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# HIV/AIDS

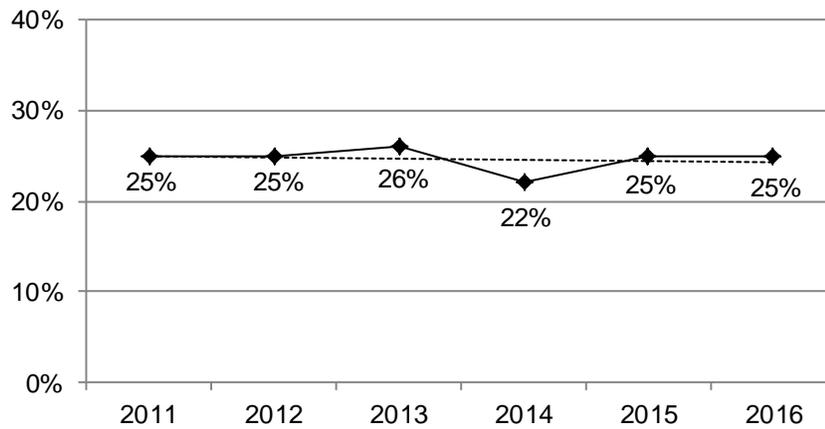
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**Definition:** Respondents, ages 18-64, that report they have had an HIV test.

## Prevalence of HIV Test

- South Dakota 25%
- Nationwide median 36%

**Figure 103**  
**Percent of Respondents, Ages 18-64, Who Have Been Tested for HIV, 2011-2016**



Note: Beginning in 2011, the CDC began using a different methodology to weight the data; therefore, data prior to 2011 cannot be compared to data since 2011.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2016

**Table 58**  
**Respondents, Ages 18-64, Who Have Been Tested for HIV, 2012-2016**

			95% Confidence Interval	
		2012-2016	Low	High
<b>Gender</b>	Male	24%	22.4%	24.8%
	Female	26%	24.7%	27.0%
<b>Age</b>	18-29	32%	29.4%	33.9%
	30-39	41%	38.7%	43.6%
	40-49	34%	31.5%	36.3%
	50-59	20%	18.9%	22.1%
	60-69	12%	11.0%	13.5%
	70-79	6%	5.3%	7.8%
	80+	2%	1.6%	3.7%
<b>Race</b>	White	21%	20.5%	22.1%
	American Indian	52%	48.9%	56.0%
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic	36%	28.9%	44.3%
	Non-Hispanic	24%	23.6%	25.3%
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$35,000	30%	28.6%	31.9%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	24%	22.9%	25.9%
	\$75,000+	23%	21.4%	24.5%
<b>Education</b>	Less than High School, G.E.D.	23%	20.3%	26.5%
	High School, G.E.D.	21%	19.6%	22.5%
	Some Post-High School	27%	25.5%	28.5%
	College Graduate	27%	25.6%	28.5%
<b>Employment Status</b>	Employed for Wages	28%	27.1%	29.5%
	Self-employed	20%	18.0%	22.5%
	Unemployed	44%	38.5%	48.7%
	Homemaker	33%	28.7%	37.9%
	Student	20%	16.7%	24.1%
	Retired	7%	6.6%	8.5%
	Unable to Work	39%	34.8%	42.8%
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married/Unmarried Couple	23%	21.6%	23.7%
	Divorced/Separated	37%	34.2%	39.5%
	Widowed	8%	6.8%	9.9%
	Never Married	30%	27.6%	31.8%
<b>Home Ownership Status</b>	Own Home	21%	19.7%	21.5%
	Rent Home	38%	35.5%	39.6%
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	39%	37.4%	41.4%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	31%	28.7%	33.4%
<b>Phone Status</b>	Landline	18%	16.5%	18.6%
	Cell Phone	31%	29.3%	31.8%
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	64%	54.0%	72.4%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	41%	38.8%	43.4%
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha	28%	25.6%	30.2%
	Pennington	30%	28.0%	33.1%
	Lincoln	23%	19.9%	26.9%
	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, 2012-2016

## **Demographics**

<b>Gender</b>	There seems to be no gender difference with regard to HIV testing.
<b>Age</b>	HIV testing peaks with those in their 30s and then decreases as age increases with significant decreases in every age group thereafter.
<b>Race</b>	American Indians exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of HIV testing than whites.
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanics demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of HIV testing than non-Hispanics.
<b>Household Income</b>	The prevalence of HIV testing decreases as household income increases with a significant decrease as the \$35,000-\$74,999 income group is reached.
<b>Education</b>	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of HIV testing with regard to changing education levels.
<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 use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of HIV testing than those who 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 all exhibit a very high prevalence of HIV testing, while Brown, Brookings, Codington, and Lawrence counties all show a very low prevalence.