

Insurance Coverage among Women of Reproductive Age in South Dakota

The Affordable Care Act established several provisions aimed at reducing the uninsurance rate, and the number of uninsured women of reproductive age (15–44) in the United States fell from 12.7 million in 2013 to 7.5 million in 2017.

In South Dakota, which did not expand Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act, the uninsurance rate fell from 18.7 percent in 2013 to 12.2 percent in 2017. Despite these gains, approximately 19,000 South Dakota women of reproductive age remained uninsured in 2017.

Uninsurance Rate among Subgroups of Women in South Dakota and the US, 2017

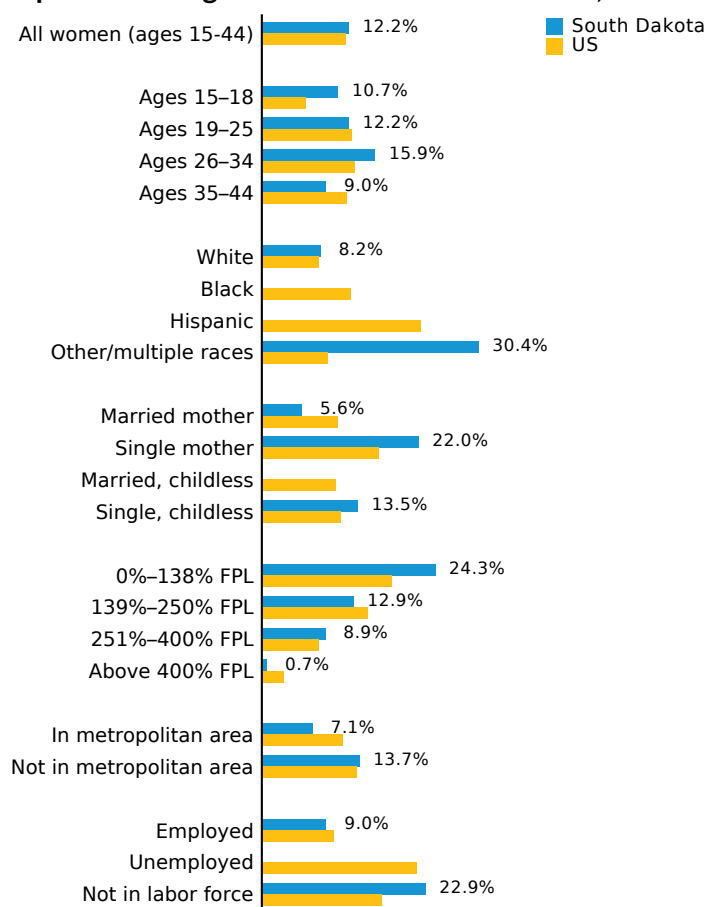
Uninsured women are vulnerable to well-documented access, affordability, and health problems associated with lacking insurance coverage, including potentially limited access to family planning and other reproductive health services.

- Women of reproductive age in South Dakota had a comparable uninsurance rate (12.2 percent) to similar women nationwide (11.7 percent) in 2017 (figure 1).
- Within South Dakota, women of other/multiple races, single mothers, women with incomes at or below 138 percent of the FPL, and women not in the labor force had higher uninsurance rates than the state average for all women of reproductive age in 2017.

Looking Ahead

Reducing the uninsurance rate among women of reproductive age in South Dakota may require expanding access to Medicaid or other highly subsidized insurance, as well as targeted outreach and enrollment efforts to subgroups of already eligible women with the highest uninsurance rates. It will also be critical to track women's ability to access the general and reproductive health services they need, including monitoring the availability and capacity of community health centers and Title X clinics.

Figure 1. Uninsurance Rate among Subgroups of Women of Reproductive Age in South Dakota and the US, 2017



Source: Urban Institute analysis of 2017 American Community Survey.
Note: FPL is federal poverty level. White, black, and other/multiple race are non-Hispanic. Subgroups with no state estimate had a sample size smaller than 200. Differences reported in text are significant at $p < 0.05$.