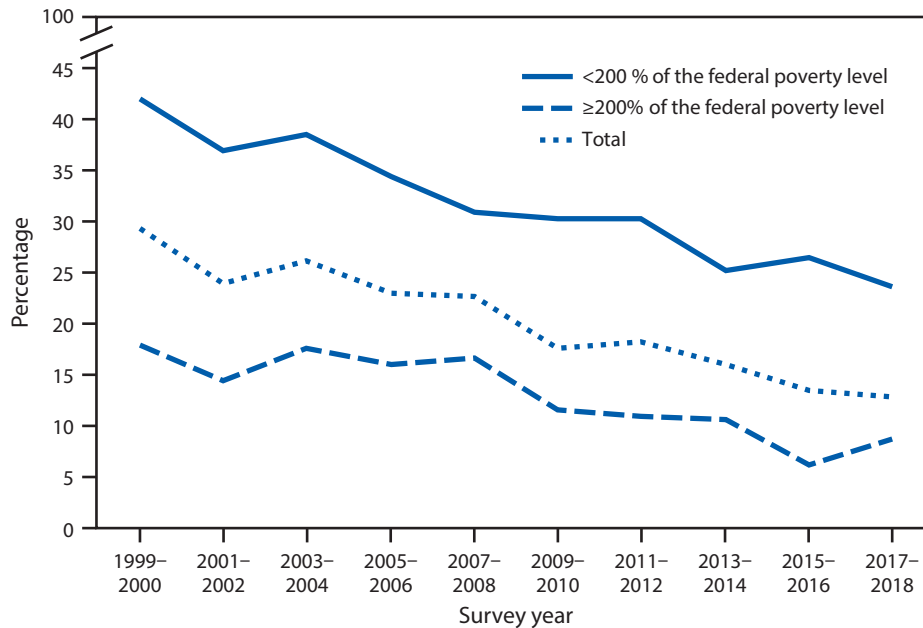


QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Prevalence of Complete Tooth Loss* Among Adults Aged ≥ 65 Years,[†] by Federal Poverty Level[§] — National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, United States, 1999–2018



* Defined as the loss of all natural, permanent teeth.

[†] Estimates for the category of persons aged ≥ 65 years were age-adjusted by the direct method to the year 2000 U.S. Census population using the age groups 65–69, 70–74, and ≥ 75 years.

[§] Poverty index category was calculated by dividing family income by a poverty threshold specific for family size using the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines. <https://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty-guidelines>.

The age-adjusted prevalence of complete tooth loss among adults aged ≥ 65 years decreased from 29.3% during 1999–2000 to 12.6% during 2017–2018. For the same period, the prevalence decreased from 42.1% to 23.5% for adults living at <200% of the federal poverty level and from 17.7% to 8.5% for adults living at $\geq 200\%$ of the federal poverty level. Throughout the period, the prevalence of complete tooth loss was higher among those living at <200% of the federal poverty level.

Sources: Fleming E, Afful J, Griffin SO. Prevalence of tooth loss among older adults: United States, 2015–2018. NCHS data brief, no. 368. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/databriefs/db368.htm>. National Center for Health Statistics, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2015–2018. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes.htm>.

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