



Report Card Work Group

July 18, 2016

1:00 pm – 2:30 pm

Desired Outcomes

- Shared understanding of potential benchmarks and consensus of a benchmark for each measure
- Shared understanding of opportunities to highlight:
 - Oral health disparities
 - Oral health as an issue of health equity
- Consensus about how to highlight disparities throughout report card effort

Measure Discussion

- Is the measure impactful?
- Is it understandable to the audience?
- Is it actionable?
- Collectively, do these measures tell a story and generate action?

Benchmarks

- Potential ways to set benchmarks
 - Existing standards of care or state policies
 - Set our own benchmarks
 - Achieve minimal statistical significance above/below past state or national performance
 - Achieve a certain number of standard deviations above/below past state or national performance

Potential Benchmarks

Measure	Potential Benchmark
In 2014, 30.8% of insured Virginia adults reported not having dental coverage.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Percentage of adults without any health insurance (approximately 12.5% for adults under age 65).*2. Percentage of adults without dental coverage no higher than X%.
In 2016, 68 out of 136 Virginia localities (50%) had a safety net dental clinic physically located in them.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Past year proportion of localities that had a safety net dental clinic physically located in them (TBD).2. Proportion of localities with a safety net dental clinic physically located in them greater than or equal to X%.

*VHCF 2014 estimate.

**ADA Health Policy Institute Analysis of 2013 Nationwide Emergency Department sample data, 2013 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey Data, and 2013 US Census data.



Potential Benchmarks, cont.

Measure	Potential Benchmark
In 2015, 22.9% (1.87 million) of Virginians resided in a locality without enough dentists to meet the demand for services.	1. National proportion of population living in a locality without enough dentists to meet the demand for services (TBD).
In 2014-2015, X% (n) of emergency room visits in surveyed hospitals were for dental-related conditions.	1. National proportion (or number) of ED visits for dental-related conditions (approximately 1.58% or 2.13 million visits).**

Potential Benchmarks, cont.




Measure	Potential Benchmark
In 2014, 14.4% of adult Virginians (age 18+) had six or more permanent teeth extracted.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Virginia 2012: 15.3%2. US 2014: 15.3%
During the 2014-2015 school year, 47.2% of all Virginia third graders were found to have some dental caries experience (treated decay, untreated decay, or both).	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Virginia 2009-2010: 47.4%2. US: Reporting varies by state; no estimate available
In 2014-2015, 53.18% of all children enrolled in Medicaid or FAMIS (ages 1-20) received preventive services.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Virginia 2010-2011: 46.07%2. US 2014-2015: 45.04%
In 2014, 96.3% of Virginia's population on community water systems received fluoridated water	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Virginia 2000: 93.3%2. Virginia 2012: 95.3%3. US 2014: 74.7%

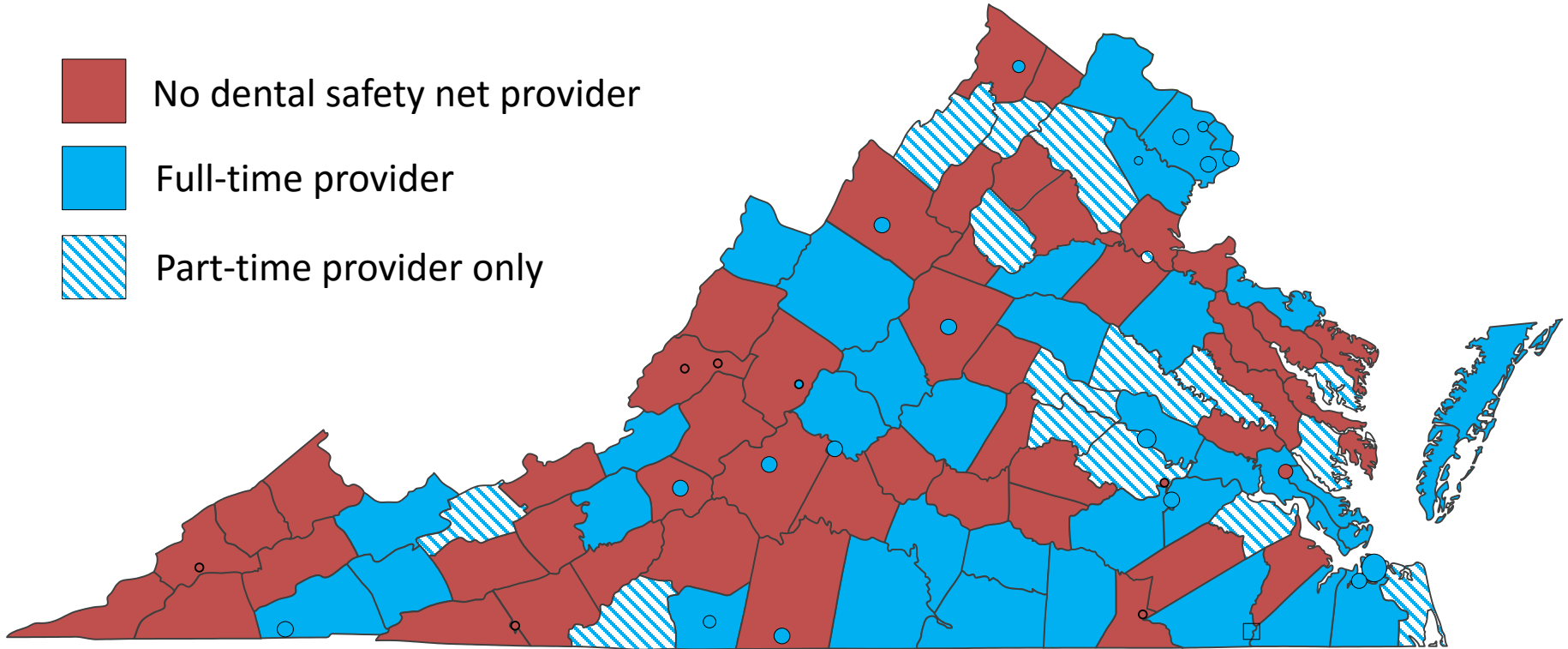
Options for highlighting disparities

- Create a report card measure that demonstrates the issue is overwhelmingly impacted by income, education and race
- Have a breakdown of a few key measures by race/income
- Have a separate handout that highlights the vast disparities

In 2016, 68 out of 136 Virginia localities (50%) had a safety net dental clinic physically located in them.

