

Health Insurance

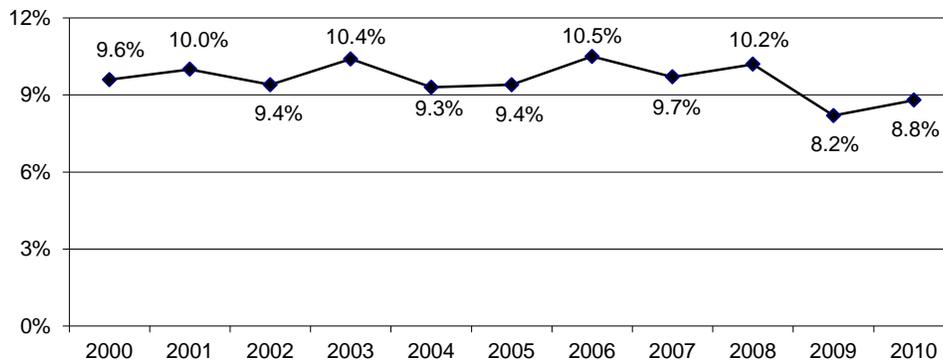
HEALTH INSURANCE (ADULT)

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

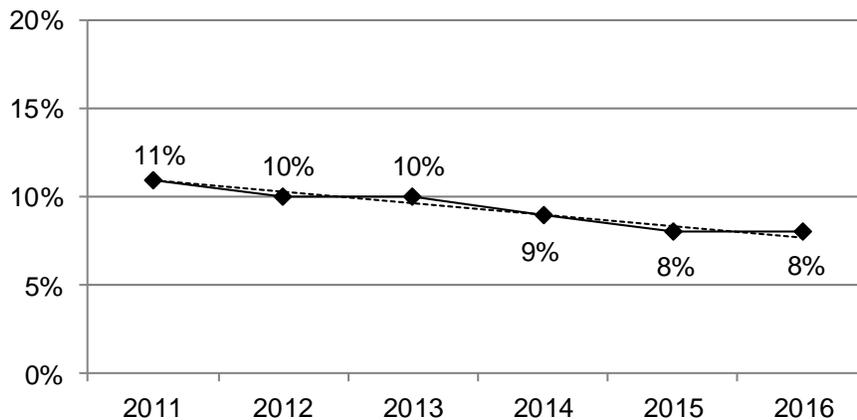
- South Dakota 8%
- There is no nationwide median for no health insurance

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, 2011-2016



Note: Beginning in 2011, the CDC began using a different methodology to weight the data; therefore, data prior to 2011 cannot be compared to data since 2011.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2016

Table 18
Respondents, Ages 18-64, Who Do Not Have Health Insurance, 2012-2016

			95% Confidence Interval	
		2012-2016	Low	High
Gender	Male	10%	9.0%	11.0%
	Female	8%	7.1%	9.0%
Age	18-29	12%	10.7%	14.3%
	30-39	10%	8.7%	12.0%
	40-49	8%	6.9%	9.9%
	50-59	7%	6.0%	8.5%
	60-69	4%	3.3%	5.4%
	70-79	-	-	-
	80+	-	-	-
Race	White	8%	7.7%	9.1%
	American Indian	3%	1.8%	3.7%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	22%	15.2%	31.3%
	Non-Hispanic	9%	8.0%	9.4%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	19%	17.6%	21.3%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	5%	4.5%	6.4%
	\$75,000+	2%	1.4%	2.9%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	19%	14.9%	23.0%
	High School, G.E.D.	12%	11.1%	13.9%
	Some Post-High School	8%	6.7%	8.8%
	College Graduate	4%	2.9%	4.5%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	7%	6.7%	8.4%
	Self-employed	12%	9.9%	13.9%
	Unemployed	27%	22.3%	33.0%
	Homemaker	12%	8.3%	16.8%
	Student	7%	4.6%	9.4%
	Retired	3%	1.8%	5.2%
	Unable to Work	8%	6.2%	11.5%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	6%	5.2%	6.8%
	Divorced/Separated	13%	11.2%	15.8%
	Widowed	10%	6.7%	14.4%
	Never Married	14%	12.7%	16.2%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	6%	5.4%	6.8%
	Rent Home	16%	14.4%	18.1%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	9%	7.9%	10.5%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	14%	12.0%	15.8%
Phone Status	Landline	6%	5.4%	7.5%
	Cell Phone	11%	9.7%	11.6%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	4%	1.5%	9.1%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	10%	8.5%	11.8%
County	Minnehaha	9%	7.4%	11.0%
	Pennington	12%	9.5%	14.1%
	Lincoln	7%	5.2%	10.1%
	Brown	9%	5.4%	13.5%
	Brookings	4%	2.7%	6.8%
	Codington	8%	5.5%	11.6%
	Meade	12%	8.9%	15.6%
Lawrence	14%	10.8%	17.1%	

