

TABLE 6

Year	Author	Study Design	Source of Sample	Age	Range	Method of Recruitment	Response Rate	Number of Subject/Group	Training	Reliability
1999	Brown(1)	NHANES I & III	US population	6-18 yrs		National probability sample	74%	NHANES III: 39,695 total participants; NHANES I: 28,000	NHANES III certification	n=20 Kappa statistics used
1999	Moss(2)	Cross-sectional surveys -NHANES III	US population	2-18 yrs		Stratified random sample	74%	2-5 yrs: 3547; 6-11 yrs: 2894; >=12 yrs: 18,460	NHANES III certification	N=20; Kappa statistics used
1999	Swedberg(3)	Time series ecological epidemiological survey	Household selection	15-19 yrs		Pts receiving care at public dental service, Goteb	70%	1986:3354; 1996:2878	not reported	not reported
1998	Kinirons(4)	Cross-sectional survey	Second level schools in North & West Belfast, Ire	14-15 yrs		2-stage sampling: 6 of 24 selected schools, all sd	89%	417	BASCD	10% re-examined
1998	Kumar(5)	Cross-sectional survey	Grades 1-10 in 17 schools Newburgh, Kingston, NY	7-14 yrs		All students	37% Newburgh; 39% Kingston	1493	not reported	Intra-class corr = 0.87
1998	Vargas(6)	NHANESIII	Stratified random sample of the US	2-5, 6-14, 15-18		Household sample	74%	9388	not described	K=.96-1.0
1997	Miura(7)	Ecological study of 44 nations	WHO Global Oral Epidem. Bank database	12 yrs		Data from WHO, 1983-1991	N/A	44 countries	N/A	N/A
1997	Robison(8)	Re-analysis of 3 data sets	N. Carolina survey and 2 Medicaid data files	5-18 yrs		Epidemiolog data linked to 1964-92 Medicaid files	100% from survey and files matched	8026	Yes, not described	Assessed, but not reported here
1996	Taani(9)	Cross-sectional survey	Irbid, Jordan	13-14 yrs		All children in 32 schools	not reported	1375	One week	50 children; agreement = 85%
1995	Ellwood(10)	Ecological cross-sectional of high and low fluorid	Chester, England; Anglesey & Bala, No. Wales	Mean age: 14.1 (sd=0.3)		All pupils in the third year of secondary school	Anglesey: 89%; Chester-Bala: 93%	292 Chester-Bala; 196 Anglesey	Not reported	Not reported
1993	Fashing(11)	Cross-sectional survey	High school in Virginia, USA	14-17 yrs		Convenience sample	not reported	263	Yes, not described	not reported
1993	Rahmatulla(12)	Cross-sectional	School children in Madras, India	15 yrs		Randomly selected from a stratified sample based on fluoridated water	Not reported	612	Yes, not described	Not reported
1991	Murray(13)	Cross-sectional survey	3 towns in England	15-16		Sampled from schools	Not reported	1374	Yes, but not described	Not reported
1990	de Vries(14)	Cross-sectional	Schools in the Netherlands	14 yrs		Not described	Not reported	284	Yes, not described	Not reported
1990	Dummer(15)	Longitudinal cohort	S. Glamorgan, Wales	11-12 yrs followed 4 yrs		Reported elsewhere	79%	798	Not reported	Not reported