Access – Safety Net

-  No dental safety net provider
-  Full-time provider
-  Part-time provider only



Source: Virginia Health Care Foundation, July 2016

In 2015, 22.9% (1.87 million) of Virginia's population resided in a locality without enough dentists to meet the demand for services.

Workforce – Provider Distribution

Demographics	Number in Dental HPSAs	Dental HPSA	Virginia
Population	1,871,356	22.9 %	100 %
Poverty	250,469	17.5 %	11.5 %
Children (U18)	386,308	23.5 %	15.2 %
Uninsured	250,469	13.4 %	12.1 %
< High School Edu. (25yrs. & Over)	222,678	17.4 %	11.6 %
Unemployment (16yrs & Over)	69,231	4.7 %	6.9 %
White Population	1,487,081	79.5 %	71.9 %
Black Population	307,364	16.4 %	20.8 %
Other Race	76,911	4.1 %	7.3 %
Hispanic	63,973	3.4 %	8.4 %

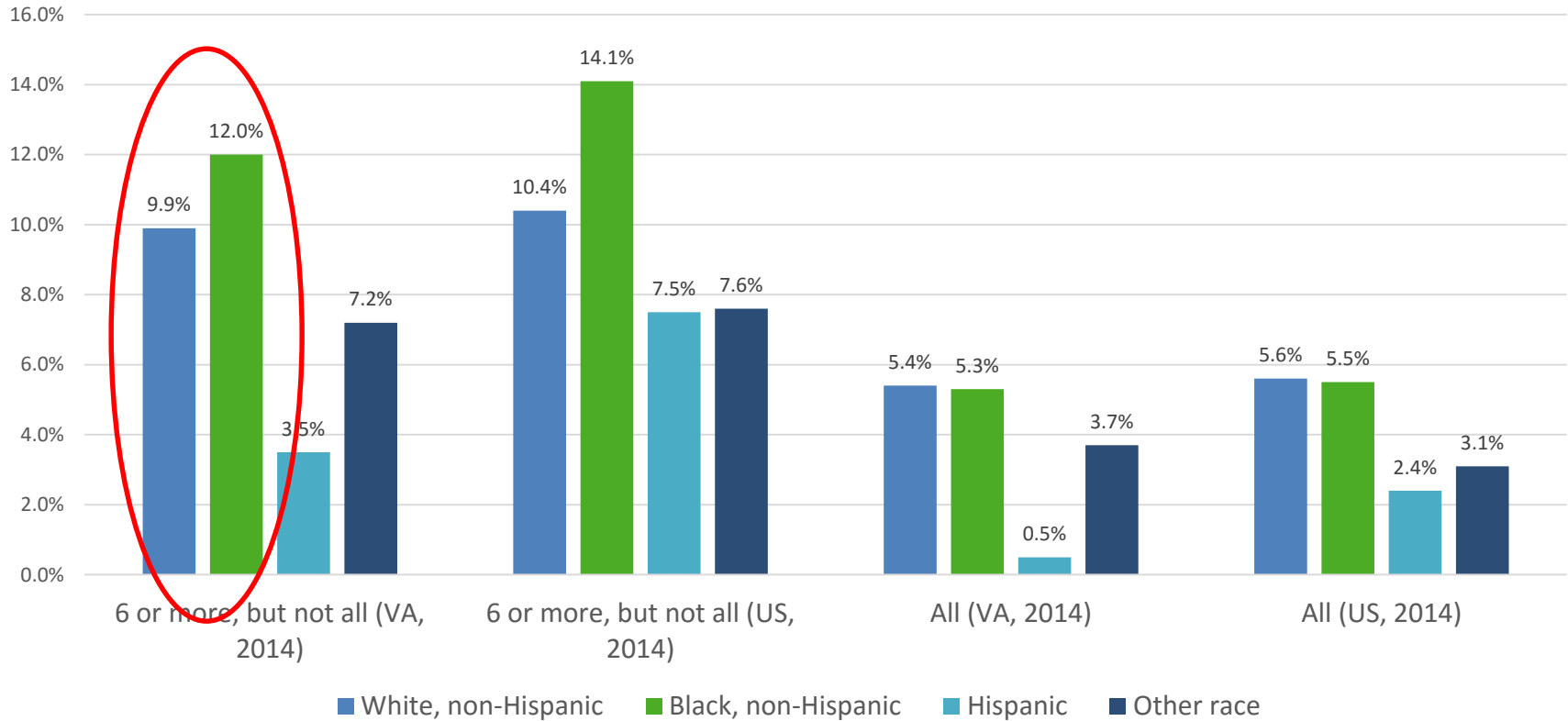
Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 2014



In 2014, 14.4% of adult Virginians (age 18+) had six or more permanent teeth extracted, compared to 15.3% in Virginia in 2012 or 15.3% nationally in 2014.

