Oral Health U.S.,
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Produced by

The Dental, Oral and Craniofacial Data Resource Center
of
The National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research
The National Institutes of Health
and
Division of Oral Health
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Untreated caries prevalence by gender and age group

Untreated caries prevalence by federal poverty level (FPL) and race/ethnicity by age group


Untreated caries prevalence by education* and age group

*For children and adolescents education represents the educational attainment of the head of household. For adults education represents the educational attainment of the individual.

Decayed, missing, and filled surfaces in permanent teeth (DMFS) by age group (ages 6-8, 12-15, and 35-44 years) and gender

Decayed, missing, and filled surfaces in permanent teeth (DMFS) by age group (ages 6-8, 12-15, and 35-44 years) and race/ethnicity

Decayed, missing, and filled surfaces in permanent teeth (DMFS) by age group (ages 6-8, 12-15, and 35-44 years) and federal poverty level (FPL)

Decayed and filled surfaces in primary teeth (dfs) by age group (ages 2-4 and 6-8 years) and gender

Decayed and filled surfaces in primary teeth (dfs) by age group (ages 2-4 and 6-8 years) and race/ethnicity

Decayed and filled surfaces in primary teeth (dfs) by age group (ages 2-4 and 6-8 years) and federal poverty level (FPL)

Trends in primary dentition untreated dental caries prevalence

1.3.1A

Trends in primary dentition untreated dental caries prevalence by age group

1.3.1B

Trends in primary dentition untreated dental caries prevalence by age group and gender

Trends in primary dentition untreated dental caries prevalence

Note: Race/ethnicity in NHANES I was coded to be comparable to NHANES III.

Trends in permanent dentition untreated dental caries prevalence by age group

Trends in permanent dentition untreated dental caries prevalence by age group and race/ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic White</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic Black</th>
<th>Mexican American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6-8 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-15 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trends in permanent dentition untreated dental caries prevalence by age group and federal poverty level (FPL)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Below FPL</th>
<th>Above FPL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6-8 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-15 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of children with dental sealants on 1st or 2nd molars by age group, race/ethnicity, and federal poverty level (FPL)

Note: The quartiles represented here are as follows: 1:0-0.838, 2:0.839-1.648, 3:1.649-2.912, and 4:2.913-11.889.
Percentage of children with dental sealants on 1st or 2nd molars by age group, race/ethnicity, and federal poverty level (FPL)

Fluoridation growth by population in the United States

Percentage of U.S. population on public water systems

Percentage of U.S. population on public water systems receiving fluoridated water

**Percentage of population receiving fluoridated water through public water systems—10 highest and 10 lowest states, 2000**

Prevalence of gingival bleeding among adults aged 20 and older by selected demographic characteristics

Prevalence of loss of attachment of 4 mm or more among adults aged 20 and older by age and race/ethnicity*

* Age standardized to the year 2000 U.S. population.
Prevalence of loss of attachment of 4 mm or more among adults aged 20 and older by selected characteristics*

* Age standardized to the year 2000 U.S. population.

Percentage of adults aged 18 and older with full dentition by demographic variables*

* Age standardized to the year 2000 U.S. population except for age groups.
Percentage of adults aged 18 and older with full dentition by race/ethnicity and federal poverty level (FPL)*

* Age standardized to the year 2000 U.S. population.
Percentage of adults aged 18 and older with full dentition by annual family income*

* Age standardized to the year 2000 U.S. population.
Data source: 1999 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
Percentage of adults aged 20 and older with 21 or more teeth by age and race/ethnicity

Percentage of adults aged 50 and older with 21 or more teeth by education*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 12th Grade</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th Grade</td>
<td>41.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 12th Grade</td>
<td>62.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Age standardized to the year 2000 U.S. population.

