195,941 Professionally Active Dentists in the US (2012)

- General Dentists: 157,228
- Orthodontist: 10,032
- Oral Surgeon: 6,885
- Pediatric Dentist: 6,276
- Periodontist: 5,524
- Endodontist: 4,982
- Other Specialties: 5,014
### AAPD Membership 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active</td>
<td>5,822</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life</td>
<td>491</td>
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<tr>
<td>Associate</td>
<td>81</td>
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<tr>
<td>Affiliate</td>
<td>556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International</td>
<td>160</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predoctoral Student</td>
<td>420</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postdoctoral Student</td>
<td>951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Student</td>
<td>96</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honorary</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allied</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends of Pediatric Dentistry</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,304</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Professionally active dentists are those whose primary and/or secondary occupation is one of the following: private practice (full- or part-time), dental school faculty/staff member, armed forces, other federal service, state or local government employee, hospital staff dentist, graduate student/intern/resident, or other health/dental organization staff member.

Active private practitioners are those whose primary and/or secondary occupation is private practice, full- or part-time.
Pediatric dentists comprise the third largest specialty area of dentistry and account for approximately 3.1 percent of all professionally active dentists.
Since 1964, the AAPD has sponsored the American Board of Pediatric Dentistry (ABPD), fulfilling a requirement that to be recognized as a specialty an organization must demonstrate the ability to establish a certifying board (CDEL/ADA 2001). As the credentialing and certifying arm of the specialty, ABPD has a vision that we support:

To achieve excellence in pediatric dentistry through certification of all pediatric dentists.
The percentage of female pediatric dentists has increased from 14.3% to 47% since 1998.

Source: American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry member database 2013
The percentage of pediatric dentists over the age of 55 was 42.6% in 2011 — a slight decrease from a high of 42.9% in 2009.

Source: American Dental Association, Survey Center, Surveys of Dental Practice, 2012
A solo dentist is personally liable for all general debts and liabilities of the practice, including vendor contracts and real property and equipment leases. On the other hand, a shareholder of a corporation is not personally liable for the corporation’s debts (except payroll taxes, workers compensation premiums and related obligations imposed by the government). There is one big exception, however: the dentist is always liable for his or her own professional negligence and the negligence of employees under the dentist’s supervision.
Non-solo practices: The dental corporation not only shields each dentist from general liabilities of the dental corporation (discussed above), but also shields each dentist from liabilities arising from the acts of other dentists in the group.

Additional reasons include: possible tax advantages, name protection, easier to get a loan or attract investors.

Source: American Dental Association, Survey Center, Surveys of Dental Practice, 2012
Pediatric dentists, on average, spend approximately 88.5% of their time in the office treating patients

Source: American Dental Association, Survey Center, Surveys of Dental Practice, 2012
Appointments average 35.8 minutes for all independent pediatric dentists. Patients typically waited less than 7.8 minutes for their appointment. In 2011, the typical patient was seen, on average, 3.0 times per year.

Source: American Dental Association, Survey Center, Surveys of Dental Practice, 2012
The largest share of gross billings for all independent pediatric dentists came from private insurance (49.1%). Together, private insurance and direct patient payments accounted for 74.5% of annual gross billings. Government programs, managed care, and other sources represented 25.5% of annual gross billings.

Source: American Dental Association, Survey Center, *Surveys of Dental Practice*, 2012
Team Members Employed by All Independent Pediatric Dentists

