

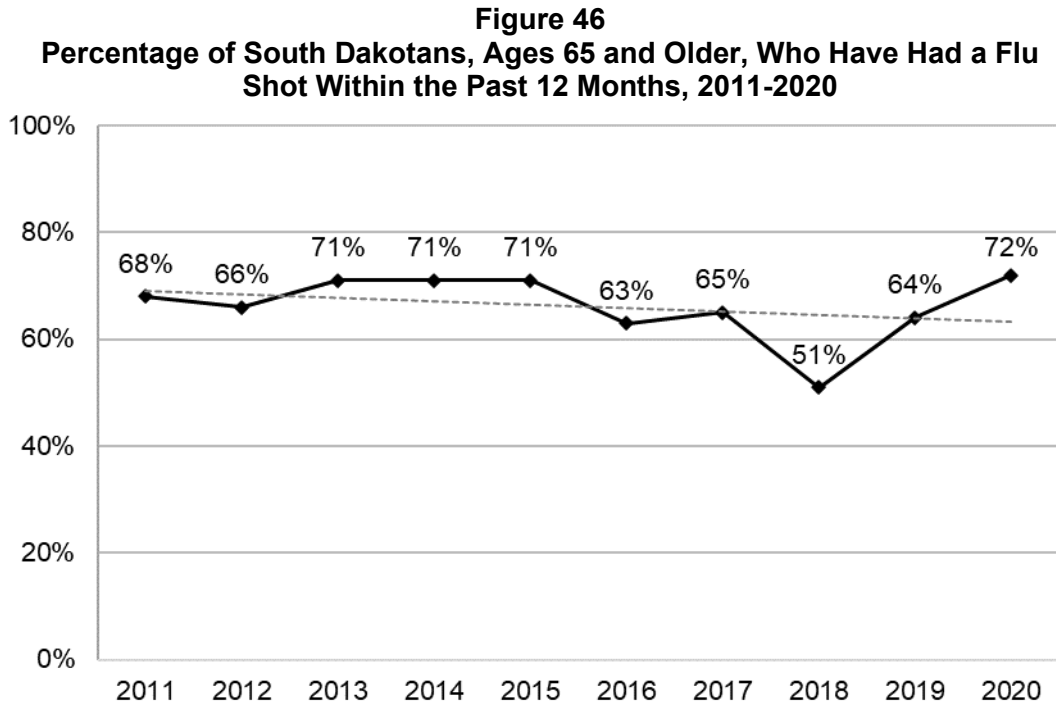
Immunization

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 72%
- Nationwide median 68%



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

Table 31
South Dakotans, Ages 65 and Older, Who Have Had a Flu Shot Within the Past 12 Months,
2016-2020

		2016-2020	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	62%	59.7%	64.9%
	Female	64%	61.8%	66.0%
Age	18-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50-59	-	-	-
	60-69	58%	54.9%	60.6%
	70-79	65%	62.4%	67.2%
	80+	67%	63.8%	70.8%
Race Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	63%	61.6%	65.0%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	52%	43.6%	60.5%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	*	*	*
	Hispanic	*	*	*
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	58%	54.7%	60.8%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	67%	63.7%	69.6%
	\$75,000+	66%	62.2%	69.8%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	57%	50.2%	63.8%
	High School, G.E.D.	61%	58.5%	64.2%
	Some Post-High School	64%	60.9%	66.6%
	College Graduate	68%	65.5%	70.7%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	60%	54.7%	64.5%
	Self-employed	50%	44.3%	55.7%
	Unemployed	66%	47.7%	80.3%
	Homemaker	66%	57.0%	73.3%
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	65%	63.5%	67.3%
	Unable to Work	61%	51.5%	70.4%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	64%	61.8%	66.2%
	Divorced/Separated	54%	48.7%	58.5%
	Widowed	65%	62.0%	68.5%
	Never Married	65%	58.5%	71.8%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	64%	61.8%	65.4%
	Rent Home	60%	55.4%	64.6%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
Phone Status	Landline	65%	62.9%	67.0%
	Cell Phone	61%	58.4%	63.6%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
County	Minnehaha	67%	63.1%	71.1%
	Pennington	62%	58.6%	65.9%
	Lincoln	66%	55.8%	75.7%
	Brown	64%	59.0%	68.0%
	Brookings	69%	64.6%	73.2%
	Codington	69%	64.7%	72.9%
	Meade	57%	50.0%	62.8%
	Lawrence	63%	54.1%	70.4%

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

Gender	The prevalence of getting a flu shot does not seem to differ by gender.
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	The prevalence of getting a flu shot does not seem to differ based on phone status.
County	Minnehaha, Brookings, and Codington counties all demonstrate a very high prevalence of getting a flu shot, while Meade county shows a very low prevalence.

