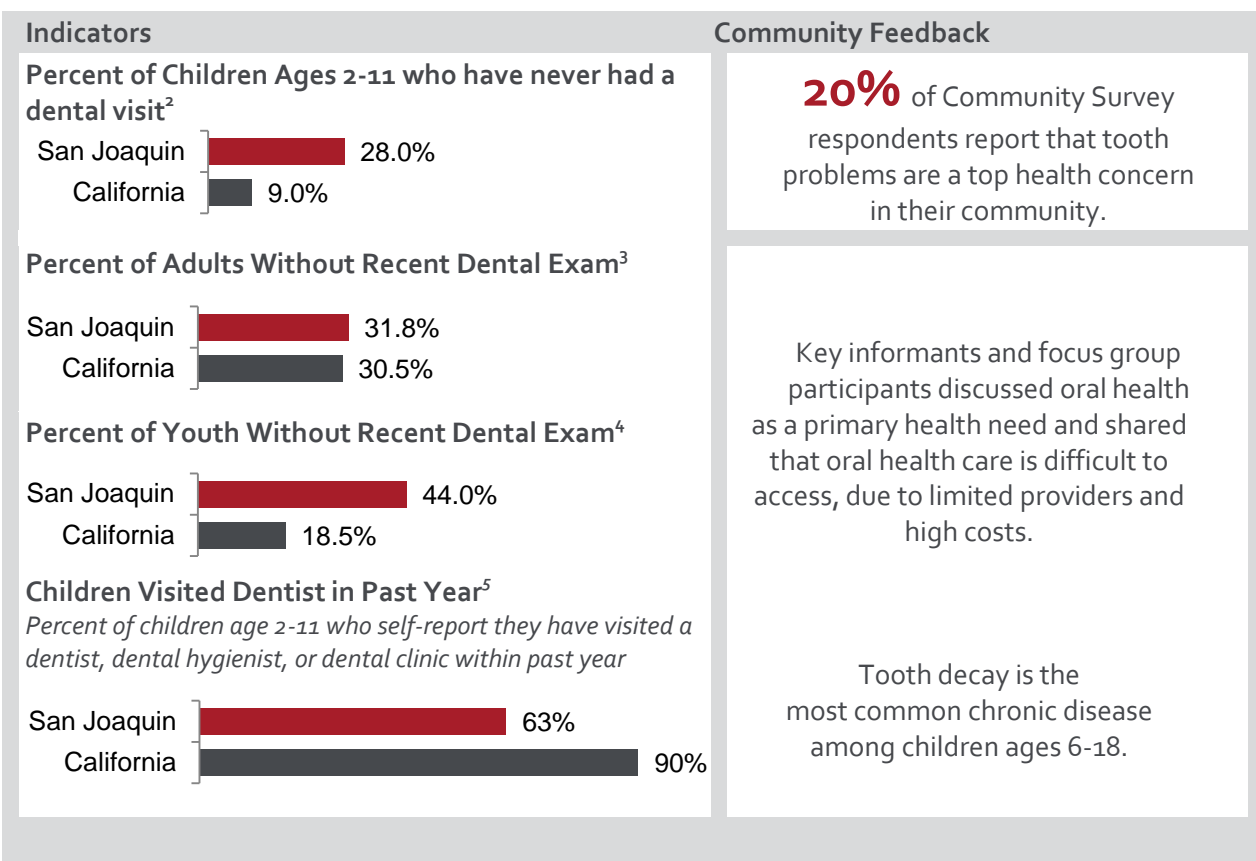




# Oral Health

Tooth and gum disease can lead to multiple health problems such as oral and facial pain, problems with the heart and other major organs, as well as digestion problems.<sup>1</sup> Secondary data indicate that oral health outcomes are worse in San Joaquin County than in other parts of California, particularly among children. Access to oral health services is a concern in all age groups, marked by limited dental visits and difficulty finding affordable and nearby care. Factors that may contribute to oral health needs include poverty, as well as an unhealthy diet that includes sugar-sweetened beverages.

## Key Data





# Oral Health (continued)

## Additional Data

### Access to Dental Care

Access to Dental Care Providers  
*Dentists, Rate per 100,000 population<sup>6</sup>*

**55.4** | **77.5**  
San Joaquin | California

While parts of San Joaquin County are designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas for primary care, they are not yet formally designated as shortage areas for dental care.<sup>7</sup>

### Access to Dental – Adults

Adult Dental Insurance Coverage  
*% adults without dental insurance.<sup>8</sup>*

**41.7** | **40.9**  
San Joaquin | California

Senior Dental Insurance  
*% of adults age 65+ without dental insurance for all or part of past year<sup>9</sup>*

**58.1** | **47.3**  
San Joaquin | California

### Access to Care – Youth

Children Unable to Afford Dental Care  
*% of population age 5-17 unable to afford dental care<sup>10</sup>*

