Health Workforce Policy Brief

November 2017

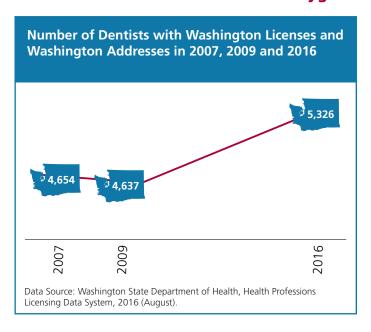


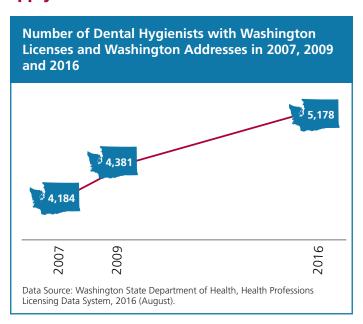
The University of Washington Center for Health Workforce Studies, with funding from the Arcora Foundation, conducted this study to answer key questions about the current supply of Washington state's oral health workforce, patient access to oral health care, and the integration of oral health with primary care.

Assessing the Impact of Washington State's Oral Health Workforce on Patient Access to Care

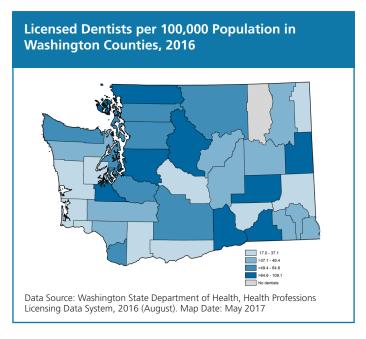
SUPPLY OF ORAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

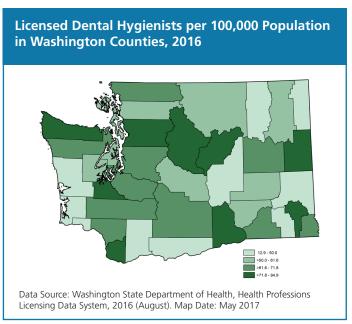
Overall dentists and dental hygienist supply increased from 2007 to 2016





Dentists and dental hygienists were unevenly distributed across Washington state's counties in 2016



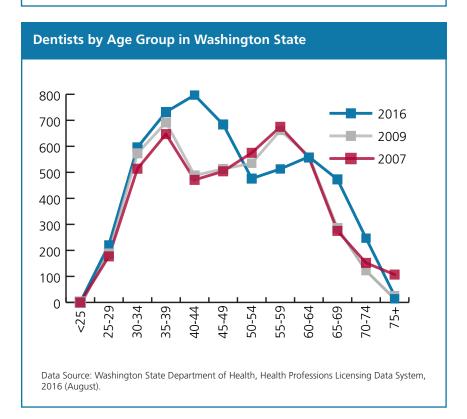


Percent of Dentists Who Are Female in Washington State, 2016 29.5% 17.8% 29.5%

Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Health Professions Licensing Data System, 2016 (August).

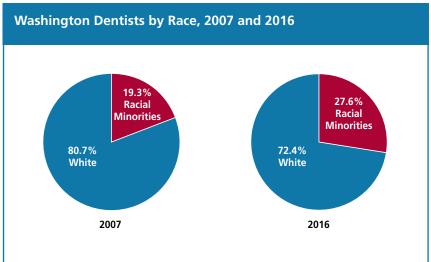
Women are an increasing share of dentists in Washington state

The increasing share of women in dentistry in Washington is consistent with the national trend.



The age distribution of the dentist workforce in Washington has changed from 2007 to 2016

The number of dentists in their 30's and 40's has increased since 2007, while the number of dentists in their 50's and early 60's has decreased.



More Washington dentists are from racial/ethnic minority groups in 2016 than in 2007, but several groups remain underrepresented

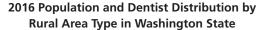
Proportionally more dentists reported being from a racial minority group (27.6%) in 2016 than in 2007 (19.3%). Most of this increase occurred among Asians: those reporting their race as Asian only were 14.1% of practicing dentists in 2007, compared with 20.9% in 2016. Thus African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Hispanic populations remain underrepresented in dentistry.

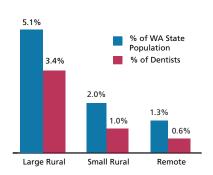
Washington's rural areas had a disproportionately low supply of dentists and dental hygienists compared with urban areas in 2016

Urban and Rural Distribution of Washington State Dentists and Population, 2016

2016 Urban-Rural Population and Dentist Distribution in Washington State 95.0% 91.6% % of WA State **Population** % of Dentists 5.0%

Urban





Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Health Professions Licensing Data System, 2016 (August), and Washington State Office of Financial Management Population Data, 2016.

