Snapshot of America's Children 2017

AAPD Pediatric Oral Health Research and Policy Center



THE BIG AUTHORITY ON little teeth





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Child Demographics







Quiz Question 1

Is the US population expected to become older or younger by 2050?

- a) Neither. It will stay about the same.
- b) Younger. The average age of Americans will go down.
- c) Older. The average age will go up.
- d) I don't know. At my age, everyone looks young.







Child Population

- Number of children ages 0–19 in the US projected for 2015: 82 million
- * This represents 25% of the total population
- Number of children ages 0–19 in the US projected for 2050: 89 million
- * This represents 22% of the total population

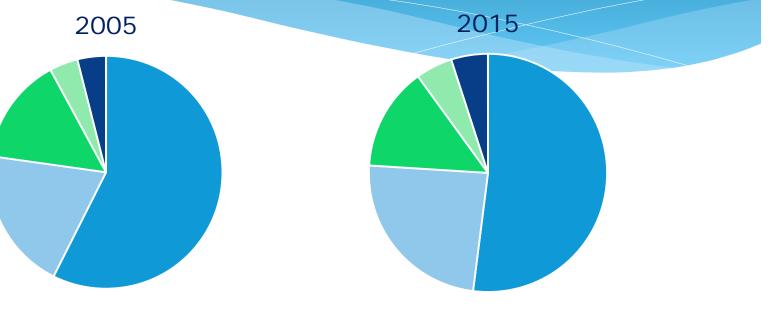




Source: US Census Bureau, 2014 National Population Projections

Child Demographics

Children Ages 0-17 by Race and Hispanic Origin



- White, non-Hispanic Hispanic
- Black, non-hispanic Asian
- All other races

- White, non-Hispanic Hispanic
- Black, non-Hispanic Asian
- All other races





U.S. Demographics

US Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, by Thousands

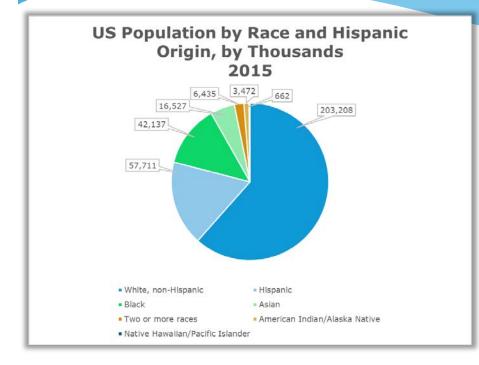
	2015	2050
White, non-Hispanic	203,208	203,347
Hispanic	57,711	132,792
Black	42,137	56,944
Asian	16,527	34,399
Two or more races	6,435	16,183
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,472	5,462
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	662	1,222

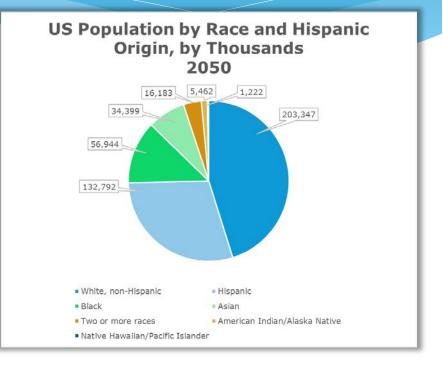


Source: US Census, United States Population Projections: 2000 to 2050



U.S. Demographics







Source: US Census, United States Population Projections: 2000 to 2050

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Family and Community

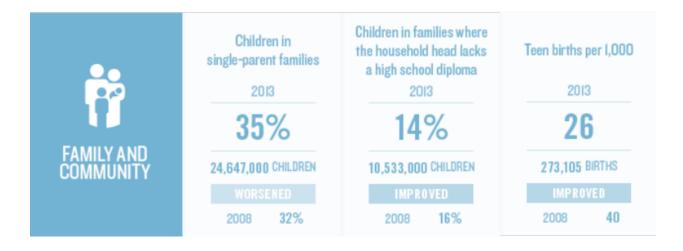




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Family and Community







Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Book, 2015, www.aecf.org

Quiz Question 3

During the last ten years, youth ages 12-17 involved in serious crimes either as a victim or an offender has:

- a) Increased.
- b) Decreased.
- c) Stayed the same.
- d) Take my wallet and cell phone, just don't hurt me.





