

Immunization

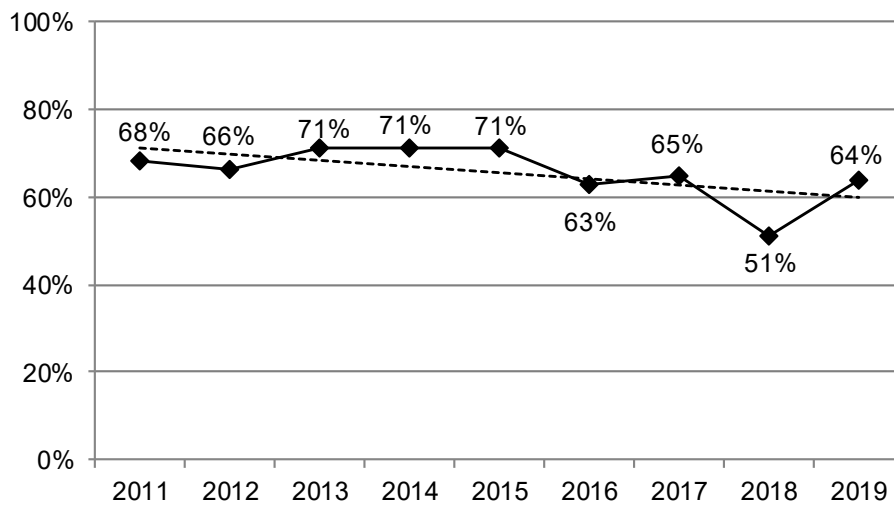
FLU SHOT

Definition: South Dakotans ages 65 and older who have had an influenza vaccination within the past 12 months.

Prevalence of Flu Shot

- South Dakota 64%
- Nationwide median 64%

Figure 37
Percentage of South Dakotans, Ages 65 and Older, Who Have Had a Flu Shot Within the Past 12 Months, 2011-2019



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

Table 35
South Dakotans, Ages 65 and Older, Who Have Had a Flu Shot Within the Past 12 Months,
2015-2019

		2015-2019	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	62%	59.4%	64.5%
	Female	63%	61.2%	65.3%
Age	18-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50-59	-	-	-
	60-69	57%	53.8%	59.4%
	70-79	64%	61.8%	66.7%
	80+	68%	64.3%	70.9%
Race Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	63%	61.1%	64.5%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	52%	42.9%	60.2%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	*	*	*
	Hispanic	*	*	*
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	58%	55.3%	61.2%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	66%	62.8%	68.7%
	\$75,000+	65%	61.3%	69.0%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	56%	49.0%	62.2%
	High School, G.E.D.	62%	58.8%	64.3%
	Some Post-High School	63%	60.7%	66.2%
	College Graduate	67%	64.7%	69.8%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	58%	53.5%	63.0%
	Self-employed	47%	41.3%	52.2%
	Unemployed	58%	39.6%	74.2%
	Homemaker	65%	57.1%	72.1%
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	66%	63.7%	67.5%
	Unable to Work	56%	46.6%	65.5%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	63%	61.3%	65.6%
	Divorced/Separated	55%	49.9%	59.6%
	Widowed	64%	60.8%	67.2%
	Never Married	65%	57.8%	71.6%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	63%	61.3%	64.8%
	Rent Home	61%	56.9%	65.5%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
Phone Status	Landline	65%	62.7%	66.8%
	Cell Phone	60%	57.4%	62.5%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
County	Minnehaha	67%	62.6%	70.6%
	Pennington	62%	58.0%	65.1%
	Lincoln	69%	61.4%	76.3%
	Brown	64%	59.3%	68.1%
	Brookings	68%	63.8%	72.5%
	Codington	69%	64.5%	72.8%
	Meade	58%	51.9%	64.7%
	Lawrence	64%	58.4%	70.0%

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	There seems to be no gender difference regarding getting a flu shot.
Age	The prevalence of getting a flu shot increases as age increases. This includes a significant increase as the 70s are reached.
Race/ Ethnicity	Whites demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of getting a flu shot than American Indians.
Household Income	The prevalence of getting a flu shot does not seem to differ based on household income.
Education	The prevalence of getting a flu shot increases as education levels increase.
Employment	Those who are a homemaker or retired demonstrate a very high prevalence of getting a flu shot, while those who are self-employed show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are married or widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of getting a flu shot, while those who are divorced show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	The prevalence of getting a flu shot does not seem to differ based on home ownership status.
Phone Status	Those who primarily use a landline phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of getting a flu shot than those who primarily use a cell phone.
County	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of getting a flu shot among the eight counties with sufficient sample size.

