



Impact of social and economic characteristics on orthodontic treatment among children and teenagers in France.

Alice Germa, Monique Kaminski, Cathy Nabet

► To cite this version:

Alice Germa, Monique Kaminski, Cathy Nabet. Impact of social and economic characteristics on orthodontic treatment among children and teenagers in France.. Community Dentistry and Oral Epidemiology, 2010, 38 (2), pp.171-9. 10.1111/j.1600-0528.2009.00515.x . inserm-00553908

HAL Id: inserm-00553908

<https://inserm.hal.science/inserm-00553908>

Submitted on 10 Jan 2011

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

TITLE

Impact of social and economic characteristics on orthodontic treatment among children and teenagers in France

A Germa^{1,2}, M Kaminski¹, C Nabet^{1,2,3}

¹ Inserm UMR S953 Epidemiological Research Unit on Perinatal Health and Women's and Children's Health, Villejuif France

² Paris Descartes University, Faculty of Dentistry, Paris, France

³ Paul Sabatier University, Faculty of Dentistry, Toulouse, France

ABSTRACT

Objectives: This study aimed to estimate the prevalence of orthodontic treatment in France among children and teenagers aged 8 to 18 years, by sex and by age, and to investigate the specific role of social and economic characteristics on use of orthodontic treatment.

Methods: We analysed data from the cross-sectional national health survey conducted in France in 2002-2003, which included a sample of 5988 children aged 8 to 18 years. All data were collected by interview including the question on orthodontic treatment. Other data used in our study were family social status and income, maternal educational attainment and place of birth, whether the child was covered by a supplementary health insurance and whether the residence was urban or rural. We also calculated the density of orthodontists in the district. Multivariate logistic regression analyses were used to study the relationships between these social and economic factors and orthodontic treatment.

Results: The prevalence of orthodontic treatment was 14% of all children aged 8 to 18, 15% for girls, and 13% for boys, and 23% in the 12 to 15-year age group. Children were less likely to have orthodontic treatment when parents were service or sales workers compared with children whose parents were managers or professionals (aOR=0.50; 95%CI: [0.34;0.76]), when family income was in the lowest, compared with highest quartile (aOR=0.62; 95%CI: [0.45;0.85]), when children had no supplementary insurance compared with children covered by private insurance (aOR=0.53; 95%CI: [0.34;0.81]), or when they lived in rural compared with urban areas (aOR=0.70; 95%CI: [0.54;0.91]).

Conclusion: There are social inequalities in orthodontic treatment in France, associated mainly with social status, annual income, supplementary insurance, and the residence area.

INTRODUCTION

Malocclusion is any incorrect position of the teeth that results in imperfect contact between mandibular and maxillary teeth (1). According to a US study (2), only 40% of Americans have ideal overjet, 50% ideal incisor overlap and 40% ideal incisor irregularity. The prevalence of malocclusion in the US between 1930 and 1935 was variously estimated as 35% to 95%, depending on investigators' differing criteria for "how much the deviation from the ideal" is acceptable. Orthodontic treatment globally consists in moving and straightening teeth, to align and level them and to correct the bite (3), and thus achieve a long-lasting balanced occlusion. Nonetheless all malocclusions do not need to be corrected (4). **There is no evidence of an association between malocclusions and dental caries (5, 6). Whether malocclusion has a negative effect on periodontal health remains both unclear (7, 8) and controversial (9, 10). Several reviews have concluded that there is no evidence of an improvement in periodontal health associated with orthodontic treatment (10-12). A recent 20-year cohort study in Wales (13), intended to assess the effects of orthodontic treatment on oral health, provided evidence that lack of orthodontic treatment is not associated with psychological difficulties in later life (13, 14) and that orthodontic treatment neither causes nor prevents temporomandibular disorders (15). But it has been suggested that some severe malocclusions should be reduced to enhance the longevity of the dentition (7, 16-18).** French guidelines recommend orthodontic treatment when oral and nasal functions are impaired, anterior teeth are exposed to trauma, incorrect tooth alignment increases plaque accumulation risk, or poor aesthetics is an issue for the patient (4). Most orthodontic treatment takes place around puberty (approximately from the age of 12 to 15 years) (19), in young adult dentition.

In France, the cost of orthodontic treatment is not fixed. National health insurance covers only a part of the cost, 20% on average (20, 21), and then only if treatment starts before the

patient's 16th birthday and for a maximum of 3 years. In addition to national health insurance coverage, most families have supplementary private health insurance policy that can reimburse all of the balance but most often covers only some of it. Families with extremely low income have supplementary government insurance, which is supposed to ensure total coverage of the cost of orthodontic treatment, which is fixed for these families at 928 euros per year. Otherwise, costs range approximately from 1000 to 3000 euros a year.