Family and Community

Serious violent crime victimization of youth ages 12 – 17

Youth offenders ages 12 – 17 involved in serious crimes

18 to 9 per 1,000

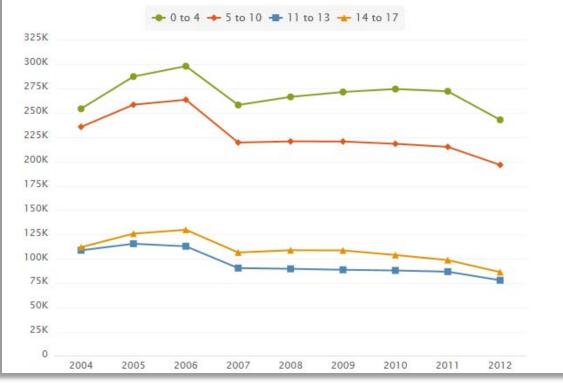
15 to 9 per 1,000





Child Maltreatment

CHILDREN WHO ARE CONFIRMED BY CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES AS VICTIMS OF MALTREATMENT BY AGE GROUP







Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Book, 2014, www.aecf.org

Economic Standing







Quiz Question 2

What percentage of U.S. children are classified as "food insecure"?

- a) One in four.
- b) One in five.
- c) One in ten.
- d) None. Can I have a donut?





Economic Standing

Children ages 0 – 17 living in poverty	21%
Children ages 0 – 17 in households classified by USDA as "food insecure"	21%
Households with children ages 0–17 reporting shelter cost burden, crowding, and/or physically inadequate housing	40%





Education





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Education







Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Book, 2015, www.aecf.org

Education

Children ages 5 – 17 who speak a language other than English at home	22%
Children ages 5 – 17 who speak a language other than English at home and who have difficulty speaking English	4%
Children ages 3 – 5 who were read to 3 or more times in the last week	83%



Source: America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2016, <u>www.childstats.gov</u> Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Book, 2015, www.aecf.org



General Health







Health Status

Children ages 19 – 35 months with full immunizations	72%
Children ages 2 – 18 who are obese or overweight who are obese	32% 19%
Infants and toddlers at 95% percentile	8%



Source: America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2016, <u>www.childstats.gov;</u> Ogden et al. Prevalence of high body index in US children, JAMA, 2010.



Injury Deaths

	2005	2015
Injury deaths ages 1 – 4	31	11 per 100,000
Injury deaths ages 5 – 14	17	5 per 100,000
Injury deaths ages 15 – 19	68	33 per 100,000









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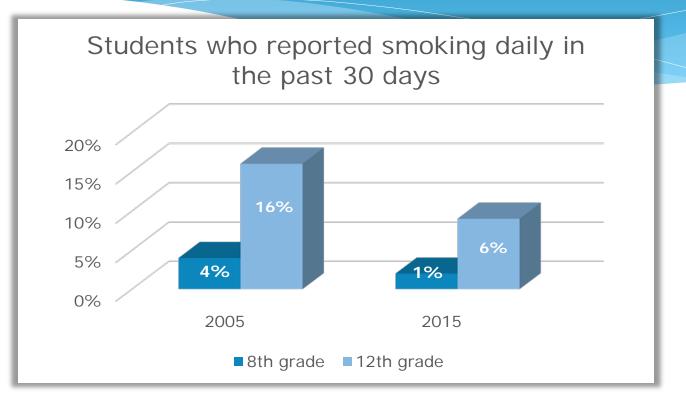
Quiz Question 4

How have the health habits of U.S. teens changed over the last 10 years?

- a) Smoking, alcohol and drug use have all increased.
- b) Smoking has decreased; use of alcohol and drugs has increased.
- c) Smoking and alcohol use has decreased; use of drugs has increased.
- d) Smoking, alcohol and drug use have all decreased.
- e) Whatever they are doing, it's less than I did at that age.