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2016

Demographics

Gender	There seems to be no gender difference with regard to health insurance status.
Age	The prevalence of being uninsured decreases as age increases. This includes a significant decrease as the 60s are reached.
Race	Whites demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of being uninsured than American Indians.
Ethnicity	Hispanics exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of being uninsured than non-Hispanics.
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 as the high school graduate, some post-high school, and college graduate levels are reached.
Employment	Those who are unemployed demonstrate a very high prevalence of being uninsured, while students or those who are retired 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 without children in the household exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of being uninsured than those with children.
Phone Status	Those with a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of being uninsured than those with a landline.
County	Minnehaha, Pennington, Meade, and Lawrence counties all demonstrate a very high prevalence of being uninsured, while Lincoln and Brookings counties show a very low prevalence.

As shown in Table 19 below, employer based coverage was the most common type of health insurance reported by respondents for the past six years. The second most common was private plan.

Table 19 Type of Health Insurance, Ages 18-64, 2011-2016						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of Respondents	4,332	5,147	4,216	4,387	4,043	3,258
Type of Health Insurance						
Employer Based Coverage	57%	59%	59%	59%	60%	58%
Private Plan	12%	11%	12%	13%	13%	15%
The Indian Health Service	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or VA	6%	5%	5%	4%	5%	5%
Medicaid or Medical Assistance	4%	4%	5%	4%	6%	4%
Medicare	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%
Some Other Source	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%
None	11%	10%	10%	9%	8%	8%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2016

Table 20, 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.

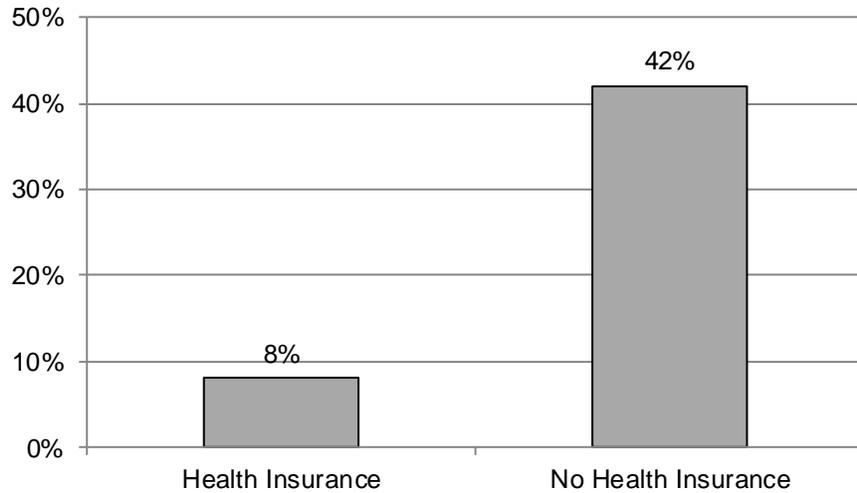
The percent of uninsured respondents who stated that they had a routine checkup five or more years ago was 32 percent while only 10 percent of those respondents with health insurance had a routine checkup five or more years ago.

Table 20 How Long Since Respondent Last Visited a Doctor for a Routine Checkup, 2011-2016		
	Health Insurance	No Health Insurance
Number of Respondents	23,375	1,733
Within the past year	67%	32%
Within the past 2 years	12%	18%
Within the past 5 years	8%	15%
5 or more years ago	10%	32%
Never	2%	3%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota of Department Health, 2011-2016

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. Forty-two percent of respondents without health insurance answered yes to this question.

Figure 35
Percent of Respondents, Ages 18-64, Who Needed to See a Doctor But Could Not Because of the Cost, 2011-2016



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2016

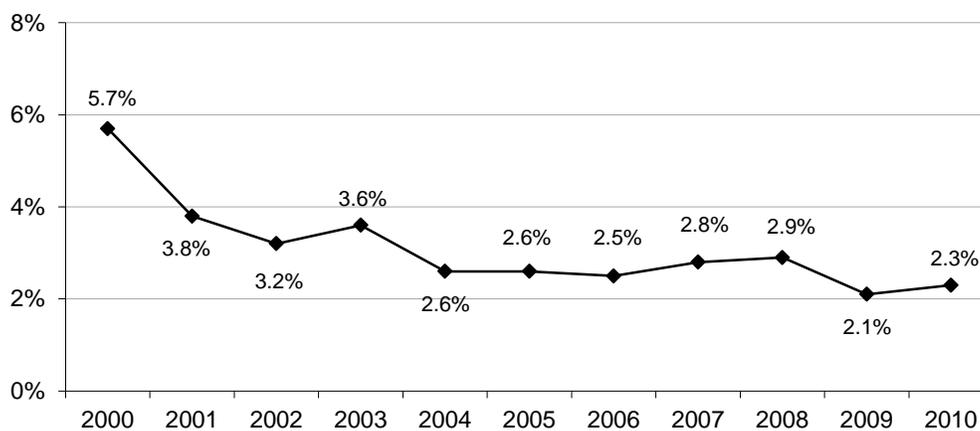
CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE

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

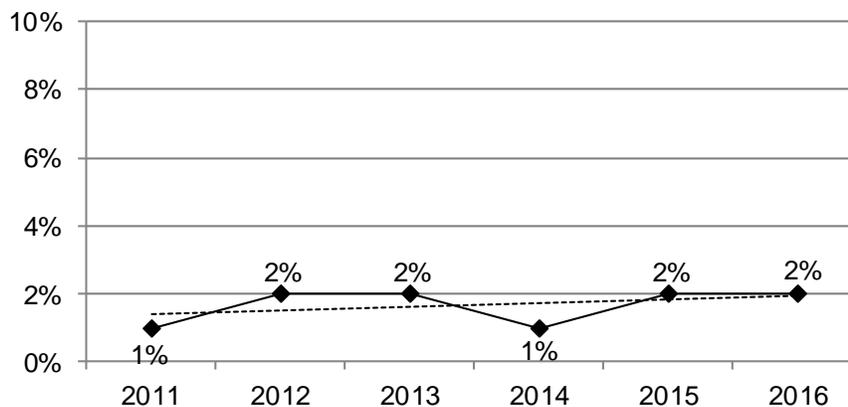
- South Dakota 2%
- There is no nationwide median for no children's health insurance

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, 2011-2016



Note: Beginning in 2011, the CDC began using a different methodology to weight the data; therefore, data prior to 2011 cannot be compared to data since 2011.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2016

Table 21				
Respondents' Children, Ages 0-17, Who Do Not Have Health Insurance, 2012-2016				
			95% Confidence Interval	
		2012-2016	Low	High
Gender	Male	1%	1.0%	2.0%
	Female	2%	1.2%	2.8%
Age	0-6	2%	0.9%	2.6%
	7-12	1%	0.7%	1.7%
	13-17	2%	1.6%	3.2%
Race	White	2%	1.3%	2.3%
	American Indian	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	1%	0.5%	3.6%
	Non-Hispanic	2%	1.2%	2.2%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	2%	1.3%	2.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	2%	1.4%	3.3%
	\$75,000+	1%	0.4%	1.5%
Home Ownership Status	Own home	2%	1.2%	2.3%
	Rent home	2%	1.0%	2.5%
Phone Status	Landline	2%	1.1%	2.8%
	Cell phone	2%	1.1%	2.0%
County	Minnehaha	1%	0.5%	2.4%
	Pennington	2%	1.0%	3.0%
	Lincoln	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%
	Brown	1%	0.4%	4.7%
	Brookings	0.3%	0.0%	2.3%
	Codington	1%	0.3%	2.2%
	Meade	2%	1.0%	4.7%
Lawrence	3%	1.7%	6.1%	

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2016

Demographics

- Gender** There seems to be no gender difference with regard to health insurance status for children.
- Age** There seem to be no age differences with regard to health insurance status for children.
- Race** White children demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of being uninsured than American Indian children.
- Ethnicity** There seems to be no Hispanic difference with regard to health insurance status for children.
- Household Income** There seems to be no difference in health insurance status for children with regard to household income.
- Home Ownership** There seems to be no difference in health insurance status for children with regard to adult home ownership status.
- Phone Status** Phone status does not seem to affect the health insurance status of children.
- County** Pennington, Meade, and Lawrence counties demonstrate a very high prevalence of children being uninsured, while Lincoln county shows a very low prevalence.

Table 22, below, shows the different types of health coverage for children, ages 0-17. The main type of health care coverage for the past five years was employer based coverage. Medicaid, CHIP, or medical assistance coverage was the second most common type of health coverage.

	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Number of Respondents	3,774	3,735	3,493	3,435	2,907
Type of Coverage					
Employer Based Coverage	57%	55%	55%	55%	54%
Medicaid, CHIP, or Medical Assistance	23%	24%	24%	24%	25%
Private Plan	10%	10%	11%	12%	11%
The Indian Health Service	4%	3%	4%	3%	3%
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or VA	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Medicare	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Some Other Source	0.5%	0.8%	1.1%	0.8%	0.3%
None	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2016

