

Area-level inequalities in the provision of NHS orthodontic care in England from 2016 to 2019

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Key points

Discusses whether commissioning of orthodontic care in England was equal.

Area level of orthodontic commissioning inequality was not related to deprivation.

Inequality of orthodontic commissioning was not related to the provision of routine dental care.

Abstract

Objective To investigate geographic inequalities in the provision of NHS orthodontic care in England at the area level.

Methods NHS dental activity data were analysed for the three financial years April 2016 to March 2019. The measures used were units of dental activity (UDA), units of orthodontic activity (UOA) and commencement of orthodontic treatment. Two orthodontic activity indices were created to assess relative volumes of care. Deprivation was measured using the index of multiple deprivations. Slope and relative inequality indices were used to assess inequality.

Results Nearly 12.4 million UOA and 572,987 courses of treatment in England were reported under NHS arrangements in the three years studied. There were significant variations in the rates of UOA (0–716) and UDA (148–918) provided per 100 children (0–17 years) at the local authority level. The variation was not associated with deprivation at the local authority level.

Conclusions There were significant disparities in the provision of NHS orthodontic treatment at the local authority level, but this was not associated with area-level measures of deprivation. Inequality in the uptake of orthodontic care may not be due to area-level disparities in service provision.

Introduction

Orthodontic treatment is offered free of charge under NHS arrangements for all children under the age of 18, as well as for some categories of adults.¹ Access to orthodontic care is typically via a referral from a general practitioner and good oral health and regular dental attendance are usually prerequisites for any offer of treatment with orthodontic appliances.² In addition, the NHS imposes eligibility criteria based on the severity of malocclusion as defined by the patient's index of treatment need score.³ Some patients, for example those with complex needs, will receive treatment in secondary care, while some children may also

receive care under private arrangements.⁴ The basic activity indicator for NHS orthodontic care is the unit of orthodontic activity (UOA); the equivalent for routine dental care is the unit of dental activity (UDA). These measures taken together provide a gross indication of volumes of NHS activity.

One of the main NHS principles is the need to attempt to provide equitable access to health services.^{5,6} Equitable access to oral health outcomes was also mentioned in the 2013 guidance for dental commissioners,⁷ yet inequality of access to primary and secondary dental services by children is still apparent^{8,9} and may have worsened as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and continuing problems with access to NHS dental care.¹⁰

Since the introduction of local commissioning arrangements for NHS primary dental care in 2006, orthodontic services have been contracted through a mixture of time-limited and in-perpetuity contracts; initially, these reflected historical (provider-led) locations and volumes of provision.¹¹ The 2006 arrangements gave NHS

commissioners the power to shape services through new investment or re-commissioning of funds released from the expiry of time-limited contracts; however, the latter process has proved highly contentious.^{12,13}

Malocclusion is one of the few common oral conditions not associated with socioeconomic status,^{14,15} but, despite this, inequality in uptake of orthodontic care in England is still evident. The 2003 *Child dental health survey* showed that children aged 15 years old who were eligible for free school meals (an indicator of deprivation) were less likely to wear orthodontic appliances than children from less deprived backgrounds.¹⁴ Studies in the North East¹⁶ and South East of England¹⁷ have all previously found cases of inequality favouring the least deprived in the uptake of NHS orthodontic care at individual level^{16,17} and such inequality was still apparent in the 2013 *Child dental health survey*, which identified greater levels of unmet orthodontic need in children from more deprived backgrounds.¹⁵ Studies analysing NHS activity data¹⁸ and dental survey data¹⁹ have found that

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children from more deprived backgrounds are less likely to obtain orthodontic care. The reasons for this inequality in receiving treatment despite no underlying inequality in need for treatment are unclear but may include relatively lower service provision in deprived localities,²⁰ lack of access to primary care dental services, and underlying inequality in other aspects of oral health, which might render a greater proportion of children from deprived backgrounds ineligible for orthodontic treatment on the basis of risk. This study sought to explore the first of these possibilities in whether NHS orthodontic treatment is systematically less available in more deprived areas.

As access to orthodontic services is inherently dependent upon access to routine dental care, it was necessary to also explore patterns in the latter for comparison.