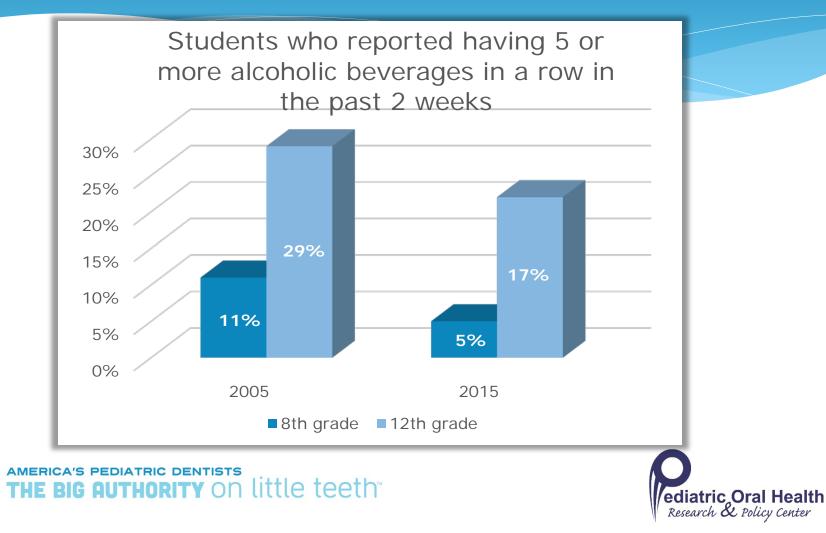


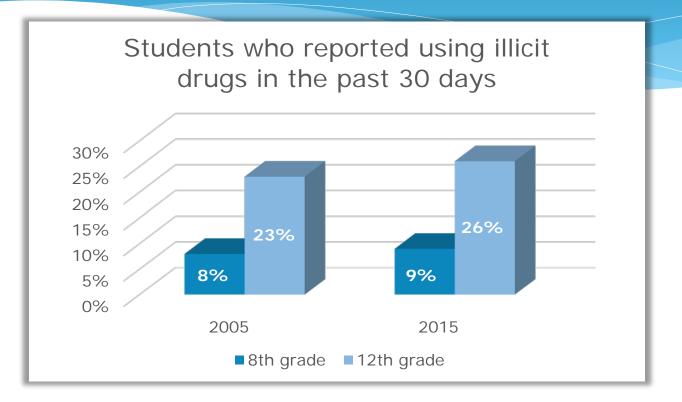
















Quiz Question 5

How many high school seniors reported having used prescription opioids non-medically?

- a. 1 in 100
- b. 1 in 25
- c. 1 in 8
- d. All of them. Except my kids.





Health Insurance





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Health Insurance by Age

Private Public Uninsured

Children under age 4 Children ages 4 – 6 Children ages 7 – 12 Children ages 13 – 17 Children under age 18

43%	50%	7%
46	49	5
51	42	7
56	35	10
50	43	8



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Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2016, www.meps.ahrq.gov/mepsweb

Health Insurance by Race/Ethnicity

Private Public Uninsured

White, non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic Hispanic or Latino Asian/Pacific Islander Total other races

71%	17%	11%
45	38	18
39	34	28
77	15	12
55	32	13



Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2016, www.meps.ahrq.gov/mepsweb



Oral Health

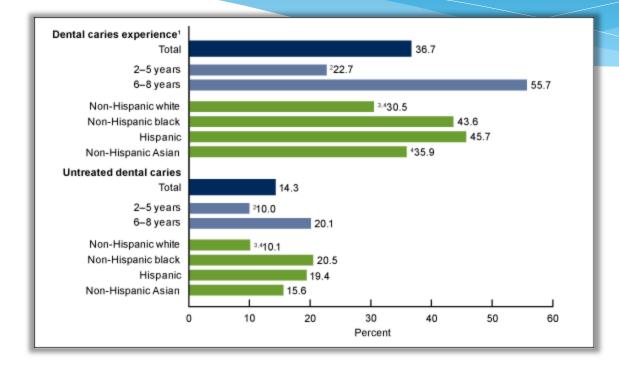




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Prevalence of dental caries in primary teeth, by age and race among children aged 2–8 years, 2011–2012

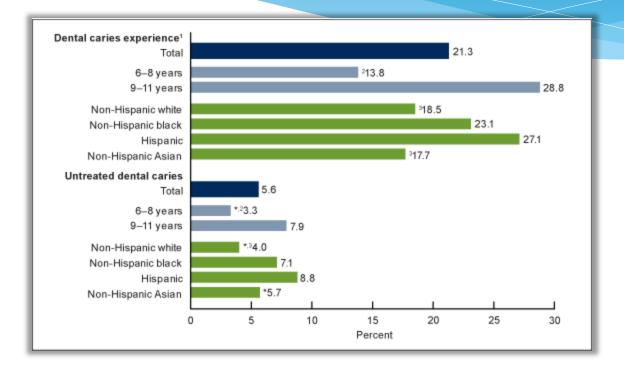




Source: Data Brief No 191, National Center for Health Statistics, 2016.