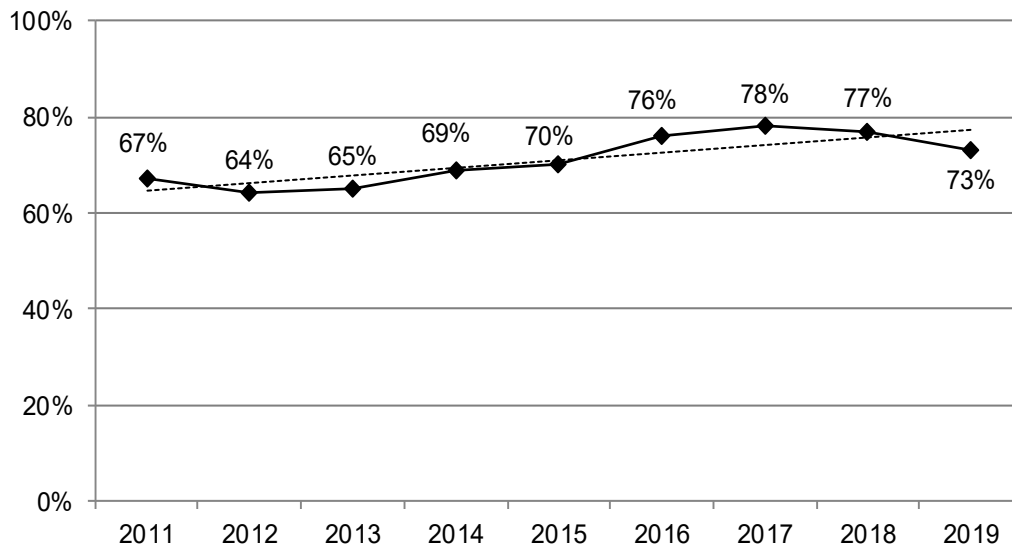
PNEUMONIA SHOT

Definition: South Dakotans, ages 65 and older, who have had a pneumonia vaccination.

Prevalence of Pneumonia Shot

- South Dakota 73%
- Nationwide median 73%

Figure 38
Percentage of South Dakotans, Ages 65 and Older, Who Have Had a Pneumonia Shot, 2011-2019



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

Table 36
South Dakotans, Ages 65 and Older, Who Have Had a Pneumonia Shot, 2015-2019

		2015-2019	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	73%	70.1%	74.9%
	Female	77%	74.9%	78.6%
Age	18-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50-59	-	-	-
	60-69	66%	63.0%	68.5%
	70-79	79%	77.1%	81.3%
	80+	79%	75.6%	81.7%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	75%	73.4%	76.4%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	73%	64.4%	80.0%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	*	*	*
	Hispanic	*	*	*
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	73%	70.6%	76.1%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	78%	74.9%	80.1%
	\$75,000+	75%	71.5%	78.3%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	74%	67.5%	79.3%
	High School, G.E.D.	74%	71.7%	76.7%
	Some Post-High School	74%	70.8%	76.1%
	College Graduate	79%	76.3%	80.7%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	66%	61.5%	70.7%
	Self-employed	61%	55.2%	65.8%
	Unemployed	61%	42.0%	77.4%
	Homemaker	75%	67.4%	82.1%
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	78%	76.3%	79.7%
Marital Status	Unable to Work	79%	70.7%	85.7%
	Married/Unmarried Couple	75%	73.2%	77.1%
	Divorced/Separated	67%	62.4%	71.8%
	Widowed	78%	74.9%	80.4%
Home Ownership Status	Never Married	75%	67.5%	81.0%
	Own Home	75%	73.5%	76.7%
Children Status	Rent Home	73%	68.9%	77.1%
	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
Phone Status	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
	Landline	76%	74.2%	78.0%
Pregnancy Status	Cell Phone	73%	70.8%	75.5%
	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
County	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
	Minnehaha	76%	71.6%	79.3%
	Pennington	78%	74.6%	80.9%
	Lincoln	76%	67.4%	82.3%
	Brown	75%	71.3%	79.3%
	Brookings	79%	74.4%	82.1%
	Codington	80%	76.4%	84.0%
	Meade	69%	62.1%	74.4%
Lawrence	73%	67.1%	78.1%	

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 getting a pneumonia shot does not seem to differ based on gender.
Age	Overall, the prevalence of getting a pneumonia shot does not seem to change consistently as age changes, but it does show a significant increase as the 70s are reached.
Race/ Ethnicity	The prevalence of getting a pneumonia shot does not seem to differ based on race/ethnicity.
Household Income	The prevalence of getting a pneumonia shot does not seem to change as household income changes.
Education	The prevalence of getting a pneumonia shot does not seem to change as education changes.
Employment	Those who are a homemaker, retired, or unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of getting a pneumonia shot, while those who are employed for wages or self-employed show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are married or widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of getting a pneumonia shot, while those who are divorced show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	The prevalence of getting a pneumonia shot does not seem to differ based on home ownership.
Phone Status	The prevalence of getting a pneumonia shot does not seem to differ based on phone status.
County	Pennington and Codrington counties exhibit a very high prevalence of getting a pneumonia shot, while Meade county shows a very low prevalence.