Objectives

The objectives of this study were to explore, with respect to children in England, whether:

- The commissioning of NHS orthodontic care was uniform
- Any observed inequality in the commissioning of such care was related to deprivation
- Any observed inequality was related to the provision of routine dental care.

Methods

NHS activity data were obtained from the NHS Business Services Authority (BSA)²¹ for the three financial years from April 2016 to March 2019, inclusive (online Supplementary Information).²² These years were chosen as the most recent years before the disruption to dental services caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, while three years' data were utilised to suppress the effects of any short-term commissioning initiatives or contract terminations which might otherwise have affected figures for some years in certain areas. The allocation of an activity to a particular year was based on the year the activity occurred, rather than the year in which it was claimed, which might be later.²² Withdrawn claims were not included in the data.

'Assess and start appliance' claims were used as an indicator of cases treated.²²

NHS activity data were aggregated to lower-tier local authorities based on provider postcode. Data were grouped by the 151

Box 1 Orthodontic activity indices

UOA/1,000 UDA (all)

- Rate of units of orthodontic activity (UOA) per 1,000 units of dental activity (UDA) provided for all patients

UOA/100 UDA (child)

- Rate of units of orthodontic activity (UOA) (all patients) per 100 units of dental activity (UDA) (children aged 0 to 17)

Table 1 Routine and orthodontic NHS dental care volumes provided in England 2016–2019

	Total	Range by local authority (min – max)
UOAs provided (all patients)	12,333,129	0–354,969
UDAs provided (all patients)	252,432,274	397,372–5,383,055
UDAs provided (patients aged 0–17 years)	53,281,337	100,412–1,047,068
Assess and fit appliance (start treatment) (no. of cases)	572,987	0–16,981
Total population	55,621,558	38,606–1,779,578
Child population (0–17)	4,998,873	3,961–144,545

Table 2 Rates of routine and orthodontic NHS dental care provision in England 2016–2019

	England				Range by local authority
	Unit/100 individuals 2016–2017	Unit/100 individuals 2017–2018	Unit/100 individuals 2018–2019	Unit/100 individuals 2016–2019	Unit/100 (min – max)
All UOAs provided per 100 children (10–17)	85	81	81	247	0–716
UDAs provided per 100 people (whole population)	155	144	155	454	171–2,346
UDAs provided per 100 children (0–17)	148	147	153	448	148–918
Orthodontic activity indices					
	2016–2017	2017–2018	2018–2019	2016–2019	Range by local authority (min – max)
All UOAs provided per 1,000 UDAs (whole population)	49	50	48	49	0–173
All UOAs provided per 100 UDAs for children (10–17)	24	23	23	23	0–66
Treatment cases (assess and appliance fitted) per 1,000 UOAs	46	47	47	46	0–68
Treatment cases (assess and appliance fitted) per 1,000 children	39	38	38	115	334–0
Treatment cases (assess and appliance fitted) per 1,000 population	4	3	3	10	143–0

English upper tier local authorities (LAs)²³ based on location of provider.

The LAs were ranked based on their 2019 index of multiple deprivations (IMD) average score deprivation levels.²⁴ IMD and population data were obtained from the Office for National Statistics.²⁵

Three indices were developed for each local authority (Box 1). Two inequality indicators were used to assess inequality, as recommended by the World Health Organisation; these were the slope index of inequality (SII) and relative index of inequality (RII).²⁶ The SII and RII are both regression-based analyses

