
General Health Status

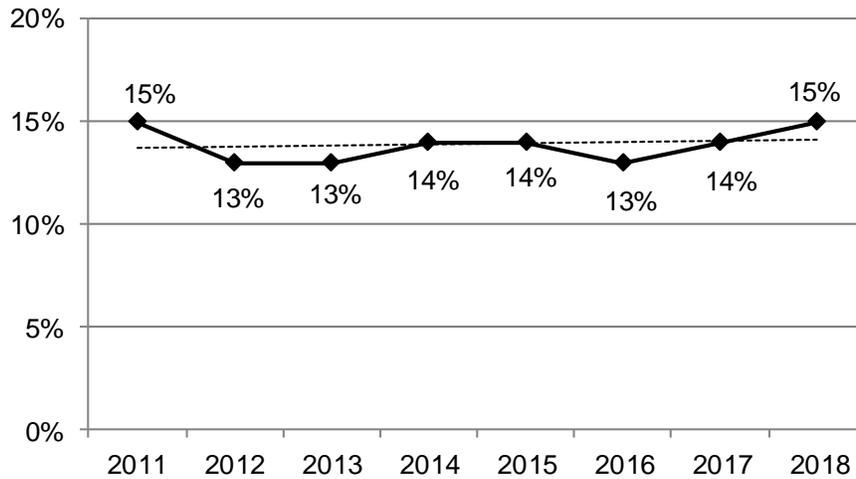
FAIR OR POOR HEALTH STATUS

Definition: South Dakotans who report having fair or poor health from possible response choices of “excellent”, “very good”, “good”, “fair”, or “poor”.

Prevalence of Fair or Poor Health Status

- South Dakota 15%
- Nationwide median 17%

Figure 63
Percentage of South Dakotans Reporting Fair or Poor Health Status, 2011-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2018

Table 52
South Dakotans Reporting Fair or Poor Health Status, 2014-2018

| | | 2014-2018 | 95% Confidence Interval | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-------|
| | | | Low | High |
| Gender | Male | 14% | 12.7% | 14.6% |
| | Female | 14% | 13.4% | 15.1% |
| Age | 18-29 | 7% | 6.0% | 8.8% |
| | 30-39 | 9% | 7.3% | 10.2% |
| | 40-49 | 11% | 9.7% | 12.8% |
| | 50-59 | 16% | 15.0% | 18.1% |
| | 60-69 | 19% | 17.8% | 21.0% |
| | 70-79 | 21% | 18.8% | 22.8% |
| | 80+ | 28% | 24.9% | 30.8% |
| Race/Ethnicity | White, Non-Hispanic | 13% | 12.4% | 13.7% |
| | American Indian, Non-Hispanic | 25% | 22.0% | 27.9% |
| | Hispanic | 14% | 8.9% | 20.0% |
| Household Income | Less than \$35,000 | 24% | 22.7% | 25.7% |
| | \$35,000-\$74,999 | 10% | 9.3% | 11.4% |
| | \$75,000+ | 5% | 4.7% | 6.4% |
| Education | Less than High School, G.E.D. | 26% | 22.9% | 29.2% |
| | High School, G.E.D. | 17% | 15.8% | 18.3% |
| | Some Post-High School | 13% | 11.7% | 13.9% |
| | College Graduate | 7% | 5.9% | 7.3% |
| Employment Status | Employed for Wages | 8% | 7.6% | 9.2% |
| | Self-employed | 9% | 7.3% | 10.4% |
| | Unemployed | 20% | 15.9% | 24.7% |
| | Homemaker | 14% | 10.9% | 17.6% |
| | Student | 5% | 3.4% | 7.8% |
| | Retired | 22% | 20.5% | 23.5% |
| | Unable to Work | 61% | 57.2% | 65.4% |
| Marital Status | Married/Unmarried Couple | 11% | 10.6% | 12.1% |
| | Divorced/Separated | 23% | 21.4% | 25.7% |
| | Widowed | 26% | 23.5% | 28.4% |
| | Never Married | 12% | 10.4% | 13.4% |
| Home Ownership Status | Own Home | 12% | 11.8% | 13.2% |
| | Rent Home | 18% | 16.3% | 19.4% |
| Children Status | Children in Household (Ages 18-44) | 8% | 7.2% | 9.6% |
| | No Children in Household (Ages 18-44) | 8% | 7.1% | 10.0% |
| Phone Status | Landline | 17% | 16.3% | 18.4% |
| | Cell Phone | 12% | 11.5% | 13.1% |
| Pregnancy Status | Pregnant (Ages 18-44) | 7% | 2.1% | 19.5% |
| | Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44) | 9% | 7.6% | 10.3% |
| County | Minnehaha | 11% | 10.0% | 13.1% |
| | Pennington | 16% | 14.0% | 17.5% |
| | Lincoln | 10% | 8.1% | 12.6% |
| | Brown | 15% | 12.8% | 17.2% |
| | Brookings | 12% | 9.7% | 15.1% |
| | Codington | 12% | 9.9% | 13.6% |
| | Meade | 14% | 11.7% | 17.7% |
| | Lawrence | 12% | 10.4% | 14.9% |

