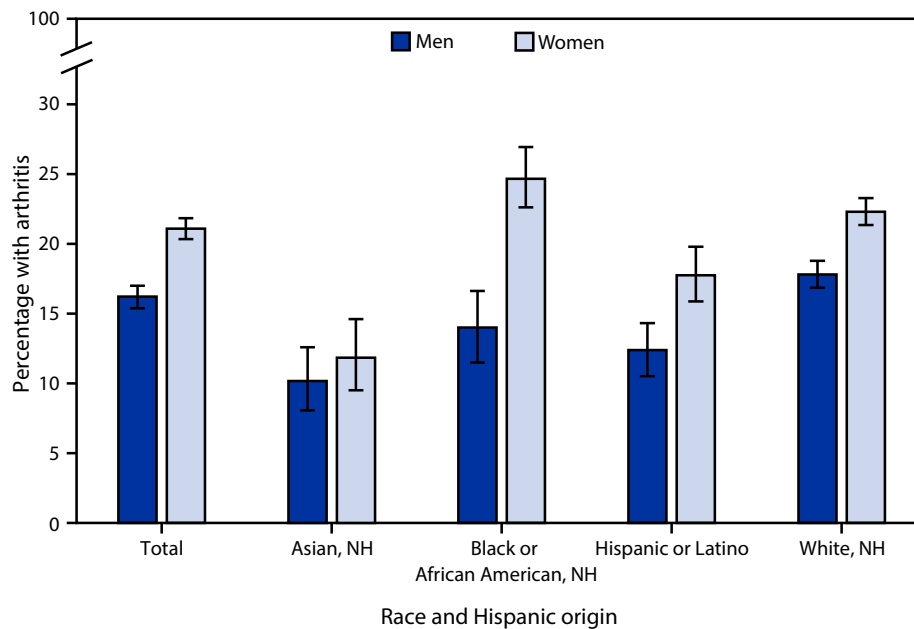


QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Age-Adjusted Percentage* of Adults Aged ≥ 18 Years With Arthritis,[†] by Sex and Race and Hispanic Origin — National Health Interview Survey,[§] United States, 2021



Abbreviation: NH = non-Hispanic.

* Age-adjusted percentages are based on the 2000 U.S. Census Bureau standard population, using age groups 18–44, 45–64, 65–74, and ≥ 75 years, with 95% CIs indicated by error bars.

[†] Based on a positive response to the question, "Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia?"

[§] Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian, noninstitutionalized U.S. population.

In 2021, among adults aged ≥ 18 years, women were more likely to have arthritis than were men (21.0% versus 16.2%). This pattern was consistent among non-Hispanic White (White) (22.2% versus 17.7%), non-Hispanic Black or African American (Black) (24.6% versus 13.9%), and Hispanic or Latino (17.7% versus 12.4%) adults. Among non-Hispanic Asian (Asian) adults, the higher rate of arthritis among women compared with men (11.8% versus 10.1%) was not statistically significant. Among women, Asian adults were least likely to have arthritis, whereas among men, Asian adults were less likely than White or Black adults to have arthritis.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/index.htm>

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