

Michigan Oral Health Project for the Aging: Regions 1a and 2

Jill Moore and Beth Anderson

January 23, 2015

Region 2 – Jackson, Lenawee and Hillsdale

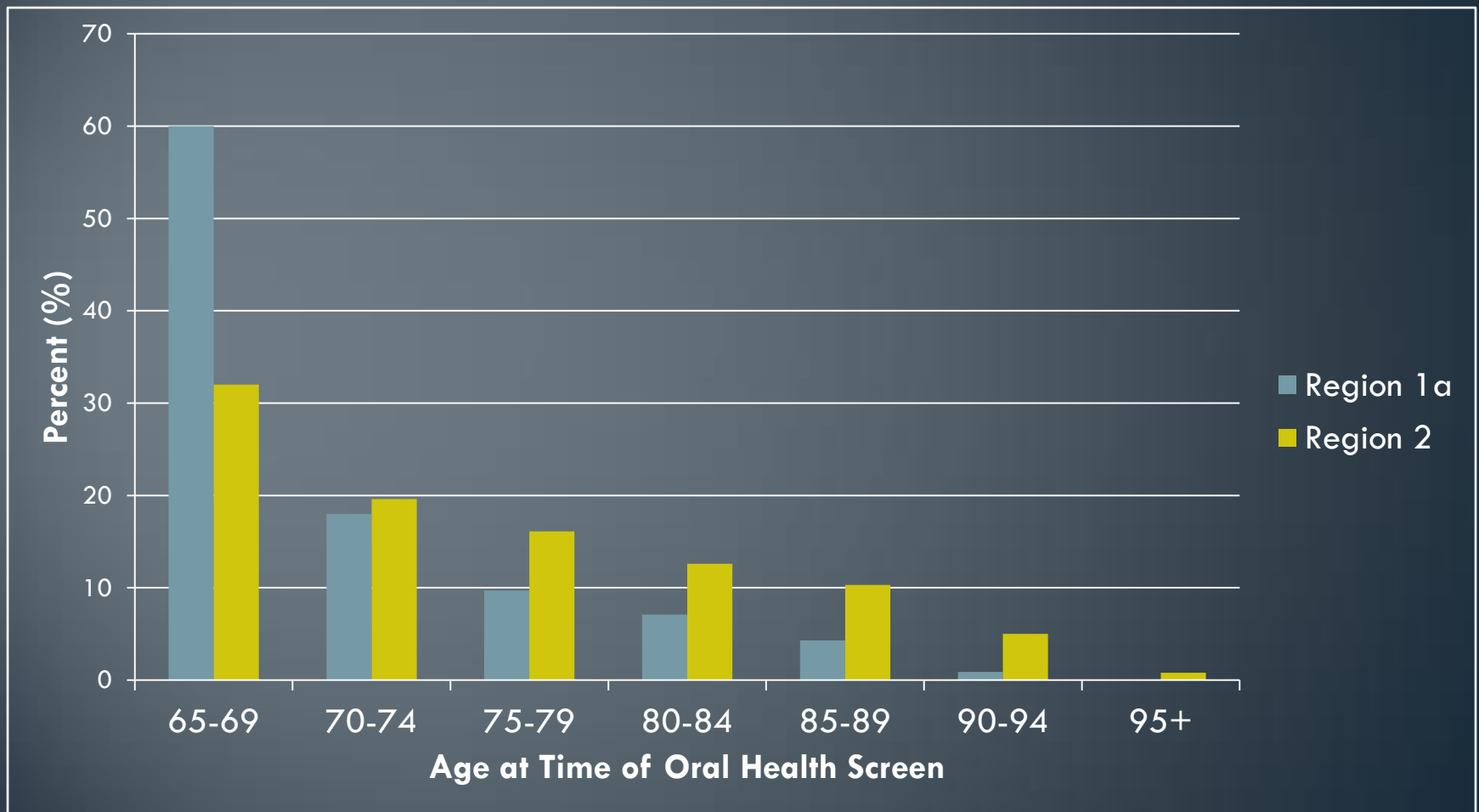
Results

Region 1a - Detroit

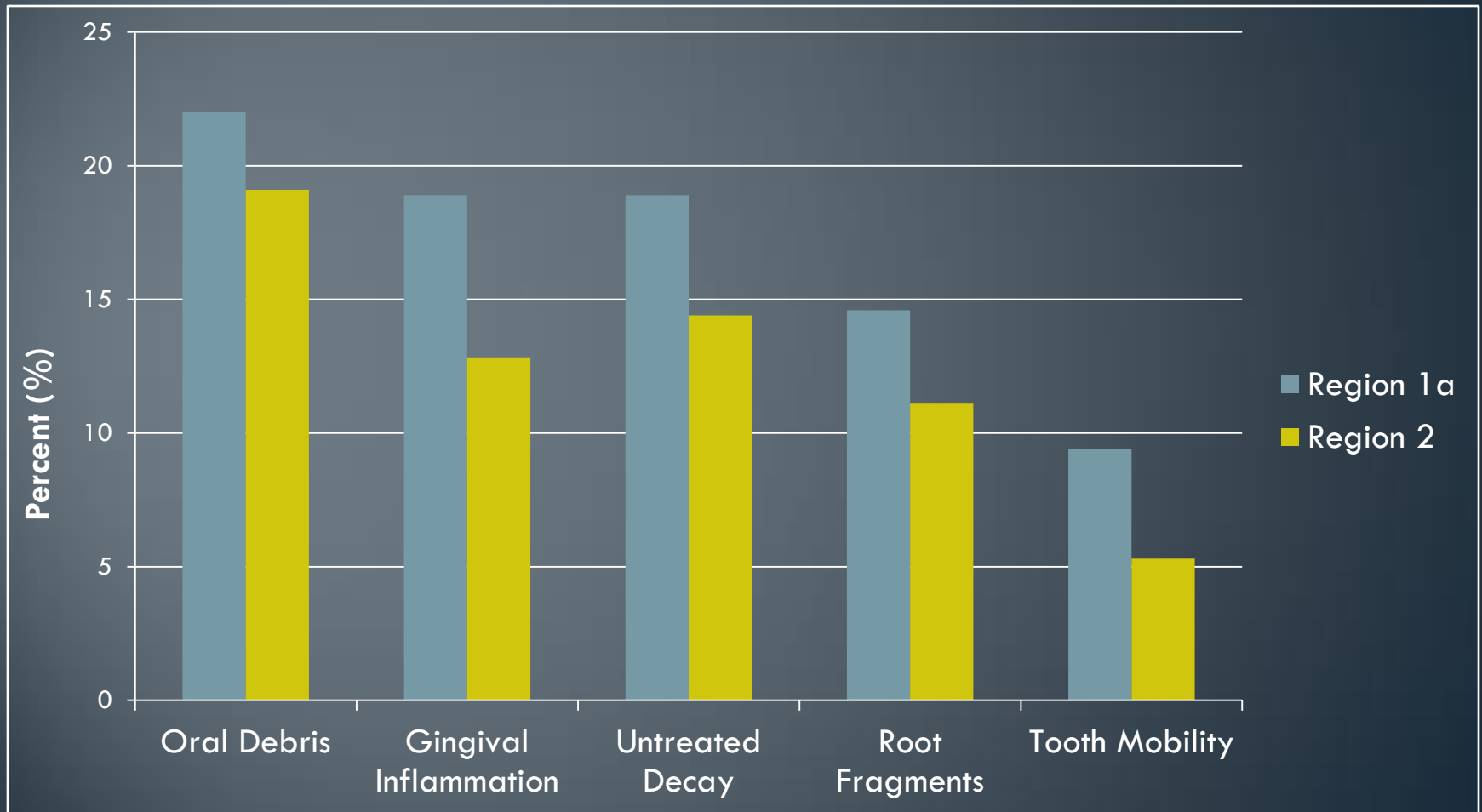
Site	Number (%)	Type of Site
1	17 (4.9%)	Senior Center
2	9 (2.6%)	Senior Center
3	166 (47.4%)	Health Fair
4	67 (19.1%)	Senior Center
5	13 (3.7)	Senior Center
6	20 (5.7%)	Faith-Based
7	35 (10.0%)	Senior Center
8	23 (6.6%)	Senior Center
Total	350 (100.0%)	