Prevalence of dental caries in permanent teeth, by age and race among children aged 6–11 years, 2011–2012

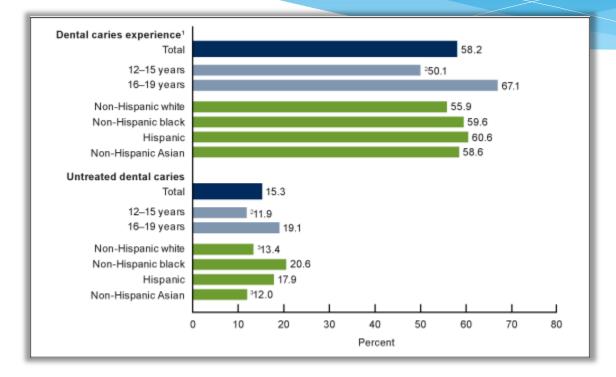




Source: Data Brief No 191, National Center for Health Statistics, 2016.



Prevalence of dental caries in permanent teeth, by age and race among adolescents aged 12–19 years, 2011–2012

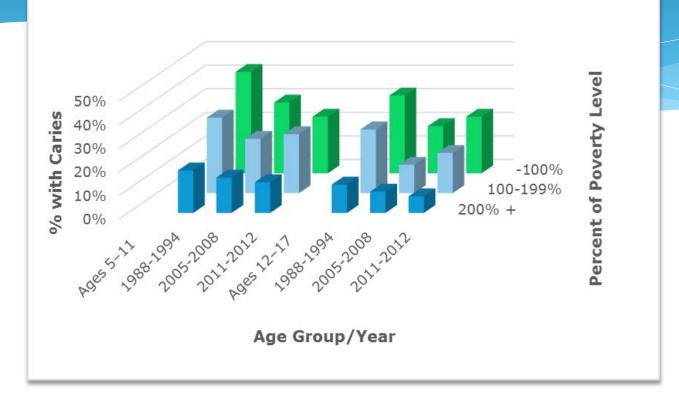




Source: Data Brief No 191, National Center for Health Statistics, 2016.



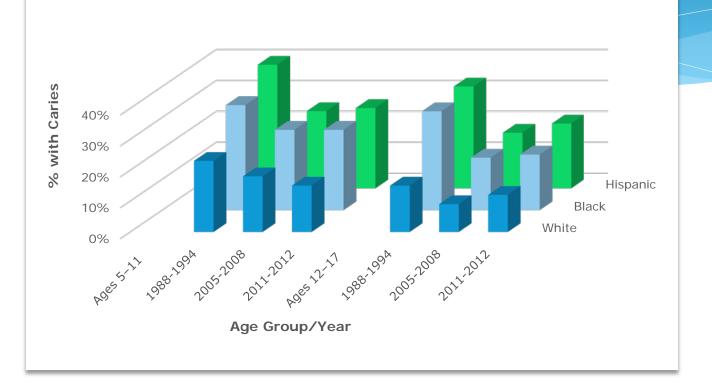
Dental Caries by Income Level







Dental Caries by Race/Ethnicity







Dental Visits





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Dental Visits by Age

	1997	2005	2013	
Children ages 2 - 4	45%	48%	62%	
Children ages 5 – 11	81	84	89	
Children ages 12 – 17	77	82	87	





Quiz Question 6

How has the percentage of dental visits changed according to race and ethnicity in the last 10 years?

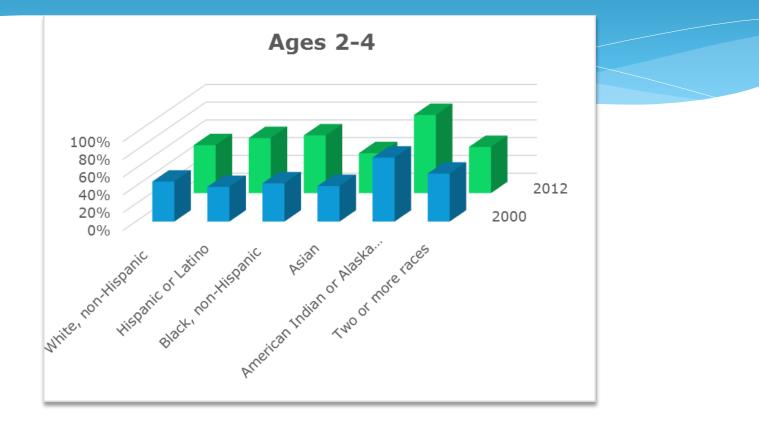
- a) Dental visits have stayed the same for all race/ethnic populations.
- b) Dental visits have increased for white and Asian populations and stayed the same for black and Hispanic populations.
- c) Dental visits have increased for white, black and Asian populations and stayed the same for Hispanic populations.
- d) Dental visits have increased for all race/ethnic populations.







