

Table 2. Percent of Adults with Untreated Decay in the Permanent Teeth

Prevalence of untreated decay (DT≥1) in permanent teeth among adults ages 20 to 64 years, by selected characteristics: United States, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1999–2004 and 2011–2016.

Characteristic	Percent with untreated caries in permanent teeth (DT), 1999–2004	Percent with untreated caries in permanent teeth (DT), 2011–2016
<b>Age</b>		
20–34 years	27.8	29.3
35–49 years	25.4	26.4
50–64 years	21.9	21.5
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	28.0	28.0
Female	22.8	24.3
<b>Race and Ethnicity</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	20.6	22.2
Black, non-Hispanic	40.8	40.2
Mexican American	38.2	37.1
<b>Poverty Status</b> (Income compared to Federal Poverty Level)		
Less than 100% FPL	44.3	45.3
100%–199% FPL	39.2	37.0
Greater than 200% FPL	18.1	17.7
<b>Education</b>		
Less than High School	44.6	46.4
High School	32.9	37.7

More than High School	16.4	18.4
<b><i>Smoking History</i></b>		
Current Smoker	38.7	43.9
Former Smoker	20.2	25.0
Never Smoked	20.4	20.1
<b><i>Overall</i></b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>26.1</b>

**Data Source:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Oral Health Surveillance Report: Trends in Dental Caries and Sealants, Tooth Retention, and Edentulism, United States, 1999–2004 to 2011–2016. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services; 2019.