Tooth Extraction by Race

Prevalence of Permanent Teeth Extracted by Race/Ethnicity: Virginia & US, 2014

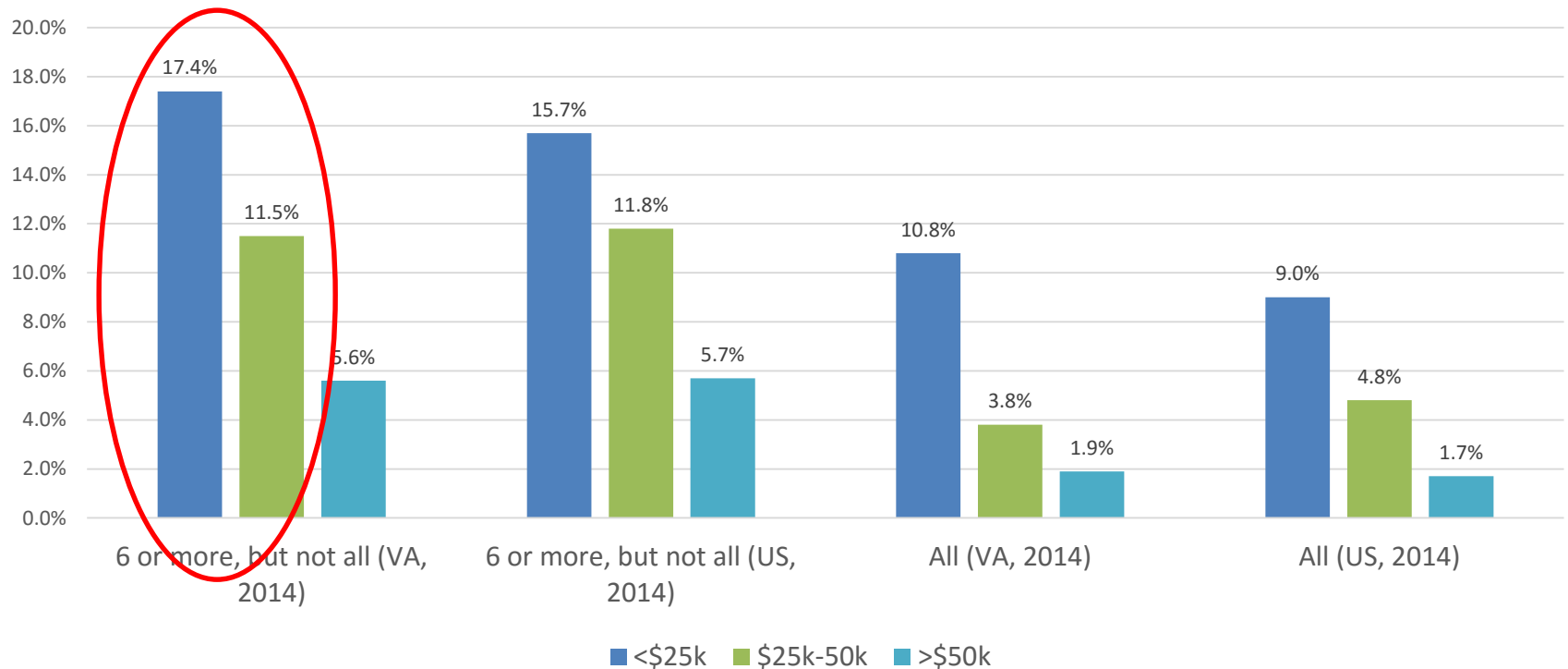


Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014



Tooth Extraction by Income

Prevalence of Permanent Teeth Extracted by Income Level: Virginia & US, 2014



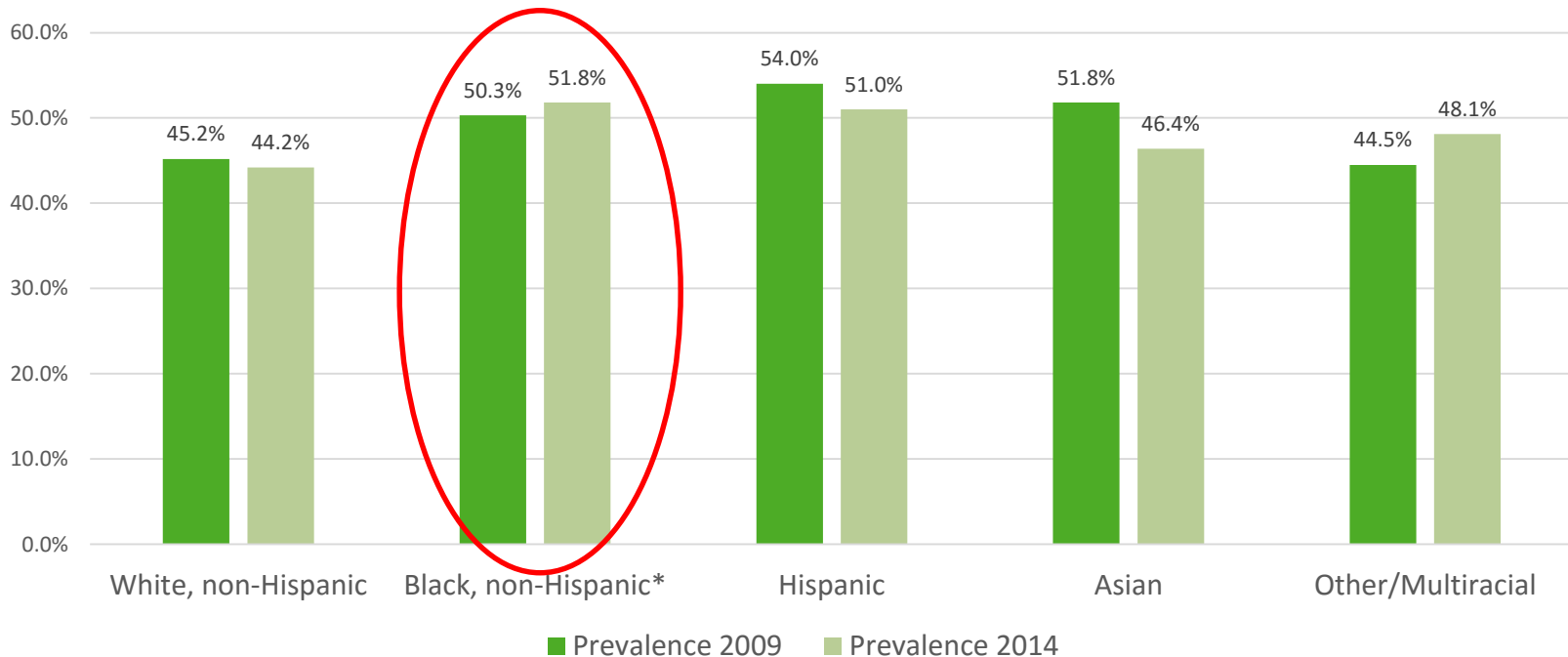
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014