Site	Number (%)	Type of Site
1	10 (2.5%)	Mall—Senior Event
2	17 (4.3%)	Senior Center
3	15 (3.8%)	Faith-Based
4	24 (6.0%)	Assisted Living Senior Center
5	9 (2.3%)	Township Hall—Senior Meal Site
6	7 (1.8%)	Township Hall—Senior Meal Site
7	14 (3.5%)	Township Hall—Senior Meal Site
8	10 (2.5%)	Senior Center
9	15 (3.8%)	Faith-Based
10	12 (3.0%)	Faith-Based
11	30 (7.6%)	Mall-Senior Event
12	21 (5.3%)	Assisted Living Senior Center
13	8 (2.0%)	Senior Center
14	37 (9.3%)	Health Fair
15	13 (3.3%)	Community Center
16	13 (3.3%)	Senior Center
17	37 (9.3%)	Senior Center
18	16 (4.0%)	Township Hall—Senior Meal Site
19	28 (7.1%)	Health Fair
20	14 (3.5%)	Faith-Based
21	47 (11.8%)	Senior Center
Total	397 (100.0%)	

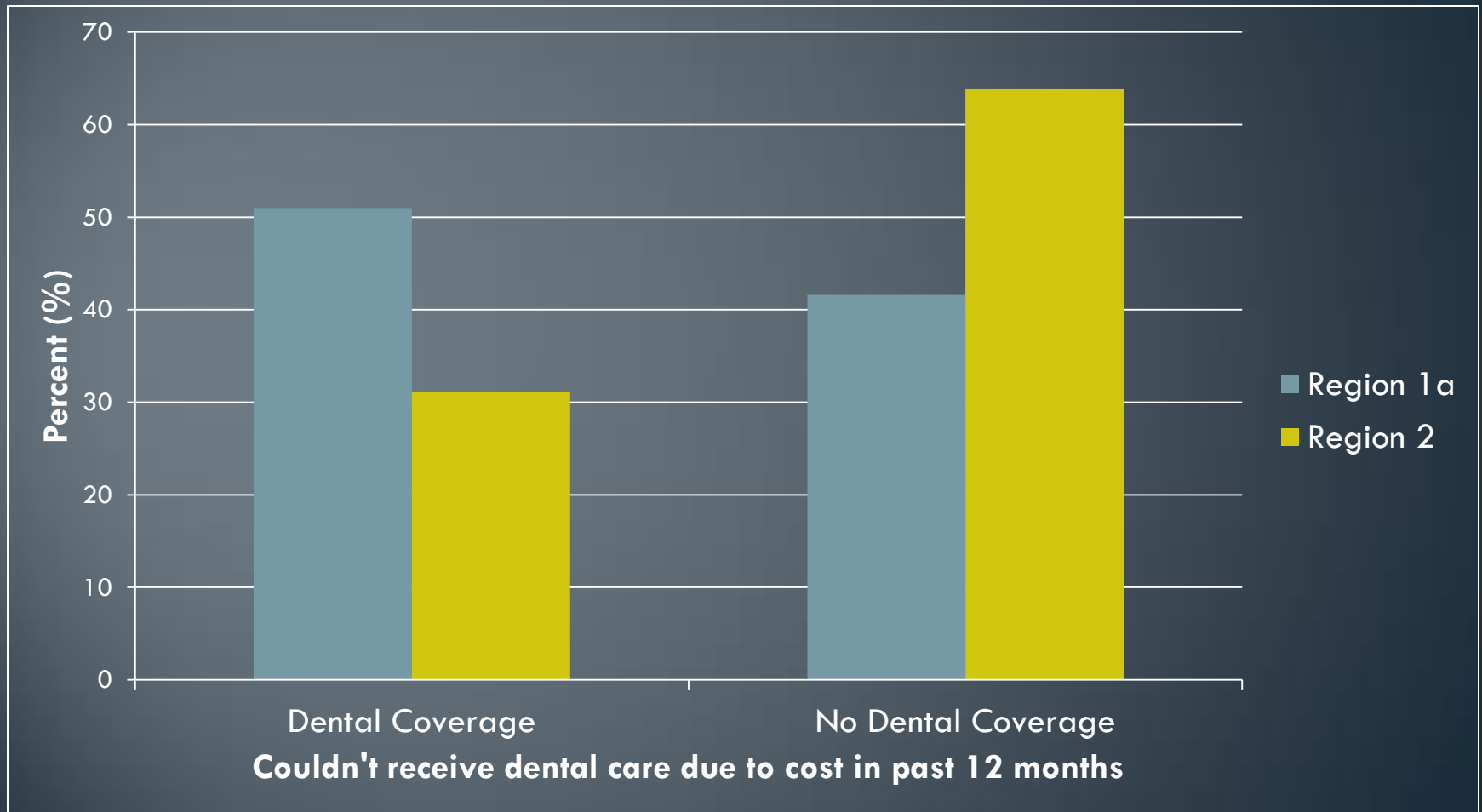
Demographics



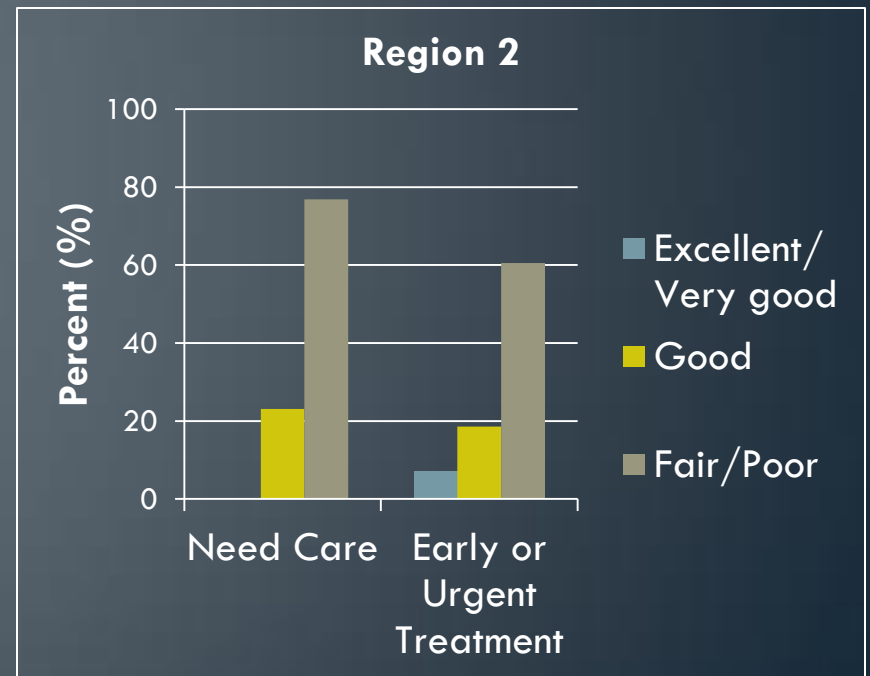
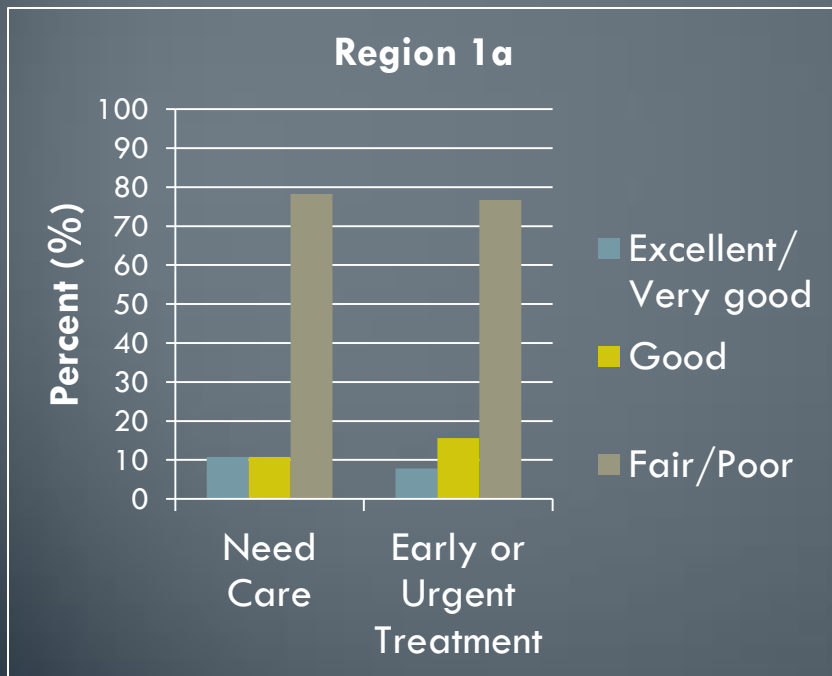
Screening Results-Poor Oral Health Conditions



