

Immunization

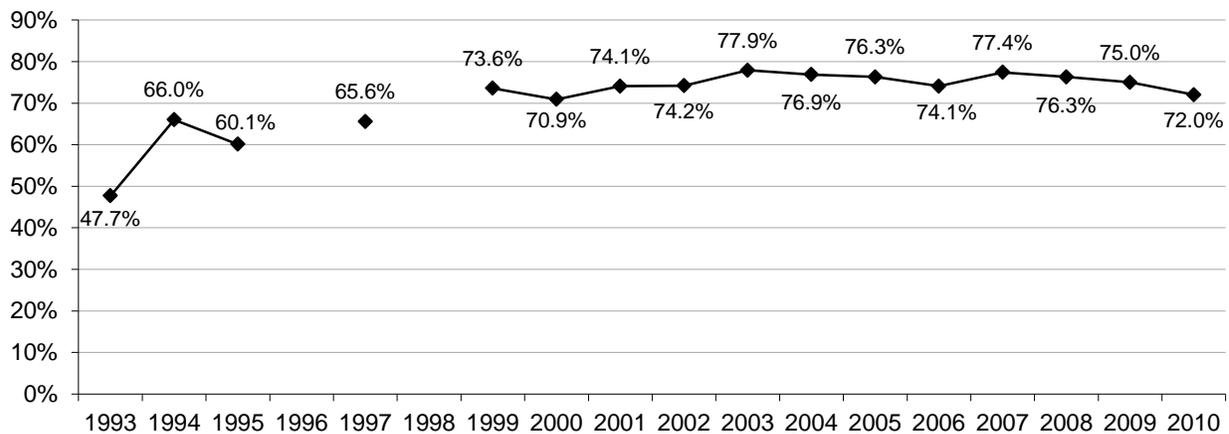
FLU SHOT

Definition: Respondents ages 65 and older who have had an influenza vaccination within the past 12 months.

Prevalence of Flu Shot

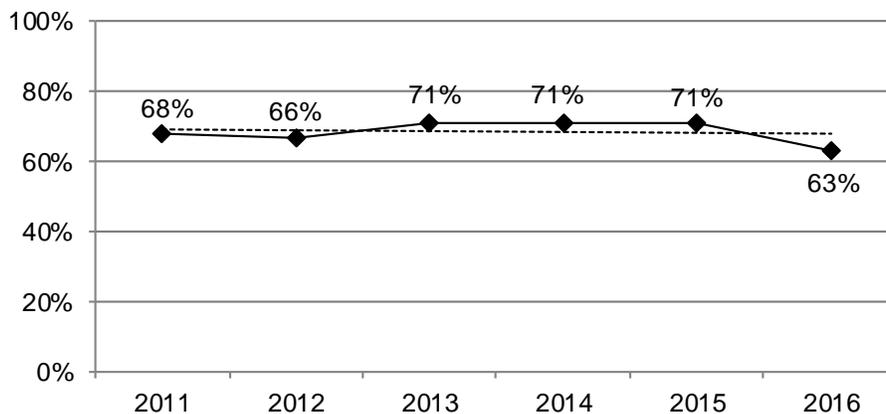
- South Dakota 63%
- Nationwide median 59%

Figure 52
Percent of Respondents, Ages 65 and Older, Who Have Had a Flu Shot Within the Past 12 Months, 1993-1995, 1997, and 1999-2010



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1993-1995, 1997, and 1999-2010

Figure 53
Percent of Respondents, Ages 65 and Older, Who Have Had a Flu Shot Within the Past 12 Months, 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 32
Respondents, Ages 65 and Older, Who Have Had a Flu Shot Within the Past 12 Months,
2012-2016