During the 2014-2015 school year, 47.2% of all Virginia third graders were found to have some dental caries experience (treated decay, untreated decay, or both), compared to 47.4% in Virginia in 2009.

Dental Caries Experience by Race

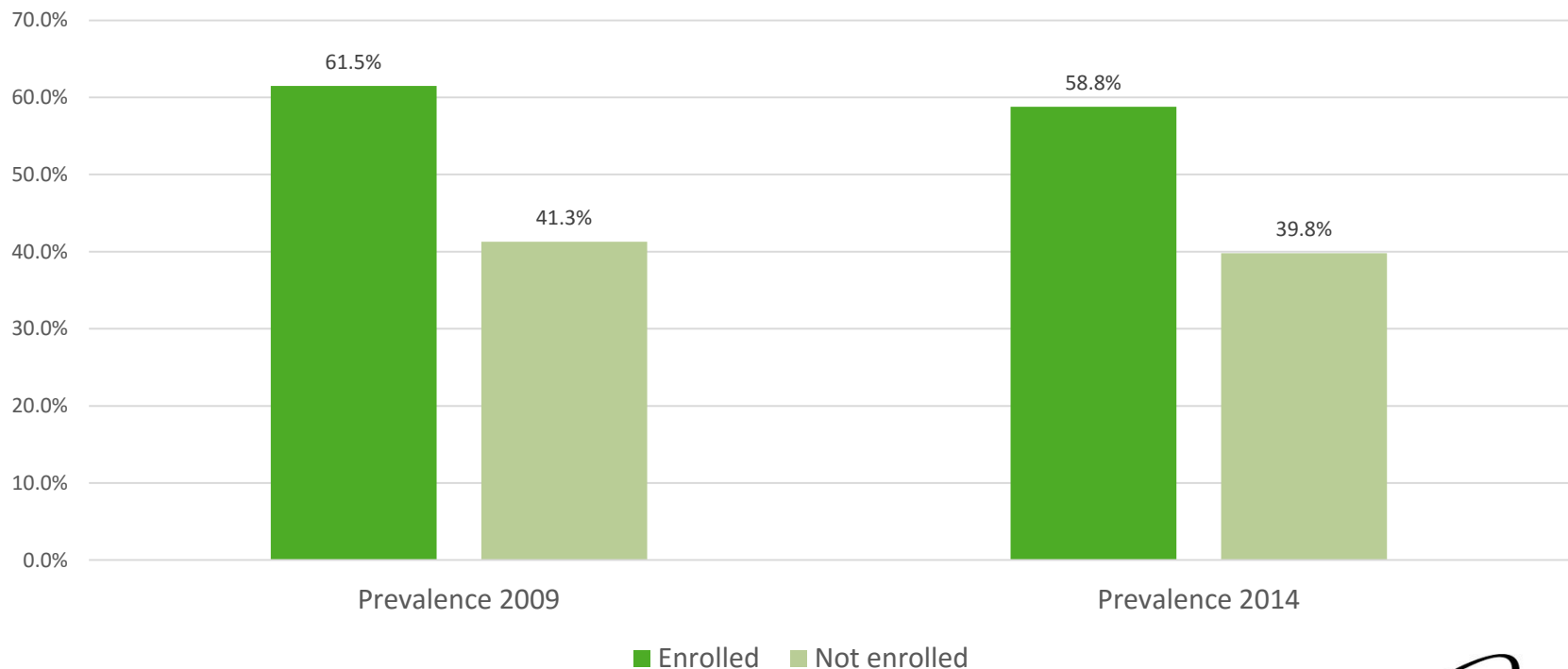
Race and Dental Caries Experience, Virginia Basic Screening Survey 3rd Grade, 2009 vs. 2014



*Significantly higher in Black children than non-Hispanic White children in 2014-2015; however, once free lunch program is taken into account, race/ethnicity is no longer a significant risk factor for decay experience.