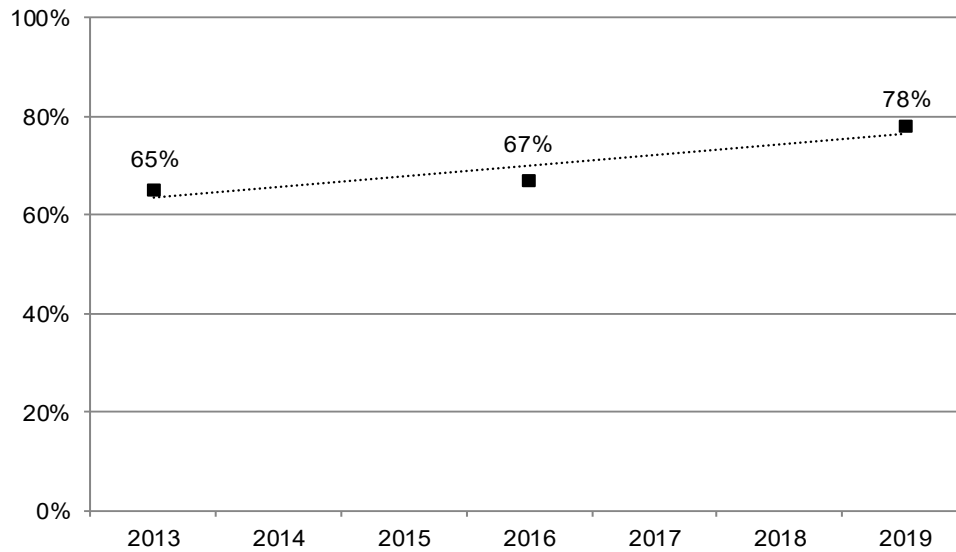
TETANUS SHOT

Definition: South Dakotans who have had a tetanus shot in the past ten years.

Prevalence of Tetanus Shot

- South Dakota 78%
- Nationwide median 73%

Figure 39
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Have Had a Tetanus Shot In the Past Ten Years, 2013-2019



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2013-2019

Table 37
South Dakotans Who Have Had a Tetanus Shot In the Past Ten Years, 2016-2019

		2016-2019	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	74%	71.4%	76.2%
	Female	72%	69.5%	73.8%
Age	18-29	79%	74.5%	83.2%
	30-39	77%	72.1%	80.6%
	40-49	77%	73.0%	80.7%
	50-59	74%	70.6%	77.3%
	60-69	69%	66.1%	72.6%
	70-79	61%	56.2%	65.6%
	80+	51%	44.5%	57.2%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	73%	71.4%	74.7%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	73%	66.6%	78.3%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	75%	55.4%	88.4%
	Hispanic	75%	60.2%	85.9%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	70%	67.0%	73.5%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	73%	70.0%	75.9%
	\$75,000+	77%	73.8%	79.8%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	63%	55.3%	70.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	71%	67.9%	73.8%
	Some Post-High School	74%	71.3%	76.7%
	College Graduate	77%	74.4%	79.0%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	76%	73.2%	77.7%
	Self-employed	75%	69.2%	79.3%
	Unemployed	72%	60.4%	81.5%
	Homemaker	71%	62.8%	77.6%
	Student	83%	74.7%	89.5%
	Retired	62%	59.1%	65.7%
	Unable to Work	70%	63.0%	76.0%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	75%	72.6%	76.6%
	Divorced/Separated	73%	68.6%	77.2%
	Widowed	49%	43.8%	54.6%
	Never Married	75%	71.1%	78.6%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	73%	70.7%	74.3%
	Rent Home	74%	69.7%	77.0%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	78%	74.5%	81.5%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	78%	73.8%	82.4%
Phone Status	Landline	67%	64.4%	70.3%
	Cell Phone	75%	72.7%	76.5%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	*	*	*
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	80%	76.4%	83.7%
County	Minnehaha	73%	68.6%	76.8%
	Pennington	71%	67.5%	75.0%
	Lincoln	81%	71.2%	88.3%
	Brown	77%	71.6%	81.8%
	Brookings	84%	78.2%	87.9%
	Codington	79%	73.1%	84.6%
	Meade	75%	64.4%	83.4%
	Lawrence	57%	51.1%	62.7%

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2019

Demographics

Gender	The prevalence of getting a tetanus shot does not seem to differ by gender.
Age	The prevalence of getting a tetanus shot decreases as age increases. This includes a significant decrease as the 70s are reached.
Race/ Ethnicity	The prevalence of getting a tetanus shot does not seem to differ by race/ethnicity.
Household Income	The prevalence of getting a tetanus shot increases as household income increases.
Education	The prevalence of getting a tetanus shot increases as education level increases.
Employment	Those who are employed for wages, self-employed, or a student demonstrate a very high prevalence of getting a tetanus shot, while those who are retired show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are widowed exhibit a significantly lower prevalence of getting a tetanus shot than all other types of marital status.
Home Ownership	The prevalence of getting a tetanus shot does not seem to differ by home ownership status.
Children Status	The prevalence of adults getting a tetanus shot does not seem to differ by the presence of children in the household.
Phone Status	Those who primarily use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of getting a tetanus shot than those who primarily use a landline phone.
County	Residents of Lincoln, Brown, Brookings, Codington, and Meade counties exhibit a very high prevalence of getting a tetanus shot, while residents of Lawrence county show a very low prevalence.