
Immunization

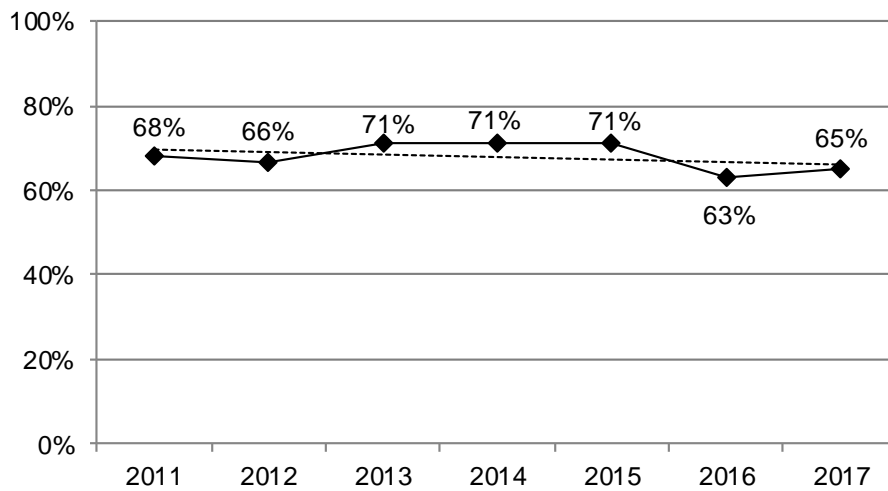
FLU SHOT

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

Prevalence of Flu Shot

- South Dakota 65%
- Nationwide median 61%

Figure 35
Percentage of South Dakotans, Ages 65 and Older, Who Have Had a Flu Shot Within the Past 12 Months, 2011-2017



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2017

**Table 32
South Dakotans, Ages 65 and Older, Who Have Had a Flu Shot Within the Past 12 Months,
2013-2017**

		2013-2017	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	68%	65.2%	70.2%
	Female	68%	66.4%	70.3%
Age	18-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50-59	-	-	-
	60-69	62%	59.3%	64.8%
	70-79	69%	66.6%	71.4%
	80+	73%	70.1%	76.2%
Race	White	68%	66.9%	70.1%
	American Indian	57%	47.3%	65.6%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	*	*	*
	Non-Hispanic	68%	66.6%	69.7%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	67%	63.7%	69.2%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	71%	68.2%	73.9%
	\$75,000+	69%	65.4%	73.2%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	59%	53.4%	64.9%
	High School, G.E.D.	69%	66.1%	71.2%
	Some Post-High School	69%	66.3%	71.6%
	College Graduate	72%	69.5%	74.6%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	65%	60.3%	69.4%
	Self-employed	54%	48.2%	59.3%
	Unemployed	41%	26.2%	58.1%
	Homemaker	69%	61.8%	75.1%
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	71%	69.0%	72.7%
	Unable to Work	58%	49.2%	66.3%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	69%	67.2%	71.3%
	Divorced/Separated	59%	54.1%	63.4%
	Widowed	69%	65.9%	72.0%
	Never Married	69%	60.6%	75.7%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	68%	66.5%	69.9%
	Rent Home	68%	64.4%	72.1%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
Phone Status	Landline	71%	68.7%	72.5%
	Cell Phone	63%	60.5%	65.9%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
County	Minnehaha	73%	69.2%	76.8%
	Pennington	69%	65.0%	72.6%
	Lincoln	75%	69.6%	80.2%
	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, 2013-2017

Demographics

Gender	There seems to be no gender difference regarding getting a flu shot.
Age	The prevalence of getting a flu shot increases as age increases. This includes a significant increase as the 70s are reached.
Race	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. 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, unemployed, 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 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	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.