Table 31: Percentage of Pediatric Dentists Employing Non-Dentist Staff by Position, 2011*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pediatric Dentists</th>
<th>Dental Hygienists</th>
<th>Chairside Assistants</th>
<th>Secretaries/Receptionists</th>
<th>Dental Laboratory Technicians</th>
<th>Financial Coordinators (Business Personnel)</th>
<th>Office Managers</th>
<th>Sterilization Assistants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All owners</td>
<td>53.8%</td>
<td>97.7%</td>
<td>95.0%</td>
<td>---**</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>44.6%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solo practitioners</td>
<td>49.8%</td>
<td>97.5%</td>
<td>94.0%</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
<td>38.8%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonsolo owners</td>
<td>65.7%</td>
<td>98.5%</td>
<td>97.8%</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>36.1%</td>
<td>61.9%</td>
<td>27.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All pediatric dentists</td>
<td>54.6%</td>
<td>97.9%</td>
<td>95.3%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
<td>46.5%</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Source: American Dental Association, Survey Center, Surveys of Dental Practice, 2012
* Over half of independent pediatric dentists (53.8%) employed full-time or part-time hygienist in 2011
* Excluding dental hygienist visits, all independent pediatric dentists treated an average of:
  * 3.0 patients per hour
  * 94.5 patients per week and,
  * 4,468.6 patients per year
* The average numbers of patient visits including hygienist visits were:
  * 3.8 visits per hour
  * 115.2 visits per week and
  * 5490.1 visits per year

Source: American Dental Association, Survey Center, *Surveys of Dental Practice, 2012*
The majority of survey respondents (59%) were either solo practitioners (39%) or partners in a pediatric dental practice (20%).

The largest number of respondents in any one demographic category were employed as the only dentist in the practice (34%), with 21% working with just one pediatric dentist partner, and the remaining 45% working in an office with three to more than 10 other dentists or dental specialists.
Most AAPD members value their pediatric Dental Assistants

- Relatively few respondents work with only one pediatric dental assistant (8%).
- The largest percentage of respondents work with three pediatric dental assistants (18%), with two assistants the next most frequent response (17%).
- A full 13% of respondents work with more than 10 dental assistants in their practice.

Source: 2010 Dental Assisting National Board Survey of AAPD Members
The majority of respondents (60 to 96%, depending on the function) delegate these functions to their assistants:

- Patient education
- Dental radiography
- Infection control
- Monitoring nitrous oxide/oxygen conscious sedation
- Preventive duties (such as Coronal Polish and the Application of Sealants and/or Topical Fluorides)
- Preparation for restorative functions (such as Dental Dam, Preliminary Impressions)
- Assisting with reversible restorative functions (such as Final Impressions, Matrices, Temporary Restorations/Crowns, Retraction Cord, Liners and Bases, and Place/Cure/Finish Composites and/or Amalgams)

Source: 2010 Dental Assisting National Board Survey of AAPD Members
• Just over three-quarters of respondents (76%) believe that there is a need for a national Expanded Functions Dental Assistant (EFDA) designation across all of dentistry.

• Slightly fewer but still a majority of respondents (63%) believe that there is a need for a national EFDA designation specific to pediatric dental assistants.

• Of the 63% with this belief, 93% (549 of the 959 survey respondents) believe that a professional certification program could fill a perceived need for a national EFDA designation for pediatric dental assistants.

Source: 2010 Dental Assisting National Board Survey of AAPD Members
Access
Pediatric dentists as a whole have stepped up to the plate and devote close to 25.5% of private practice delivery to children qualifying for public assistance programs

Source: American Dental Association, Survey Center, Surveys of Dental Practice, 2012
Pediatric Dentists provide significant services to children participating in government insurance programs

Source: American Dental Association, Survey Center, *Surveys of Dental Practice, 2012*
Every child deserves a healthy start on life, but when it comes to oral health many children face significant challenges.

Young children in low-income families tend to have higher rates of tooth decay and have greater difficulty accessing ongoing basic dental care.
In all age groups, prevalence of untreated caries is higher amongst those children living below 100% of the poverty level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Below 100% (all ethnicities)</th>
<th>Above 100% (all ethnicities)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ages 3-5 yrs.</td>
<td>25.1%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 6-9 yrs.</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 13-15 yrs</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 1. Prevalence of untreated dental caries among children and adolescents, by age, race and ethnicity, and poverty level: United States, 2009–2010.

