



Sample not received yet: Until analysis is complete, we are showing the Mendel family as an example.

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Research Surveys **Hair Loss in Men and Women Results**

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Hair Loss in Men and Women

Reminder: You have given consent to participate in 23andWe Research. [Contact us](#) with your questions.

About Men's Degree of Balding

Men with hair loss differ in the pattern and degree of hair loss. Androgens, a class of hormones that includes testosterone, are implicated in the most common form of male hair loss, androgenic alopecia. Variations in the androgen receptor have been linked to androgenic alopecia in men. Androgenic alopecia typically leads to balding around the front of the scalp near the temples (bitemporal loss) and at the top (vertex) of the scalp, a pattern referred to as "male pattern balding". Some men exhibit a more central pattern of hair loss, in which hair is lost mostly down the midline of the scalp, like a very wide part in center-parted hair. This pattern of hair loss may be especially common among Asian men.

You may have mild top (vertex) of the scalp hair loss.

The image you chose suggests you have mild vertex hair loss, which is characterized by loss from the top (vertex) of the scalp.

You	23andWe Community
No hair loss ⓘ	32%
Mild frontal hair loss ⓘ	32%
Moderate frontal hair loss ⓘ	2%
Mild vertex hair loss ⓘ	8%
Moderate frontal and vertex hair loss ⓘ	11%
Severe frontal and vertex hair loss ⓘ	9%
Mild central hair loss ⓘ	<1%
Moderate central hair loss ⓘ	1%
Severe central hair loss ⓘ	2%
Not classified ⓘ	2%

About Women's Degree of Balding

Hair loss among women is fairly common. Almost half of all women will experience hair loss or significant hair thinning by age 80. A typical "female" pattern of hair loss involves thinning around the center of the scalp, in which hair is lost mostly down the midline of the scalp, like a very wide part in center-parted hair. More rarely, women will show the the typical "male" pattern of hair loss, in which hair is lost from the front of the scalp near the temples (bitemporal loss) and and from the top (vertex) of the scalp. This pattern of loss in women may indicate a hormonal imbalance involving excess androgens. Androgens are a class of hormones that includes testosterone.

This category does not apply to you

This category does not apply to you, because you did not specify that you are female.

You	23andWe Community
No hair loss ⓘ	76%
Mild frontal hair loss ⓘ	7%
Moderate frontal hair loss ⓘ	3%
Moderate frontal and vertex hair loss ⓘ	3%
Mild central hair loss ⓘ	2%
Moderate central hair loss ⓘ	2%
Not classified ⓘ	7%
Not applicable	

Did you know?

- Eunuchs castrated before puberty never go bald, because they lack the hormone involved in male balding, DHT.

Feedback

Email we@23andme.com with any questions or concerns.

Survey Completeness

7% complete! [Take a survey](#) to get to 10% complete.

[« Back to 23andWe](#)


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About Balding Patterns in Men

"Male" pattern balding involves loss of hair from the front of the scalp near the temples (bitemporal loss) and top (vertex) of the scalp. Some men exhibit a "female" pattern of hair loss, in which hair is lost primarily down the midline of the scalp, resembling a very wide part in center-parted hair. These "male" and "female" labels are somewhat misleading, as men can have either "male" or "female" pattern hair loss.

You appear to have "male" pattern hair loss

The image you chose suggests you have "male" pattern hair loss, in which hair is lost from the front of the scalp near the temples and from the top (vertex) of the scalp.


You	23andWe Community
No hair loss ⓘ	32%
 "Male" pattern hair loss ⓘ	63%
"Female" pattern hair loss ⓘ	3%
Not classified ⓘ	2%

About Balding Patterns in Women

"Female" pattern balding involves loss of hair around the center of the scalp, in which hair is lost primarily down the midline of the scalp and resembles a very wide part in center-parted hair, whereas "male" pattern balding involves loss of hair from the front of the scalp near the temples and from the top (vertex) of the scalp. The "male" and "female" labels are somewhat misleading. Women can have either "male" or "female" pattern hair loss, though "female" pattern loss is much more common.

This category does not apply to you

This category does not apply to you, because you did not specify that you are female.


You	23andWe Community
No hair loss ⓘ	76%
"Female" pattern hair loss ⓘ	4%
"Male" pattern hair loss ⓘ	13%
Not classified ⓘ	7%
 Not applicable	

About Men's Age of Onset

The number of men with hair loss increases with age. Population studies suggest that approximately half of men between the ages of 45-69 have some degree of hair loss. Below we give information about when men in our community first started to notice they were losing hair.

Your hair loss started when you were 18-29

You said you started to notice hair loss when you were between the ages of 18 and 29.

You	23andWe Community
Under 18 years old ⓘ	3%
 18-29 years old ⓘ	43%
30-39 years old ⓘ	24%
40-49 years old ⓘ	15%
50-59 years old ⓘ	9%
60-69 years old ⓘ	4%
70-79 years old ⓘ	1%
80 years old and over ⓘ	<1%
Not sure ⓘ	1%

About Women's Age of Onset

As with men, the number of women with hair loss increases with age. Population studies suggest that nearly half of women have hair loss by age 80. Hair loss becomes more prevalent among women after menopause. Below we provide information about when women in our community first started to notice they were losing hair.

Survey Citations

[Birch et al. \(2001\)](#) . "Hair density, hair diameter and the prevalence of female pattern hair loss" *Br J Dermatol.* 144(2):297-304.

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[Hillmer et al. \(2005\)](#) . "Genetic variation in the human androgen receptor gene is the major determinant of common early-onset androgenic alopecia" *Am J Hum Genet.* 77(1):140-8.

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[Price, V. H. \(1976\)](#) . "Hormonal control of baldness" *Int J Dermatol.* 15:742-4.

[Norwood, OT \(1975\)](#) . "Male pattern baldness: classification and incidence" *South Med J.* 68(11):1359-65.

[Severi et al. \(2003\)](#) . "Androgenic alopecia in men aged 40-69 years: prevalence and risk factors" *Br J*