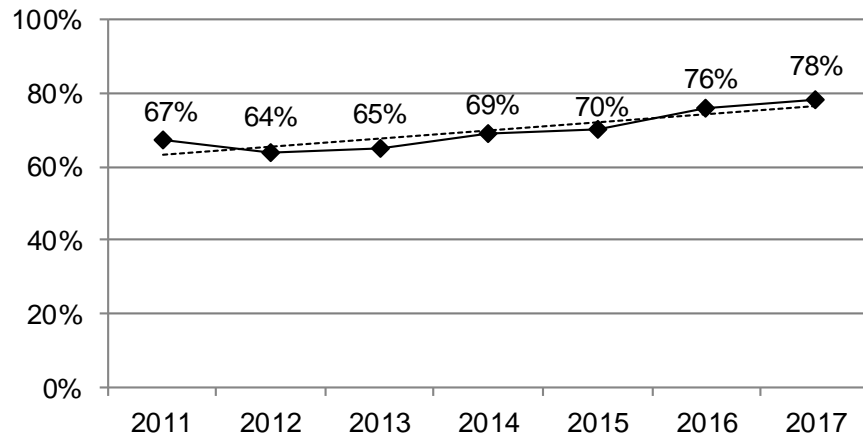
PNEUMONIA SHOT

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

Prevalence of Pneumonia Shot

- South Dakota 78%
- Nationwide median 75%

Figure 36
Percentage of South Dakotans, Ages 65 and Older, Who Have Had a Pneumonia Shot, 2011-2017



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2017

Table 33
South Dakotans, Ages 65 and Older, Who Have Had a Pneumonia Shot, 2013-2017

		2013-2017	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	71%	68.6%	73.4%
	Female	73%	70.6%	74.4%
Age	18-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50-59	-	-	-
	60-69	63%	60.0%	65.5%
	70-79	75%	72.5%	77.0%
	80+	77%	74.1%	79.9%
Race	White	72%	70.4%	73.5%
	American Indian	75%	66.9%	81.2%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	*	*	*
	Non-Hispanic	72%	70.4%	73.4%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	73%	70.0%	75.1%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	74%	71.0%	76.4%
	\$75,000+	71%	66.7%	74.4%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	70%	64.5%	75.1%
	High School, G.E.D.	72%	69.9%	74.8%
	Some Post-High School	70%	66.8%	72.3%
	College Graduate	75%	72.9%	77.7%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	62%	57.6%	66.6%
	Self-employed	56%	50.8%	62.0%
	Unemployed	*	*	*
	Homemaker	73%	65.8%	78.7%
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	75%	73.1%	76.6%
	Unable to Work	82%	73.9%	87.3%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	71%	69.3%	73.3%
	Divorced/Separated	65%	59.8%	68.9%
	Widowed	76%	73.3%	78.7%
	Never Married	70%	61.6%	77.5%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	71%	69.6%	72.9%
	Rent Home	77%	73.0%	79.9%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
Phone Status	Landline	73%	70.6%	74.3%
	Cell Phone	71%	68.0%	73.1%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
County	Minnehaha	71%	67.3%	75.0%
	Pennington	78%	74.4%	81.0%
	Lincoln	70%	64.2%	75.8%
	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, 2013-2017

Demographics

Gender	There seems to be no gender difference regarding 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 regarding getting a pneumonia shot.
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 levels change.
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 married or widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of getting a pneumonia shot, while those who are 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 change based on phone status.
County	Pennington and Codrington counties exhibit a very high prevalence of getting a pneumonia shot, while Brown and Meade counties show a very low prevalence.