**4.2** | **6.3**  
San Joaquin | California

### Health Behaviors – Youth

Sweetened Beverage Consumption  
*% children age 2-11 consuming 2+ sugar-sweetened beverages on previous day<sup>11</sup>*

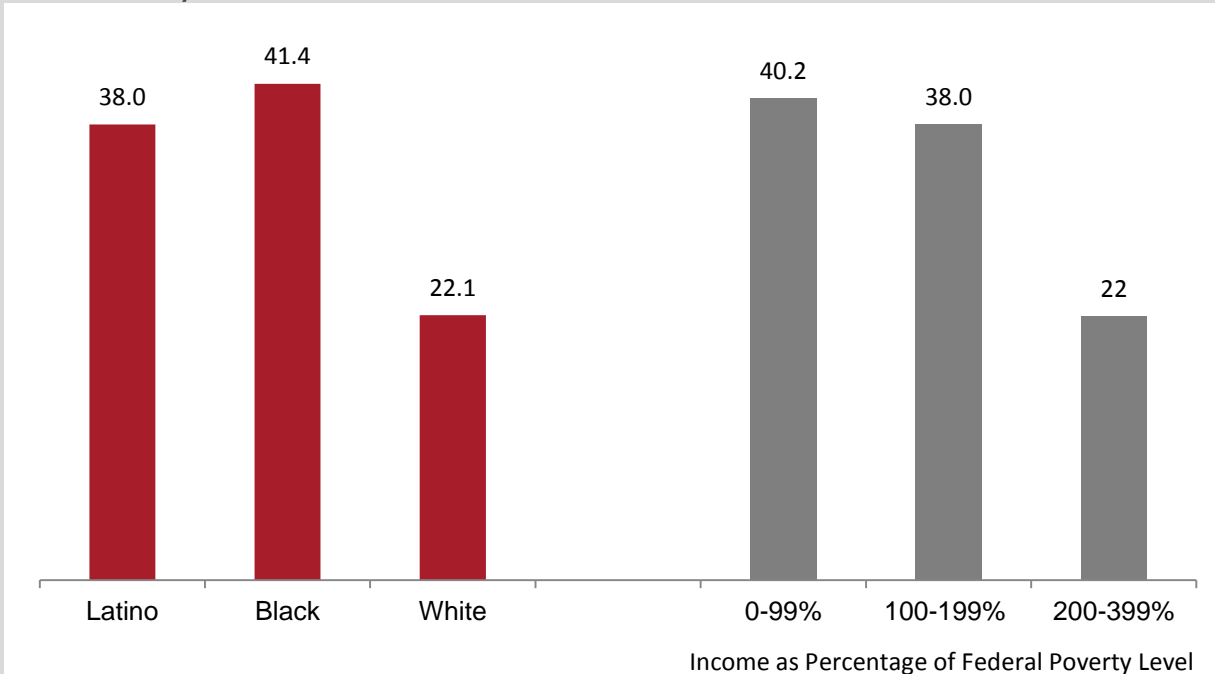
**38.3** | **27.0**  
San Joaquin | California



# Oral Health (continued)

## Salient Disparities

Percent of Adults Age 20-44 in the United States With Untreated Dental Caries by Race/Ethnicity and Income<sup>12</sup>



### *Geographic disparities*

Data regarding oral health are not available at the sub-county level to identify whether specific communities are more impacted than others.

### *Racial disparities*

Across the United States, Mexican American and Black, non-Hispanic children ages 2-4 and 6-8 have the highest rates of tooth decay (county-level or sub-county data not available).<sup>13</sup>



# Oral Health (continued)

## Assets

### Examples of Existing Community Assets<sup>†</sup>

Oral Health Prevention and Education Efforts



Pediatricians and Dental Clinics



<sup>†</sup> Assets excerpted from qualitative data and San Joaquin CHNA Core Planning Group. For a comprehensive list of county assets and resources, reference <http://www.211sj.org/>.

<sup>1</sup> "Healthy Smile, Healthy You: The Importance of Oral Health," Delta Dental Insurance, accessed October 28, 2015, [https://www.deltadentalins.com/oral\\_health/dentalhealth.html](https://www.deltadentalins.com/oral_health/dentalhealth.html).

<sup>2</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES, 2006-10.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> California Health Interview Survey, 2013-14.

<sup>5</sup> California Health Interview Survey, 2014.

<sup>6</sup> US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Health Resource File, 2013.

<sup>7</sup> US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, March 2015.

<sup>8</sup> California Health Interview Survey, 2009.

<sup>9</sup> California Health Interview Survey, 2007.

<sup>10</sup> California Health Interview Survey, 2009.

<sup>11</sup> California Health Interview Survey, 2011-12.

<sup>12</sup> CDC/NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2011-12.

<sup>13</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Oral Health Disparities, accessed October 28, 2015, [http://www.cdc.gov/oralhealth/oral\\_health\\_disparities/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/oralhealth/oral_health_disparities/index.htm).