In France as elsewhere, there are social inequalities in oral health care (22, 23). Expenditures are closely related to socio-economic status: managers spend much more on oral health care than manual workers do (22). The particularity of the French system for oral health lies in the distinction between conservative care on the one hand and prosthetic and orthodontic care on the other. The national health insurance offers relatively good coverage for conservative care, which is low-priced whereas its coverage for the much more costly prosthetic and orthodontic care is poor (24). There remain social disparities in conservative care, despite the coverage by the national health insurance of 70% of its cost. Because orthodontic treatment is covered much less completely, we suppose that the social and economic inequalities are greater in orthodontic treatment than in conservative care.

In European and American studies, the prevalence of orthodontic treatment ranges from 10 to 35% and is lower in less privileged groups (2, 25-27). A study describing inequalities in orthodontic treatment in Northern Ireland where orthodontic treatment is free for teenagers showed that several factors were associated with orthodontic treatment including regular dentist visits and good oral hygiene, but did not find any relation between socio-economic factors and orthodontic treatment (28). An English study showed that discontinuation of orthodontic treatment was more frequent among children in less privileged social classes (29). In France, two studies estimated that 11% of schoolchildren aged in average 10-11 years and

27% of schoolchildren aged in average 14-15 years had orthodontic treatment (26, 27). In both studies, the treatment rate was twice as high among managers' as among manual workers' children. Economic issues do not appear to explain fully this disparity (22, 28). Education and culture may play a specific role (30, 31), as may accessibility of care. To our knowledge, the specific roles of all these dimensions on orthodontic treatment have not been explored.

The aim of this study was to estimate the prevalence of orthodontic treatment in France among children and teenagers aged 8 to 18 years, by sex and by age, and to investigate the specific role of social and economic characteristics on use of orthodontic treatment.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Population

The study is based on data from the 2002-2003 Decennial Health Survey conducted by INSEE (French National Institute of Statistics and Economics Studies), a cross-sectional study of a representative sample of the population living in France. It used unequal probability sampling of 25021 homes, randomly selected from a database of homes included in the 1999 census questionnaire and another database of new homes constructed after 1999. Each home was considered a household. The random selection of homes was stratified by region and by urban size. A sampling weight was associated with each person, based on the probability of his or her inclusion and on adjustments for non-responders (32). The sample was recruited during one year, in 5 waves, from October 2002 to October 2003.

Information was collected by interview. One reference adult from each household was interviewed about the household demographic, social and economic characteristics. Then all

adults in the household (including the reference subject) were interviewed about their own demographic, social and economic characteristics and their health. A designated adult answered questions about the household members younger than 18 years.

Because the national health insurance covers part of the cost of orthodontic treatment if it starts before the subject's 16th birthday and for a maximum of three years, we limited the study to subjects younger than 18. Because this treatment is very rare before the age of 8, we excluded children younger than 8 years (only 3 of whom had orthodontic treatment). Of 40796 individuals, 6175 were aged from 8 to 18 (figure 1). Among them, only children of either the household reference or of his/her partner were included in the study. This led to the exclusion of 140 subjects. Among these excluded subjects, 36 lived on their own, i.e. were themselves the household reference or his/her partner; they were therefore not included because they were not comparable to children living with their parents in their social characteristics. The health questionnaire was incomplete for 47 subjects. Thus, the study sample included 5988 subjects aged 8 to 18 living with their parents who completed the health questionnaire. We will refer to them as children.

Data

Orthodontic treatment was assessed by the combination of two questions: "Does X have a dental appliance? Yes/No", and if so "Orthodontic appliance? Yes/No". From these two questions, we identified the children who were receiving orthodontic treatment. The demographic characteristics considered were the child's sex and age, family structure (standard two-parent family; blended family; or single-parent family), and number of children in the household (that is, living in the household at the time of the survey). The social factors considered were the place of birth of mother or stepmother (France; other country in Europe; Africa; or other country in the world), her educational attainment (no or primary education;

vocational qualification; general secondary education (middle or high school diploma); post-secondary certification (any university diploma)), family social status defined as the higher of the parents' occupational group, based on current or most recent job if currently unemployed (professionals and managers; intermediate professionals; office workers, self-employed, farmers and shopkeepers; service and sales workers; or manual workers), annual household income (in quartiles), supplementary insurance covering the child (private; government; or none). When children lived with their father but not with their mother we considered the father's partner, if there was one, to be the stepmother. Families were classified as living in urban or rural areas according to the INSEE definition (33). Finally, we considered the density of orthodontists in the district (administrative division) of residence. There are 95 districts in France. The density of orthodontists in the district was assessed by the number of orthodontists in 1999 divided by the number of children aged 10-15 years in 1999. We ranked in quintiles the 95 densities calculated, and then we used this classification in our study.

