

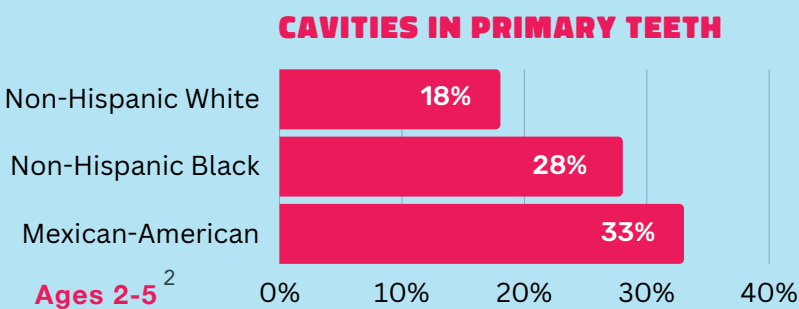
# DENTAL HEALTH DISPARITIES

## Greater for Minority Kids & Adults

Equitable access to oral healthcare is a growing problem, especially for some racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic groups. By connecting care to the communities that need us most, Benevis is committed to breaking down barriers to high-quality, affordable dental care for everyone.

April is National Minority Health Month

### NON-HISPANIC BLACK & MEXICAN-AMERICAN KIDS HAVE MUCH HIGHER RATES OF DECAY AND CAVITIES



**71%**

**Ages 3-5**

71% of American Indian and Alaskan Native kids have had cavities by age 5. They have the highest rate of early childhood cavities in the U.S.<sup>1</sup>

**69%**

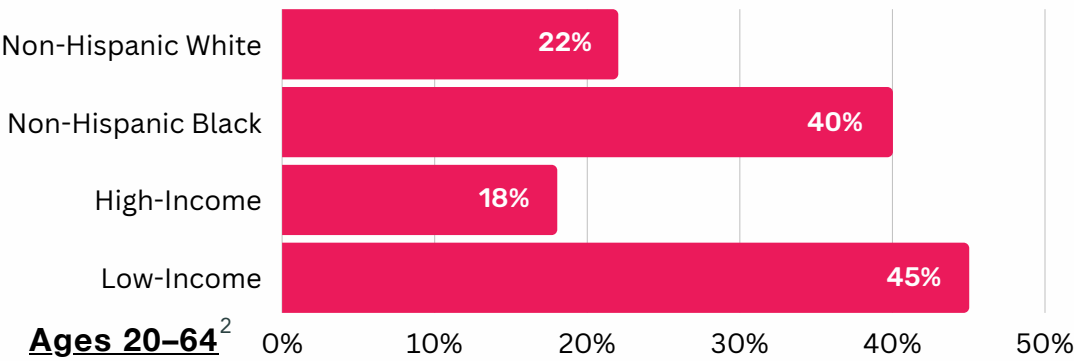
**Ages 12-19**

69% of Mexican-American adolescents have had cavities in permanent teeth vs. 54% of non-Hispanic White kids.<sup>2</sup>



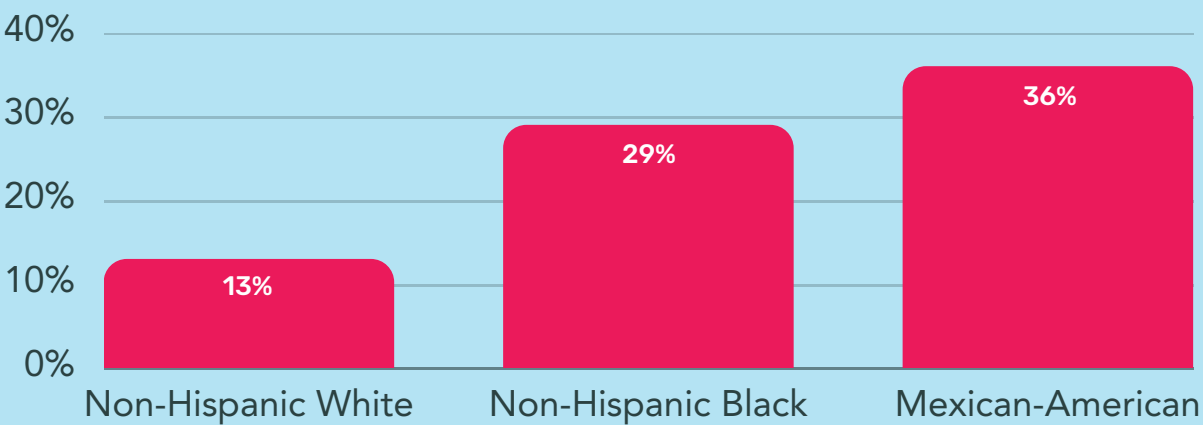
Prevalence of untreated tooth decay is 1-2x higher for Mexican-American and Non-Hispanic Black children.<sup>2</sup> Eating, speech and future tooth placement depend on healthy baby teeth.

### NON-HISPANIC BLACK ADULTS HAVE 2X MORE UNTREATED DECAY



low-income adults  
**2 TO 3X**  
more untreated cavities<sup>2</sup>

### UNTREATED TOOTH DECAY IS GREATEST IN MEXICAN-AMERICAN ADULTS OVER 65



Non-Hispanic Black and Mexican-American adults 65 and older were 2x as likely to have untreated decay as Non-Hispanic White adults. Thirty three percent (33%) were also low-income seniors.<sup>2</sup>

Everyone deserves routine, comprehensive oral healthcare. Benevis can help by removing barriers to health equity for families' lifelong health.

Help us keep smiles healthy by connecting families to dental providers.

1-Phipps KR, Ricks TL, Mork NP, and Lozon TL. The oral health of American Indian and Alaska Native children aged 1-5 years: results of the 2018-19 IHS oral health survey. Indian Health Service data brief. Rockville, MD: Indian Health Service. 2019.  
2-Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Oral Health Surveillance Report: Trends in Dental Caries and Sealants, Tooth Retention, and Edentulism, United States, 1999–2004 to 2011–2016. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, US Dept of Health and Human Services; 2019.