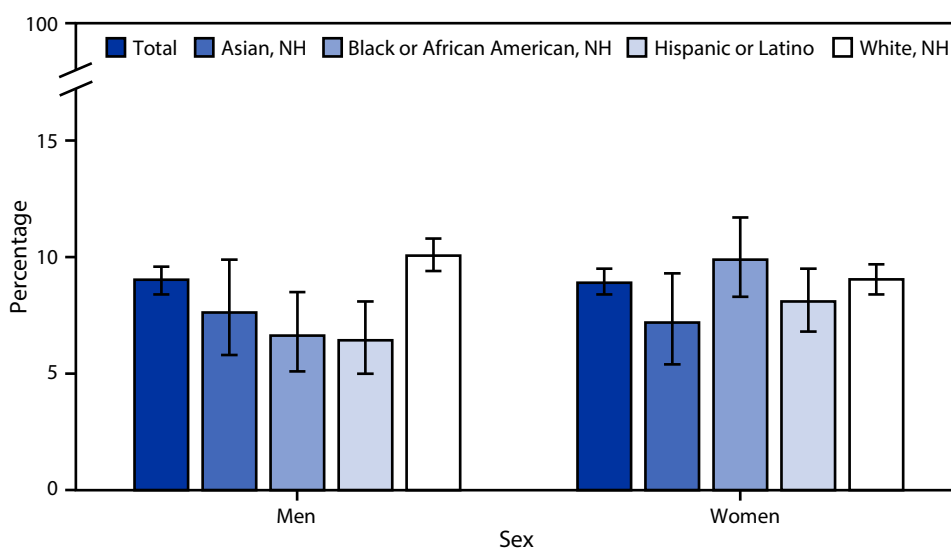


QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Age-Adjusted Percentage* of Adults Aged ≥ 18 Years Who Had a Repetitive Strain Injury During the Past 3 Months,[†] 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, “During the past 3 months, did you have any injuries due to repetitive strain?”

[§] Race groups are non-Hispanic; persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race. Total includes all adults, including other race groups not shown separately.

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

In 2021, 9.0% of men and 8.9% of women aged ≥ 18 years had a repetitive strain injury during the past 3 months. Non-Hispanic White men (10.1%) were more likely to have a repetitive strain injury than were non-Hispanic Asian (Asian) (7.6%), non-Hispanic Black or African American (Black) (6.6%), and Hispanic or Latino (Hispanic) (6.4%) men. Black women (9.9%) were more likely to have a repetitive strain injury than were Asian women (7.2%); there were no significant differences between other race and Hispanic origin groups for women. Among Black persons, men were less likely to have a repetitive strain injury than were women. Percentages of repetitive strain injuries among other race and Hispanic origin groups were similar between men and women.

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

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