Statistical analysis

We chose to use weighted estimates in all analyses for consistency with the survey design (34). Thus, all analyses were weighted; all percentages, odds ratios and p-values were calculated; and the weights were taken into account at an individual level. The first step was the bivariate analysis of the prevalence of orthodontic treatment and the various individual and family characteristics.

Because boys and girls grow at different rates and orthodontic treatment varies according to age, sex and age were included in the multivariate analysis. Other covariates were selected if the p-value of Pearson χ^2 for association with orthodontic treatment was less than or equal to 0.05. All variables except family structure were thus selected. Because the family's social status, mother's or stepmother's educational attainment and family income were closely

linked, only two of the three were kept in the model. Income was selected because it appeared to be a major trait associated with orthodontic treatment. It then appeared relevant to study the role of social status on the one hand and of maternal education on the other. Finally we used two separate models, one including family social status and the other including maternal educational attainment. Adjusting for the number of parents in the family seemed essential for studying the role of income. Family structure was therefore modified as a dichotomous variable: two “parents” (standard two-parent family and blended family) or one parent (single-parent family).

Because most orthodontic treatment occurs between the age of 12 and 15 years, we conducted a separate analysis for this age group only.

Children from the same family share the same family characteristics. To take into account the intra-family correlation, we applied a marginal model that used generalized estimating equations (GEE), with family as level 2.

Crude and adjusted odds ratios were calculated for each selected variable. The reference classes were either the most well-off or the largest groups.

SAS software (9.1 version) was used for the analyses.

RESULTS

Table 1 describes the characteristics of the study population; boys accounted for 51% of the study sample. Most children (74%) lived in standard two-parent families and were covered (86%) by private supplementary insurance; 17% lived in a rural area, 15% in a district with a low density of orthodontists and 25% in a district with a high density of orthodontists.

The prevalence of orthodontic treatment was 14% for all children aged 8 to 18 years, 23% for those 12 to 15, and 9% for the youngest and oldest age groups. Orthodontic treatment was slightly more frequent for girls (15%) than for boys (13%) (table 1).

The rate of orthodontic treatment was significantly lower when there were 4 children or more in the household, when the mother or the stepmother was born in Africa, when the parents were service or sales workers or manual workers, when the child had no supplementary insurance, or when the family lived in a rural area (table 1). The orthodontic treatment rate was higher when parents were professionals or managers, had a high income, or when the child lived in an area with a high density of orthodontists (table 1). The frequency of orthodontic treatment did not differ according to the family structure.

The first multivariate model included family social status but not maternal educational attainment (table 2). Children with a mother or a stepmother born in Africa were less likely to have orthodontic treatment (aOR=0.61; 95%CI: [0.44;0.85]) compared with children with mothers or stepmothers born in France. Family social status was associated with orthodontic treatment: compared with children whose parents were managers or professionals, children were less likely to have orthodontic treatment if their parents were service or sales workers (aOR=0.50; 95%CI: [0.34;0.76]), manual workers (aOR=0.56; 95%CI: [0.39;0.81]), or office workers, self-employed, farmers, or shopkeepers, (aOR=0.73; 95%CI: [0.56;0.96]). There was a gradient in the association between the annual income and orthodontic treatment. When the annual income of the family was low, children were less likely to have orthodontic treatment (aOR=0.62; 95%CI: [0.45;0.85]) than children of families with high income. Children without supplementary insurance were less likely to have orthodontic treatment (aOR=0.53; 95%CI: [0.34;0.81]) than children covered by private supplementary insurance. Children who lived in rural areas were less likely to have orthodontic treatment (aOR=0.70;

95%CI: [0.54;0.91]) than those who lived in urban areas. No significant association was found between orthodontic treatment and density of orthodontists (table 2).

The second multivariate model included maternal educational attainment but not family social status (table 2). The aORs showed a gradient in the relation between educational attainment (from no or primary education to university) and orthodontic treatment. Children whose mother had the least education were less likely to have orthodontic treatment (aOR=0.59; 95%CI: [0.43;0.81]) compared with children whose mother or stepmother obtained a university diploma. The other aORs were very similar to those described in table 2.

We conducted a sensitivity analysis to verify that our results for the entire sample were consistent with those for the children aged 12 to 15 years, which is the common age for orthodontic treatment. It showed pretty much the same associations as for the sample as a whole, but the aORs were closer to 1, and the confidence intervals were larger (results not shown). The results of the GEE taking into account the intra-family correlation are very close to those of the multivariate regression analysis and thus indicate that the non-independence of the data of children from the same family does not affect the results (not shown).