Percentage of adults aged 50 and older with 21 or more teeth by race/ethnicity and federal poverty level (FPL)*

* Age standardized to the year 2000 U.S. population.
Prevalence of edentulism by selected demographic characteristics

Prevalence of edentulism by annual family income and age

Prevalence of denture use among edentulous adults by race/ethnicity, federal poverty level (FPL), and education

Percentage of adults aged 18 and older with a self-assessed oral health status of good or better by race/ethnicity, federal poverty level (FPL), and education

Percentage of adults aged 18 and older with a self-assessed oral health status of good or better by smoking status and dental visits

Prevalence of oral infections and benign lesions by race/ethnicity among adults aged 18 and older

Prevalence of oral infections and benign lesions by education among adults aged 18 and older

Percentage of the U.S. population that visited a dentist within the past year by age group

Percentage of the U.S. population that visited a dentist within the past year by selected demographics

Percentage of children aged 18 years and younger who received preventive dental services during 1997 by type of service and federal poverty level (FPL)

Note: Sample size of children living below the federal poverty level (FPL) receiving orthodontia is too small to produce reliable estimates.

Percentage of children aged 18 years and younger who received any preventive dental services during 1997 by race/ethnicity and federal poverty level (FPL)


Percentage of children aged 18 years and younger who received any preventive dental services during 1997 by insurance status and federal poverty level (FPL)

Note: Sample size of uninsured children living below the federal poverty level (FPL) is too small to produce reliable estimates.

Percentage of schools that provided oral health screening

Percentage of community-based health centers offering various types of dental care services on-site, 2001

Data source: 2001 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, Health Resources and Services Administration.
Employment status of dental employees at community-based health centers

Data source: 2001 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, Health Resources and Services Administration.

Map of states with full-time dental directors, 2000

Source: CDC’s Division of Oral Health and the Association of State and Territorial Dental Directors, April 29, 2001.
Percentage of adults with a usual source of dental care by age, 1971-1975

Percentage of adults with a usual source of dental care by selected demographics, 1971-1975

Percentage of the population who received preventive dental services during 1997 by type of service and race/ethnicity

Notes: MEPS reports race/ethnicity as Hispanic, non-Hispanic blacks, and other (including non-Hispanic whites).
* Includes seeing general dentist, dental hygienist, or dental technician.
Percentage of the population who received preventive dental services during 1997 by type of service and federal poverty level (FPL)

* Includes seeing general dentist, dental hygienist, or dental technician.
Percentage of the population who received preventive dental services during 1997 by type of service and insurance status

Note: Sample size for uninsured receiving fluoride services was insufficient to produce reliable national estimates.

* Includes seeing general dentist, dental hygienist, or dental technician.

Percentage of adults who did not visit a dentist within the past 12 months due to cost by age

Percentage of adults who did not visit a dentist within the past 12 months due to cost by gender

Percentage of adults who did not visit a dentist within the past 12 months due to cost by income

Prevalence of congenital malformations by race/ethnicity

Data source: 1998 Natality Data Set, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
Percentage of adults aged 20 and older with chronic orofacial pain by age group

Percentage of adults aged 20 and older with chronic orofacial pain by gender

Percentage of adults aged 20 and older with jaw joint pain by race/ethnicity and federal poverty level (FPL)

Percentage of adults aged 20 and older with acute orofacial pain by age group

### Percentage of adults aged 20 and older with tooth pain by race/ethnicity, federal poverty level (FPL) and education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Below FPL (%)</th>
<th>At/Above FPL (%)</th>
<th>Less than 12 Years (%)</th>
<th>12 Years (%)</th>
<th>More than 12 years (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic White</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic Black</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of adults aged 20 and older with mouth sores by race/ethnicity and education


Craniofacial injuries among emergency room visits by selected demographic characteristics

Data source: 1999 National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
Smokeless tobacco lesions among 12- to 17-year-olds by selected demographic characteristics

Smokeless tobacco lesions among adults aged 18 and older by selected demographic characteristics