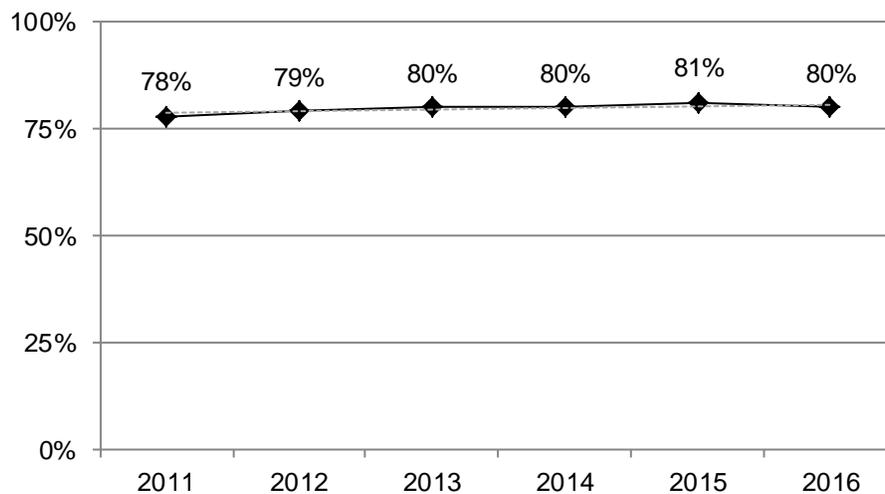
ROUTINE CHECKUP

Definition: Respondents 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 80%
- There is no nationwide median for routine checkups

Figure 38
Respondents Who Have Had a Routine Checkup Within the Past Two Years, 2011-2016



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2016

Table 23
Respondents Who Have Had a Routine Checkup Within the Past Two Years, 2012-2016

		95% Confidence Interval		
		2012-2016	Low	High
Gender	Male	74%	72.3%	74.8%
	Female	86%	85.5%	87.4%
Age	18-29	73%	71.0%	75.3%
	30-39	71%	69.1%	73.6%
	40-49	77%	74.8%	78.9%
	50-59	82%	80.4%	83.5%
	60-69	88%	86.6%	89.4%
	70-79	92%	90.7%	94.0%
	80+	93%	90.6%	94.5%
Race	White	81%	80.0%	81.6%
	American Indian	78%	75.0%	81.3%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	72%	63.9%	79.5%
	Non-Hispanic	80%	79.5%	81.1%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	77%	75.6%	78.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	80%	78.6%	81.4%
	\$75,000+	84%	82.3%	85.0%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	77%	73.2%	79.7%
	High School, G.E.D.	79%	77.5%	80.4%
	Some Post-High School	81%	79.4%	82.1%
	College Graduate	82%	80.8%	83.2%

Table 23 (continued)
Respondents Who Have Had a Routine Checkup Within the Past Two Years, 2016

		95% Confidence Interval		
		2016	Low	High
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	78%	76.9%	79.1%
	Self-employed	71%	68.6%	73.7%
	Unemployed	71%	66.0%	75.5%
	Homemaker	81%	77.3%	84.5%
	Student	80%	75.2%	84.4%
	Retired	92%	91.1%	93.5%
	Unable to Work	87%	84.4%	89.4%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	82%	81.1%	83.0%
	Divorced/Separated	77%	74.3%	79.0%
	Widowed	90%	88.0%	92.1%
	Never Married	73%	71.1%	75.1%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	82%	81.6%	83.3%
	Rent Home	74%	72.2%	76.0%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	75%	73.0%	76.6%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	71%	68.2%	72.7%
Phone Status	Landline	84%	82.5%	84.7%
	Cell Phone	77%	76.1%	78.4%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	85%	77.1%	90.5%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	82%	80.3%	84.0%
County	Minnehaha	82%	79.9%	84.0%
	Pennington	78%	75.2%	80.0%
	Lincoln	82%	78.9%	84.7%
	Brown	79%	75.1%	82.8%
	Brookings	79%	74.8%	83.1%
	Codington	81%	77.5%	84.5%
	Meade	76%	72.6%	79.8%
	Lawrence	77%	74.4%	80.1%

Demographics

- Gender** Females exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of obtaining a routine checkup than males.
- Age** The prevalence of obtaining a routine checkup generally increases as age increases. This includes significant increases when the 40s, 50s, 60s, and 70s are reached.
- Race** There are no significant racial differences with regard to obtaining routine checkups.
- Ethnicity** There is no significant Hispanic difference in the prevalence of obtaining routine checkups.
- Household Income** The prevalence of obtaining routine checkups increases as household income increases. This includes a significant increase when the \$75,000+ household income is reached.
- Education** The prevalence of obtaining routine checkups increases as education increases.
- 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 are divorced or have never been married 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	Those with children in the household exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of obtaining a routine checkup than those without children in the household.
Phone Status	Those with a landline phone show a significantly higher prevalence of obtaining a routine checkup than those with a cell phone.
Pregnancy Status	Pregnancy does not seem to affect the prevalence of obtaining a routine checkup.
County	Residents of Minnehaha county exhibit a very high prevalence of obtaining a routine checkup, while residents of Meade county show a very low prevalence.