The multivariate analysis excluded 283 children because of missing information on the place of birth of mother or stepmother (138 lived with their father and no mother or stepmother), family social status, or supplementary insurance. Twelve percent of these excluded children had orthodontic treatment.

DISCUSSION

This study of a large national sample of the population living in France explored the relations between social and economic characteristics and orthodontic treatment. The prevalence of

orthodontic treatment was 14% for children aged 8 to 18 years and 23% for those aged 12-15. Orthodontic treatment was mainly associated with family social status, maternal educational level, family income and supplementary health insurance. Orthodontic treatment was also associated with sex, number of children in the household, the place of birth of mother or stepmother, and the residence area.

As it was a cross-sectional survey, we have a snapshot of orthodontic treatment at the time of the survey. So we may assume that the prevalence of orthodontic treatment was correctly estimated.

The 47 children with incomplete questionnaires on health were excluded. Only 5% (283) of the children were excluded from the multivariate analysis for missing data on covariates. These exclusions are thus unlikely to have modified the estimated associations.

The observed prevalence of orthodontic treatment, 23% among children aged 12 to 15 years, and 9% among those aged 8 to 11, is not very different to the prevalence observed in other French studies in 2004 (26, 27), considering that the age groups are not similar. These findings are also consistent with those of the international literature. In Europe, 28% of teenagers in Northern Ireland (15-16 years old) had or were about to have orthodontic treatment (28). In the NHANES III study of a representative sample of the US population conducted between 1988 and 1991, 30% of white Americans aged 12 to 17 years had orthodontic treatment.

As in other international and French studies, we found that the prevalence of orthodontic treatment was slightly higher among girls than boys (25, 26, 28, 35). Nonetheless, the literature does not show any sex difference in the need for orthodontic treatment (25, 36-39). Requests for aesthetic reasons are probably higher among girls, and parents might be more

attentive to the appearance of their daughters than to their sons. Girls may also be more concerned about their oral health than boys, and may go more easily and regularly to the dentist. They would be thus more likely to accept orthodontic treatment. That was suggested in one study of American adults (40).

Orthodontic treatment was associated with maternal level of education, family social status, income and supplementary insurance. In other words, in equal income groups, and with equal supplementary coverage, family social status or maternal education still influenced orthodontic treatment. This treatment costs approximately € 1000 to € 3000 a year. Our data provide no information about the amount covered by private insurance, but it can vary from € 100 to € 1000 a year, according to the policy. The group of children with private insurance is therefore probably heterogeneous, mixing children with excellent coverage and those with basic insurance. The association between orthodontic treatment and income is therefore not surprising but it is interesting to estimate it, especially when taking into account supplementary insurance and social status. Social status is clearly linked to income (as well as maternal education) but the persistence of the association after adjustment for income probably reflects the influence of the social environment and maternal education on orthodontic treatment.

As every country has its own health care system (41), comparisons between countries are difficult. Nevertheless, social differences in orthodontic treatment have been observed in the United States, where both treatment and insurance are expensive (2, 42), and in France (26, 27), but also in England, where treatment is free for teenagers (25, 29, 43, 44).

Children whose mother or stepmother was born in Africa had orthodontic treatment at a lower rate than those whose mother or stepmother was born in France. This is consistent with a German study that reported that immigrant status of either parent or child was associated with a lower prevalence of orthodontic treatment in a population with low socio-economic status (30). Women born in Africa may have been less exposed to orthodontic treatment than their French counterparts and thus may be less aware of its potential benefits.

Orthodontic treatment was less frequent in rural areas, possibly because longer distances to reach an orthodontist may be an obstacle to orthodontic treatment, which requires regular visits. However, there was no significant association between orthodontic treatment and density of orthodontists, although such a link has been observed in England (31). In our study, density of orthodontists was calculated as a mean density in the district of residence, but districts are large administrative divisions and density may therefore vary substantially within the district.

This study dealt with orthodontic treatment but we had no information about either the type of malocclusion or the need for treatment. Orthodontic treatment needs seem to vary between populations, for instance they have been estimated at around 21% in a population aged 9 to 12 in France (37), and 35% among 12 year-olds in England (25). Both European and American studies found that immigrant background (30, 45), lower income (2), and lower socio-economic group (31, 46) are associated with higher orthodontic treatment need. The same factors thus appear to be associated with both a higher rate of orthodontic treatment need and a lower rate of orthodontic treatment, and the actual social inequalities are probably even greater than that we observed.

Several mechanisms may explain these social differences: fewer spontaneous requests for orthodontic treatment from less privileged families, fewer dental visits, thus fewer occasions for need assessment, and when need is identified, either a more restrictive attitude by dentists to recommending treatment for patients from low income families because of its cost or more refusals from these families for the same reason. Exploring the respective role of each of these mechanisms could help trying to bring needs and treatment closer together.