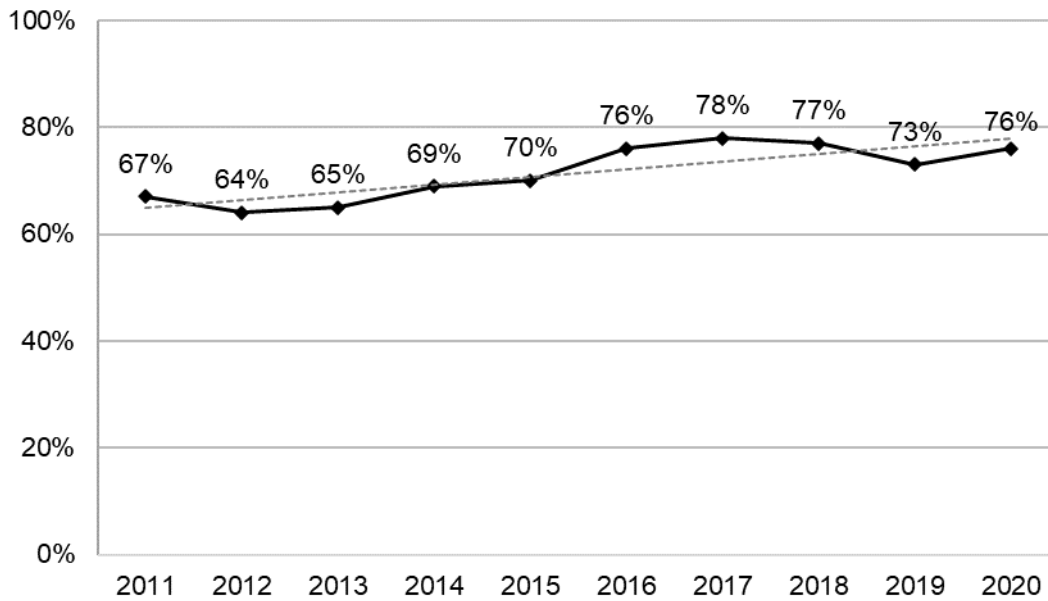
PNEUMONIA SHOT

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

Prevalence of Pneumonia Shot

- South Dakota 76%
- Nationwide median 72%

Figure 47
Percentage of South Dakotans, Ages 65 and Older, Who Have Had a Pneumonia Shot, 2011-2020



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

Table 32
South Dakotans, Ages 65 and Older, Who Have Ever Had a Pneumonia Shot, 2016-2020

		2016-2020	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	74%	71.5%	76.3%
	Female	78%	75.8%	79.6%
Age	18-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50-59	-	-	-
	60-69	68%	65.1%	70.7%
	70-79	81%	78.8%	82.8%
	80+	78%	74.3%	80.8%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	76%	74.4%	77.5%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	75%	66.3%	81.4%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	*	*	*
	Hispanic	*	*	*
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	75%	72.4%	77.9%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	78%	75.4%	80.9%
	\$75,000+	77%	73.0%	79.8%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	75%	68.4%	80.2%
	High School, G.E.D.	75%	72.7%	77.8%
	Some Post-High School	74%	71.6%	77.1%
	College Graduate	80%	77.7%	82.1%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	66%	61.3%	71.1%
	Self-employed	63%	57.8%	68.6%
	Unemployed	68%	49.5%	82.8%
	Homemaker	77%	68.0%	84.1%
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	79%	77.5%	80.9%
	Unable to Work	79%	69.2%	85.9%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	77%	74.8%	78.6%
	Divorced/Separated	69%	64.6%	74.0%
	Widowed	77%	74.0%	80.0%
	Never Married	78%	71.8%	83.6%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	76%	74.8%	78.0%
	Rent Home	73%	68.1%	77.1%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
Phone Status	Landline	78%	75.8%	79.4%
	Cell Phone	74%	71.5%	76.4%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
County	Minnehaha	79%	74.5%	82.1%
	Pennington	77%	73.8%	80.5%
	Lincoln	77%	65.8%	85.4%
	Brown	78%	73.7%	81.7%
	Brookings	79%	74.7%	82.2%
	Codington	80%	76.3%	83.8%
	Meade	71%	64.7%	76.9%
	Lawrence	72%	63.8%	79.3%

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

Gender	The prevalence of getting a pneumonia shot does not seem to differ based on gender.
Age	The prevalence of getting a pneumonia shot peaks with people in their 70s.
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 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 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	The prevalence of getting a pneumonia shot does not seem to differ among the eight available counties.