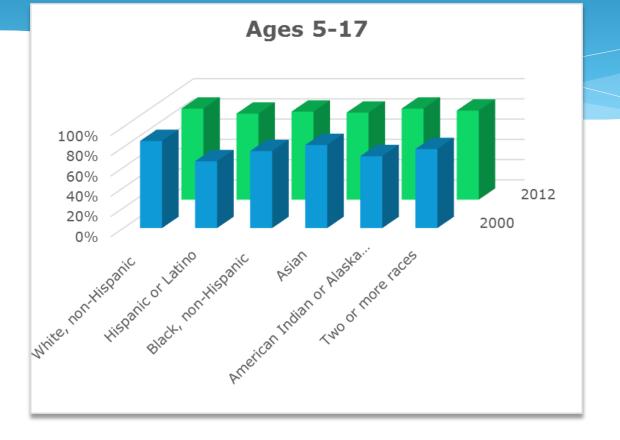
Dental Visits by Race/Ethnicity







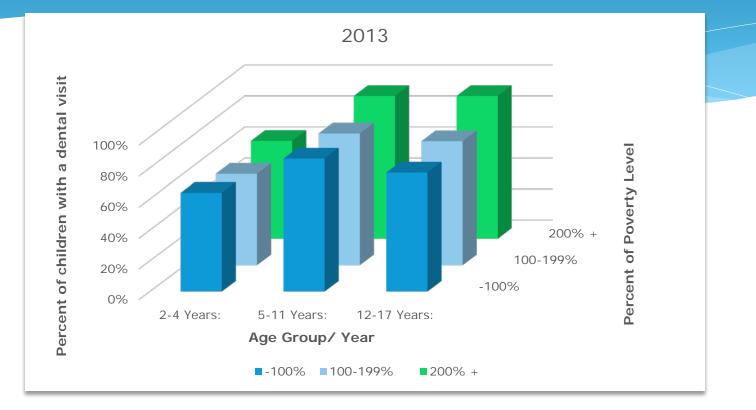
Dental Visits by Race/Ethnicity







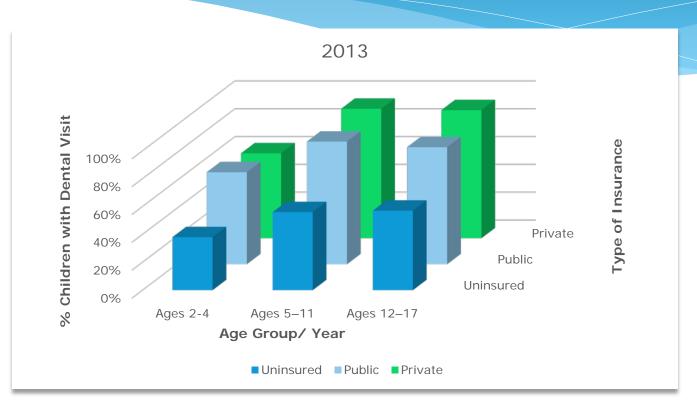
Dental Visits by Income Level







Dental Visits by Insurance







Parent Perspectives







Parent Referrals

Children Offered Advice from their Healthcare Provider about need for a Dental Visit

Children ages 2 – 17	52%
Children ages 2 – 5	57
Children ages 6 – 12	54
Children ages 13 – 17	46



Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Household Component of the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, Statistical Brief #432, March 2014



Parent Knowledge

- Parents can be poor judges of their children's oral health, especially when the children are very young and among families with low incomes, low education levels or no dental insurance
- More than 9 in 10 parents fail to correctly identify tooth decay as the most common chronic disease among children





Source: AAPD State of Little Teeth Report, 2014, aapd.org

Parent Action

- 8 in 10 parents say they engage in practices that they are bad for their children's teeth
- * 60% of parents agree that children should see the dentist by their first birthday, only 25% actually brought their infants to the dentist
- 7 in 10 parents agree that juice is not a healthy drink for their kids' teeth, but 3 in 10 frequently serve juice to their children
- 85% of parents agree it is not okay to put children to bed with a bottle of milk or juice, but 20% do anyway





Source: AAPD State of Little Teeth Report, 2014, aapd.org

Quiz Question 7

If children have their first dental visit at four years or younger rather than four years or older, their parents benefit from an average cost savings of:

- a) \$360.
- b) \$695.
- c) No savings, due to the cost of more years of visits.
- d) Priceless!







Parent Savings

Children whose first dental visit was four years or younger had a total dental cost over eight years of \$360 **less** than children whose first dental visit was older than four years (Nowak et al. 2016).





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