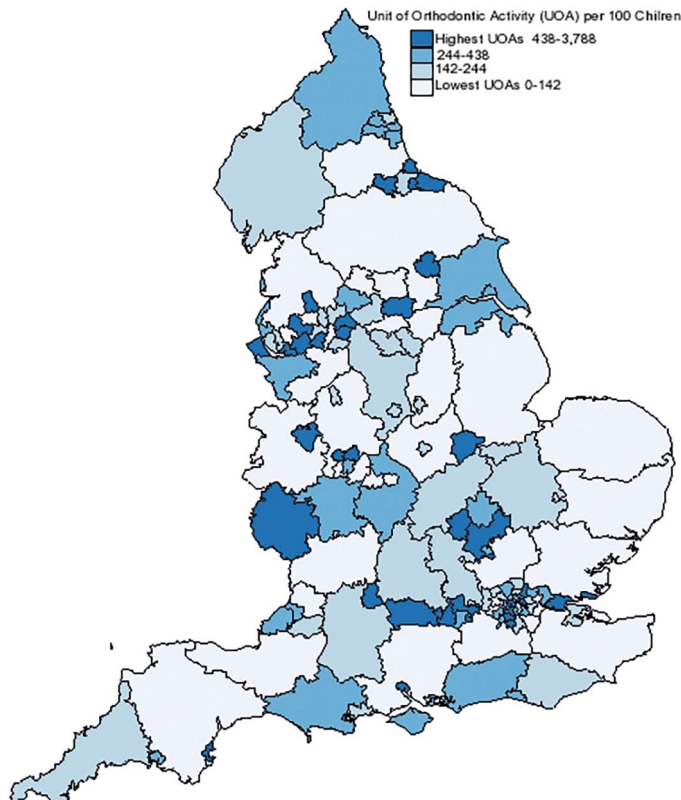


Fig. 1 Orthodontic activity distribution by LA. Units of orthodontic activity per 100 children by LA. Data from Office for National Statistics and NHS BSA. Shapefile from European Environment Agency. Map created in STATA (StataCorp. 2019. Stata Statistical Software: Release 16. College Station, TX: StataCorp LLC)

that, respectively, summarise the absolute and relative differences between the most affluent and most deprived areas.

The project involved analysis of service data supplied by NHS BSA and no data on individuals were provided, plus the online NHS ethical approval tool indicated no need for ethics committee review; as such, ethical approval was not required.

Results

Summary statistics for the data are shown in Table 1. Over 12 million UOA were provided under NHS arrangements from April 2016 to March 2019, inclusive. A small number of local authorities had no NHS orthodontic provision activity in their area.

The rates of provision are shown in Table 2. These varied considerably between LAs (mean = 247; range = 0–716). Kensington and Chelsea (third quintile) and Southwark (fourth quintile) had no orthodontic provision, while Middlesbrough had the highest rate of orthodontic activity (716 UOA/100 children). The average UDA provision across England for the three

financial years examined was 448/100 children. The lowest rate occurred in Coventry (second tier of most deprived LAs) at 148 UDA/100 children, while the highest rate was for Birmingham (among the most deprived LAs; 918 UOA/100 children). Such variations also applied to UDA provision across the whole population (mean = 454; range = 171–2,346), where Richmond upon Thames (least deprived) had the lowest rate of UDA commissioning and Birmingham (most deprived) had the highest.

Orthodontic activity indices indicate that NHS orthodontic service provision varied significantly across local authorities (Fig. 1). Figure 1 also shows child population levels and orthodontic activities across local authorities, as reported in detail in Table 2.

Routine dental activity and orthodontic activities across IMD quintiles are shown in Table 3. The level of routine child dental care (UDAs) tended to be greater in the most deprived areas, with the SII value reaching almost 79. This value indicates that UDAs were provided at a 79% higher rate to the most deprived areas than to the affluent areas. In terms of relative difference (RII), the provided

UDA RII values were significantly higher in the most deprived LAs (RII: 0.84; 95% CI: 0.71, 0.98; $p = 0.03$) than in the affluent LAs. Conversely, the volume of UOAs provided per 100 children was split equally among advantaged (263/100 children) areas and disadvantaged areas (264/100 children). The SII value (SII: 12; 95% CI: -0.65, 0.89) suggests that more UOAs were delivered in the more affluent areas than in the most deprived areas during the period of interest; however, this difference was not significant. The lowest rate of orthodontic activity was seen in the second most deprived LAs quintile (194/100 children).

Discussion

There was a wide variation in levels of commissioned NHS orthodontic care for children at English LA level across the period studied. There was no orthodontic provision in a small number of local authorities, a variation not explained by fewer children in those areas. This also did reflect the provision of routine dental care for children, for example, Southwark, Barking and Dagenham and Swindon have similar numbers of children, while the UOAs provided per 100 children were 0, 147, and 172, respectively. This variation could be due to orthodontic provision being based on historic provider locations established before the introduction of local commissioning in 2006, while another reason might be that, since provision of orthodontic care is focused in fewer locations, this had led to an apparent uneven distribution. However, provision of orthodontic care at fewer locations may lead to longer journey times that can act as a barrier to seeking care, especially for children from more deprived backgrounds.