Trends in prevalence of current cigarette smoking among U.S. high school students by race/ethnicity

Trends in prevalence of current cigarette smoking among U.S. high school students by gender

Trends in prevalence of current cigarette smoking among U.S. adults

Incidence rates for oral and pharyngeal cancers (1992-1997)

Data source: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) 11 Registries Public-Use, August 1999 Submission (1992-1997). The rates are per 100,000 and are age-adjusted to the 1970 U.S. standard population.
Incidence rates for oral and pharyngeal cancers (1992-1997) by stage at diagnosis and race/ethnicity

* The totals in this figure include the unstaged cancers.

Data source: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) 11 Registries Public-Use, August 1999 Submission (1992-1997). The rates are per 100,000 and are age-adjusted to the 1970 U.S. standard population.
Incidence rates for oral and pharyngeal cancers (1992-1997) by stage at diagnosis and gender

* The totals in this figure include the unstaged cancers.

Data source: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) 9 Registries Public-Use, August 1999 Submission (1993-1997). The rates are per 100,000 and are age-adjusted to the 1970 U.S. standard population.
Incidences rates for oral and pharyngeal cancers (1992-1997) by age group

Data source: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) 11 Registries Public-Use, August 1999 Submission (1992-1997). The rates are per 100,000 and are age-adjusted to the 1970 U.S. standard population.
Percentage of adults aged 40 and older who reported having had an oral cancer examination in the past year

Trends in percentage of adults aged 40 and older who reported having had an oral cancer examination in the past year by race/ethnicity

Oral and pharyngeal cancer deaths (per 100,000*) in 1998 by race/ethnicity, gender and education

* Age adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population.
Incidence rates for oral and pharyngeal cancers by sites

Data source: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) 11 Registries Public-Use, August 1999 Submission (1992-1997). The rates are per 100,000 and are age-adjusted to the 1970 U.S. standard population.
Incidence rates for oral and pharyngeal cancers by site and stage* at diagnosis

* The SEER stages of In Situ and Localized are combined into Localized; Regional and Distant stages are combined into Advanced.

Data source: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) 11 Registries Public-Use, August 1999 Submission (1992-1997). The rates are per 100,000 and are age-adjusted to the 1970 U.S. standard population.
Incidence rates for oral and pharyngeal cancers by site and race

Data source: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) 11 Registries Public-Use, August 1999 Submission (1992-1997). The rates are per 100,000 and are age-adjusted to the 1970 U.S. standard population.
Incidence rates for oral and pharyngeal cancers by site and gender

Data source: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) 11 Registries Public-Use, August 1999 Submission (1992-1997). The rates are per 100,000 and are age-adjusted to the 1970 U.S. standard population.
Prevalence of reported xerostomia among subjects aged 20 to 80 years by number of medications taken

Percentage of persons with diabetes among adults aged 30 and older by age group and race/ethnicity

Percentage of dentate adults aged 50 and older with and without diabetes who visited a dentist* within the past year by race/ethnicity and gender

*Types of dentists include dental hygienists, orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists. Data source: 1998 National Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
* Types of dentists include dental hygienists, orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists. Data source: 1998 National Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
### Prevalence of osteoporosis per 100 persons aged 45 and older by race/ethnicity and education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic White</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic Black</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican American</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 12th Grade</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th Grade</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 12th Grade</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Age standardized to the year 2000 U.S. population.
Insurance coverage among adults aged 18 and older by age

Insurance coverage among adults aged 18 and older by selected demographic characteristics

Insurance coverage among adults aged 18 and older by annual family income

Trends in annual per capita costs for dental services by year and source of payment, 1960-1999

Notes: (1) Dental services include services provided in establishments operated by a doctor of dental medicine (D.M.D.) or doctor of dental surgery (D.D.S.) or doctor of dental science (D.D.Sc.). These establishments are classified as NAICS 6213 Offices of Dentists or SIC 802-Offices and clinics of dentists; (2) private insurance includes other private revenues including philanthropy; (3) per capita cost calculations based on total population, including those with and without dental expense.