TABLE 6

Year	Author	Diagnostic Criteria	Caries Measure	Measures of SES	Prevalence of Caries	Control Variables
1999	Brown(1)	Radike, 1968	Untreated carious permanent teeth and surfaces	Poverty level	NHANES I: At or below poverty level 2.14 untreated DT; > Poverty Level 1.29 DT; NHANES III: At or below poverty level: 0.46 DT; Above povety level: 0.28 DT	race
1999	Moss(2)	Radike, 1972	DMFT/dmft/s	Poverty level	Bivariate results not reported	race, region, lead levels
1999	Swedberg(3)	not reported	DMFT, %caries free	Distict mean yearly income	1986 (15 yo):Total: 7.3% caries free 5.9 DMFT District I (lowest ses): 4.2% caries free DMFT; IV (low)-7% caries free 5.82 DMFT; 1996 (15 yo): Total 20.3% caries free 3.8 DMFT District I: 16.1 % caries free 4.76 DMFT; II: 28% caries free 2.8 DMFT; IV: 18.	none
1998	Kinirons(4)	BASCD	D, DMFT, D/DMFT	Occupation	not reported by SES; mean D= 1.52; D/DMFT =0.31	dental visit, anxiety reasone, type of dentis
1998	Kumar(5)	NIDR	DMFS	Poor = participating in school lunch pgm	bivariate results not reported	brushing, fluoride, race, sex, age, insurance dent
1998	Vargas(6)	NIDR	dft/dmft	Income as percent of poverty level	dft for 0-100% poverty: 2-5: 1.49; 6-12: 2.3; 101-200% poverty: 2-5 yrs: 1.37; 6-12 yrs: 1.78; 201-300% poverty 2-5 yrs:0.57; DMFT 0-100% poverty: 6-14:1.08; 15-18: 3.69; 101-200% poverty: 6-14: 1.13; 15-18:4.09; 201-300% poverty: 6-14: 1.02; 15-18:3.56	race/ethnicity
1997	Miura(7)	N/A	DMFT	16 indicators: GDP per capita, life expectancy, ..	Mean DMFT: Total: 2.1; Sig Pearson r: GDP per capita: .31; Life expectancy: .45; Literacy rate:.42; Infant mrotality rate -.42;population aged 15-64:46	16 indicators of economic development
1997	Robison(8)	Radike, 1968	dfs, % 0 dfs; DFMS; % DMFS>0	Non-Medicaid,Medicaid users and non-users	Mean (SE) DMFS 12-18 yrs : Non-Medicaid (n=2,692): 5.6 (0.2); Presurvey Users (n=104) 7.6 (.7); post survey users (n=137): 5.3 (.5); Non Users (n=293): 4.8 (.4); Users significantly higher than Non Medicaid and non users	none
1996	Taani(9)	WHO	DMFT/S	Family income & residence	Total Mean DMFT (sd): 4.7 (0.08); SES by Residence:Very Poor: 4.6 (0.17); Poor: 4.53 (0.12); Moderate: 4.9 (0.19); Rich: 4.98 (0)	none
1995	Ellwood(10)	Stephen, et al., 1988	DMFS	Townsend Deprivation Score	Mean (sd) DMFS Cheester-Bala (.0.1 mg/l FL): 4.18 (4.6); Anglesey (>0.1 mg/l FL): 3.18 (3.9)*; data for Townsend score not reported	
1993	Fashing(11)	NIDR	DMFT	Participating in free lunch program	Mean (SE) DMFT Free Lunch (n=41): 3.9 (.5); No Free Lunch (n=195): 3.2 (.2) [NS]	Race
1993	Rahmatulla(12)	Not reported	DMFT	Based on school attendance	High fluoride schools only had children in low SES; effects of fluoride and class not reported separately. Mean DMFT (SD) by SES in low fluoride areas: Low (n=169): 1.3 (2); Med (n=169): 1.2 (2); Hi (n=58): .6 (1.4) [p<.001]	Fluoride
1991	Murray(13)	Plamer, et al., 1984	DMFT/S	Occupation of head grouped into SES categories	No significant trends were observed	None
1990	de Vries(14)	Marthaler, 1966	DMFS	Parents' education and employment status	Pearson r with caries: Mother's edu: -.29***; Father's edu: -.23***; NS with employment; Mean DMFS by Father's Edu: Low (n=162)	Food intake
1990	Dummer(15)	Not reported	DMFT/S	Occupation HoH into SES groups	SES NS	Plaque, money spent on sweets, demogr, visits, brush

TABLE 6

Year	Author	Multivariate Results	Summary
1999	Brown(1)	NHANES I: 6-18yrs, Wh, <= pov: 1.88 DT; > pov I: 1.19 DT; Black <=pov: 2.57 DT; > pov: 2.23 DT; NHANES III: 6-18yrs, White, <= poverty: 0.4 DT; Black: .5 DDT; > poverty level White: .22 DT; Black: .5 DT	SES measured by poverty level significantly related to caries prevalence at both times and all groups experience decline in caries; SES NS related to poverty level for Blacks in NHANES III
1999	Moss(2)	Poverty level sig related to Caries free when unadjusted for lead level; NS when adjusted for Lead Levels; Poverty level NS related to DMFS or caries free	SES measured by poverty level sig related to being caries free but not to DMFS but relationship NS when adjusted for lead levels.
1999	Swedberg(3)	not reported	SES using ecological indicator significantly related to caries in 1996 but not 1986
1998	Kinirons(4)	Social class signifcnatly related to D, D/DMFT ***	SES measure by occupational prestige not significantly related to caries prevalence
1998	Kumar(5)	Covariate adjusted mean DMFS (SE): Newburgh Poor 1.16 (.12) NonPoor 1.13 (.19) NS; Kingston Poor 1.55 (.14) NonPoor 0.76 (.13)*	SES measured by school lunch program significantly related to caries prevalence in fluoride deficient town
1998	Vargas(6)	higher income was not assicated with significant reductions in untreated decay among African Americans	SES measured by poverty level not significantly related to caries prevalence.
1997	Miura(7)	Stepwise MR final model: Population 15-64 yrs (p=0.52); population in service section p=.17); urban population (p=.19) r=0.635;	Macro SES indicators significantly related to caries prevalence
1997	Robison(8)	Not reported	Users of Medicaid services had highest DMFS and caries prevalence; Non-Medicaid and non users of Medicaid had lowest
1996	Taani(9)	Not reported	SES measured by residence not significantly related to caries prevalence
1995	Ellwood(10)	Multiple regresson with DMFS the DV: controlling for fluoride, Social deprivation sig, Beta = 1.2 (p<0.05); r=0.17	SES measured by social deprivation significantly related to caries prevalence
1993	Fashing(11)	No significant differences for free school lunch participants	SES measured by free school lunch not significantly related to caries prevalence
1993	Rahmatulla(12)	Not analyzed	For children in low fluoride areas, low SES measured by type of school significantly related to caries prevalence.
1991	Murray(13)	Not reported	SES measured by occupational prestige not significantly related to caries prevalence
1990	de Vries(14)	MR with Caries as DV - not clear what other variables in the regression: Parent's education sig predictors of caries	SES measured by parent's education significantly related to caries prevalence.
1990	Dummer(15)	SES NS when controlling for other variables	SES measured by occupational prestige not significantly related to caries prevalence.