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

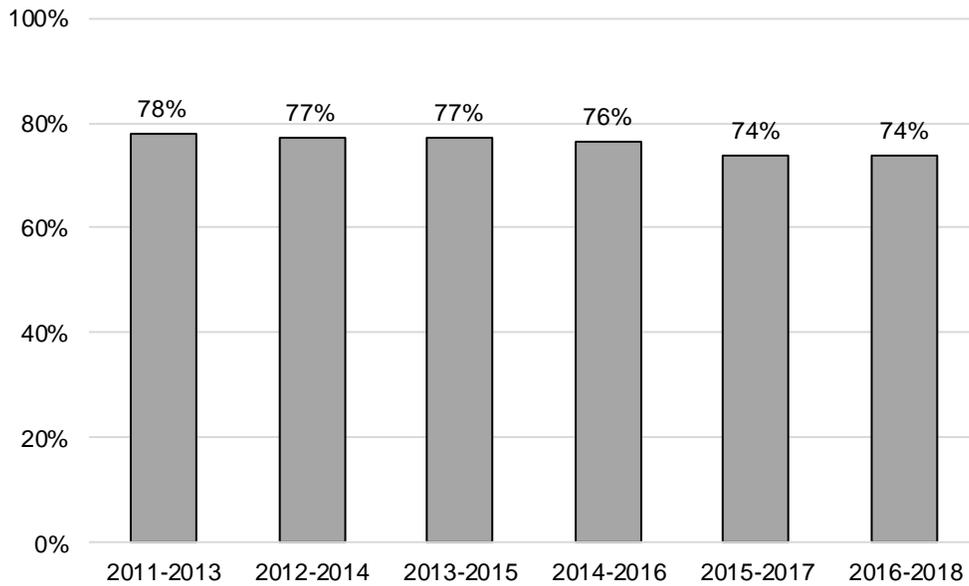
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2014-2018

Demographics

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Gender | There seems to be no significant gender difference in the prevalence of those in fair or poor health. |
| Age | The prevalence of fair or poor health increases as age increases. This includes significant increases when people reach their 50s and 80s. |
| Race/Ethnicity | American Indians exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of those in fair or poor health than do whites or Hispanics. |
| Household Income | The prevalence of fair or poor health decreases as household income increases. This includes significant decreases when the \$35,000-\$74,999 and \$75,000+ household incomes are reached. |
| Education | The prevalence of fair or poor health decreases as education increases. This includes significant decreases as the high school graduate, some college, and college graduate levels are reached. |
| Employment | Those who are unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of those in fair or poor health while those who are employed for wages, self-employed, or a student show a very low prevalence. |
| Marital Status | Those who are divorced or widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of those in fair or poor health, while those who are married or have never been married show a very low prevalence. |
| Home Ownership | Those who rent their home demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of fair or poor health than those who own their home. |
| Children Status | The prevalence of fair or poor health of adults does not seem to differ based on the presence of children in the household. |
| Phone Status | Those who primarily use a landline phone show a significantly higher prevalence of fair or poor health than those who primarily use a cell phone. |
| Pregnancy Status | The prevalence of fair or poor health does not seem to differ based on pregnancy status. |
| County | Pennington and Brown counties exhibit a very high prevalence of those in fair or poor health, while those in Minnehaha, Lincoln, and Codington counties show a very low prevalence. |

Figure 64, below, shows the percent of American Indian, non-Hispanic South Dakotans who answered that their general health was excellent, very good, or good. Over all the years since 2011, the trend has been decreasing - from 78 percent in 2011-2013 to 74 percent in 2016-2018.

