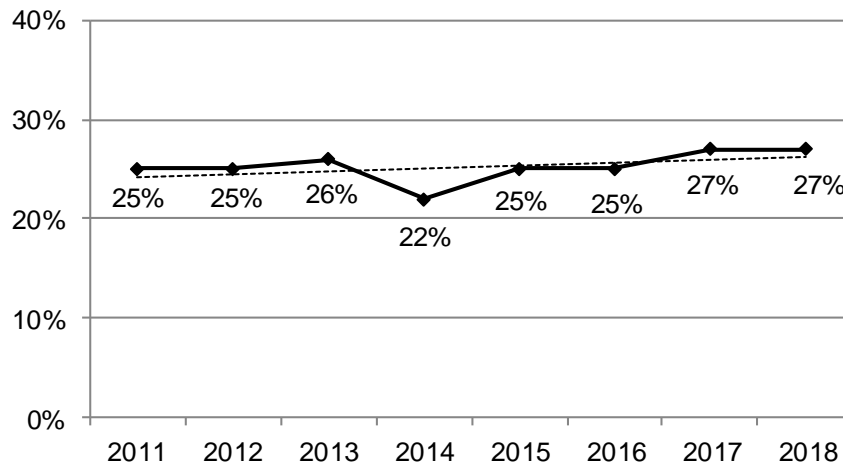

HIV/AIDS

Definition: South Dakotans, ages 18-64, that report they have had an HIV test.

Prevalence of HIV Test

- South Dakota 27%
- Nationwide median 38%

Figure 77
Percentage of South Dakotans, Ages 18-64, Who Have Been Tested for HIV, 2011-2018



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

Table 62
South Dakotans, Ages 18-64, Who Have Been Tested for HIV, 2014-2018

		2014-2018	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	24%	22.5%	25.0%
	Female	27%	25.7%	28.3%
Age	18-29	29%	26.2%	31.2%
	30-39	42%	39.1%	44.5%
	40-49	37%	34.2%	39.4%
	50-59	23%	21.0%	24.5%
	60-69	15%	13.3%	16.0%
	70-79	7%	6.3%	8.8%
	80+	3%	1.9%	4.1%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	22%	21.5%	23.3%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	50%	46.0%	53.4%
	Hispanic	39%	31.1%	48.0%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	30%	27.9%	31.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	25%	23.5%	26.7%
	\$75,000+	25%	23.1%	26.4%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	23%	19.6%	26.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	22%	20.3%	23.5%
	Some Post-High School	28%	26.1%	29.4%
	College Graduate	27%	25.9%	28.9%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	30%	28.3%	31.0%
	Self-employed	21%	18.4%	23.1%
	Unemployed	43%	37.3%	48.7%
	Homemaker	33%	27.6%	38.1%
	Student	17%	13.4%	21.3%
	Retired	9%	8.3%	10.3%
	Unable to Work	40%	36.0%	44.6%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	23%	22.3%	24.5%
	Divorced/Separated	39%	36.3%	42.0%
	Widowed	8%	7.0%	10.2%
	Never Married	29%	26.4%	30.9%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	22%	20.9%	22.9%
	Rent Home	35%	33.2%	37.6%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	40%	37.4%	41.8%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	30%	27.4%	32.4%
Phone Status	Landline	17%	16.2%	18.4%
	Cell Phone	29%	28.2%	30.6%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	66%	53.8%	76.9%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	41%	38.4%	43.4%
County	Minnehaha	28%	25.2%	30.0%
	Pennington	32%	29.2%	34.1%
	Lincoln	26%	21.7%	29.8%
	Brown	21%	18.2%	24.1%
	Brookings	17%	13.6%	19.9%
	Codington	20%	17.4%	23.7%
	Meade	28%	23.7%	32.0%
	Lawrence	22%	19.5%	25.2%

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 HIV testing than males.
Age	HIV testing peaks with those in their 30s and then decreases as age increases with significant decreases as the 50s, 60s, 70s, and 80s are reached.
Race/Ethnicity	American Indians and Hispanics exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of HIV testing than whites.
Household Income	The prevalence of HIV testing does not seem to change as household income changes.
Education	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of HIV testing regarding changing education levels.
Employment	Those who are unemployed, a homemaker, or unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of HIV testing, while those who are retired show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are divorced exhibit a very high prevalence of HIV testing, while those who are widowed show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	Those who rent their home demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of HIV testing than those who own their home.
Children Status	Those who have children in the household demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of HIV testing than those who do not have children.
Phone Status	Those who primarily use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of HIV testing than those who primarily use a landline.
Pregnancy Status	Those who are pregnant exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of HIV testing than those who are not pregnant.
County	Minnehaha, Pennington, Lincoln, and Meade counties exhibit a very high prevalence of HIV testing, while Brown, Brookings, Codington, and Lawrence counties all show a very low prevalence.