Self-Report Results-Dental Insurance



Self-Report and Screened Results



Thank You

- Jill Moore
MooreJ14@michigan.gov
- Beth Anderson
AndersonB@michigan.gov
- More Information
www.michigan.gov/oralhealth
under the 'Oral Health Resources, Reports and Links' bullet



Michigan Oral Health Project for the Aging
(Michigan Senior Smile Survey Region 1a/2)

Oral Health Project Focused on the Aging

October 2014

Oral Health of Michigan Seniors

Michigan Oral Health Surveillance Brief
February 2015

Introduction:

In 1945, community water fluoridation began in Grand Rapids, Michigan in time to benefit many of Michigan's Baby Boomers (born between 1946 and 1964). Due to less decay, this population has more of their natural dentition than earlier generations, and the number of Michigan adults in need of oral care will only increase as the number of adults over 65 years of age increases to over 2 million by 2030. As this population continues to benefit from their natural dentition, there may be an increased cost associated with their oral healthcare delivery. It is important for Michigan policy makers to have a clear and sound understanding as it relates to the current oral health status of those 65 years of age and older to best tailor public health programs, workforce, and available funding to the healthcare system to appropriately provide the necessary preventive and oral health care.

Methods:

Michigan Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

The Michigan Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (MBRFS) is an annual phone-based self-reported statewide survey. Questions related to dental care and demographics were included within the 2012 MBRFS. These data were used to assess the prevalence of dental visits within the past year and cost-prevented dental care among Michigan adults. In addition, the prevalence of these indicators among demographic groups were analyzed in order to identify vulnerable subpopulations. The MBRFS indicator for dental visits within the past year was calculated based on responses to the following question: "How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason?" Furthermore, the cost-prevented dental care indicator was constructed based on responses to the following question: "During the past 12 months, was there any time you needed dental care, but didn't get it because you couldn't afford it?"¹

Michigan Basic Screening Survey for Seniors

Between 2011 and 2014, the Michigan Oral Health Program funded an in-person open-mouth screening and survey of seniors in two Michigan Area Agencies on Aging regions in Michigan. The grant was conducted in the City of Detroit (Region 1a) and Jackson, Lenawee, and Hillsdale counties (Region 2b). Adults 65 years and older received an open-mouth screening by a dental hygienist and completed a paper-based self-reported survey. Survey materials were adapted from the ASTDD Basic Screening Survey (BSS) for Older Adults.²

Results:

Michigan Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

In 2012, 71.7% of Michigan seniors reported they had been to a dentist in the past 12 months. Blacks were significantly less likely to have been to a dentist in the past year compared to whites (57.7% vs 73.4%, respectively). Seniors with higher education or higher household income were more likely to have been to a dentist in the past year than seniors with lower education or lower household incomes. Table 1. In 2012, 35.8% of Michigan seniors reported having lost 6 or more teeth. Half of black seniors had lost 6 or more teeth compared to 34.3% of white seniors (data not shown). In total, 86.7% of Michigan seniors in 2012

Table 1. Dental Visit Within the Past Year among Michigan Seniors, 2012 Michigan BRFS

	%	95% CI
Total	71.7	(69.6-73.6)
Race		
White	73.4	(71.3-75.4)
Black	57.7	(49.9-65.1)
Other	62.1	(49.5-73.2)
Gender		
Male	69.5	(66.9-72.7)
Female	73.4	(70.9-75.7)
Education		
Less than high school	48.1	(40.7-55.6)
High school graduate	69.9	(66.9-72.8)
Some college	75.7	(72.4-78.8)
College graduate	87.7	(85.1-90.0)
Income		
<\$20,000	49.2	(43.3-55.1)
\$20,000-\$34,000	66.6	(62.8-70.2)
\$35,000-\$49,999	79.2	(74.4-83.2)
\$50,000-\$74,999	88.6	(83.3-92.3)
>\$75,000	89.2	(84.7-92.5)