Figure 64
Percent of American Indian, non-Hispanic South Dakotans Who Report Their General Health as Excellent, Very Good, Or Good, 2011-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2018

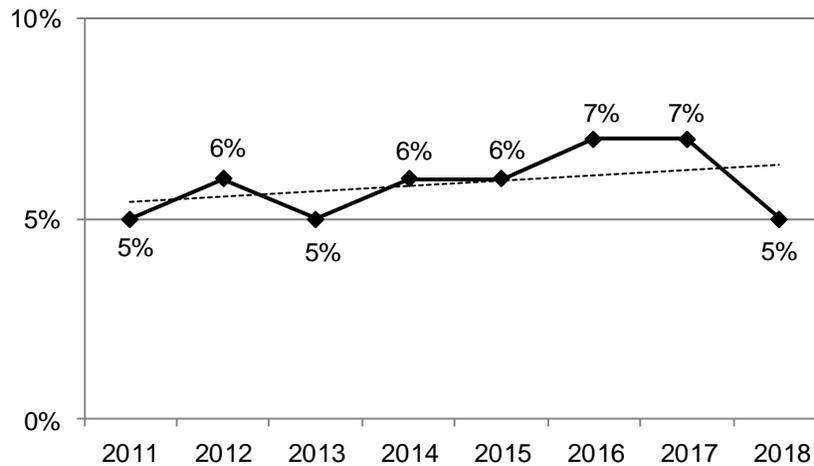
PHYSICAL HEALTH NOT GOOD

Definition: South Dakotans who reported their physical health was not good for 30 days of the past 30, including physical illness and injury.

Prevalence of Physical Health Not Good for 30 Days of the Past 30

- South Dakota 5%
- There is no nationwide median for physical health not good

Figure 65
Percentage of South Dakotans Reporting Physical Health Not Good for 30 Days of the Past 30, 2011-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2018

Table 53
South Dakotans Who Reported Physical Health Not Good for 30 Days of the Past 30, 2014-2018

| | | 2014-2018 | 95% Confidence Interval | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-------|
| | | | Low | High |
| Gender | Male | 6% | 5.2% | 6.5% |
| | Female | 7% | 6.0% | 7.2% |
| Age | 18-29 | 2% | 1.8% | 3.5% |
| | 30-39 | 4% | 2.6% | 4.8% |
| | 40-49 | 5% | 4.1% | 6.2% |
| | 50-59 | 8% | 6.6% | 8.7% |
| | 60-69 | 10% | 8.5% | 10.8% |
| | 70-79 | 10% | 8.9% | 11.9% |
| | 80+ | 11% | 9.0% | 12.6% |
| Race/ Ethnicity | White, Non-Hispanic | 6% | 5.5% | 6.4% |
| | American Indian, Non-Hispanic | 10% | 8.4% | 12.8% |
| | Hispanic | 5% | 2.6% | 10.9% |
| Household Income | Less than \$35,000 | 10% | 9.4% | 11.4% |
| | \$35,000-\$74,999 | 5% | 4.3% | 5.8% |
| | \$75,000+ | 3% | 2.2% | 3.3% |
| Education | Less than High School, G.E.D. | 11% | 8.6% | 12.8% |
| | High School, G.E.D. | 7% | 6.6% | 8.4% |
| | Some Post-High School | 6% | 5.2% | 6.6% |
| | College Graduate | 3% | 2.8% | 3.8% |
| Employment Status | Employed for Wages | 3% | 2.6% | 3.6% |
| | Self-employed | 3% | 2.2% | 3.9% |
| | Unemployed | 7% | 4.8% | 9.7% |
| | Homemaker | 7% | 4.9% | 10.6% |
| | Student | 3% | 1.6% | 6.5% |
| | Retired | 9% | 8.6% | 10.5% |
| | Unable to Work | 39% | 34.9% | 42.9% |
| Marital Status | Married/Unmarried Couple | 6% | 5.0% | 6.1% |
| | Divorced/Separated | 11% | 9.6% | 12.8% |
| | Widowed | 11% | 9.4% | 12.8% |
| | Never Married | 4% | 3.2% | 4.8% |
| Home Ownership Status | Own Home | 6% | 5.2% | 6.2% |
| | Rent Home | 8% | 6.7% | 8.9% |
| Children Status | Children in Household (Ages 18-44) | 4% | 2.9% | 4.7% |
| | No Children in Household (Ages 18-44) | 3% | 1.9% | 3.3% |
| Phone Status | Landline | 8% | 7.1% | 8.6% |
| | Cell Phone | 5% | 4.9% | 6.0% |
| Pregnancy Status | Pregnant (Ages 18-44) | 1% | 0.1% | 1.9% |
| | Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44) | 4% | 3.0% | 4.9% |
| County | Minnehaha | 5% | 4.1% | 6.3% |
| | Pennington | 7% | 6.0% | 8.3% |
| | Lincoln | 4% | 2.8% | 5.8% |
| | Brown | 7% | 5.9% | 9.2% |
| | Brookings | 4% | 2.8% | 5.4% |
| | Codington | 6% | 4.8% | 7.8% |
| | Meade | 7% | 5.2% | 9.0% |
| | Lawrence | 7% | 5.4% | 8.8% |