Dental Caries Experience by SES (Free Lunch Program)

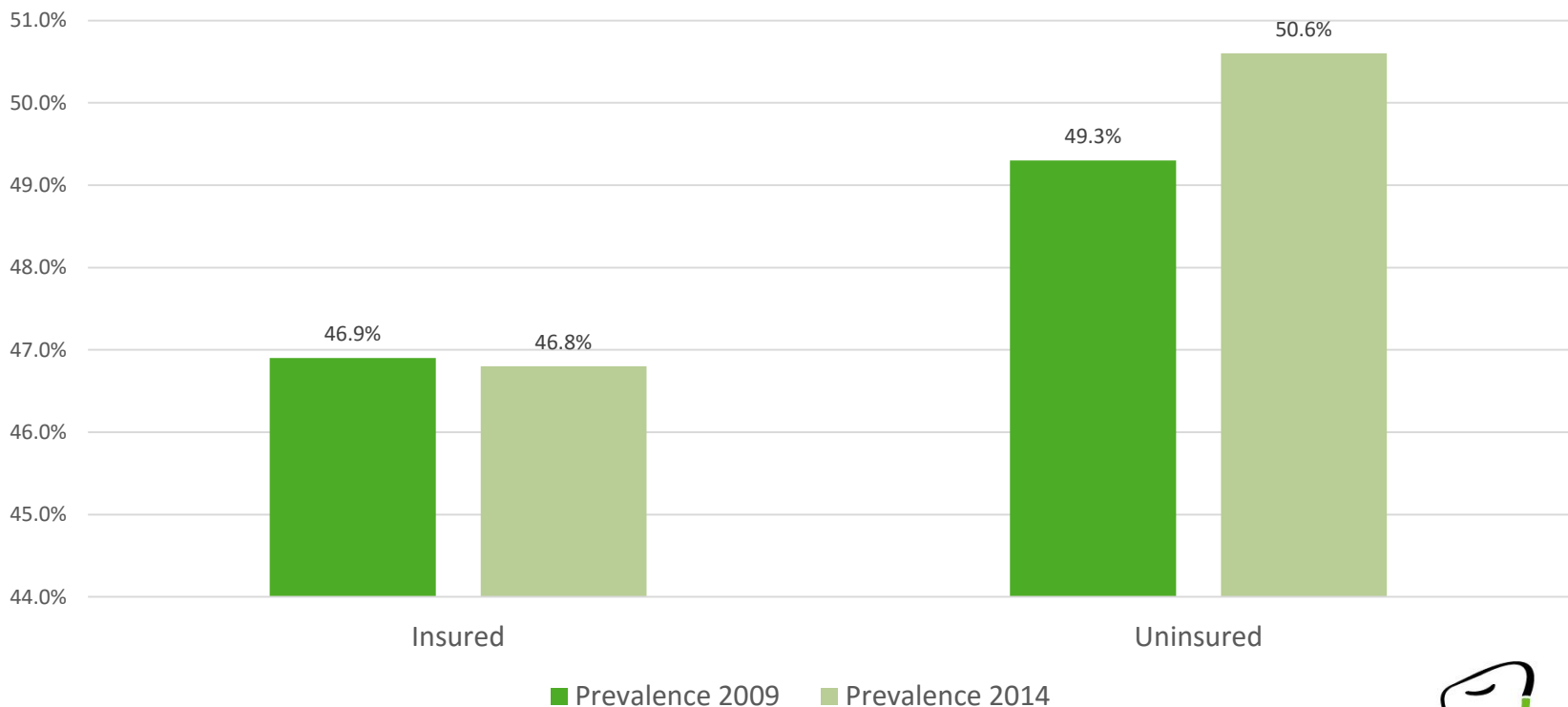
Free Lunch Enrollment and Dental Caries Experience, Virginia Basic Screening Survey 3rd Grade, 2009 & 2014



*National School Lunch Program income eligibility criteria for free lunches – total annual household income at or below 130% FPL (~\$31k/year for a family of four).

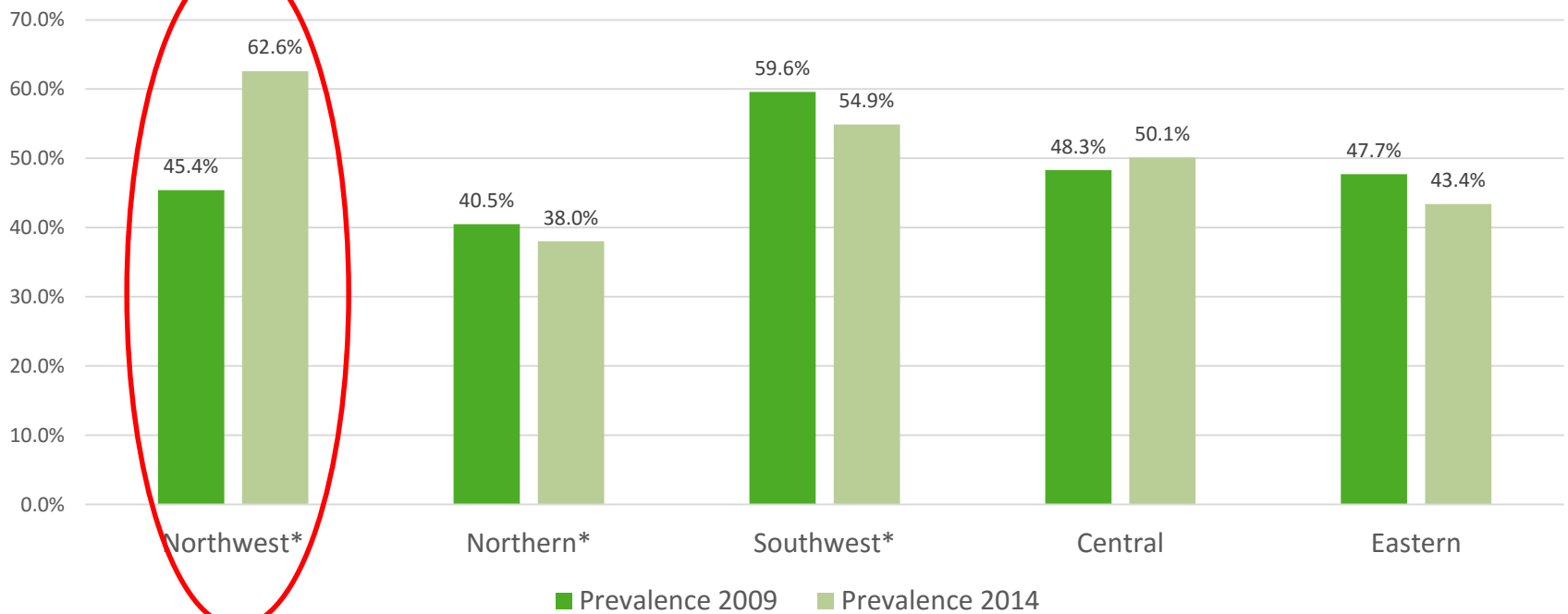
Dental Caries Experience by Insurance Status

