

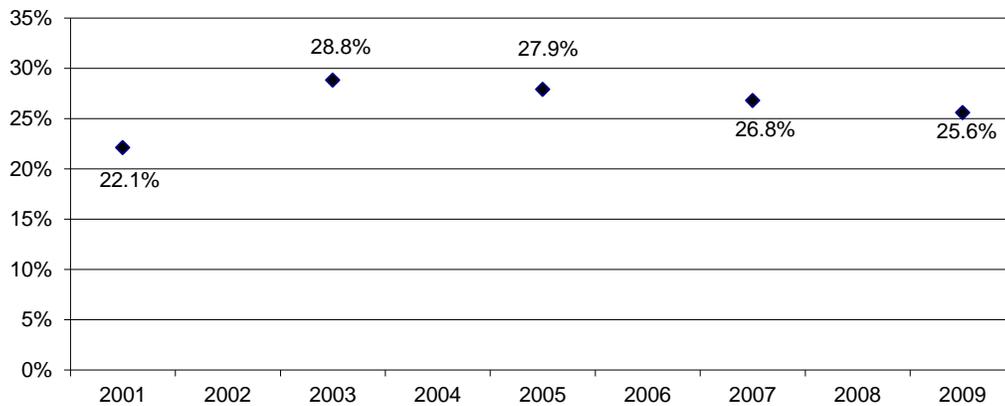
Arthritis

Definition: Respondents 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

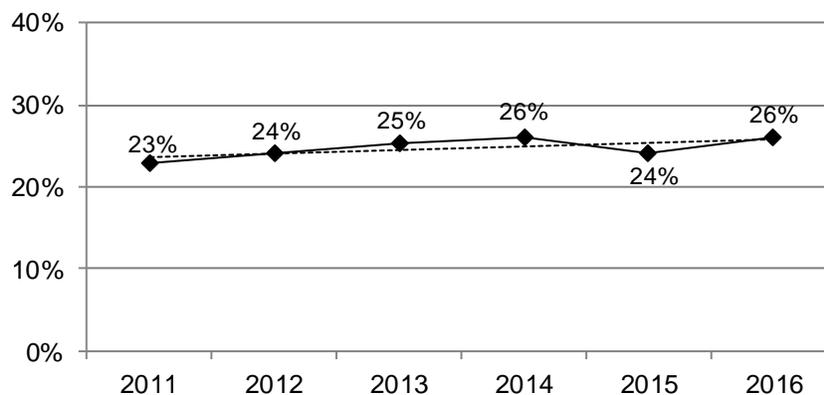
- South Dakota 26%
- Nationwide median 26%

Figure 76
Percent of Respondents Who Were Told They Have Arthritis, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, and 2009



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, and 2009

Figure 77
Percent of Respondents Who Were Told They Have Arthritis, 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 42
Respondents Who Were Told They Have Arthritis, 2012-2016**

			95% Confidence Interval	
		2012-2016	Low	High
Gender	Male	22%	21.4%	23.5%
	Female	28%	26.5%	28.6%
Age	18-29	4%	3.4%	5.2%
	30-39	10%	8.3%	11.4%
	40-49	17%	15.5%	18.9%
	50-59	31%	29.0%	32.7%
	60-69	42%	40.2%	44.2%
	70-79	54%	51.9%	56.8%
	80+	59%	55.9%	62.1%
Race	White	26%	25.0%	26.6%
	American Indian	25%	22.5%	28.3%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	17%	11.8%	22.6%
	Non-Hispanic	25%	24.5%	26.0%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	31%	29.6%	32.5%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	23%	22.2%	24.8%
	\$75,000+	19%	17.2%	19.9%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	34%	30.5%	36.7%
	High School, G.E.D.	28%	26.7%	29.4%
	Some Post-High School	24%	22.5%	25.0%
	College Graduate	19%	17.9%	20.1%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	16%	15.3%	17.1%
	Self-employed	22%	20.0%	24.3%
	Unemployed	24%	19.8%	27.8%
	Homemaker	27%	23.4%	30.6%
	Student	3%	2.1%	4.4%
	Retired	52%	49.8%	53.4%
	Unable to Work	61%	56.6%	64.4%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	25%	24.4%	26.3%
	Divorced/Separated	30%	27.9%	32.3%
	Widowed	56%	53.6%	59.0%
	Never Married	11%	10.0%	12.5%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	28%	26.7%	28.5%
	Rent Home	19%	18.0%	20.7%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	9%	7.8%	10.1%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	7%	5.6%	7.9%
Phone Status	Landline	33%	31.5%	33.8%
	Cell Phone	19%	18.1%	20.0%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	3%	1.6%	6.7%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	9%	8.0%	10.6%
County	Minnehaha	21%	19.7%	23.2%
	Pennington	27%	25.2%	29.5%
	Lincoln	19%	16.3%	21.3%
	Brown	29%	26.1%	33.0%
	Brookings	16%	13.3%	18.7%
	Codington	25%	22.4%	28.6%
	Meade	25%	22.1%	28.7%
	Lawrence	29%	26.4%	32.5%

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	Females exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of arthritis than males.
Age	The prevalence of arthritis increases as age increases. This includes significant increases as the 30s, 40s, 50s, 60s, and 70s are reached.
Race	There are no racial differences with regard to the prevalence of arthritis.
Ethnicity	Non-Hispanics demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of arthritis than Hispanics.
Household Income	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.
Education	The prevalence of arthritis decreases as education levels increase. This includes significant decreases as the high school graduate, some post-high school, and college graduate levels are reached.
Employment	Those who are unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of arthritis, while students show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of arthritis, while those who have never been married show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	Those who own their home demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of arthritis than those who rent their home.
Children Status	Children in the household do not seem to affect the prevalence of arthritis among adults.
Phone Status	Those with a landline phone exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of arthritis than those with a cell phone.
Pregnancy Status	Those who are not pregnant show a significantly higher prevalence of arthritis than those who are pregnant.
County	Pennington, Brown, Codrington, Meade, and Lawrence counties exhibit a very high prevalence of arthritis, while Lincoln and Brookings counties show a very low prevalence.