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

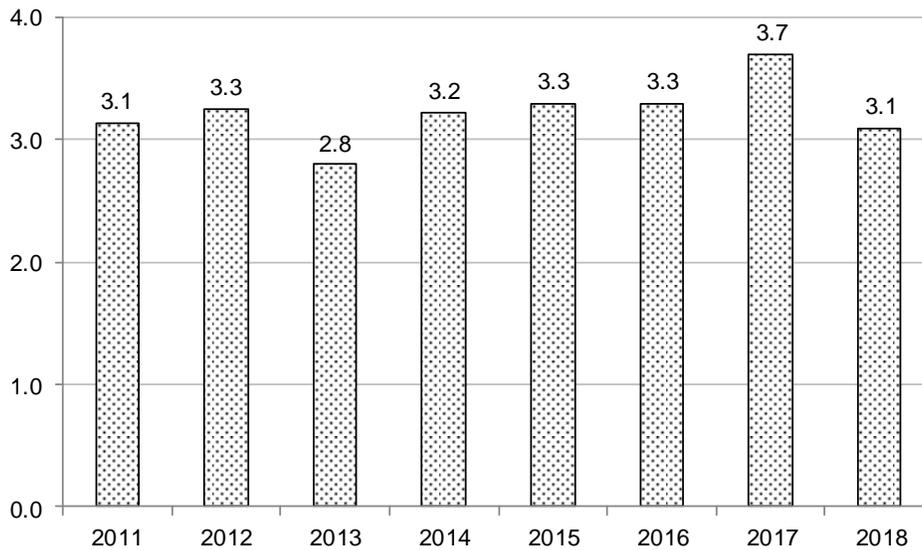
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2014-2018

Demographics

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Gender | The prevalence of poor physical health does not seem to differ based on gender. |
| Age | The prevalence of poor physical health increases as age increases. This includes a significant increase as the 50s are reached. |
| Race/Ethnicity | American Indians exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of poor physical health than whites. |
| Household Income | The prevalence of poor physical health decreases as household income increases. This includes significant decreases when the \$35,000-\$74,999 and \$75,000+ household incomes are reached. |
| Education | The prevalence of poor physical health decreases as education increases. This includes significant decreases as the high school and college graduate levels are reached. |
| Employment | Those who are unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of poor physical health while those who are employed for wages, self-employed, or a student show a very low prevalence. |
| Marital Status | Those who are divorced or widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of poor physical health, while those who have never been married show a very low prevalence. |
| Home Ownership | Those who rent their home demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of poor physical health than those who own their home. |
| Children Status | The prevalence of poor physical health of the adults does not seem to differ based on the presence of children in the household. |
| Phone Status | Those who primarily use a landline phone show a significantly higher prevalence of poor physical health than those who primarily use a cell phone. |
| Pregnancy Status | Those who are not pregnant demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of poor physical health than those who are pregnant. |
| County | Pennington and Brown counties exhibit a very high prevalence of poor physical health, while those in Lincoln and Brookings counties show a very low prevalence. |

Figure 66, below, shows the average number of days South Dakotans stated their physical health was not good for the past 30 days. For the past eight years the average number of days has remained steady.

