

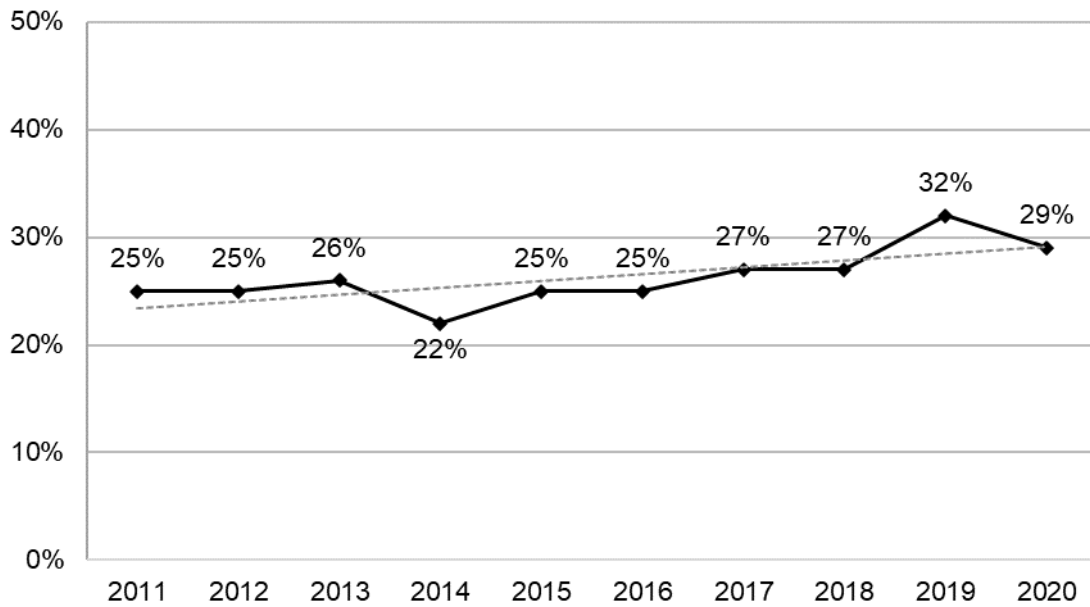
# HIV/AIDS

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

## Prevalence of HIV Test

- South Dakota 29%
- Nationwide median 37%

**Figure 76**  
**Percentage of South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Tested for HIV, 2011-2020**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2020

**Table 56**  
**South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Tested for HIV, 2016-2020**

		2016-2020	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
<b>Gender</b>	Male	28%	26.1%	29.1%
	Female	28%	27.0%	29.9%
<b>Age</b>	18-29	29%	26.7%	32.3%
	30-39	44%	40.6%	46.7%
	40-49	41%	38.1%	43.9%
	50-59	28%	25.5%	29.9%
	60-69	17%	15.3%	18.6%
	70-79	11%	9.3%	12.6%
	80+	5%	3.3%	6.7%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	White, Non-Hispanic	25%	23.6%	25.6%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	52%	47.5%	56.1%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	60%	48.8%	69.5%
	Hispanic	46%	37.8%	54.7%
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$35,000	34%	31.7%	36.2%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	27%	25.4%	29.1%
	\$75,000+	28%	26.3%	30.2%
<b>Education</b>	Less than High School, G.E.D.	26%	21.8%	30.5%
	High School, G.E.D.	26%	24.3%	28.3%
	Some Post-High School	29%	27.5%	31.1%
	College Graduate	29%	27.4%	30.8%
<b>Employment Status</b>	Employed for Wages	33%	31.2%	34.3%
	Self-employed	25%	22.4%	28.6%
	Unemployed	43%	37.0%	49.7%
	Homemaker	32%	25.7%	39.2%
	Student	19%	15.1%	24.4%
	Retired	11%	10.2%	12.5%
	Unable to Work	45%	40.7%	50.3%
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married/Unmarried Couple	26%	24.5%	27.1%
	Divorced/Separated	41%	37.7%	43.9%
	Widowed	11%	8.5%	14.1%
	Never Married	32%	29.4%	34.5%
<b>Home Ownership Status</b>	Own Home	24%	23.4%	25.6%
	Rent Home	40%	37.3%	42.4%
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	42%	39.1%	44.2%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	31%	28.6%	34.2%
<b>Phone Status</b>	Landline	18%	16.8%	19.5%
	Cell Phone	32%	30.4%	33.0%
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	64%	50.0%	76.1%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	40%	37.3%	42.8%
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha	30%	27.4%	32.8%
	Pennington	34%	31.9%	37.1%
	Lincoln	32%	25.1%	38.7%
	Brown	24%	21.1%	27.3%
	Brookings	22%	18.7%	25.8%
	Codington	23%	19.8%	26.6%
	Meade	33%	28.0%	39.2%
	Lawrence	22%	17.7%	28.0%

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2020

## **Demographics**

<b>Gender</b>	The prevalence of HIV testing does not seem to differ based on gender.
<b>Age</b>	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.
<b>Race/ Ethnicity</b>	Whites exhibit a significantly lower prevalence of HIV testing than all other races/ethnicities.
<b>Household Income</b>	The prevalence of HIV testing does not seem to change as household income changes.
<b>Education</b>	The prevalence of HIV testing does not seem to consistently change as education levels change.
<b>Employment</b>	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.
<b>Marital Status</b>	Those who are divorced exhibit a very high prevalence of HIV testing, while those who are widowed show a very low prevalence.
<b>Home Ownership</b>	Those who rent their home demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of HIV testing than those who own their home.
<b>Children Status</b>	Those who have children in the household demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of HIV testing than those who do not have children.
<b>Phone Status</b>	Those who primarily use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of HIV testing than those who primarily use a landline.
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Those who are pregnant exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of HIV testing than those who are not pregnant.
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha, Pennington, and Meade counties exhibit a very high prevalence of HIV testing, while Brown, Brookings, Codington, and Lawrence counties all show a very low prevalence.