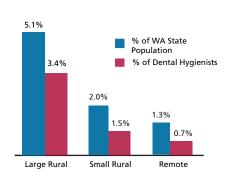
Urban and Rural Distribution of Washington State Dental Hygienists and Population, 2016

2016 Urban-Rural Population and Dental Hygienist Distribution in Washington State

Rural

94.3% 91.6% % of WA State **Population** % of Dental Hygienists 8.4% 5.7%

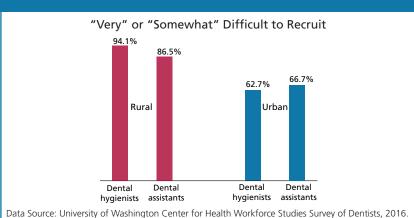
2016 Population and Dental Hygienist Distribution by Rural Area Type in Washington State



Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Health Professions Licensing Data System, 2016 (August), and Washington State Office of Financial Management Population Data, 2016.

Both urban and rural dentists report difficulty recruiting dental hygienists and dental assistants, but rural dentists report far more difficulty

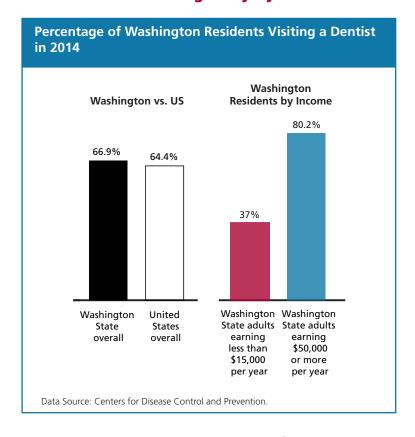
Rural Versus Urban Dentists: Difficulty Recruiting Dental Hygienists and Dental Assistants in Washington State, 2016





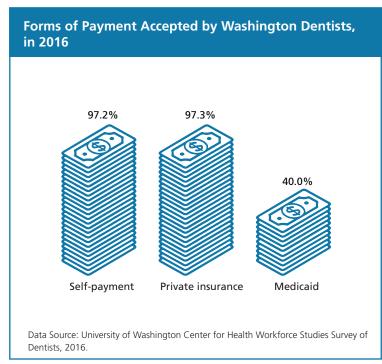
ACCESS TO ORAL HEALTH CARE

More Washington residents visited the dentist in 2014 compared with the U.S. population, but access differed greatly by income level



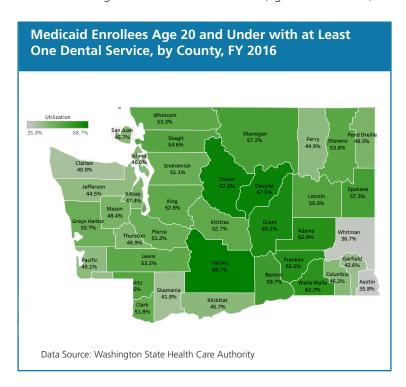
40% of Washington dentists accepted Medicaid for payment in 2016

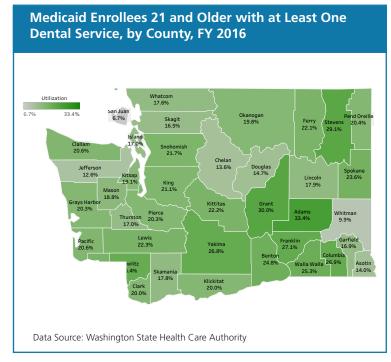
Almost all dentists reported accepting self-payments (97.2%) and private insurance (97.3%). 40.0% of dentists reported accepting Medicaid.



The Medicaid utilization rate for children was more than double the rate for adults in 2016

Utilization of dental services by Medicaid enrollees—those using at least one dental service in 2016—varied considerably across counties around Washington state for both children (age 20 and under) and adults (age 21 and older).





The numbers of adults and children eligible for and receiving Medicaid dental services have increased from 2011 to 2016

Table 1. Dental Service Provision to Medicaid-eligible Populations in Washington State; 2011, 2016

Population	Year	Eligible for Medicaid Dental Services	% of Eligibles Receiving Dental Services	Average Users per Provider	
Adult (21+ years)	2011	487,649	487,649 21.4%		
	2016	1,120,265	22.1%	227	
Child (<21 years)	2011	866,234	52.8%	315	
	2016	994,555	56.3%	411	