CONCLUSION

This study revealed social inequalities in orthodontic treatment in France. Our findings point to the importance of assessing orthodontic treatment needs and of improving access to orthodontic treatment; to reach the goal of equal opportunity for oral health.

Acknowledgments

This study was founded by DREES/MiRe (Ministry of Health). We thank Jean-Louis Lanoë, Laurence Watier and Laetitia Marchand for their cooperation.

REFERENCES

1. Lathrop ST. The American Heritage Stedman's Medical Dictionary: Houghton Mifflin; 2005.
2. Proffit WR, Fields HW, Jr., Moray LJ. Prevalence of malocclusion and orthodontic treatment need in the United States: estimates from the NHANES III survey. *Int J Adult Orthodon Orthognath Surg*. 1998;13:97-106.
3. Proffit WR. Contemporary orthodontics. 4th edition ed. St. Louis: Mosby Elsevier; 2007.
4. ANAES. Indications de l'orthopédie dento-faciale et dento-maxillo-faciale. Recommandations; 2002.
5. Shaw WC, Addy M, Ray C. Dental and social effects of malocclusion and effectiveness of orthodontic treatment: a review. *Community Dent Oral Epidemiol*. 1980 Feb;8(1):36-45.
6. Helm S, Petersen PE. Causal relation between malocclusion and caries. *Acta Odontol Scand*. 1989 Aug;47(4):217-21.
7. Geiger AM. Malocclusion as an etiologic factor in periodontal disease: a retrospective essay. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop*. 2001 Aug;120(2):112-5.
8. Bollen AM. Effects of malocclusions and orthodontics on periodontal health: evidence from a systematic review. *J Dent Educ*. 2008 Aug;72(8):912-8.
9. Ngom PI, Diagne F, Benoist HM, Thiam F. Intraarch and interarch relationships of the anterior teeth and periodontal conditions. *Angle Orthod*. 2006 Mar;76(2):236-42.
10. van Gastel J, Quirynen M, Teughels W, Carels C. The relationships between malocclusion, fixed orthodontic appliances and periodontal disease. A review of the literature. *Aust Orthod J*. 2007 Nov;23(2):121-9.
11. Helm S, Petersen PE. Causal relation between malocclusion and periodontal health. *Acta Odontol Scand*. 1989 Aug;47(4):223-8.
12. Bollen AM, Cunha-Cruz J, Bakko DW, Huang GJ, Hujoel PP. The effects of orthodontic therapy on periodontal health: a systematic review of controlled evidence. *J Am Dent Assoc*. 2008 Apr;139(4):413-22.
13. Shaw WC, Addy M, Dummer PM, Ray C, Frude N. Dental and social effects of malocclusion and effectiveness of orthodontic treatment: a strategy for investigation. *Community Dent Oral Epidemiol*. 1986 Feb;14(1):60-4.
14. Shaw WC, Richmond S, Kenealy PM, Kingdon A, Worthington H. A 20-year cohort study of health gain from orthodontic treatment: psychological outcome. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop*. 2007 Aug;132(2):146-57.
15. Macfarlane TV, Kenealy P, Kingdon HA, Mohlin BO, Pilley JR, Richmond S, et al. Twenty-year cohort study of health gain from orthodontic treatment: temporomandibular disorders. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop*. 2009 Jun;135(6):692 e1-8; discussion -3.
16. Bastone EB, Freer TJ, McNamara JR. Epidemiology of dental trauma: a review of the literature. *Aust Dent J*. 2000 Mar;45(1):2-9.
17. Malandris M, Mahoney EK. Aetiology, diagnosis and treatment of posterior cross-bites in the primary dentition. *Int J Paediatr Dent*. 2004 May;14(3):155-66.
18. Helm S, Kreiborg S, Solow B. Malocclusion at adolescence related to self-reported tooth loss and functional disorders in adulthood. *Am J Orthod*. 1984 May;85(5):393-400.
19. Guay AH, Brown LJ, Wall T. Orthodontic dental patients and expenditures--2004. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop*. 2008 Sep;134(3):337-43.
20. Arrêté du 30 mai 2006. Journal officiel de la République française; 2006.

