

Oral Health of Greater Cincinnati Adults

April 2011

Results from the 2010 Greater Cincinnati Community Health Status Survey

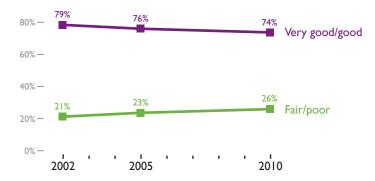
About 3 in 4 Greater Cincinnati adults (74%) report that their mouth and teeth are in very good or good condition, according to the 2010 *Greater Cincinnati Community Health Status Survey*. This has dropped slightly since 2002, when 79% of adults reported very good or good oral health.

Low-Income, Publicly Insured, or Uninsured Adults Report Poorer Oral Health

About half of adults living in households with incomes below 100% of the federal poverty guidelines (FPG; 49%)¹ reported their teeth were in fair or poor condition (see graph on the back of this page). This is compared to 35% of adults living at 100–200% FPG and 16% of adults living above 200% FPG.

About 4 in 10 adults on Medicaid (42%), adults on both Medicaid and Medicare² (42%), or adults with no health insurance (37%) reported their teeth were in fair or poor condition, compared to 1 in 6 adults with private health insurance (17%).

Adults reporting their mouth and teeth, including false teeth and dentures, were in very good/good or fair/poor condition



Adults in Rural Kentucky and Indiana Report Poorer Oral Health

About 1 in 3 adults living in the region's rural Kentucky counties (33%) and the region's Indiana counties (32%)³ reported their teeth were in fair or poor condition (see graph on the back of this page). This is compared to less than 1 in 4 adults in the suburban Ohio part of our region, which includes the Hamilton County suburbs (22%) and Butler, Clinton, and Warren Counties (24%).

1 in 3 Adults Delayed or Did Not Get Dental Care

The rate of Greater Cincinnati adults who reported they delayed or didn't get dental care in the past 12 months has risen from 22% in 1999 to 31% in 2010.

Some groups reported higher rates of going without or delaying needed dental care, including adults who (see graph on the back of this page):

- live below 100% FPG (54%)
- are uninsured (54%)
- are African American (47%)
- are on Medicaid (40%)

These same groups, with the exception of African American adults, also reported higher rates of poor oral health.

There was also variation by geography. About 26% of adults in the suburban Ohio part of our region⁴ reported going without or delaying dental care. This is compared to approximately 37% in other parts of the region.

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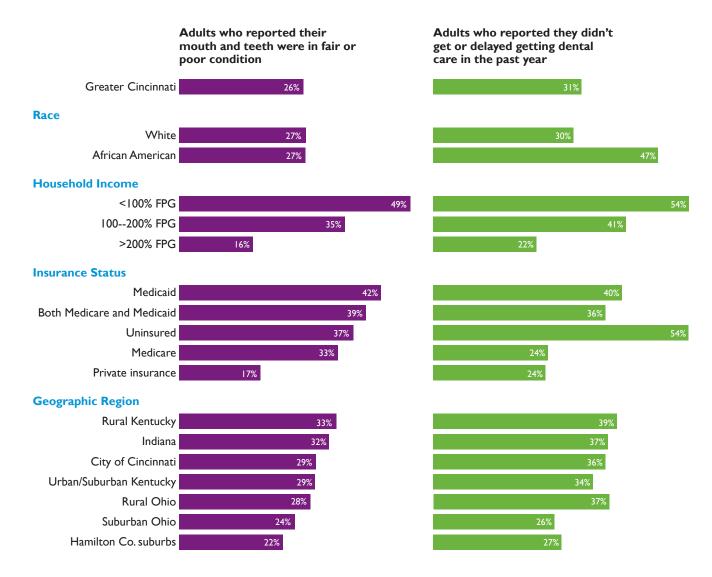
The Greater Cincinnati Community Health Status Survey (GCCHSS) is a project of The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati. The GCCHSS is conducted by the Institute for Policy Research at the University of Cincinnati. A total of 2,246 randomly selected adults residing in 8 Ohio counties, 9 Kentucky counties, and 5 Indiana counties were interviewed by telephone between August 14 and September 27, 2010. This included 2,042 landline interviews and 204 cell phone interviews with people who did not have a landline telephone. The potential sampling error for the survey is ±2.1%. For more information, including other topics and the list of community partners, please visit our web site at www.healthfoundation.org/gcchss.html. For the complete survey dataset, visit www.oasisdataarchive.org.

¹ In 2009, 100% FPG was an annual income of \$22,050 for a family of 4.

² Medicare covers people ages 65 and over or people under age 65 who are disabled. Medicaid covers low-income parents and children. People who are covered by both Medicare and Medicaid fall into two groups: 1) people under age 65 who are disabled and poor, or 2) people over age 65 who are poor.

³ The rural Kentucky counties in the region are Bracken, Carroll, Gallatin, Owen, and Pendleton. The Indiana counties in the region are Dearborn, Franklin, Ohio, Ripley, and Switzerland.

⁴ The suburban Ohio part of our region includes the Hamilton County suburbs and Butler, Clinton, and Warren Counties.



*In 2009, 100% of the federal poverty guidelines (FPG) was an annual income of \$22,050 and 200% FPG was an annual income of 44,100, both for a family of 4.
** Medicare covers people ages 65 and over or people under age 65 who are disabled. Medicaid covers low-income parents and children. People who are covered by both Medicare and Medicaid fall into two groups: 1) people under age 65 who are disabled and poor, or 2) people over age 65 who are poor.

