105
Respondents That Provided Household Tasks, 2016



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

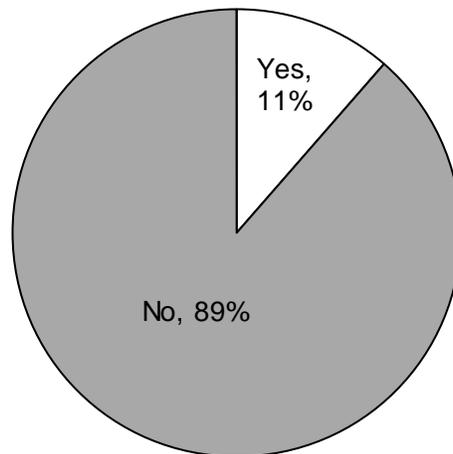
Table 64, below, shows the various support services that caregivers feel is needed, but they are not currently getting. The majority of caregivers, 86 percent, say they do not need any support services, while eight percent say they need help in getting access to services.

Table 64 Types of Support Services For Caregivers, 2016	
Support Services	%
Help in getting access to services	8%
Respite care	3%
Support groups	2%
Classes about giving care, such as giving medications	1%
Individual counseling to help cope with giving care	1%
Don't need any of these support services	86%

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

Figure 106, below, shows the percent of respondents, not currently caregivers, that say they expect to provide care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability. The majority of respondents, 89 percent, report that they do not expect to provide caregiving assistance.

**Figure 106
Respondents That Expect to Provide Caregiving Assistance to a Friend
or Family Member Who Has a Health Problem or Disability, 2016**



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

FULLTIME CAREGIVERS

Definition: Respondents that provide regular care or assistance lasting six months or more and for at least nine or more hours per week to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability.

Prevalence of Fulltime Caregivers

- South Dakota 5%
- There is no nationwide median for fulltime caregivers

			95% Confidence Interval	
		2016	Low	High
Gender	Male	3%	2.0%	4.5%
	Female	7%	5.6%	9.6%
Age	18-29	5%	2.4%	9.8%
	30-39	4%	2.0%	9.1%
	40-49	5%	3.0%	9.8%
	50-59	5%	3.6%	8.2%
	60-69	6%	4.3%	8.3%
	70-79	6%	3.2%	9.7%
	80+	4%	2.2%	8.8%
Race	White	4%	3.5%	5.6%
	American Indian	11%	6.0%	19.3%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	*	*	*
	Non-Hispanic	5%	3.8%	5.9%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	9%	6.4%	13.1%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	5%	3.1%	6.9%
	\$75,000+	2%	1.0%	3.0%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	6%	3.2%	11.7%
	High School, G.E.D.	6%	4.2%	9.3%
	Some Post-High School	5%	3.6%	8.0%
	College Graduate	3%	2.1%	4.2%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	5%	3.1%	6.7%
	Self-employed	2%	1.3%	4.4%
	Unemployed	13%	5.7%	28.5%
	Homemaker	11%	5.2%	23.3%
	Student	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%
	Retired	6%	4.4%	8.8%
	Unable to Work	10%	4.8%	18.9%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	6%	4.3%	7.4%
	Divorced/Separated	5%	2.7%	8.1%
	Widowed	3%	1.6%	6.3%
	Never Married	5%	2.5%	9.1%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	5%	3.7%	6.1%
	Rent Home	7%	4.0%	11.2%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	6%	3.4%	9.6%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	4%	1.8%	9.2%
Phone Status	Landline	6%	4.5%	8.6%
	Cell Phone	5%	3.5%	6.4%

Table 65 (continued)				
Respondents Who Provide Fulltime, Regular Care to a Friend or Family Member, 2016				
			95% Confidence Interval	
		2016	Low	High
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	*	*	*
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	8%	4.3%	12.9%
County	Minnehaha	4%	2.2%	8.7%
	Pennington	3%	1.8%	5.9%
	Lincoln	*	*	*
	Brown	*	*	*
	Brookings	*	*	*
	Codington	*	*	*
	Meade	*	*	*
	Lawrence	4%	2.5%	6.6%

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

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

Demographics

Gender Females demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of being a permanent caregiver than males.

Age The prevalence of being a permanent caregiver does not seem to change as age increases.

Race American Indians exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of being a permanent caregiver than whites.

Household Income The prevalence of being a permanent caregiver decreases as household income increases. This includes a significant decrease as the \$75,000+ income group is reached.

Education The prevalence of being a permanent caregiver decreases as education levels increase.

Employment Those who are employed for wages, unemployed, a homemaker, retired, or unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of being a permanent caregiver, while students show a very low prevalence.

Marital Status There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of being a permanent caregiver with regard to marital status.

Home Ownership There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of being a permanent caregiver with regard to home ownership status.

Children Status There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of being a permanent caregiver with regard to whether children are in the household.

Phone Status There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of being a permanent caregiver with regard to phone status.

County There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of being a permanent caregiver among the three counties with sufficient sample size.