Figure 66
Average Number of Days South Dakotans' Physical Health Was Not Good in the Past 30 Days, 2011-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2018

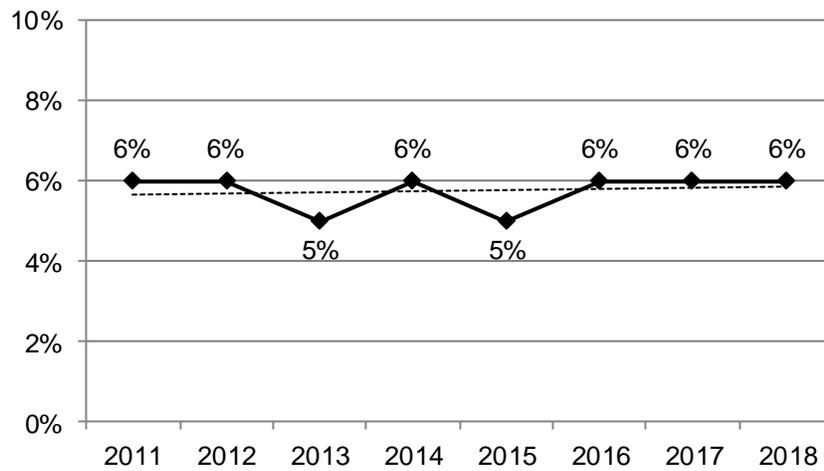
MENTAL HEALTH NOT GOOD

Definition: South Dakotans who report their mental health was not good for 20 to 30 days of the past 30, including stress, depression, and problems with emotions.

Prevalence of Mental Health Not Good for 20-30 Days of the Past 30

- South Dakota 6%
- *There is no nationwide median for poor mental health*

Figure 67
Percentage of South Dakotans Stating Mental Health Not Good
for 20-30 Days of the Past 30, 2011-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2018

Table 54
South Dakotans Who Stated Mental Health Not Good for 20-30 Days of the Past 30, 2014-2018

| | | 2014-2018 | 95% Confidence Interval | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-------|
| | | | Low | High |
| Gender | Male | 5% | 4.1% | 5.3% |
| | Female | 7% | 6.1% | 7.6% |
| Age | 18-29 | 7% | 5.9% | 8.7% |
| | 30-39 | 7% | 5.5% | 8.1% |
| | 40-49 | 6% | 5.1% | 7.6% |
| | 50-59 | 6% | 4.7% | 6.6% |
| | 60-69 | 4% | 3.6% | 5.1% |
| | 70-79 | 4% | 3.0% | 5.3% |
| | 80+ | 4% | 2.7% | 5.3% |
| Race/Ethnicity | White, Non-Hispanic | 5% | 5.0% | 6.0% |
| | American Indian, Non-Hispanic | 8% | 6.2% | 9.1% |
| | Hispanic | 6% | 2.6% | 12.1% |
| Household Income | Less than \$35,000 | 10% | 8.6% | 10.9% |
| | \$35,000-\$74,999 | 4% | 3.8% | 5.2% |
| | \$75,000+ | 3% | 2.0% | 3.3% |
| Education | Less than High School, G.E.D. | 9% | 7.4% | 12.0% |
| | High School, G.E.D. | 6% | 5.6% | 7.4% |
| | Some Post-High School | 6% | 5.1% | 6.8% |
| | College Graduate | 3% | 2.7% | 3.8% |
| Employment Status | Employed for Wages | 5% | 4.2% | 5.5% |
| | Self-employed | 4% | 2.7% | 4.7% |
| | Unemployed | 12% | 8.8% | 16.5% |
| | Homemaker | 5% | 2.9% | 8.5% |
| | Student | 6% | 3.5% | 8.6% |
| | Retired | 4% | 3.2% | 4.7% |
| | Unable to Work | 25% | 22.0% | 29.1% |
| Marital Status | Married/Unmarried Couple | 4% | 3.7% | 4.7% |
| | Divorced/Separated | 10% | 8.1% | 11.4% |
| | Widowed | 8% | 5.9% | 10.0% |
| | Never Married | 7% | 6.1% | 8.5% |
| Home Ownership Status | Own Home | 4% | 3.8% | 4.7% |
| | Rent Home | 9% | 7.4% | 9.8% |
| Children Status | Children in Household (Ages 18-44) | 7% | 6.0% | 8.4% |
| | No Children in Household (Ages 18-44) | 6% | 5.3% | 7.7% |
| Phone Status | Landline | 5% | 4.6% | 6.0% |
| | Cell Phone | 6% | 5.4% | 6.7% |
| Pregnancy Status | Pregnant (Ages 18-44) | 6% | 2.0% | 15.3% |
| | Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44) | 8% | 7.1% | 9.9% |
| County | Minnehaha | 6% | 4.7% | 7.1% |
| | Pennington | 7% | 5.7% | 8.5% |
| | Lincoln | 4% | 3.2% | 5.9% |
| | Brown | 5% | 4.1% | 7.0% |
| | Brookings | 5% | 3.8% | 7.7% |
| | Codington | 6% | 4.5% | 8.1% |
| | Meade | 7% | 5.3% | 9.0% |
| | Lawrence | 5% | 4.1% | 6.9% |