21. Dentalespace. L'orthodontie chez l'enfant et l'adulte. 2005 [cited; Available from: <http://www.dentalespace.com/patient/soins-dentaires/21-orthodontie-chez-enfant-adulte.htm>
22. Leclerc A, Kaminski M, Lang T. Inégaux face à la santé. Paris: La Découverte/Inserm; 2008.
23. Dargent-Paré C, Bourgeois D. La santé bucco-dentaire. Les inégalités sociales de santé. Paris: La Découverte/Inserm; 2000 p. 267-82.
24. Azogui-Lévy S. Comportements de recours aux soins et santé bucco-dentaire. Bulletin d'information en économie de la santé n°94 IRDES; 2005.
25. Chestnutt IG, Burden DJ, Steele JG, Pitts NB, Nuttall NM, Morris AJ. The orthodontic condition of children in the United Kingdom, 2003. Br Dent J. 2006 Jun 10;200:609-12.
26. Guignon N. La santé des adolescents scolarisés en classe de 3ème en 2003-2004. Etudes et résultats. DREES; 2007.
27. Guignon N. La santé des enfants scolarisés en CM2 en 2004-2005. Etudes et résultats. DREES; 2008.
28. Breistein B, Burden DJ. Equity and orthodontic treatment: a study among adolescents in Northern Ireland. Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop. 1998 Apr;113(4):408-13.
29. Turbill EA, Richmond S, Wright JL. Social inequality and discontinuation of orthodontic treatment: is there a link? Eur J Orthod. 2003 Apr;25(2):175-83.
30. Bissar AR, Oikonomou C, Koch MJ, Schulte AG. Dental health, received care, and treatment needs in 11- to 13-year-old children with immigrant background in Heidelberg, Germany. Int J Paediatr Dent. 2007 Sep;17(5):364-70.
31. Morris E, Landes D. The equity of access to orthodontic dental care for children in the North East of England. Public Health. 2006 Apr;120(4):359-63.
32. Wilms. Fiche récapitulative du plan de sondage de l'enquête santé. Paris: Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques; 2002. Report No.: 048.
33. Bessy-Pietri, Sicamois. Le zonage en aires urbaines en 1999. Paris: Insee première; 2001.
34. Skinner C. Analysis of complex survey data. CREST course; 2006 march 2006; Paris; 2006.
35. Jonsson T, Arnlaugsson S, Karlsson KO, Ragnarsson B, Arnarson EO, Magnusson TE. Orthodontic treatment experience and prevalence of malocclusion traits in an Icelandic adult population. Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop. 2007 Jan;131(1):8 e11-8.
36. Thilander B, Pena L, Infante C, Parada SS, de Mayorga C. Prevalence of malocclusion and orthodontic treatment need in children and adolescents in Bogota, Colombia. An epidemiological study related to different stages of dental development. Eur J Orthod. 2001 Apr;23(2):153-67.
37. Souames M, Bassigny F, Zenati N, Riordan PJ, Boy-Lefevre ML. Orthodontic treatment need in French schoolchildren: an epidemiological study using the Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need. Eur J Orthod. 2006 Dec;28(6):605-9.
38. Evensen JP, Ogaard B. Are malocclusions more prevalent and severe now? A comparative study of medieval skulls from Norway. Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop. 2007 Jun;131(6):710-6.
39. Liepa A, Urtane I, Richmond S, Dunstan F. Orthodontic treatment need in Latvia. Eur J Orthod. 2003 Jun;25(3):279-84.
40. Whitesides J, Pajewski NM, Bradley TG, Iacopino AM, Okunseri C. Socio-demographics of adult orthodontic visits in the United States. Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop. 2008 Apr;133(4):489 e9-14.
41. Majnoni d'Intignano B. Economie de la santé. Paris: Presse Universitaire de France; 2001.

42. Reichmuth M, Greene KA, Orsini MG, Cisneros GJ, King GJ, Kiyak HA. Occlusal perceptions of children seeking orthodontic treatment: impact of ethnicity and socioeconomic status. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop.* 2005 Nov;128(5):575-82.
43. Turbill EA, Richmond S, Wright JL. A closer look at General Dental Service orthodontics in England and Wales. I: Factors influencing effectiveness. *Br Dent J.* 1999 Aug 28;187(4):211-6.
44. Kenealy P, Frude N, Shaw W. The effects of social class on the uptake of orthodontic treatment. *Br J Orthod.* 1989 May;16(2):107-11.
45. Josefsson E, Bjerklin K, Lindsten R. Malocclusion frequency in Swedish and immigrant adolescents--influence of origin on orthodontic treatment need. *Eur J Orthod.* 2007 Feb;29(1):79-87.
46. Tickle M, Kay EJ, Bearn D. Socio-economic status and orthodontic treatment need. *Community Dent Oral Epidemiol.* 1999 Dec;27(6):413-8.