Dental Insurance and Dental Caries Experience, Virginia Basic Screening Survey 3rd Grade, 2009 & 2014



Dental Caries Experience by Region

Region and Dental Caries Experience, Virginia Basic Screening Survey 3rd Grade, 2009 & 2014



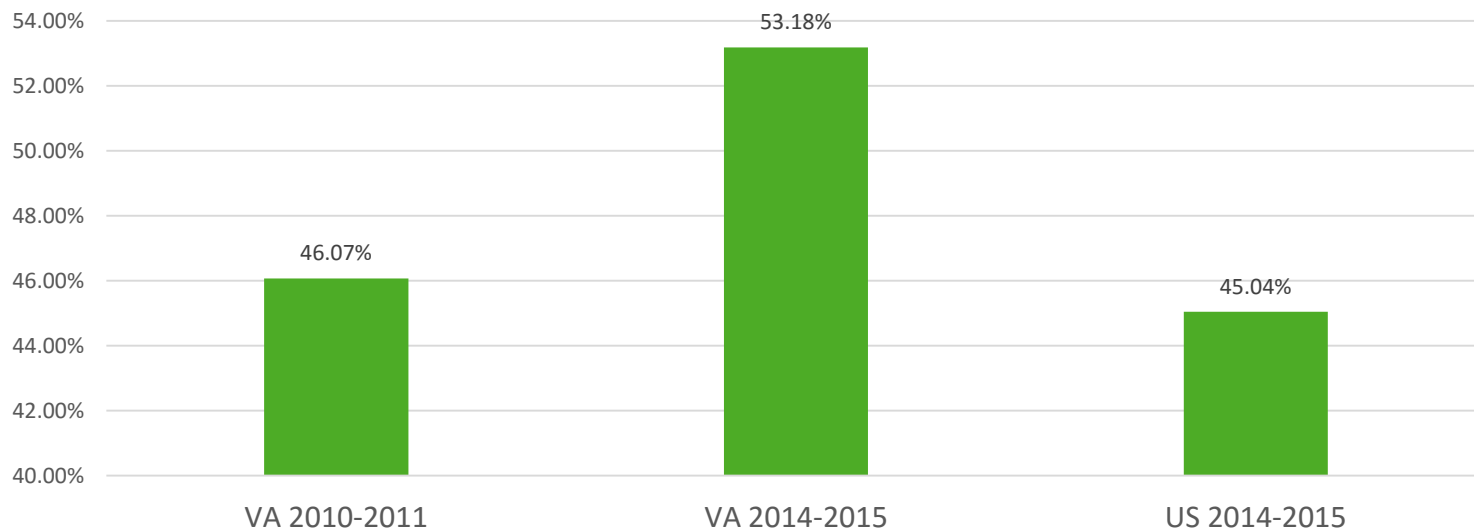
*The percent of children with decay experience is significantly higher for children who live in the Central, Northwest, and Southwest regions than children in the Northern Region.



In 2014-2015, 53.18% of all children enrolled in Medicaid or FAMIS (ages 1-20) received preventive services, compared to 46.07% in 2010-2011.

Prevention, Early Diagnosis, & Treatment – Medicaid prevention

Preventive Service Utilization Among Medicaid/FAMIS Children with 90-Day Continuous Enrollment, SFY 2010-2011, SFY 2014-2015, & FFY 2014-2015