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

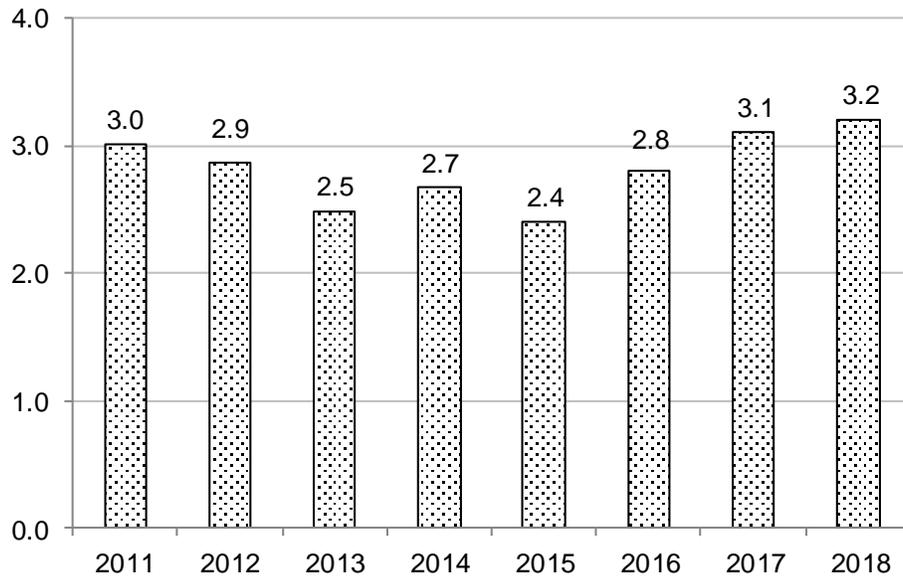
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2014-2018

Demographics

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Gender | Females exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of poor mental health than males. |
| Age | The prevalence of poor mental health decreases as age increases. |
| Race/Ethnicity | American Indians exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of poor mental health than whites. |
| Household Income | The prevalence of poor mental health decreases as household income increases. This includes significant decreases when the \$35,000-\$74,999 and \$75,000+ household incomes are reached. |
| Education | The prevalence of poor mental health decreases as education increases. This includes a significant decrease as the college graduate level is reached. |
| Employment | Those who are unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of poor mental health while those who are employed for wages, self-employed, homemakers, students, or retired show a very low prevalence. |
| Marital Status | Those who are married exhibit a significantly lower prevalence of poor mental health than all other types of marital status. |
| Home Ownership | Those who rent their home demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of poor mental health than those who own their home. |
| Children Status | The prevalence of poor mental health of the adults does not seem to change based on the presence of children in the household. |
| Phone Status | The prevalence of poor mental health does not seem to change based on phone status. |
| Pregnancy Status | The prevalence of poor mental health does not seem to change based on pregnancy status. |
| County | The prevalence of poor mental health does not seem to differ among the eight available counties. |

Figure 68, below, shows the average number of days South Dakotans stated their mental health was not good for the past 30 days. For the past eight years the average number of days has remained steady.