Figure 1. Participation chart

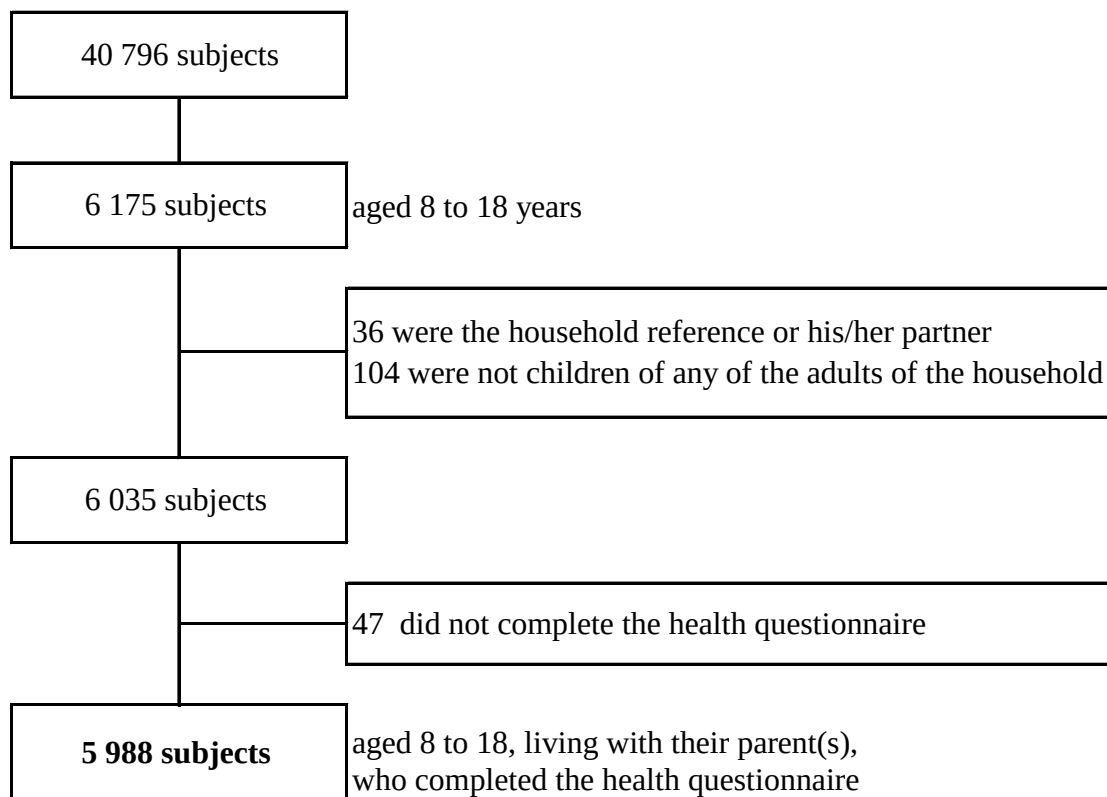


Table 1. Prevalence of orthodontic treatment by social and economic characteristics

	n	wg % ¹	OT ² n	OT wg % ³	p ⁴
Total	5 988	100	837	14	
Sex					
Boys	3 089	51	394	13	
Girls	2 899	49	443	15	0.020
Age group					
8-11 years	2 077	33	180	9	
12-15 years	2 287	38	520	23	
16-18 years	1 624	29	137	9	<0.001
Family structure					
Standard two-parent	4 532	74	657	14	
Blended	465	8	52	13	
Single-parent	991	18	128	13	0.480
Number of children					
1	1 665	30	199	12	
2	2 599	42	431	16	
3	1 232	21	174	15	
4 and more	492	7	33	7	<0.001
Place of birth of mother (or stepmother)					
France	4 735	82	702	15	
Other Europe	248	4	38	15	
Africa	723	12	58	8	
Other World	118	2	21	16	<0.001
Maternal educational attainment					
No or primary education	1 473	24	122	8	
Vocational qualification	1 565	28	210	13	
General secondary education diploma	1 417	24	212	15	
Post secondary certification	1 395	24	278	20	<0.001
Family social status					
Professionals, managers	1 206	20	249	21	
Intermediate professionals	1 542	26	250	16	
Office workers, self-employed, farmers, shopkeepers	1 603	27	203	13	
Service and sales workers	713	12	65	9	
Manual workers	882	14	69	8	<0.001
Income (euros)					
< 18 000	1 422	25	134	10	
18 000 - 27 000	1 596	26	181	11	
27 000 - 39 000	1 465	25	209	14	
> 39 000	1 505	25	313	21	<0.001
Supplementary insurance					
Private	5 001	86	753	15	
Government	354	6	34	9	
None	534	9	32	6	<0.001
Residence area					
Urban	5 082	83	737	15	
Rural	906	17	100	11	0.0018
Density of orthodontists⁵					
< 21.5	945	15	105	11	
21.5 - 26.8	963	18	127	13	
26.8 - 33.7	1 681	29	220	13	
33.7 - 53.3	902	13	126	14	
> 53.3	1 497	25	259	17	0.0021

¹: weighted percentage of each class within covariate²: orthodontic treatment³: weighted percentage of orthodontic treatment in each class⁴: Pearson χ^2 p-value⁵: in the department for 100 000 inhabitants, aged 10 to 15 years