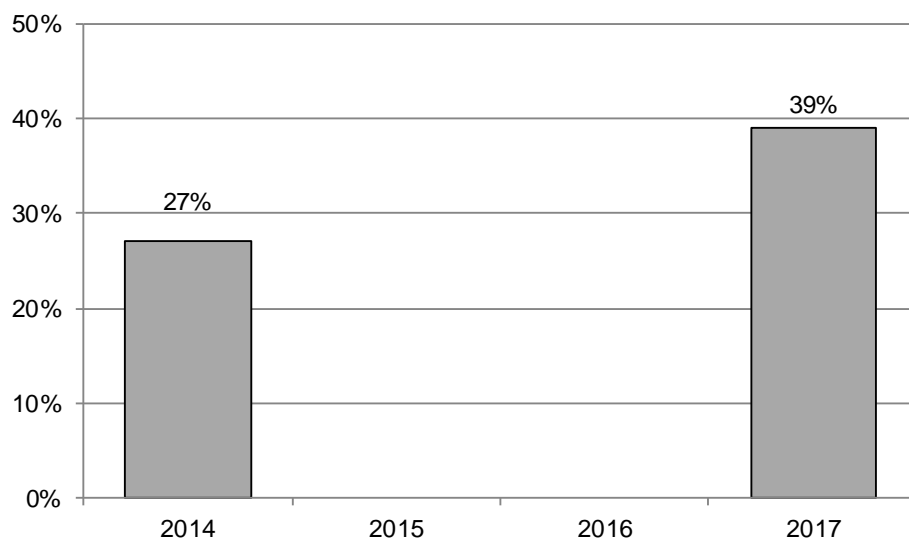
SHINGLES SHOT

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

Prevalence of Shingles Shot

- South Dakota 39%
- Nationwide median 29%

Figure 37
Percentage of South Dakotans, Ages 50 and Older, Who Have Had a Shingles Shot, 2014 and 2017



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2014-2017

Table 34
South Dakotans, Ages 50 and Older, Who Have Had a Shingles Shot, 2014-2017

		2014-2017	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	31%	28.9%	34.1%
	Female	35%	32.4%	36.8%
Age	18-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50-59	10%	8.6%	12.7%
	60-69	41%	37.8%	44.0%
	70-79	54%	50.3%	57.7%
	80+	47%	42.0%	52.7%
Race	White	34%	32.4%	35.9%
	American Indian	26%	18.5%	34.2%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	*	*	*
	Non-Hispanic	33%	31.7%	35.1%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	29%	26.5%	32.4%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	39%	35.4%	41.9%
	\$75,000+	30%	26.8%	33.3%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	27%	20.9%	34.2%
	High School, G.E.D.	33%	29.7%	35.6%
	Some Post-High School	32%	29.3%	35.1%
	College Graduate	38%	35.3%	41.1%

Table 34 (continued)
South Dakotans, Ages 50 and Older, Who Have Had a Shingles Shot, 2014-2017

		2014-2017	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	20%	17.7%	22.6%
	Self-employed	24%	19.7%	28.7%
	Unemployed	17%	10.5%	26.6%
	Homemaker	36%	28.2%	45.2%
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	51%	48.1%	53.6%
	Unable to Work	26%	19.2%	34.2%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	34%	32.3%	36.6%
	Divorced/Separated	22%	18.3%	26.2%
	Widowed	43%	38.9%	47.5%
	Never Married	23%	17.6%	28.6%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	35%	32.7%	36.4%
	Rent Home	25%	21.3%	29.8%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
Phone Status	Landline	35%	33.0%	37.6%
	Cell Phone	31%	28.5%	33.4%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
County	Minnehaha	34%	29.9%	38.8%
	Pennington	33%	29.5%	37.6%
	Lincoln	28%	22.8%	33.8%
	Brown	32%	26.8%	36.8%
	Brookings	31%	25.9%	36.2%
	Codington	31%	26.0%	36.7%
	Meade	25%	20.4%	29.4%
	Lawrence	32%	27.5%	36.9%

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2014-2017

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 generally increases as age increases. This includes significant increases as the 60s and 70s are reached.

Race The prevalence of getting a shingles vaccination does not seem to change based on race.

Ethnicity

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 does not seem to change as education levels change.

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, or unable to work show a very low prevalence.

Marital Status Those who are 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	The prevalence of getting a shingles vaccination does not seem to change based on phone status.
County	Minnehaha and Pennington counties exhibit a very high prevalence of getting a shingles vaccination, while Meade county shows a very low prevalence.