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# Arthritis

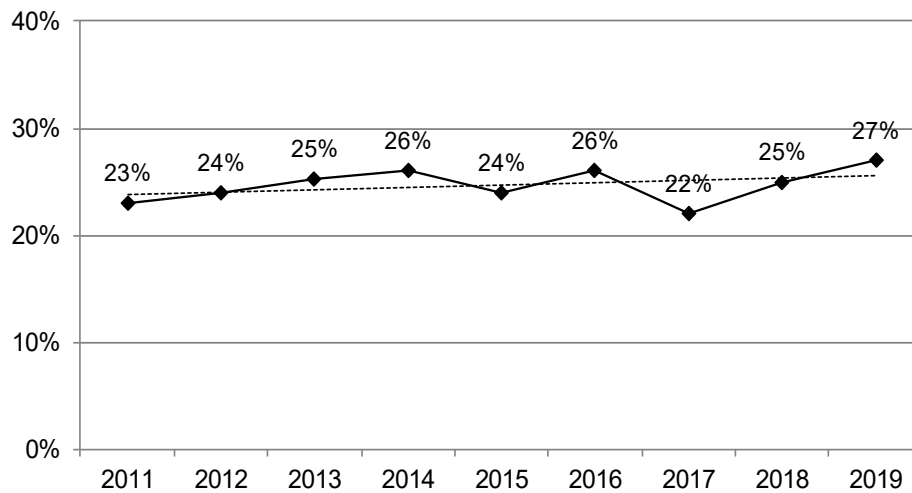
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**Definition:** South Dakotans who answered “yes” to the question: “Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia?”

## Prevalence of Arthritis

- South Dakota 27%
- Nationwide median 26%

**Figure 40**  
**Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Arthritis, 2011-2019**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2019

**Table 38  
South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Arthritis, 2015-2019**

		2015-2019	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
<b>Gender</b>	Male	22%	20.7%	23.0%
	Female	28%	26.7%	29.0%
<b>Age</b>	18-29	5%	3.8%	6.4%
	30-39	10%	8.3%	11.5%
	40-49	18%	15.6%	19.9%
	50-59	30%	27.6%	31.5%
	60-69	42%	40.0%	43.9%
	70-79	51%	48.9%	53.8%
	80+	56%	52.9%	59.7%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	White, Non-Hispanic	26%	24.8%	26.5%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	26%	23.0%	29.8%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	19%	13.8%	25.6%
	Hispanic	18%	12.9%	25.8%
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$35,000	31%	29.4%	32.8%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	25%	23.2%	26.1%
	\$75,000+	18%	16.3%	19.1%
<b>Education</b>	Less than High School, G.E.D.	32%	28.0%	35.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	27%	25.1%	28.0%
	Some Post-High School	25%	23.8%	26.5%
	College Graduate	20%	18.6%	20.9%
<b>Employment Status</b>	Employed for Wages	16%	14.7%	16.7%
	Self-employed	22%	19.7%	24.3%
	Unemployed	23%	18.7%	28.5%
	Homemaker	26%	22.2%	30.7%
	Student	4%	2.3%	6.0%
	Retired	50%	48.6%	52.2%
	Unable to Work	57%	52.8%	61.2%
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married/Unmarried Couple	26%	24.5%	26.6%
	Divorced/Separated	32%	29.6%	34.5%
	Widowed	52%	49.5%	55.3%
	Never Married	11%	9.6%	12.6%
<b>Home Ownership Status</b>	Own Home	28%	26.7%	28.6%
	Rent Home	19%	17.4%	20.6%
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	10%	8.3%	10.9%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	7%	5.6%	8.6%
<b>Phone Status</b>	Landline	35%	33.6%	36.5%
	Cell Phone	21%	19.7%	21.6%
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	5%	2.4%	12.2%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	11%	9.0%	12.3%
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha	21%	19.5%	23.3%
	Pennington	28%	26.2%	30.3%
	Lincoln	25%	20.3%	29.4%
	Brown	26%	23.5%	28.6%
	Brookings	16%	13.7%	18.0%
	Codington	27%	23.8%	29.6%
	Meade	27%	23.1%	31.0%
	Lawrence	29%	25.7%	32.7%

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

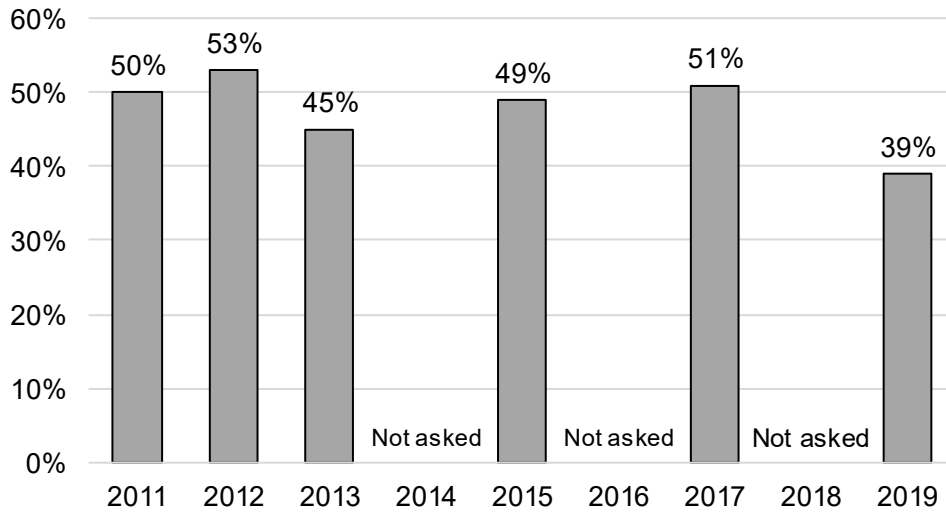
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2015-2019

## **Demographics**

<b>Gender</b>	Females exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of arthritis than males.
<b>Age</b>	The prevalence of arthritis increases as age increases. This includes significant increases as the 30s, 40s, 50s, 60s, and 70s are reached.
<b>Race/ Ethnicity</b>	The prevalence of arthritis does not seem to differ by race/ethnicity.
<b>Household Income</b>	The prevalence of arthritis decreases as household income increases. This includes significant decreases as the \$35,000-\$74,999 and \$75,000+ household income groups are reached.
<b>Education</b>	The prevalence of arthritis decreases as education levels increase. This includes a significant decrease as the college graduate level is reached.
<b>Employment</b>	Those who are unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of arthritis, while those who are students show a very low prevalence.
<b>Marital Status</b>	Those who are widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of arthritis, while those who have never been married show a very low prevalence.
<b>Home Ownership</b>	Those who own their home demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of arthritis than those who rent their home.
<b>Children Status</b>	The prevalence of arthritis does not seem to differ based on the presence of children in the household.
<b>Phone Status</b>	Those who primarily use a landline phone exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of arthritis than those who primarily use a cell phone.
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	The prevalence of arthritis does not seem to differ based on pregnancy status.
<b>County</b>	Pennington, Lincoln, Brown, Codrington, Meade, and Lawrence counties exhibit a very high prevalence of arthritis, while Brookings county shows a very low prevalence.

Figure 41, below, displays the percentage of South Dakotans with arthritis who are limited in their usual activities because of arthritis or joint symptoms. In 2019, only 39 percent of respondents were limited because of arthritis or joint symptoms.

**Figure 41**  
**Percentage of Those With Arthritis Who Are Limited in Their Usual Activities, 2011-2019**



Note: This question was not asked in 2014, 2016, or 2018.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2019