Table 2. Relations between orthodontic treatment and social characteristics (weighted multivariate logistic regression)

	cOR ¹	95%CI	aOR ²	95%CI	p ³	aOR ⁴	95%CI	p ⁵
Sex								
Boys	ref		ref			ref		
Girls	1.21	[1.03-1.41]	1.20	[1.01-1.42]	0.036	1.20	[1.01-1.42]	0.035
Age group								
8-11 years	0.34	[0.28-0.42]	0.33	[0.27-0.41]		0.33	[0.27-0.41]	
12-15 years	ref		ref			ref		
16-18 years	0.32	[0.26-0.40]	0.33	[0.26-0.41]	<0.001	0.33	[0.27-0.42]	<0.001
Family structure								
Two-parent	ref		ref			ref		
One-parent	0.89	[0.72-1.11]	1.21	[0.92-1.60]	0.177	1.18	[0.90-1.56]	0.235
Number of children								
1	0.70	[0.57-0.85]	0.78	[0.63-0.96]		0.79	[0.64-0.98]	
2	ref		ref			ref		
3	0.87	[0.71-1.07]	0.93	[0.75-1.17]		0.94	[0.76-1.72]	
4 and more	0.41	[0.28-0.61]	0.55	[0.36-0.86]	0.009	0.56	[0.36-0.86]	0.014
Place of birth of mother (or stepmother)								
France	ref		ref			ref		
Other Europe	1.04	[0.71-1.52]	1.03	[0.70-1.52]		1.05	[0.71-1.56]	
Africa	0.46	[0.34-0.62]	0.61	[0.44-0.85]		0.63	[0.45-0.88]	
Other World	1.09	[0.66-1.78]	1.24	[0.71-2.16]	0.024	1.25	[0.71-2.19]	0.032
Maternal educational attainment								
No or primary education	0.36	[0.28-0.46]				0.59	[0.43-0.81]	
Vocational qualification	0.61	[0.49-0.75]				0.77	[0.60-0.98]	
General secondary education diploma	0.72	[0.58-0.88]				0.85	[0.68-1.08]	
Post secondary certification	ref					ref		0.009
Family social status								
Professionals, managers	ref		ref					
Intermediate professionals	0.75	[0.61-0.92]	0.89	[0.70-1.13]				
Office workers, self-employed, farmers, shopkeepers	0.55	[0.44-0.69]	0.73	[0.56-0.96]				
Service and sales workers	0.39	[0.28-0.54]	0.50	[0.34-0.76]				
Manual workers	0.34	[0.25-0.46]	0.56	[0.39-0.81]	0.002			
Income (euros)								
< 18 000	0.42	[0.33-0.53]	0.62	[0.45-0.85]		0.56	[0.41-0.76]	
18 000 - 27 000	0.48	[0.39-0.59]	0.64	[0.49-0.83]		0.60	[0.47-0.77]	
27 000 - 39 000	0.63	[0.51-0.78]	0.76	[0.60-0.96]	0.003	0.74	[0.59-0.94]	
> 39 000	ref		ref			ref		<0.001
Supplementary insurance								
Private	ref		ref			ref		
Government	0.59	[0.40-0.87]	0.89	[0.53-1.48]		0.97	[0.61-1.53]	
None	0.35	[0.24-0.52]	0.53	[0.34-0.81]	0.013	0.53	[0.35-0.81]	0.013
Residence area								
Urban	ref		ref			ref		
Rural	0.68	[0.54-0.87]	0.70	[0.54-0.91]	0.008	0.68	[0.53-0.89]	0.004
Density of orthodontists⁶								
< 21.5	0.60	[0.46-0.79]	0.76	[0.57-1.01]		0.83	[0.61-1.14]	
21.5 - 26.8	0.75	[0.59-0.96]	0.79	[0.61-1.02]		0.79	[0.58-1.07]	
26.8 - 33.7	0.75	[0.60-0.92]	0.82	[0.65-1.03]		0.84	[0.66-1.05]	
33.7 - 53.3	0.75	[0.58-0.97]	0.80	[0.61-1.06]		0.80	[0.63-1.01]	
> 53.3	ref		ref		0.211	ref		0.302

¹: crude odds-ratio and 95% confidence interval

²: adjusted odds-ratio for all variables in the table except maternal educational attainment and 95% confidence interval

³: adjusted Wald χ^2 p-value for all variables in the table except maternal educational attainment

⁴: adjusted odds-ratio for all variables in the table except family social status and 95% confidence interval

⁵: adjusted Wald χ^2 p-value for all variables in the table except family social status

⁶: in the department for 100 000 inhabitants, aged 10 to 15 years