Source: DMAS & DentaQuest, 2010-2011 & 2014-2015



Medicaid Preventive Service Utilization by Race/Ethnicity

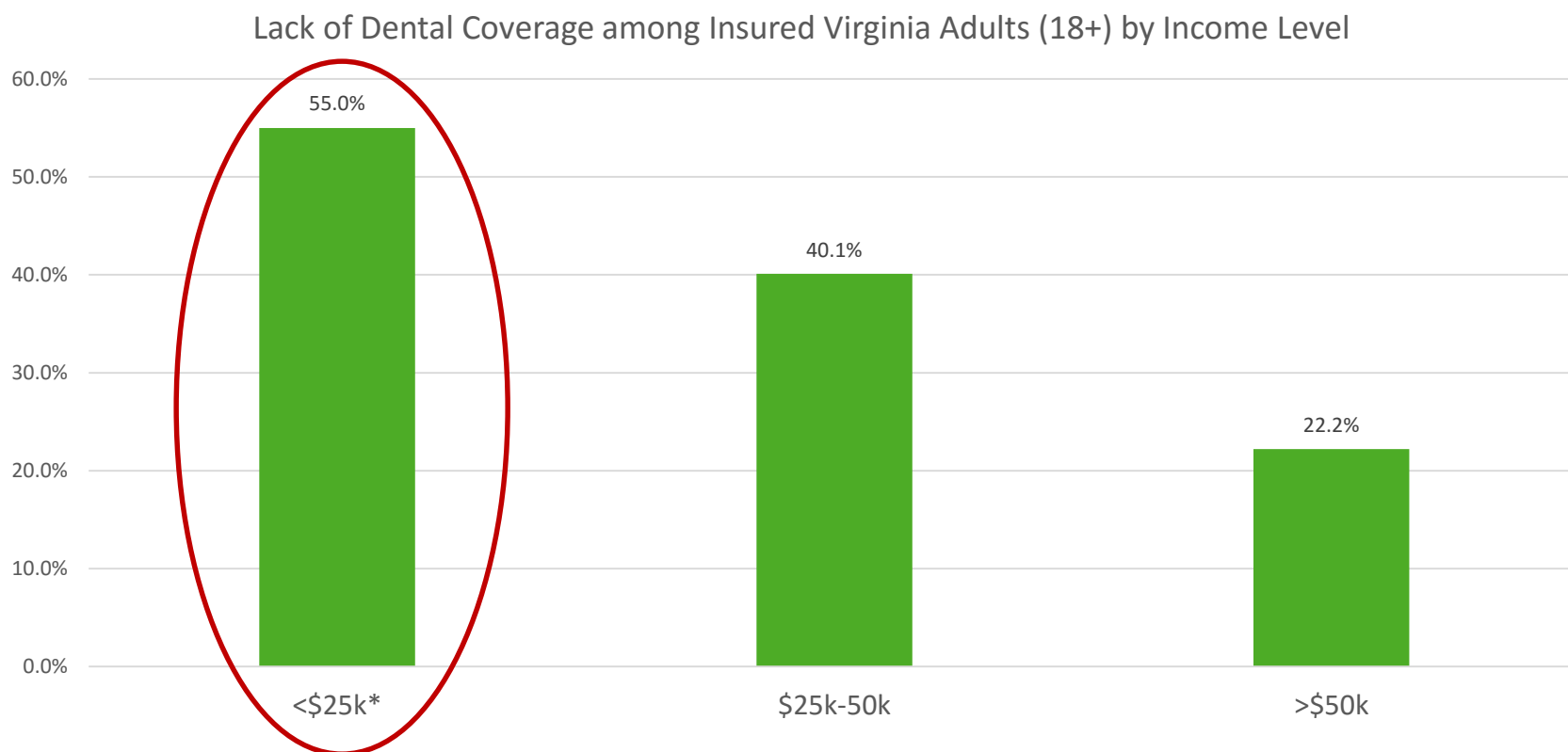
- This data is forthcoming for the state
- Regional breakdowns may not be possible by race/ethnicity because of privacy

Prevention, Early Diagnosis, & Treatment – Water fluoridation

In 2014, 96.3% of Virginia's population on community water systems received fluoridated water, compared to 74.7% in 2014 nationally, 95.3% in 2012 in Virginia, or 93.3% in 2000 in Virginia.

In 2014, 30.8% of insured Virginia adults reported not having dental coverage.

Lack of Dental Coverage by Income

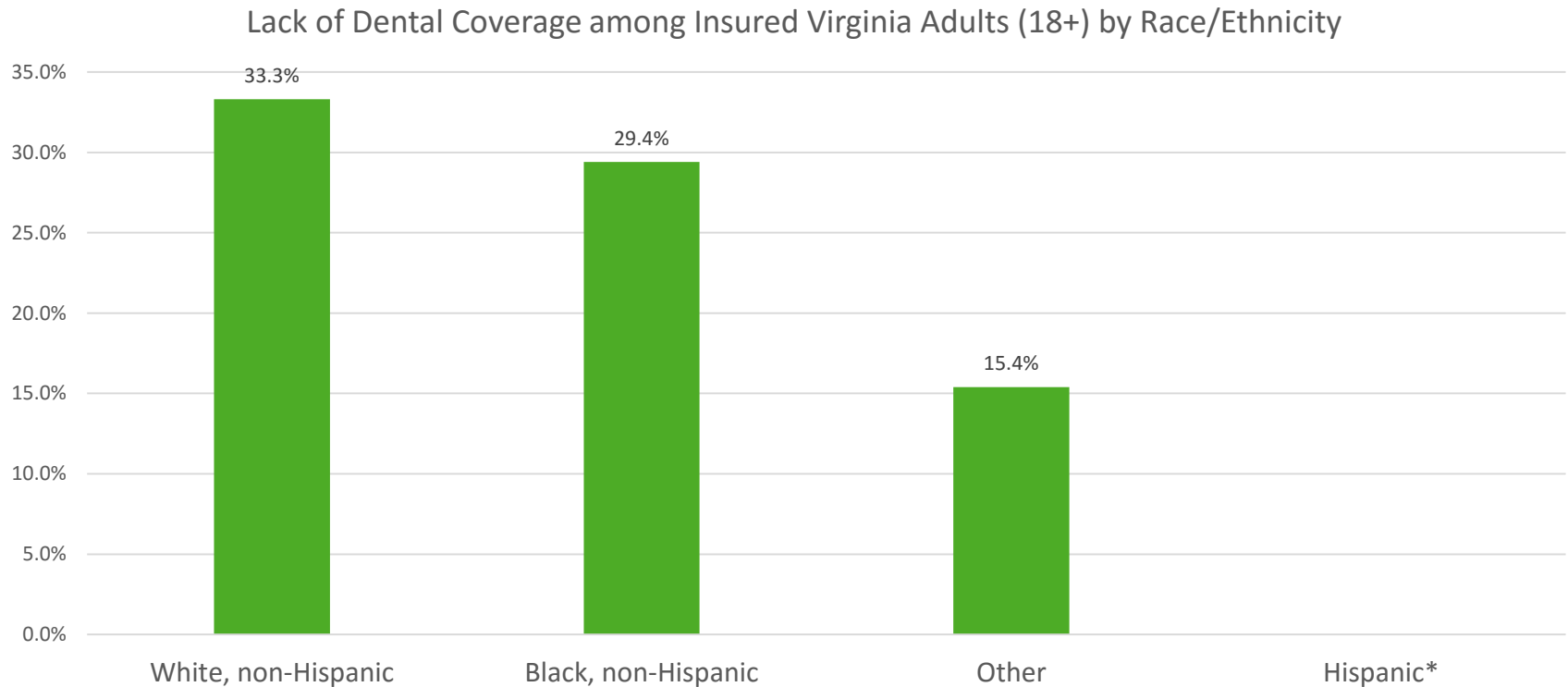


Source: VDH Adult Oral Health Access Survey, 2014

*Lack of dental coverage among insured Virginia adults aged 18+ is significantly higher among adults reporting an annual income <\$25,000.



