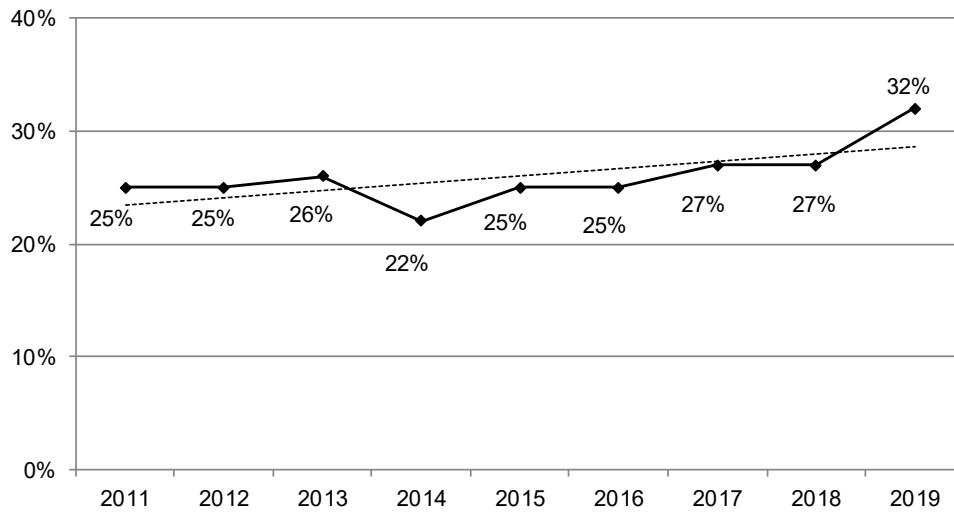

HIV/AIDS

Definition: South Dakotans who report they have ever had an HIV test.

Prevalence of HIV Test

- South Dakota 32%
- Nationwide median 40%

Figure 60
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Tested for HIV, 2011-2019



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2019

Table 54
South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Tested for HIV, 2015-2019

		2015-2019	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	26%	24.5%	27.3%
	Female	29%	27.2%	30.0%
Age	18-29	30%	27.9%	33.3%
	30-39	42%	39.7%	45.3%
	40-49	41%	37.9%	43.5%
	50-59	25%	23.4%	27.3%
	60-69	16%	14.5%	17.5%
	70-79	9%	7.4%	10.4%
	80+	3%	2.4%	5.0%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	24%	23.1%	25.1%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	49%	45.5%	53.5%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	50%	39.8%	59.6%
	Hispanic	48%	39.2%	56.4%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	32%	29.9%	33.9%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	27%	25.2%	28.7%
	\$75,000+	27%	25.6%	29.4%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	23%	19.4%	27.0%
	High School, G.E.D.	24%	22.7%	26.3%
	Some Post-High School	29%	27.7%	31.1%
	College Graduate	29%	27.7%	30.9%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	32%	30.7%	33.6%
	Self-employed	24%	21.3%	27.0%
	Unemployed	44%	38.1%	50.4%
	Homemaker	30%	25.3%	36.0%
	Student	19%	14.9%	23.6%
	Retired	11%	9.5%	11.8%
	Unable to Work	42%	37.7%	46.4%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	25%	23.8%	26.3%
	Divorced/Separated	41%	38.1%	44.0%
	Widowed	9%	7.5%	11.0%
	Never Married	31%	28.8%	33.7%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	24%	22.7%	24.9%
	Rent Home	38%	35.7%	40.5%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	41%	38.9%	43.6%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	32%	29.5%	35.0%
Phone Status	Landline	18%	16.7%	19.3%
	Cell Phone	31%	29.9%	32.4%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	67%	53.9%	77.9%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	42%	39.7%	45.1%
County	Minnehaha	30%	27.6%	32.9%
	Pennington	33%	30.4%	35.5%
	Lincoln	30%	24.9%	35.0%
	Brown	23%	20.0%	26.1%
	Brookings	18%	15.1%	22.1%
	Codington	23%	19.8%	26.8%
	Meade	33%	28.1%	38.7%
	Lawrence	22%	18.4%	25.7%

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2015-2019

Demographics

Gender	The prevalence of HIV testing does not seem to differ based on gender.
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	Whites exhibit a significantly lower prevalence of HIV testing than all other races/ethnicities.
Household Income	The prevalence of HIV testing does not seem to change as household income changes.
Education	The prevalence of HIV testing increases as education levels increase. This includes a significant increase as the some post-high school level is reached.
Employment	Those who are unemployed 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.