Figure 68
Average Number of Days South Dakotans' Mental Health Was Not Good in the Past 30 Days, 2011-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2018

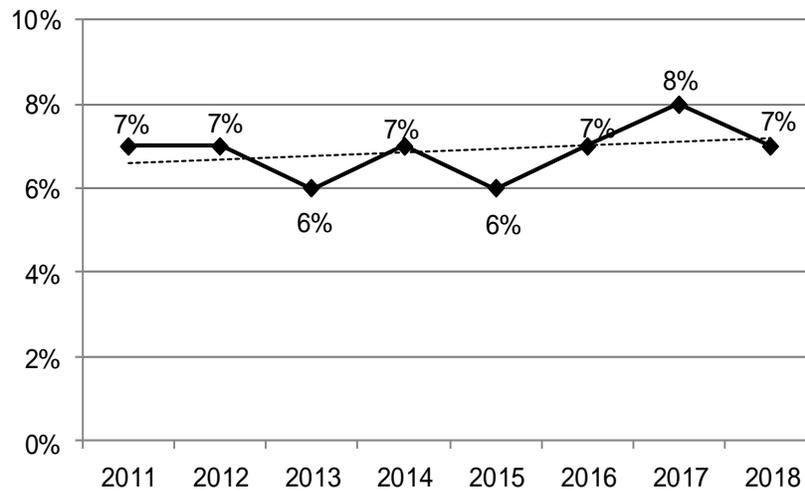
USUAL ACTIVITIES UNATTAINABLE

Definition: South Dakotans who report poor physical or mental health kept them from doing their usual activities for 10 to 30 days of the past 30 days, such as self-care, work, or recreation.

Prevalence of Usual Activities Unattainable for 10-30 Days of the Past 30

- South Dakota 7%
- There is no national median for usual activities unattainable for 10-30 days of the past 30

Figure 69
Percentage of South Dakotans Reporting Usual Activities Unattainable for 10-30 Days of the Past 30, 2011-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2018

Table 55
South Dakotans Who Stated Usual Activities Unattainable Due to Poor Physical or Mental Health for 10-30 Days of the Past 30, 2014-2018

| | | 2014-2018 | 95% Confidence Interval | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-------|
| | | | Low | High |
| Gender | Male | 6% | 5.6% | 6.9% |
| | Female | 8% | 7.3% | 8.6% |
| Age | 18-29 | 4% | 3.2% | 5.4% |
| | 30-39 | 5% | 3.9% | 6.2% |
| | 40-49 | 7% | 5.9% | 8.6% |
| | 50-59 | 9% | 7.9% | 10.2% |
| | 60-69 | 10% | 9.0% | 11.3% |
| | 70-79 | 8% | 7.2% | 9.9% |
| | 80+ | 7% | 6.0% | 9.0% |
| Race/Ethnicity | White, Non-Hispanic | 7% | 6.2% | 7.2% |
| | American Indian, Non-Hispanic | 11% | 9.4% | 13.7% |
| | Hispanic | 9% | 5.1% | 16.0% |
| Household Income | Less than \$35,000 | 12% | 10.9% | 13.1% |
| | \$35,000-\$74,999 | 6% | 4.8% | 6.4% |
| | \$75,000+ | 3% | 2.3% | 3.3% |
| Education | Less than High School, G.E.D. | 11% | 8.9% | 13.1% |
| | High School, G.E.D. | 9% | 7.7% | 9.6% |
| | Some Post-High School | 7% | 6.0% | 7.4% |
| | College Graduate | 4% | 3.5% | 4.6% |
| Employment Status | Employed for Wages | 4% | 3.2% | 4.2% |
| | Self-employed | 4% | 2.9% | 4.8% |
| | Unemployed | 13% | 9.7% | 16.6% |
| | Homemaker | 6% | 3.8% | 8.5% |
| | Student | 5% | 2.8% | 8.4% |
| | Retired | 9% | 7.6% | 9.5% |
| | Unable to Work | 47% | 42.4% | 50.7% |
| Marital Status | Married/Unmarried Couple | 6% | 5.4% | 6.5% |
| | Divorced/Separated | 13% | 11.6% | 15.1% |
| | Widowed | 10% | 8.2% | 12.1% |
| | Never Married | 6% | 4.8% | 6.9% |
| Home Ownership Status | Own Home | 6% | 5.5% | 6.5% |
| | Rent Home | 9% | 8.2% | 10.7% |
| Children Status | Children in Household (Ages 18-44) | 5% | 4.3% | 6.4% |
| | No Children in Household (Ages 18-44) | 4% | 3.3% | 5.2% |
| Phone Status | Landline | 8% | 7.4% | 9.0% |
| | Cell Phone | 6% | 5.9% | 7.1% |
| Pregnancy Status | Pregnant (Ages 18-44) | 4% | 0.9% | 15.0% |
| | Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44) | 6% | 4.8% | 6.9% |
| County | Minnehaha | 7% | 5.7% | 8.2% |
| | Pennington | 8% | 6.8% | 9.3% |
| | Lincoln | 4% | 2.9% | 5.5% |
| | Brown | 7% | 5.7% | 9.2% |
| | Brookings | 6% | 4.4% | 7.8% |
| | Codington | 6% | 4.7% | 7.9% |
| | Meade | 8% | 6.1% | 10.1% |
| | Lawrence | 8% | 6.1% | 9.8% |