Lack of Dental Coverage by Race/Ethnicity



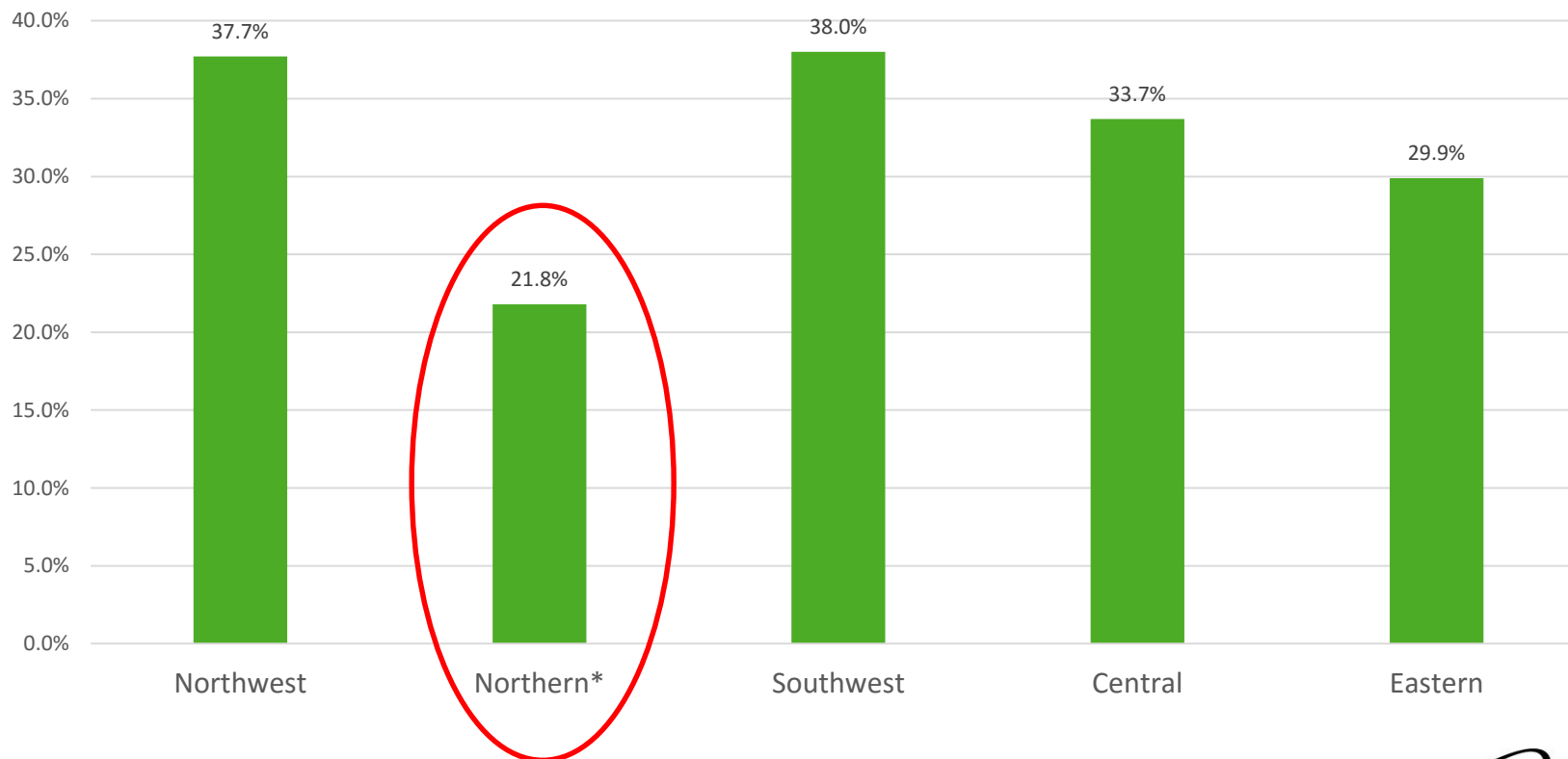
Source: VDH Adult Oral Health Access Survey, 2014

*Data statistically unreliable. There were no statistically significant differences in coverage between racial groups.



Lack of Dental Coverage by Region

Lack of Dental Coverage among Insured Virginia Adults (18+) by Region



Source: VDH Adult Oral Health Access Survey, 2014

*Adults in the Northern Virginia area are statistically less likely to lack dental insurance than adults in other health planning regions.



Other disparities not shown here

- ED use for dental
 - Payor type
 - Charges
 - Opioid use
 - No demographic data for patients
- Preventive services for Medicaid/FAMIS-enrolled kids
 - Racial disparities (state level only)
 - Age group disparities (e.g., 1-3 lower utilization)
- Fluoridation
 - Geographic disparities may emerge upon closer analysis

Next Steps

- VaOHC will draft report card
- Work Group will provide feedback on the draft report card format & take back to test audience

Proposed date for next
meeting: Thurs. 9/1