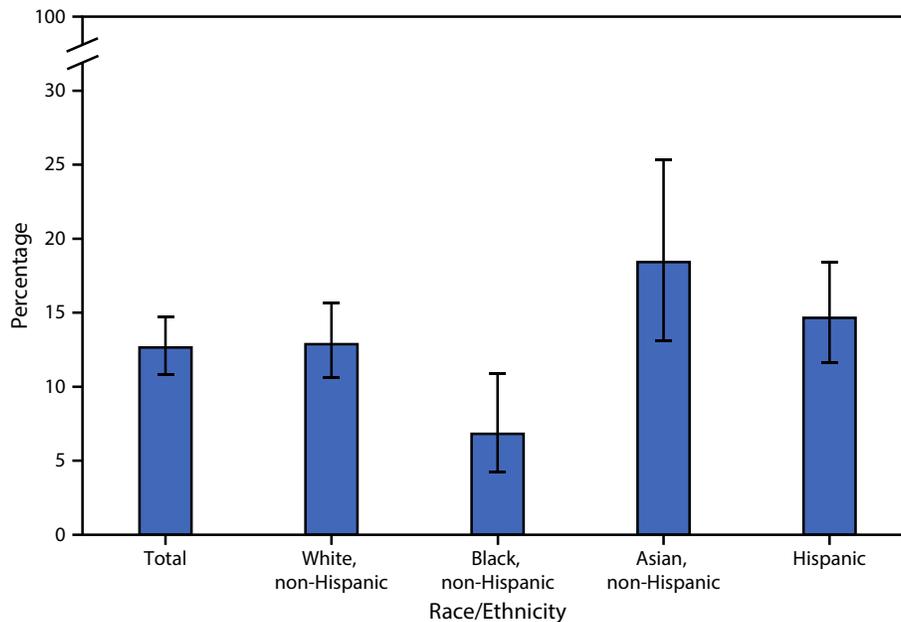


QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Percentage* of Adults Aged ≥ 50 Years with Osteoporosis,[†] by Race and Hispanic Origin[§] — United States, 2017–2018



* 95% confidence intervals indicated with error bars.

[†] Osteoporosis is defined as a bone mineral density of 2.5 standard deviations or more below the mean value for a young woman at either the femur neck or the lumbar spine, or both locations, as measured by dual energy x-ray absorptiometry.

[§] Estimates for persons reporting more than one race are not shown separately but are included in the total.

During 2017–2018, the age-adjusted prevalence of osteoporosis among adults aged ≥ 50 years was 12.6%. A lower percentage of non-Hispanic Black adults (6.8%) had osteoporosis compared with non-Hispanic White adults (12.9%), non-Hispanic Asian adults (18.4%), and Hispanic adults (14.7%). The observed differences among non-Hispanic White, non-Hispanic Asian, and Hispanic adults did not reach statistical significance.

Sources: Sarafrazi N, Wambogo EA, Shepherd JA. Osteoporosis or low bone mass in older adults: United States, 2017–2018. National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) data brief, no. 405. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/databriefs/db405.htm>; NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHNES) data, NHNES 2017–2018. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes.htm>

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