A key aim of orthodontic commissioning and procurement is to meet the population's needs and to help ensure orthodontic provision equity.¹⁹ Previous studies found that normative orthodontic need was nearly similar in the two extreme groups, while the current study shows that orthodontic activity is recorded more commonly in affluent areas than in the most disadvantaged areas. This finding may thus explain observed levels of pro-rich inequality in the experience of orthodontic treatment among children.¹⁹

There are several limitations to this study. Importantly, NHS activity data are ecological data that provide area-level information rather than individual data. The postcodes

Table 3 Distribution of UDA and UOA 2016–2019 across LA IMD quintiles

IMD	Child population 10–17	UDA provided per 100 children (0–17)	UOA provided per 100 children (10–17)	Orthodontic treatment cases per 1,000 children (10–17)	UOA/100 UDAs (number of UOAs provided [all] per 100 UDAs [child])	UOA/1,000 UDAs (number of UOAs provided per 1,000 UDAs provided) (whole population)
Least deprived	1,182,288	437	263	123	26	59
Second quintile	1,393,129	421	256	118	26	54
Third quintile	895,166	489	246	115	21	43
Fourth quintile	830,666	385	195	90	21	42
Most deprived	697,623	537	264	123	20	43
Total	4,998,873					
SII		-0.79 (-1.49, -0.09)	0.12 (-0.65, 0.89)	0.06 (-0.30, 0.42)	0.08 (0.01, 0.14)	0.24 (0.10, 0.38)
P-value		0.03	0.77	0.74	0.02	0.001
RII		0.84 (0.71, 0.98)	1.05 (0.77, 1.42)	1.05 (0.78, 1.43)	1.37 (1.05, 1.80)	1.61 (1.22, 2.14)
P-value		0.03	0.76	0.74	0.02	0.001

of those patients undergoing orthodontic treatment are thus not known, meaning children's personal deprivation levels could not be accurately assigned. Using this type of data may lead to ecological fallacy, a formal fallacy in data interpretation that occurs when individual data are extrapolated, potentially incorrectly, from that for the group in which the individual belongs. Another limitation of this study is that the IMD, which was used to determine the socioeconomic rankings of the local authorities, does not consider the fact that not everyone who lives in deprived areas is underprivileged, or that not every deprived family live in a deprived area. Finally, the NHS orthodontic activity data utilised included only primary care orthodontic data, excluding hospital orthodontic treatment and private orthodontic treatment. However, this is a more minor limitation, as most of the orthodontic treatment is reported in primary orthodontic care settings rather than within private and hospital orthodontic treatment.²

To further explore the potential contribution of service location with respect to inequalities in the uptake of orthodontic care, it may be useful to look at overarching patterns within local authorities, such as whether orthodontic providers are more likely to locate themselves in the more affluent parts of those authorities. In terms of fully considering volumes of NHS care, it is also important to include NHS care not recorded by UOAs (such as hospital-based care) and private provision to develop a more complete picture. Individual factors

may be seen to produce greater barriers than systemic factors in some cases, however, and further research is required to explain apparent inequalities in the receipt of orthodontic care.

Conclusion

There were significant disparities in provision of NHS orthodontic treatment at LA level; however, this was not associated with area-level deprivation. Deprivation-related inequalities in uptake of orthodontic care may not be attributable to area-level disparities in service provision and other factors require exploration.

Ethics declaration

The authors declare no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship and/or publication of this article.

This project involved analysis of service data supplied by NHS BSA and no data on individuals were provided. We have used the online NHS ethical approval tool for this study and the result indicted no need for NHS REC review. As such, ethical approval was not required.

Dental data were supplied by NHSBSA and the IMD data from the publicly available source at (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>) and can be made available upon request.

Author contributions

All authors conceived the study. Zinab Al-Hammadi designed the study, analysed the data and did the write-up. Alexander J. Morris was involved in the

design of the study, analysis of data and write-up. Vahid Ravaghi was involved in the analysis and write-up. Kirsty Hill was involved in the write-up. Zinab Al-Hammadi is the guarantor of the paper.

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