Statements on Community Water Fluoridation

American Dental Association (ADA) – The ADA is the oldest and largest national dental society in the world. It has grown to become the leading source of oral health related information for dentists and their patients. In the ADA’s policies, it states, “The Association endorses community water fluoridation as a safe, beneficial and cost-effective public health measure for preventing dental caries (cavities). This support has been the Association’s policy since 1950.”

American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) – The AAP and its member pediatricians dedicate their efforts and resources to the health, safety and well-being of infants, children, adolescents and young adults. In a press statement on the AAP’s website, the organization states, “Tooth decay is the most common chronic disease of childhood, and water fluoridation is one of the most important public health initiatives in the 20th century. The AAP agrees that water fluoridation is beneficial for reducing and controlling tooth decay and promoting oral health in children and adults.”

American Association of Public Health Dentistry (AAPHD) – The AAPHD provides a focus for meeting the challenge to improve oral health through promotion, education and expansion of knowledge. AAPHD has adopted a resolution in support of community water fluoridation, stating that the AAPHD, “reiterates its strong endorsement and support for the fluoridation of all community water systems as a safe and effective public health measure for the prevention of tooth decay.”

American Medical Association (AMA) – The AMA promotes the art and science of medicine and the betterment of public health. In 1951, the AMA endorsed the principle of fluoridation of community water supplies. The AMA has developed a water fluoridation policy that “urges state health departments to consider the value of required statewide fluoridation.”

American Public Health Association (APHA) – The APHA is the oldest, largest and most diverse organization of public health professionals in the world. The APHA has adopted a policy statement that states the organization “Reiterates its strong endorsement and recommendation for the fluoridation of all community water systems as a safe and effective public health measure for the prevention of tooth decay ... ”

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) – The CDC is dedicated to protecting health and promoting quality of life through programs that reduce the health and economic consequences of the leading causes of death and disability, thereby ensuring a long, productive, healthy life for all people. The CDC’s website states that, “For 65 years, community water fluoridation has been a safe and healthy way to effectively prevent tooth decay. CDC has recognized water fluoridation as one of 10 great public health achievements of the 20th century.”

Hispanic Dental Association (HDA) – The HDA is comprised of oral health professionals and students dedicated to promoting and improving the oral health of the Hispanic community and providing advocacy for Hispanic oral health professionals across the U.S. In 2012, the organization published a statement that “it is the position of the HDA to endorse community water fluoridation in all communities – especially the Hispanic and underserved communities – as a safe, beneficial and cost effective public health measure based on science for preventing dental caries and to aid in the reduction of oral health disparities.
National Dental Association (NDA) – The NDA is a national forum for minority dentists and a leader in advancing their rights within the dental profession, the armed services, the government, and the private sector. In an updated Position Paper, the NDA states that it “is committed to working with other dental organizations, government agencies, dental societies and individual dentists to encourage and facilitate the use of water fluoridation in local municipal water supplies, especially underserved areas, in an effort to impact as large a number of individuals as is possible.”

National Institute of Dental & Craniofacial Research (NIDCR) – The mission of the NIDCR is to improve oral, dental and craniofacial health through research, research training, and the dissemination of health information. The NIDCR’s statement on water fluoridation says, “The National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research continues to support water fluoridation as a safe and effective method of preventing tooth decay in people of all ages. Community water fluoridation is a public health effort that benefits millions of Americans. For more than half a century, water fluoridation has helped improve the quality of life in the U.S. through reduced pain and suffering related to tooth decay, reduced tooth loss, reduced time lost from school and work, and less money spent on dental care.”

Parent Teachers Association (PTA) – As the largest volunteer child advocacy association in the nation, PTA provides the best tools to help their children be safe, healthy, and successful – in school and in life. In the PTA’s position statement concerning “Comprehensive Health Programs,” it supports fluoride in water.

U.S. Surgeon General – The Surgeon General of the United States is the nation’s leading spokesperson on matters of public health. The last six Surgeons General have endorsed water fluoridation for all communities. Former Surgeon General Regina M. Benjamin said, “... As Surgeon General I have been working hard to encourage individuals and communities to make healthy choices because I believe it is better to prevent illness and disease rather than treat it after it occurs. Community water fluoridation is one of the most effective choices communities can make to prevent health problems while actually improving the oral health of their citizens ... I join with previous Surgeons General in acknowledging community water fluoridation as an effective public health strategy, and recommend its continued use and expansion to enhance the oral health of all Americans.”

World Health Organization (WHO) – WHO is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends. The WHO has endorsed community water fluoridation, stating that “Public health actions are needed to provide sufficient fluoride intake in areas where this is lacking, so as to minimize tooth decay.”