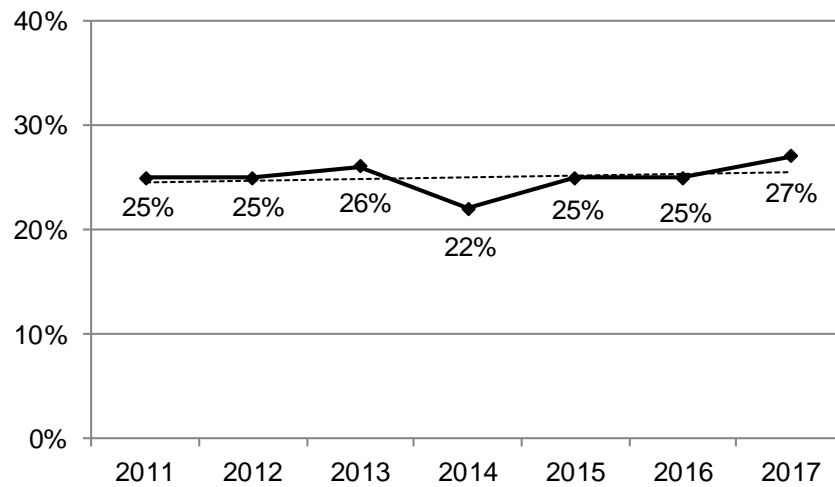

HIV/AIDS

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

Prevalence of HIV Test

- South Dakota 27%
- Nationwide median 36%

Figure 72
Percentage of South Dakotans, Ages 18-64, Who Have Been Tested for HIV, 2011-2017



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2017

Table 58
South Dakotans, Ages 18-64, Who Have Been Tested for HIV, 2013-2017

		2013-2017	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	24%	22.3%	24.8%
	Female	27%	25.5%	28.0%
Age	18-29	31%	28.5%	33.4%
	30-39	41%	38.1%	43.3%
	40-49	36%	33.2%	38.4%
	50-59	22%	20.3%	23.8%
	60-69	14%	12.4%	15.1%
	70-79	6%	5.3%	7.5%
Race	80+	3%	1.9%	4.2%
	White	22%	21.1%	22.9%
Ethnicity	American Indian	51%	47.8%	55.1%
	Hispanic	37%	29.7%	45.8%
Household Income	Non-Hispanic	25%	23.9%	25.7%
	Less than \$35,000	30%	28.4%	32.0%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	25%	23.2%	26.3%
Education	\$75,000+	24%	22.3%	25.7%
	Less than High School, G.E.D.	24%	20.5%	27.2%
	High School, G.E.D.	22%	20.3%	23.4%
	Some Post-High School	27%	25.5%	28.7%
Employment Status	College Graduate	27%	25.8%	28.8%
	Employed for Wages	29%	27.8%	30.4%
	Self-employed	20%	18.2%	22.7%
	Unemployed	43%	37.4%	48.3%
	Homemaker	33%	28.4%	38.2%
	Student	20%	16.4%	25.0%
	Retired	8%	7.1%	9.0%
Marital Status	Unable to Work	41%	36.4%	44.8%
	Married/Unmarried Couple	23%	21.9%	24.1%
	Divorced/Separated	38%	35.6%	41.1%
	Widowed	8%	6.6%	9.7%
Home Ownership Status	Never Married	30%	27.4%	31.9%
	Own Home	21%	20.2%	22.1%
Children Status	Rent Home	37%	34.7%	39.1%
	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	39%	37.4%	41.6%
Phone Status	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	30%	28.0%	33.0%
	Landline	17%	16.1%	18.3%
Pregnancy Status	Cell Phone	30%	28.8%	31.2%
	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	68%	57.3%	76.7%
County	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	42%	39.1%	44.0%
	Minnehaha	29%	26.4%	31.3%
	Pennington	32%	28.9%	34.5%
	Lincoln	21%	17.7%	25.1%
	Brown	20%	16.4%	23.7%
	Brookings	16%	12.3%	19.8%
	Codington	21%	17.7%	25.5%
	Meade	24%	21.0%	28.2%
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, 2013-2017

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	American Indians exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of HIV testing than do whites.
Ethnicity	Hispanics demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of HIV testing than do non-Hispanics.
Household Income	The prevalence of HIV testing decreases as household income increases with a significant decrease as the \$35,000-\$74,999 income group is reached.
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 use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of HIV testing than those who 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 and Pennington counties exhibit a very high prevalence of HIV testing, while Lincoln, Brown, Brookings, Codington, and Lawrence counties all show a very low prevalence.