			95% Confidence Interval	
		2012-2016	Low	High
Gender	Male	67%	64.6%	69.7%
	Female	69%	67.4%	71.3%
Age	18-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50-59	-	-	-
	60-69	62%	59.2%	64.8%
	70-79	69%	66.8%	71.7%
	80+	74%	71.0%	76.8%
Race	White	69%	67.1%	70.3%
	American Indian	60%	50.8%	68.3%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	*	*	*
	Non-Hispanic	69%	66.9%	70.1%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	67%	64.6%	70.0%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	71%	68.2%	74.2%
	\$75,000+	68%	64.1%	72.5%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	61%	55.3%	66.2%
	High School, G.E.D.	69%	66.6%	71.6%
	Some Post-High School	69%	66.5%	72.0%
	College Graduate	72%	69.3%	74.7%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	68%	63.2%	71.9%
	Self-employed	55%	49.4%	60.8%
	Unemployed	*	*	*
	Homemaker	73%	66.3%	78.5%
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	70%	68.5%	72.2%
	Unable to Work	62%	53.2%	69.7%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	70%	68.0%	72.1%
	Divorced/Separated	61%	56.2%	65.7%
	Widowed	68%	64.7%	70.8%
	Never Married	65%	56.4%	72.4%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	68%	66.5%	70.0%
	Rent Home	70%	66.5%	74.0%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
Phone Status	Landline	70%	68.4%	72.0%
	Cell Phone	63%	60.3%	66.4%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
County	Minnehaha	73%	68.7%	76.2%
	Pennington	70%	66.2%	73.6%
	Lincoln	76%	70.5%	80.1%
	Brown	71%	65.3%	75.5%
	Brookings	73%	66.9%	77.6%
	Codington	77%	71.2%	81.3%
	Meade	71%	65.0%	75.8%
	Lawrence	66%	61.7%	70.7%

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

Gender	There seems to be no gender difference with regard to getting a flu shot.
Age	The prevalence of flu shot attainment increases as age increases. This includes a significant increase as the 70s are reached.
Race	There seems to be no racial difference with regard to getting a flu shot.
Household Income	The prevalence of getting a flu shot does not seem to be affected by household income.
Education	The prevalence of getting a flu shot increases as education levels increase. This includes a significant increase when the high school graduate level is reached.
Employment	Those who are employed for wages, 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 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 be affected by home ownership status.
Phone Status	Those who use a landline phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of getting a flu shot than those who use a cell phone.
County	Codington county exhibits a very high prevalence of getting a flu shot, while Lawrence county shows a very low prevalence.

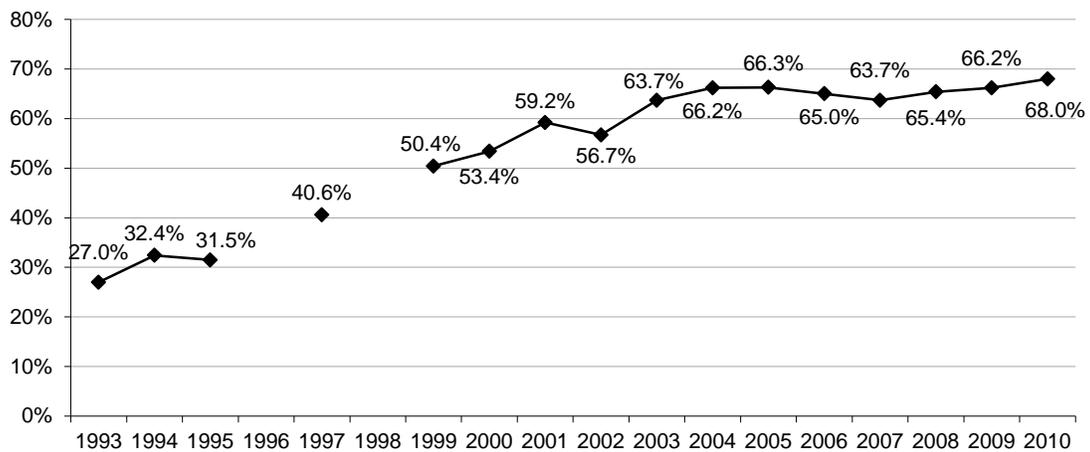
PNEUMONIA SHOT

Definition: Respondents, ages 65 and older, who have had a pneumonia vaccination.

Prevalence of Pneumonia Shot

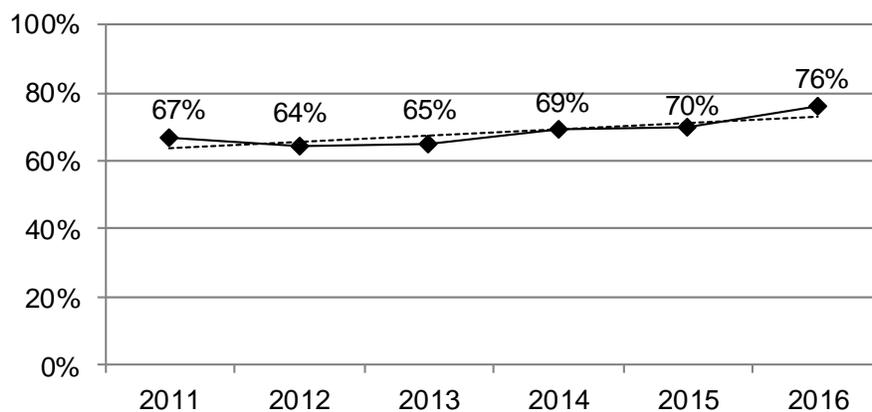
- South Dakota 76%
- Nationwide median 73%