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

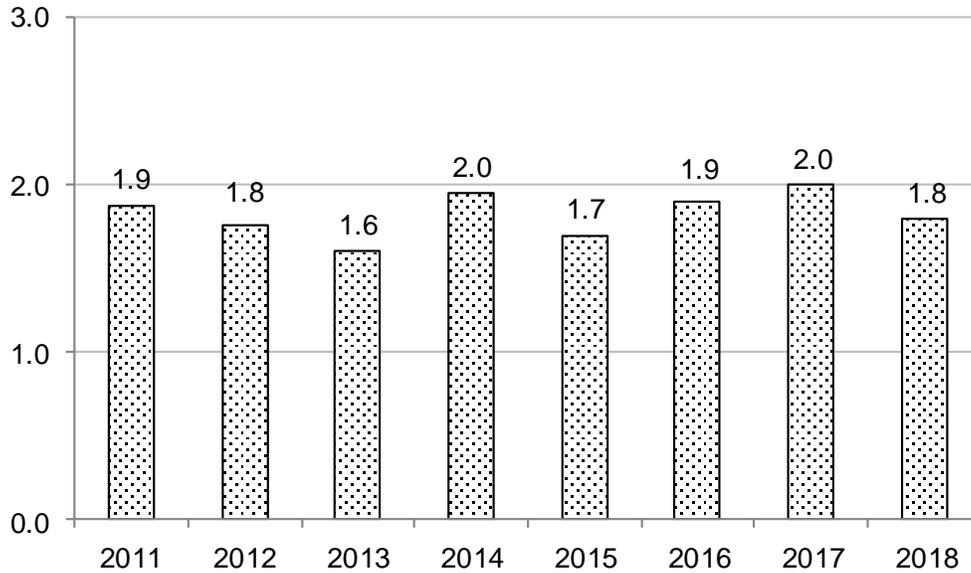
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2014-2018

Demographics

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Gender | Females exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of poor health keeping them from usual activities than males. |
| Age | The prevalence of poor health keeping someone from usual activities increases as age increases and peaks in the 60s. After that, it decreases as age increases. |
| Race/Ethnicity | American Indians exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of poor health keeping them from usual activities than whites. |
| Household Income | The prevalence of poor health keeping someone from usual activities decreases as household income increases. This includes significant decreases when the \$35,000-\$74,999 and \$75,000+ household income groups are reached. |
| Education | The prevalence of poor health keeping someone from usual activities decreases as education increases. This includes significant decreases as some post-high school and college graduate levels are reached. |
| Employment | Those who are unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of poor health keeping them from usual activities, while those who are employed for wages, self-employed, a homemaker, or a student show a very low prevalence. |
| Marital Status | Those who are divorced or widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of poor health keeping them from usual activities, while those who are married or have never been married show a very low prevalence. |
| Home Ownership | Those who rent their home demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of poor health keeping them from usual activities than those who own their home. |
| Children Status | The prevalence of poor health keeping adults from usual activities does not seem to change based on the presence of children in the household. |
| Phone Status | Those who primarily use a landline phone exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of poor health keeping them from usual activities than those who primarily use a cell phone. |
| Pregnancy Status | The prevalence of poor health keeping them from usual activities does not seem to change based on pregnancy status. |
| County | Residents of Minnehaha, Pennington, Brown, Meade, and Lawrence counties exhibit a very high prevalence of poor health keeping them from usual activities, while residents of Lincoln county show a very low prevalence. |

Figure 70, below, shows the average number of days in the past 30 days where poor physical or mental health kept South Dakotans from doing their usual activities. For the past eight years the average number of days has remained steady.

Figure 70
Average Number of Days Poor Physical or Mental Health Kept South Dakotans From Doing Their Usual Activities in the Past 30 Days, 2011-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2018