Data Source: Washington State Health Care Authority

Restorative work was the largest category of Medicaid payments in 2011 and 2016

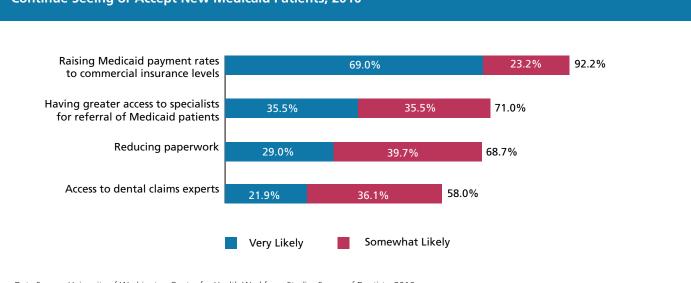
Table 2. Payments for Medicaid Dental Services in Washington State by Type of Service; 2011, 2016

Population	Year	Total cost	Diagnostics	Preventive care	Restorative work	Oral surgery	Removable prosthodontics
Adult (21+	2011	\$39,556,687	11.5%	3.0%	15.5%	13.5%	14.2%
years)	2016	\$122,026,130	9.9%	2.7%	13.4%	9.5%	8.4%
Child (<21	2011	\$204,508,555	15.0%	15.6%	25.6%	5.0%	<0.1%
years)	2016	\$243,655,097	15.9%	15.6%	21.3%	5.0%	<0.0%

Data Source: Washington State Health Care Authority

Increased payment rates, access to specialists for referral, and reduced paperwork are the most favorably reported ways to encourage dentists to accept patients on Medicaid



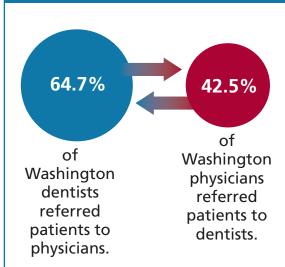


Data Source: University of Washington Center for Health Workforce Studies Survey of Dentists, 2016.

ORAL HEALTH AND PRIMARY CARE INTEGRATION

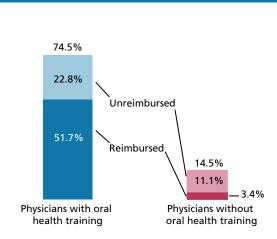
Dentists refer patients to physicians more often than physicians to dentists

Patient Referrals Between Washington Dentists and Physicians, 2016



More physicians with oral health training provided these services and were paid for them in 2016 than physicians without training

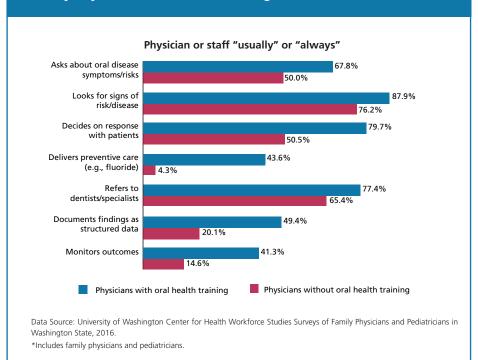
Physician* Reimbursement for Oral Health Preventive Services for Children by Oral Health Training Status, 2016



Data Source: University of Washington Center for Health Workforce Studies Surveys of Family Physicians and Pediatricians in Washington State, 2016.
*Includes family physicians and pediatricians.

Physicians trained in oral health services for children provide these services more often than physicians without training

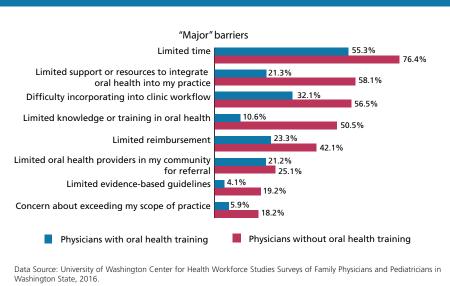
Provision of Oral Health Services for Children by Physician* or Practice Staff, by Physician's Oral Health Training Status, 2016



Physicians with training reported fewer perceived barriers to providing oral health services for

children than physicians without training





*Includes family physicians and pediatricians.

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FUNDING

This study was funded by the Arcora Foundation. The Foundation of Dalta Decad of Walter Decad of Dalta Da



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are grateful for contributions from Beverly Marshall, who assisted with document layout; Gina Keppel, MPH, who produced this report's maps; and Sandro Levegue, who created graphics.

SUGGESTED CITATION

Patterson DG, Andrilla CHA, Schwartz MR, Hager LJ, Skillman SM. Assessing the Impact of Washington State's Oral Health Workforce on Patient Access to Care. Seattle, WA: Center for Health Workforce Studies, University of Washington, Nov 2017.

FULL REPORT AVAILABLE AT

http://depts.washington.edu/fammed/chws/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2017/11/Washington_State_Oral_Health_ Workforce_FR_Nov_2017_Patterson.pdf