Figure 54
Percent of Respondents, Ages 65 and Older, Who Have Had a Pneumonia Shot, 1993-1995, 1997, and 1999-2010



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1993-1995, 1997, and 1999-2010

Figure 55
Percent of Respondents, Ages 65 and Older, Who Have Had a Pneumonia Shot, 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 33
Respondents, Ages 65 and Older, Who Have Had a Pneumonia Shot, 2012-2016

			95% Confidence Interval	
		2012-2016	Low	High
Gender	Male	67%	64.8%	69.8%
	Female	71%	68.5%	72.5%
Age	18-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50-59	-	-	-
	60-69	59%	55.8%	61.6%
	70-79	72%	69.9%	74.7%
	80+	75%	72.1%	78.0%
Race	White	69%	67.4%	70.6%
	American Indian	75%	67.5%	80.8%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	*	31.5%	79.7%
	Non-Hispanic	69%	67.6%	70.8%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	70%	67.7%	72.9%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	70%	67.3%	73.1%
	\$75,000+	67%	62.9%	71.3%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	68%	62.4%	72.9%
	High School, G.E.D.	70%	67.4%	72.4%
	Some Post-High School	67%	64.5%	70.3%
	College Graduate	71%	68.2%	73.6%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	60%	55.0%	64.2%
	Self-employed	54%	48.2%	59.9%
	Unemployed	*	*	*
	Homemaker	74%	67.6%	79.7%
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	72%	69.9%	73.7%
	Unable to Work	78%	69.1%	85.1%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	68%	66.3%	70.6%
	Divorced/Separated	62%	57.5%	67.0%
	Widowed	74%	70.8%	76.3%
	Never Married	63%	54.6%	71.5%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	68%	66.6%	70.1%
	Rent Home	74%	70.7%	77.9%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
Phone Status	Landline	69%	67.4%	71.1%
	Cell Phone	69%	65.8%	71.6%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
County	Minnehaha	70%	65.7%	73.5%
	Pennington	73%	69.6%	76.8%
	Lincoln	66%	58.5%	72.4%
	Brown	67%	61.5%	72.4%
	Brookings	73%	67.3%	77.9%
	Codington	80%	74.7%	83.8%
	Meade	69%	63.1%	74.3%
	Lawrence	72%	67.6%	76.1%

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

Gender	There seems to be no gender difference with regard to getting a pneumonia shot.
Age	The prevalence of pneumonia shot attainment increases as age increases. This includes a significant increase as the 70s are reached.
Race	There seems to be no racial difference with regard to getting a pneumonia shot.
Household Income	The prevalence of getting a pneumonia shot does not seem to be affected by household income.
Education	The prevalence of getting a pneumonia shot does not seem to be affected by education level.
Employment	Those who are a homemaker, 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 widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of getting a pneumonia shot, while those who are married or divorced show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	Those who rent their home show a significantly higher prevalence of getting a pneumonia shot than those who own their home.
Phone Status	The prevalence of getting a pneumonia shot does not seem to be affected by phone status.
County	Codington county exhibits a very high prevalence of getting a pneumonia shot, while Minnehaha, Lincoln, Brown, and Meade counties show a very low prevalence.

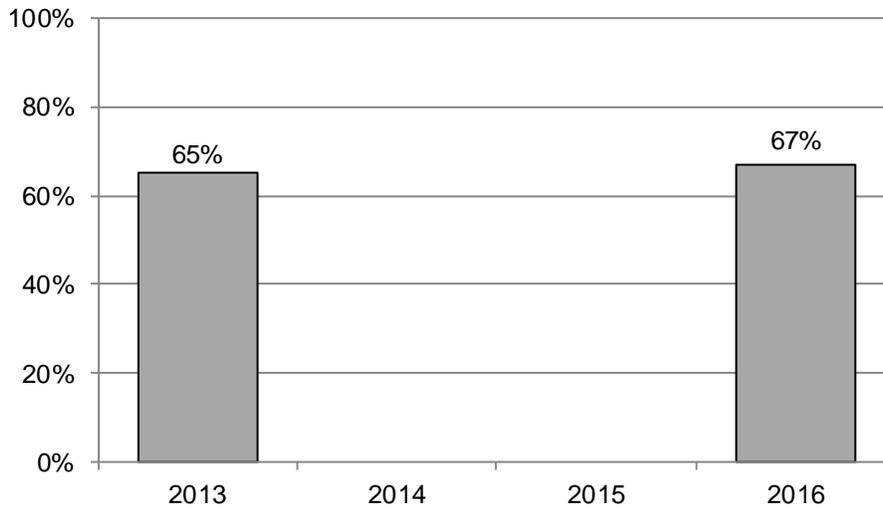
TETANUS SHOT

Definition: Respondents who report they have had a tetanus shot since 2005.