Mean annual dental care expense by age group and source of payment, 1977, 1987, and 1996

Note: Mean annual dental expense was calculated only among those with dental expenses. For further definitions, see Table 16.2.2-16.2.4 footnotes.


Note: (1) Mean annual dental expenditure was calculated only among those with dental expenses. (2) The 1977 NMCES and the 1987 NMES reported race/ethnicity as white (including all other race/ethnicity groups not shown), black, and Hispanic. The 1996 MEPS reported race/ethnicity as Hispanic, black-not Hispanic, and other (including non-Hispanic whites). (3) For further definitions, see Table 16.2.2-16.2.4 footnotes.

Mean annual dental care expense by source of payment and federal poverty level (FPL), 1977, 1987, and 1996

Notes: (1) Mean annual dental expense was calculated only among those with dental expenses. (2) Poverty level for 1977 and 1987—Poor: incomes below the federal poverty line; near poor: between the federal poverty line and 125% of the federal poverty line; low income: over 125% to 200% of the federal poverty line; middle income: over 200% to 400% of the federal poverty line; and high income: over 400% of the federal poverty line. Poverty levels for 1996—Poor: incomes below the federal poverty line; near-poor: between the federal poverty line and 124% of the federal poverty line; low income: 125% to 199% of the federal poverty line; middle income: 200% to 399% of the federal poverty line; and high income: 400% of the federal poverty line and above. (3) For further definitions, see Table 16.2.2-16.2.4 footnotes.

Notes: (1) Dental services include services provided in establishments operated by a doctor of dental medicine (D.M.D.) or doctor of dental surgery (D.D.S.) or doctor of dental science (D.D.Sc.). These establishments are classified as NAICS 6213 Office of Dentists or SIC 802-Office and clinics of dentists. (2) Private insurance includes other private revenues including philanthropy.

Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary: National Health Statistics Group National Health Accounts.


Notes: Expenses from any type of dental care provider are included. Private insurance includes CHAMPUS and CHAMPVA (Armed Forces related coverage) in 1996.

Notes: (1) Expenses from any type of dental care provider are included. (2) Private insurance includes CHAMPUS and CHAMPVA (Armed Forces related coverage) in 1996. (3) 1977 NMCES and 1987 NMES reported race/ethnicity as whites (including all other race/ethnicity groups not shown separately), black, and Hispanic. 1996 MEPS reported race/ethnicity as Hispanic, black-not Hispanic, and other (including non-Hispanic whites).

Notes: (1) Expenses from any type of dental care provider are included. Private insurance includes CHAMPUS and CHAMPVA (Armed Forces related coverage) in 1996. (2) For 1977 and 1987, poor refers to incomes below the federal poverty line; near poor, between the federal poverty line and 125% of the federal poverty line; low income, over 125% to 200% of the federal poverty line; middle income, over 200% to 400% of the federal poverty line; and high income, over 400% of the federal poverty line. For 1996, poor refers to incomes at or below the federal poverty line; near-poor, over the federal poverty line through 125% of the federal poverty line; low income, over 125% through 200% of the federal poverty line; middle income, over 200% to 400% of the federal poverty line; and high income, over 400% of the federal poverty line.

Number of dentists and physicians per 100,000 population in 1998 by state

Number of dentists and physicians per 100,000 population in 1998 by state (continued)
Number of dentists and physicians per 100,000 population in 1998 by state (continued)
Estimates of numbers of dentists by state

Mean work hours lost due to dental visits or oral health problems per 100 employed persons

Mean number of work hours missed by those with missed hours due to a dental visit or oral health problem

Mean school hours lost due to a dental visit or oral health problem per 100 school-aged children

Mean school hours lost due to dental visit or oral health problem per 100 school-aged children among those with missed hours