

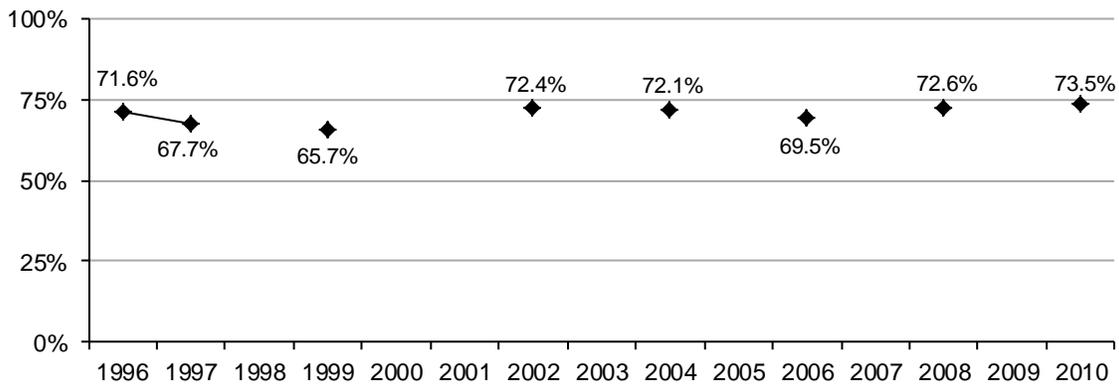
Oral Health

Definition: Respondents who have visited a dentist or dental clinic for any reason within the past year.

Prevalence of Oral Health

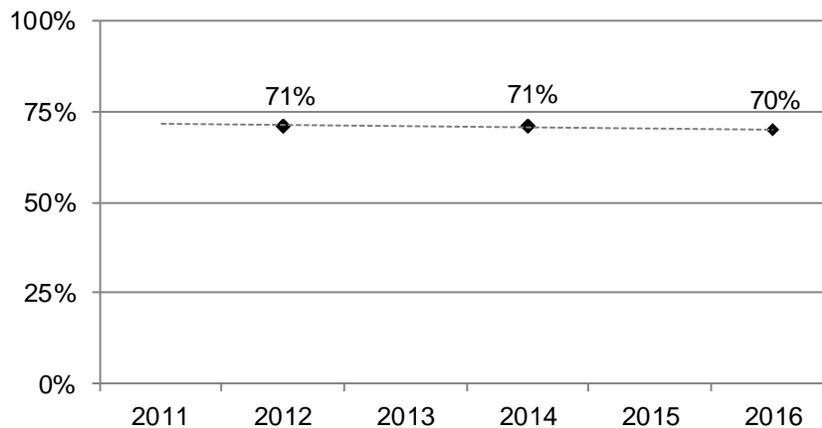
- South Dakota 70%
- Nationwide median 66%

Figure 107
Percent of Respondents Who Have Visited a Dentist or Dental Clinic for Any Reason Within the Past Year, 1996-1997, 1999, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1996-1997, 1999, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010

Figure 108
Percent of Respondents Who Have Visited a Dentist or Dental Clinic for Any Reason Within the Past Year, 2012, 2014, and 2016



Note: Beginning in 2011, the CDC began using a different methodology to weight the data, therefore current data estimates cannot be compared to previous years.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012, 2014, and 2016

Table 69
Respondents Who Have Visited a Dentist or Dental Clinic for Any Reason Within the Past
Year, 2012-2016

			95% Confidence Interval	
		2012-2016	Low	High
Gender	Male	66%	64.3%	67.7%
	Female	75%	73.6%	76.4%
Age	18-29	72%	69.5%	75.0%
	30-39	71%	67.9%	73.5%
	40-49	73%	70.4%	75.8%
	50-59	72%	69.6%	74.4%
	60-69	71%	68.6%	73.5%
	70-79	65%	61.1%	67.8%
Race	80+	59%	54.6%	63.0%
	White	72%	71.1%	73.4%
Ethnicity	American Indian	60%	55.5%	64.2%
	Hispanic	57%	46.2%	67.8%
Household Income	Non-Hispanic	71%	69.9%	72.0%
	Less than \$35,000	56%	54.0%	58.4%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	73%	71.4%	75.2%
Education	\$75,000+	86%	84.1%	87.4%
	Less than High School, G.E.D.	52%	47.2%	56.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	64%	62.3%	66.4%
	Some Post-High School	74%	72.1%	75.8%
Employment Status	College Graduate	82%	80.7%	83.7%
	Employed for Wages	74%	72.3%	75.3%
	Self-employed	67%	64.1%	70.7%
	Unemployed	56%	49.6%	62.2%
	Homemaker	68%	62.8%	73.5%
	Student	84%	78.0%	88.0%
Marital Status	Retired	67%	64.8%	69.5%
	Unable to Work	53%	48.4%	58.4%
	Married/Unmarried Couple	75%	73.5%	76.2%
	Divorced/Separated	58%	54.4%	61.0%
Home Ownership Status	Widowed	59%	55.7%	63.1%
	Never Married	69%	66.0%	71.3%
Children Status	Own Home	74%	73.0%	75.5%
	Rent Home	59%	56.5%	61.7%
Phone Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	73%	70.3%	74.9%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	71%	68.3%	73.8%
Pregnancy Status	Landline	72%	70.2%	73.3%
	Cell Phone	70%	68.1%	71.2%
County	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	73%	63.2%	81.6%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	78%	75.1%	79.9%
	Minnehaha	73%	69.9%	75.4%
	Pennington	70%	66.9%	72.6%
	Lincoln	78%	73.7%	81.2%
	Brown	72%	65.9%	77.9%
	Brookings	76%	69.3%	80.8%
	Codington	71%	66.0%	75.3%
Meade	71%	66.5%	75.7%	
	Lawrence	70%	66.3%	73.4%

Note: *Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2016

Demographics

Gender	Females exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of visiting the dentist in the past year than males.
Age	The prevalence of visiting a dentist in the past year generally decreases as age increases. This includes a significant decrease as the 70s are reached.
Race	American Indians demonstrate a significantly lower prevalence of visiting the dentist in the past year than whites.
Ethnicity	Hispanics exhibit a significantly lower prevalence of visiting the dentist in the past year than non-Hispanics.
Household Income	The prevalence of visiting the dentist in the past year increases as household income increases. This includes significant increases as the \$35,000-\$74,999 and \$75,000+ income groups are reached.
Education	The prevalence of visiting the dentist in the past year increases as education levels increase. This includes significant increases as the high school graduate, some post-high school, and college graduate levels are reached.
Employment	Those who are unable to work or unemployed demonstrate a very low prevalence of visiting the dentist in the past year, while students show a very high prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are divorced or widowed exhibit a very low prevalence of visiting the dentist in the past year, while those who are married show a very high prevalence.
Home Ownership	Those who rent their home show a significantly lower prevalence of visiting the dentist in the past year than those who own their home.
Children Status	Children in the household do not seem to affect the prevalence of visiting the dentist in the past year among adults.
Phone Status	Phone status does not seem to affect the prevalence of visiting the dentist in the past year.
Pregnancy Status	Pregnancy status does not seem to affect the prevalence of visiting the dentist in the past year.
County	Pennington and Lawrence counties demonstrate a very low prevalence of visiting the dentist in the past year, while Lincoln county shows a very high prevalence.