



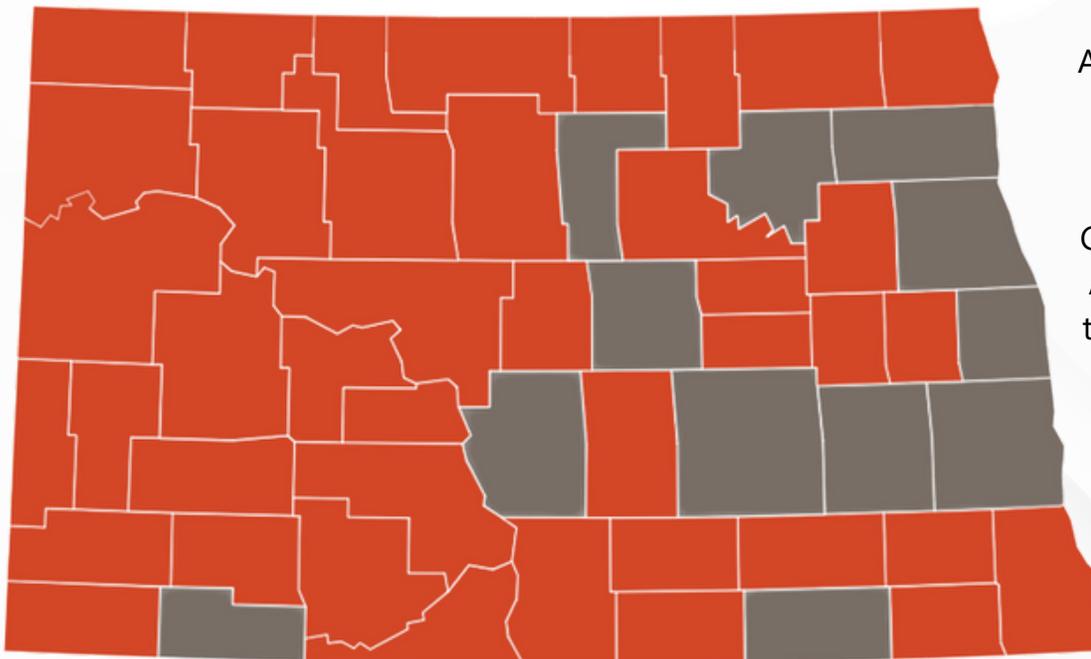
Healthcare Access Profile



The North Dakota (ND) State Health Assessment data analysis is defining health care access as a person’s ability to routinely visit a primary care provider. Health Professional Shortages Areas (HPSAs) and insurance constraints present as barriers to accessing quality care.

- As of 2020, Grant County had the highest adult routine check-up percentage within the past year (94.9%).
- Within the past year, Billings County had the lowest proportion of adult routine check-ups (31.4%).
- Within the past five years, Logan County had the highest percent of adults attending a routine check-up (26.5%).
- As of 2020, the lowest percentage of adult oral health visits in the past year was in Billings County (9.2%).
- As of 2020, 17.8% of Sioux County residents were unable to see a doctor due to cost. This percentage was the second-highest across the state.
- Only 7.8% of adults in Sioux County and 10.4% in Benson County have some form of health care coverage.

Primary Care Health Professional Shortage Score by County



As of 2021, counties with the highest HPSA scores for primary care designations were Sioux and Benson Counties (scores of 20 each). A HPSA score that is higher than another site indicates a greater need for clinician assignment.