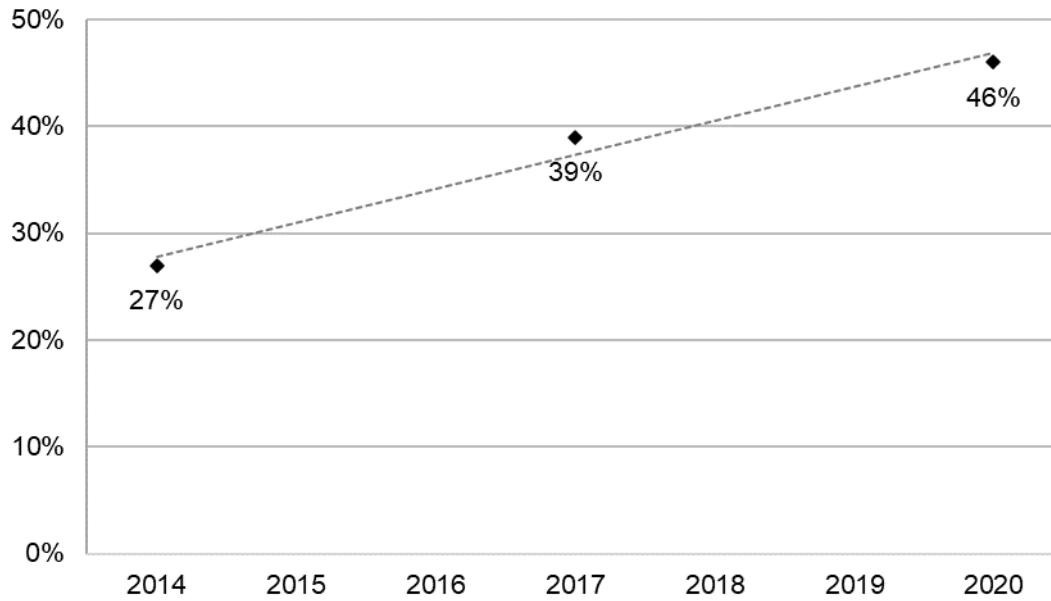
SHINGLES SHOT

Definition: South Dakotans, ages 50 and older, who have had a shingles vaccination.

Prevalence of Shingles Shot

- South Dakota 46%
- *There is no nationwide median for shingles shot*

Figure 48
Percentage of South Dakotans, Ages 50 and Older, Who Have Had a Shingles Shot, 2014-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2014-2020

Table 33
South Dakotans, Ages 50 and Older, Who Have Had a Shingles Shot, 2016-2020

		2016-2020	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	40%	36.4%	42.7%
	Female	45%	42.3%	47.6%
Age	18-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50-59	20%	17.0%	23.6%
	60-69	50%	46.9%	53.9%
	70-79	58%	53.7%	61.4%
	80+	52%	45.5%	57.9%
Race	White, Non-Hispanic	43%	41.3%	45.6%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	32%	24.6%	39.4%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	*	18.8%	69.7%
	Hispanic	*	11.8%	38.3%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	36%	32.3%	40.4%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	49%	44.9%	52.4%
	\$75,000+	41%	36.9%	44.7%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	33%	24.6%	42.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	40%	36.9%	44.0%
	Some Post-High School	44%	40.4%	47.8%
	College Graduate	46%	42.7%	49.3%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	31%	28.1%	35.0%
	Self-employed	36%	30.7%	42.1%
	Unemployed	32%	20.2%	46.3%
	Homemaker	39%	29.2%	50.2%
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	56%	53.1%	59.2%
	Unable to Work	33%	23.6%	42.9%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	44%	41.3%	46.5%
	Divorced/Separated	31%	26.2%	36.4%
	Widowed	51%	46.4%	55.9%
	Never Married	34%	25.5%	43.4%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	44%	41.8%	46.2%
	Rent Home	32%	26.3%	38.9%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
Phone Status	Landline	46%	43.1%	48.4%
	Cell Phone	40%	36.9%	42.9%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
County	Minnehaha	44%	38.9%	49.2%
	Pennington	38%	33.8%	43.2%
	Brown	41%	35.1%	46.8%
	Brookings	45%	38.9%	50.3%
	Codington	53%	46.5%	59.5%
	Meade	42%	33.3%	51.7%

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

Gender	The prevalence of getting a shingles vaccination does not seem to change based on gender.
Age	The prevalence of getting a shingles vaccination peaks for people in their 70s. This includes a significant increase as the 60s are reached.
Race/ Ethnicity	Whites exhibit a very high prevalence of getting a shingles vaccination, while American Indians show a very low prevalence.
Household Income	The prevalence of getting a shingles vaccination does not seem to change as household income changes.
Education	The prevalence of getting a shingles vaccination increases as education levels increase.
Employment	Those who are retired demonstrate a very high prevalence of getting a shingles vaccination, while those who are employed for wages, self-employed, unemployed, a homemaker, or unable to work show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are married or widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of getting a shingles vaccination, while those who are divorced or have never been married show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	Those who own their home show a significantly higher prevalence of getting a shingles vaccination than those who rent their home.
Phone Status	Those who primarily use a landline phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of getting a shingles vaccination than those who primarily use a cell phone.
County	Codington county exhibits a very high prevalence of getting a shingles vaccination, while Pennington county shows a very low prevalence.