Prevalence of Tetanus Shot

- South Dakota 67%
- There is no nationwide median for tetanus shot

Figure 56
Respondents Who Have Had a Tetanus Shot Since 2005, 2013-2016



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2013-2016

Table 34				
Respondents Who Have Had a Tetanus Shot Since 2005, 2013-2016				
			95% Confidence Interval	
		2013-2016	Low	High
Gender	Male	69%	67.0%	71.4%
	Female	63%	60.6%	64.9%
Age	18-29	75%	71.0%	78.3%
	30-39	72%	67.3%	75.5%
	40-49	68%	63.6%	71.9%
	50-59	69%	65.3%	71.6%
	60-69	62%	58.3%	65.0%
	70-79	49%	44.6%	54.0%
	80+	40%	34.1%	45.3%
Race	White	66%	64.1%	67.3%
	American Indian	73%	67.0%	78.0%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	69%	55.4%	79.8%
	Non-Hispanic	66%	64.3%	67.4%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	64%	61.1%	66.8%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	66%	63.3%	68.9%
	\$75,000+	73%	69.8%	75.4%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	57%	50.6%	63.0%
	High School, G.E.D.	62%	58.6%	64.4%
	Some Post-High School	69%	66.9%	71.9%
	College Graduate	71%	68.1%	73.0%

Table 34 (continued)				
Respondents Who Have Had a Tetanus Shot Since 2005, 2013-2016				
			95% Confidence Interval	
		2013-2016	Low	High
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	70%	67.4%	71.8%
	Self-employed	68%	63.6%	72.7%
	Unemployed	67%	59.3%	74.5%
	Homemaker	60%	52.9%	67.1%
	Student	83%	75.8%	88.3%
	Retired	51%	48.1%	54.6%
Marital Status	Unable to Work	62%	55.4%	68.4%
	Married/Unmarried Couple	66%	64.3%	68.3%
	Divorced/Separated	69%	64.3%	72.8%
	Widowed	41%	36.5%	46.4%
Home Ownership Status	Never Married	72%	68.5%	75.6%
	Own Home	65%	63.4%	66.9%
Children Status	Rent Home	68%	65.1%	71.7%
	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	72%	68.9%	75.4%
Phone Status	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	74%	69.7%	77.3%
	Landline	60%	57.5%	62.2%
Pregnancy Status	Cell Phone	70%	67.7%	71.7%
	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	*	*	*
County	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	74%	70.1%	77.1%
	Minnehaha	69%	65.1%	73.0%
	Pennington	65%	59.5%	70.9%
	Lincoln	*	*	*
	Brown	*	*	*
	Brookings	*	*	*
	Codington	*	*	*
	Meade	*	*	*
Lawrence	57%	51.1%	62.7%	

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2013-2016

Demographics

- Gender** Males exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of getting a tetanus shot than females.
- Age** The prevalence of getting a tetanus shot generally decreases as age increases. This includes significant decreases as the 60s and 70s are reached.
- Race** There seems to be no racial difference with regard to getting a tetanus shot.
- Ethnicity** There seems to be no Hispanic difference with regard to getting a tetanus shot.
- Household Income** The prevalence of getting a tetanus shot increases as household income increases. This includes a significant increase as the \$75,000+ income group is reached.
- Education** The prevalence of getting a tetanus shot increases as education level increases. This includes a significant increase as the some post-high school level is reached.
- Employment** Students demonstrate a very high prevalence of getting a tetanus shot, while those who are a homemaker or retired show a very low prevalence.

Marital Status	Those who are divorced or have never been married exhibit a very high prevalence of getting a tetanus shot, while those who are widowed show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	The prevalence of getting a tetanus shot does not seem to be affected by home ownership status.
Children Status	The prevalence of adults getting a tetanus shot does not seem to be affected by the presence of children in the household.
Phone Status	Those who use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of getting a tetanus shot than those who use a landline phone.
County	Minnehaha county exhibits a very high prevalence of getting a tetanus shot, while Lawrence county shows a very low prevalence.