70% of pediatric dentists accept Medicaid, CHIP or both

Over 50% of all pediatric dentists are accepting new Medicaid patients

73.6%, of pediatric dentists worked in practices that provided charitable dental care either free of charge or at a reduced rate to some patients in 2011
Common Barriers that Pediatric Dentists Encounter in this Population

* Difficulty getting child to cooperate with healthy habits
* “Inability to pay for services” and
* “Lack of or limited transportation options”
* Difficulty taking time off from work for child's dental appointments
* Lack of or limited oral health information
Pediatric Dentists Help Families Succeed

Percent of Pediatric Dentists That Provide Assistance to Publically Insured Patient Families

- Provide payment options: 82%
- Assist in filing Medicaid paperwork: 44%
- Provide information about transportation: 27%
- Coordinate with Community Services: 24%
- Provide other assistance: 4.5%

Source: 2013 AAPD Cohort Survey on Case Management
Most Pediatric Dentists Conduct Caries Risk Assessments

Over three-quarters (78%) said that providers in their practice conduct a caries risk assessment for all patients.

Source: 2013 AAPD Cohort Survey on Case Management
The great majority (96%) indicated that they tailor educational activities to patient risk level.

Over half (54%) use motivational interviewing in their practices.

Two-thirds of responding dentists’ practices have interpreters (67%) and oral health literature available in languages other than English (68%).
Pedictric Dentists Provide Services in Community Settings

- Oral health education, 80%
- Screening, 51%
- Referral, 45%
- None, 13%

What types of services does your practice provide in community-based settings?
Most pediatric dentists use operating rooms

- 59.5% use an operating room in a hospital or accredited surgical facility for treatment of inpatient and/or outpatient
- Provide medically necessary care to those children who may be cognitively-immature, highly anxious or fearful, have special needs, or be medically-compromised and unable to receive treatment in a traditional office setting
- Positive effects on the quality of life for children and their families and can improve access to dental care

Source: 2012 Survey of Dental Practice
Almost all pediatric dentists (99.5 percent) report that they care for patients with special needs.

Nine in ten (89%) indicated that staff at their practice have training in treating patients with sensory impairments, developmental delays, or other special needs.
Lack of Access or Underutilization?

Percent of Parents Reporting Unable to Get Dental Care by Age

## Lack of Access or Underutilization?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Percentage of untreated caries (all children)</th>
<th>Percentage of Parents reporting inability to get care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age 3-5 years</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 0-4 years</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 6-9 years</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 5-11 years</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 13-15 years</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 12-17 years</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Source: www.healthindicators.gov, accessed 6/11/13
Question: If the 14.2% of children with untreated caries is indicative of lack of access, why did only 3.1% of parents report an inability to access care when they attempted to get care for their children?

Since 2010, HSHC has provided more than 118,000 Dental Homes for children.

HSHC has committed over $1 million to provide Dental Homes to children in the US in 2014.

Fifty-one grants to 48 agencies in 18 states have received Access to Care Grants since 2010.
This year, HSHC awarded two Multi-Year Access to Care Grants ($350,000 over five years per organization) to previous grantees.

The 2014 HSHC Dental Home Day in Boston provided care to 71 children with the help of over 60 volunteers.

HSHC is establishing outcomes measures and data to track the effectiveness of Access to Care Grants creating Dental Homes for children.
Education Trends
The number of Dental Specialty Education Programs in Pediatric Dentistry has Increased from 61 in 2001/2002 to 76 in 2010/2011

Source: American Dental Association, accessed 6/16/14
Enrollment in Pediatric Dental Specialty Education Programs drastically increased from 2001/2002 to 2012/2013

Source: American Dental Association, Survey Center, accessed 6/16/14
Applicants to pediatric dentistry programs have increased dramatically since 2005

Source: American Dental Association, Survey Center, accessed 6/16/14
2010/2011 Enrollment Statistics

Enrollment by race/ethnicity:
- White: 55.3%
- Black: 20.5%
- Hispanic: 4.2%
- American Indian: 2.8%
- Asian: 0.8%
- Native Hawaiian: 0.4%
- Two or more races: 0.4%
- Unknown: 10.5%

Enrollment by gender:
- Male: 38.00%
- Female: 62.00%

Source: American Dental Association, Survey Center, Surveys of Dental Education 2010-2011
Please contact:

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