
HIV/AIDS

Definition: South Dakotans who report they have ever had an HIV test.

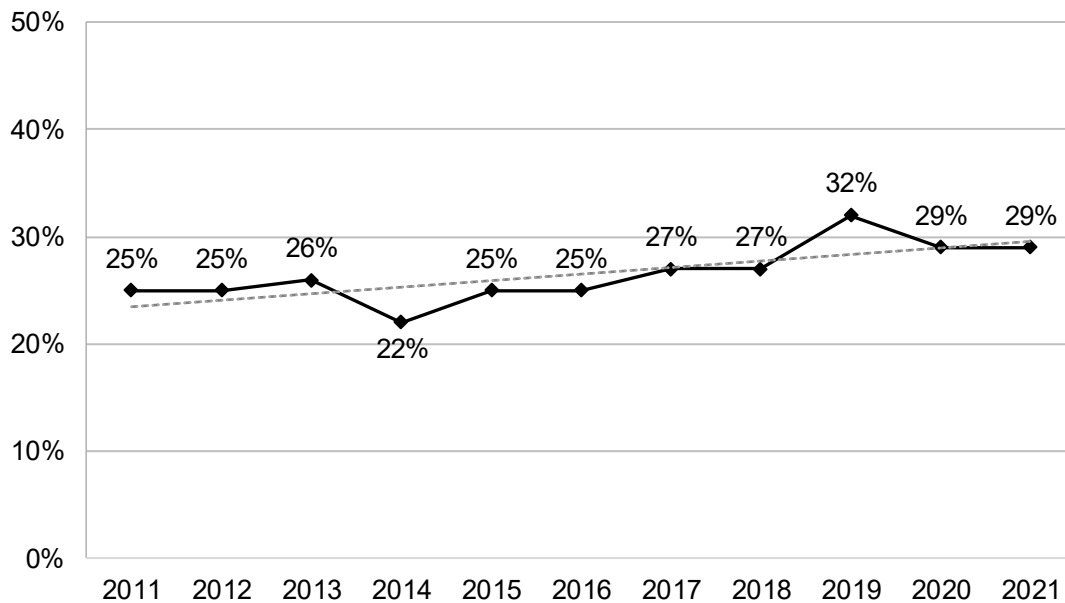
Prevalence of HIV Test

- South Dakota 29%
- Nationwide median 35%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percent of South Dakotans who have ever been tested for HIV has slightly increased since 2011, however this percent remains unchanged from 2020 to 2021. South Dakota is lower than the nationwide median of 35 percent who have been tested for HIV.

Figure 63
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Tested for HIV, 2011-2021



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2021

Table 63
South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Tested for HIV, 2017-2021

		2017-2021	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	28%	26.5%	29.7%
	Female	29%	27.8%	30.8%
Age	18-29	29%	26.4%	32.1%
	30-39	43%	39.6%	46.0%
	40-49	43%	39.6%	45.9%
	50-59	29%	27.0%	31.8%
	60-69	18%	16.1%	19.7%
	70-79	12%	10.6%	14.4%
	80+	5%	3.4%	6.8%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	25%	24.4%	26.6%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	50%	45.7%	55.0%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	60%	48.7%	70.0%
	Hispanic	44%	35.7%	51.7%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	34%	31.9%	36.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	27%	25.1%	29.0%
	\$75,000+	30%	27.9%	32.1%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	27%	23.0%	32.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	27%	25.4%	29.6%
	Some Post-High School	29%	27.6%	31.3%
	College Graduate	29%	27.8%	31.3%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	33%	31.4%	34.7%
	Self-employed	27%	23.5%	30.1%
	Unemployed	46%	39.3%	52.2%
	Homemaker	33%	26.4%	40.9%
	Student	19%	15.2%	24.4%
	Retired	13%	11.4%	14.1%
	Unable to Work	47%	42.0%	52.4%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	26%	25.0%	27.7%
	Divorced/Separated	44%	40.6%	47.2%
	Widowed	11%	8.6%	14.3%
	Never Married	31%	28.6%	33.7%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	26%	24.4%	26.8%
	Rent Home	39%	36.1%	41.3%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	43%	40.2%	45.6%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	30%	27.6%	33.3%
Phone Status	Landline	18%	17.1%	20.0%
	Cell Phone	32%	30.9%	33.6%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	62%	47.3%	74.6%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	41%	38.1%	43.8%
County	Minnehaha	31%	27.9%	33.2%
	Pennington	34%	31.1%	36.3%
	Lincoln	30%	25.3%	35.2%
	Brown	23%	20.7%	26.0%
	Brookings	21%	18.5%	24.6%
	Codington	22%	19.7%	25.1%
	Meade	34%	29.8%	39.1%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017-2021

Demographics

Gender	The prevalence of HIV testing does not seem to differ based on gender.
Age	HIV testing peaks with those in their 30s and 40s and then decreases as age increases with significant decreases as the 50s, 60s, 70s, and 80s are reached.
Race/ Ethnicity	Whites exhibit a significantly lower prevalence of HIV testing than all other races/ethnicities.
Household Income	The prevalence of HIV testing does not seem to consistently change as household income increases.
Education	The prevalence of HIV testing does not seem to consistently change as education levels increase.
Employment	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.
Marital Status	Those who are divorced exhibit a very high prevalence of HIV testing, while those who are widowed show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	Those who rent their home demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of HIV testing than those who own their home.
Children Status	Those who have children in the household demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of HIV testing than those who do not have children.
Phone Status	Those who primarily use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of HIV testing than those who primarily use a landline.
Pregnancy Status	Those who are pregnant exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of HIV testing than those who are not pregnant.
County	Minnehaha, Pennington, Lincoln, and Meade counties exhibit a very high prevalence of HIV testing, while Brown, Brookings, and Codington counties all show a very low prevalence.