Geographic HPSA or Not

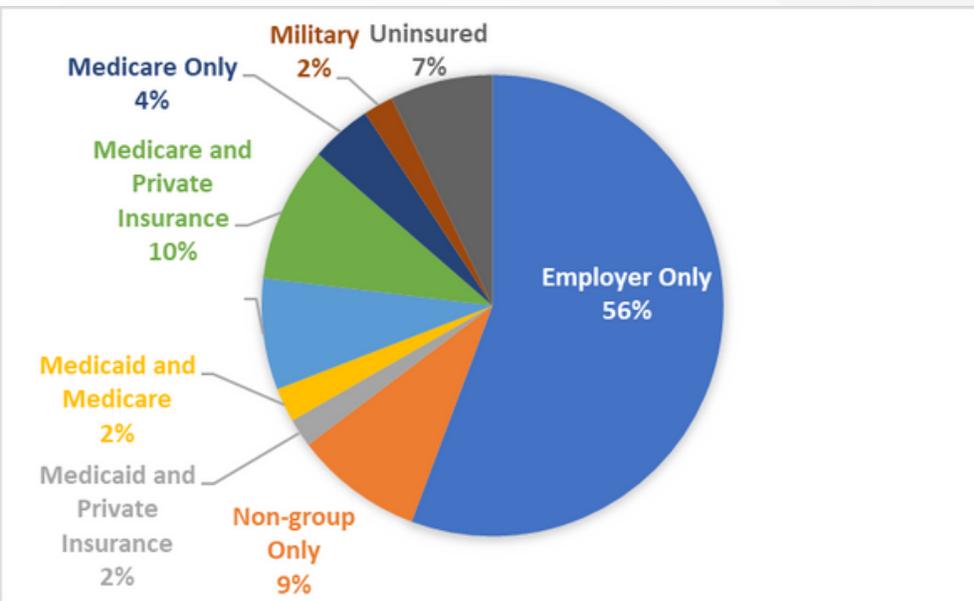
HPSA ● Not ●



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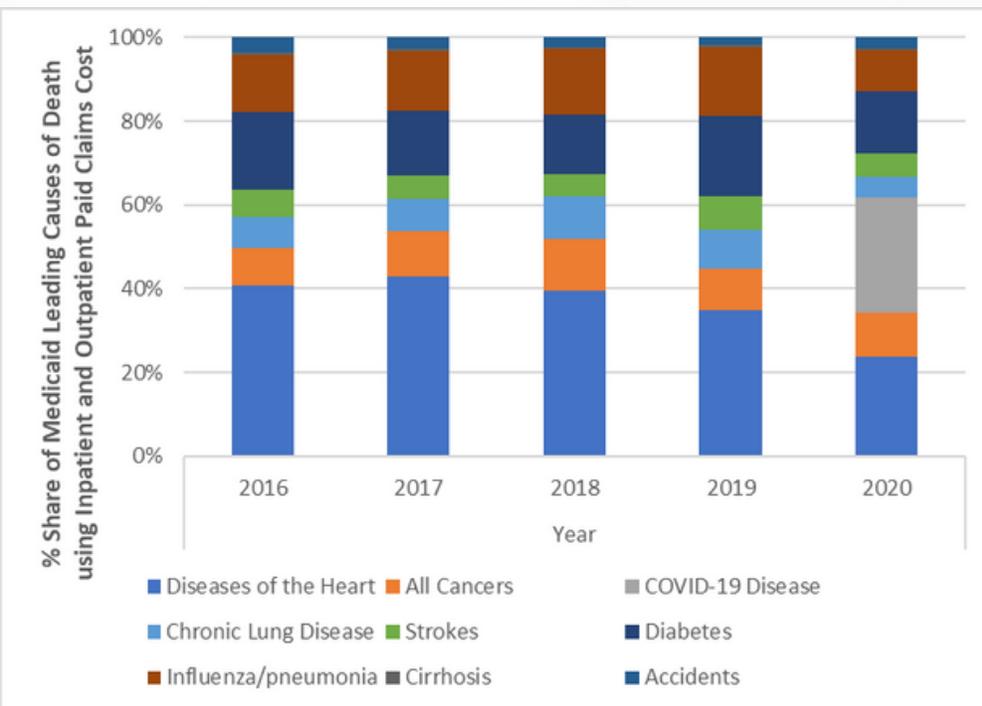


Health Care Insurance



About 93% of North Dakotans have some form of health care insurance.

At least 7.4% of North Dakotans are uninsured, which is two percentage points lower than national statistics (2019).



This graph displays the percent share (proportion) of Medicaid inpatient and outpatient claims cost among nine leading causes of death. Of these nine, heart diseases consistently share of claims. Following heart diseases claims paid for diabetes. Even though COVID-19 data was only available in 2020, it shared 28% of paid claims in that year alone.

Note: Data sources were Advantage Suite, Kaiser Family Foundation and HRSA.gov. Both COVID-19 disease and treatment claims were included in analysis. Chronic Lung Disease includes Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease and asthma. Accidents data include both intentional and unintentional death and non-death data. Areas for further study include a person's ability to receive inpatient or outpatient care, such as transportation barriers.

Medicaid Data Disclaimer: The data shown only includes claims that have diagnosis codes among these nine diseases or conditions. Claims refer to any paid bills that individuals or insurance providers made for these conditions. There are likely many claims that would not have made it to this query that were paid on behalf of people with diseases not listed in this graph. Claims data may also not be an all-inclusive list of all diagnoses that a person may have. Claims data only portrays claims for specific issues a person is seen for that day.