

HPV Vaccination

Definition: Respondents, aged 18 to 49, that answered yes to the question: “Have you ever had an HPV vaccination?” This includes those who had received all three shots to be fully vaccinated.

Prevalence of HPV Vaccination

- South Dakota 7%
- There is no nationwide median for HPV vaccination

Table 68				
Respondents, Ages 18 to 49, Who Have Ever Had an HPV Vaccination, 2016				
			95% Confidence Interval	
		2016	Low	High
Gender	Male	1%	0.8%	2.8%
	Female	12%	8.9%	16.2%
Age	18-29	16%	12.1%	21.7%
	30-39	1%	0.6%	3.3%
	40-49	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%
	50-59	*	*	*
	60-69	*	*	*
	70-79	*	*	*
	80+	*	*	*
Race	White	7%	5.0%	9.3%
	American Indian	6%	3.0%	12.4%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	*	*	*
	Non-Hispanic	7%	4.9%	8.7%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	8%	4.6%	13.1%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	6%	3.7%	9.6%
	\$75,000+	4%	2.1%	7.8%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	*	*	*
	High School, G.E.D.	4%	2.4%	8.0%
	Some Post-High School	8%	5.0%	12.6%
	College Graduate	9%	6.1%	13.8%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	7%	5.3%	10.5%
	Self-employed	3%	1.1%	6.1%
	Unemployed	*	*	*
	Homemaker	*	*	*
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	*	*	*
Marital Status	Unable to Work	*	*	*
	Married/Unmarried Couple	5%	3.3%	8.4%
	Divorced/Separated	0.4%	0.1%	1.9%
	Widowed	*	*	*
Home Ownership Status	Never Married	11%	7.7%	15.6%
	Own Home	5%	3.1%	7.7%
Children Status	Rent Home	9%	6.2%	14.0%
	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	4%	2.3%	5.8%
Phone Status	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	13%	9.3%	18.5%
	Landline	3%	1.7%	6.5%
	Cell Phone	7%	5.4%	9.8%

Table 68 (continued)				
Respondents, Ages 18 to 49, Who Have Ever Had an HPV Vaccination, 2016				
			95% Confidence Interval	
		2016	Low	High
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	*	*	*
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	14%	9.8%	18.4%
County	Minnehaha	4%	2.0%	8.2%
	Pennington	6%	2.8%	12.8%
	Lincoln	*	*	*
	Brown	*	*	*
	Brookings	*	*	*
	Codington	*	*	*
	Meade	*	*	*
	Lawrence	12%	5.0%	26.1%

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

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

Demographics

- Gender** Females demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of being fully vaccinated for HPV than males.
- Age** The prevalence of being fully vaccinated for HPV decreases as age increases. This includes a significant decrease as the 30s are reached.
- Race** There seems to be no racial difference with regard to being vaccinated for HPV.
- Household Income** The prevalence of being vaccinated for HPV decreases as household income increases.
- Education** The prevalence of being vaccinated for HPV increases as education levels increase.
- Employment** There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of being vaccinated for HPV with regard to employment status.
- Marital Status** Those who are married or have never been married exhibit a very high prevalence of being vaccinated for HPV, while those who are divorced show a very low prevalence.
- Home Ownership** There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of being vaccinated for HPV with regard to home ownership status.
- Children Status** Those with no children in the household demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of being vaccinated for HPV than those with children in the household.
- Phone Status** There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of being vaccinated for HPV with regard to phone status.
- County** There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of being vaccinated for HPV among the three counties with sufficient sample size.