

ADEA Snapshot of Dental Education

2015-2016

AMERICAN DENTAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION adea.org/snapshot



Introduction

The American Dental Education Association (ADEA) is The Voice of Dental Education. Its members include all 76 U.S. and Canadian dental schools, over 800 allied and advanced dental education programs, 66 corporations and more than 20,000 individuals. The mission of ADEA is to lead institutions and individuals in the dental education community to address contemporary issues influencing education, research and the delivery of oral health care for the overall health and safety of the public.

ADEA is committed to conducting research into contemporary and emerging issues that are likely to impact decisions in the dental education and policy-making communities. Each year, ADEA collects data on topics of particular interest to dental school deans, program directors, faculty, students, residents and fellows. The resulting **ADEA Snapshot of Dental Education** presents findings on discrete subject areas to help the ADEA membership and related stakeholders better understand the academic dental profession and its role in health and health care.

The information in this report is taken from data compiled by ADEA, the American Dental Association and other sources. The associated online resources are updated regularly and are available for download at: adea.org/snapshot.

ORDERS

Additional copies are available from: American Dental Education Association 655 K Street, NW, Suite 800 Washington, DC 20001 202-289-7201



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Carnegie Classifications of U.S. Dental Schools' Parent Institutions





Note: Carnegie Classification, Basic Classification, 2010

Source: Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching (2011). The Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2010 edition Menlo Park, CA: Author.



Source: American Dental Education Association, Survey of Dental School Seniors, 2015 Graduating Class

Where Do They Go From Here? Intended professional activities and practice options, 2015 dental school graduating class ADEA Snapshot of Dental Education 2015-2016



Intended Primary Professional Activity for New Dental School Graduates

Source: American Dental Education Association, Survey of Dental School Seniors, 2015 Graduating Class

Number of Applications and First-Year Enrollment for Advanced Dental Education Programs

2014-15 academic year. Application figures represent the total number of applications submitted by all programs, and counts applicants more than once if they applied to multiple programs.

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Education

2015-2016



*All General Dentistry includes General Practice Residency, Advanced Education in General Dentistry, Dental Anesthesiology, Oral Medicine, and Orofacial Pain. Source: American Dental Association, Health Policy Institute, 2014-15 Survey of Advanced Dental Education



Note: Faculty included are full time and part time unless otherwise indicated; voluntary faculty are not included. Source: American Dental Education Association, Survey of Dental School Faculty, 2013-14

Entry to and Separation From Academic Life, Full-Time Faculty

2013-14 academic year

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Source: American Dental Education Association, Survey of Dental School Faculty, 2013-14

Graduates of Accredited Dental and Allied Dental Education Programs

2003-04 to 2012-13 academic years





Source: American Dental Association, Health Policy Institute, Surveys of Dental Hygiene Education Programs, Surveys of Dental Assisting Education Programs, Surveys of Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs, and Surveys of Dental Education

First-Year Enrollment in Accredited Allied Dental Education Programs

1990-2014



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Source: American Dental Association, Health Policy Institute, Surveys of Dental Hygiene Education Programs, Surveys of Dental Assisting Education Programs, and Surveys of Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs

Dental School Enrollees by Race and Ethnicity

2010 and 2014





Source: American Dental Education Association, U.S. Dental School Applicants and Enrollees, 2010 and 2014 Entering Classes ADEA adheres to the revised federal guidelines for collecting and reporting race and ethnicity. Percentages may add up to more than 100% due to rounding.



What a Difference a Generation Makes

1992

Over the course of just one generation, two areas in particular demonstrate significant improvements in both the oral health of the public and the ability of dental education to not only adapt, but also lead by example in new health care workforce models.

Percentage of U.S. population receiving fluoridated water

56% 67%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Fluoridation Growth by Population, U.S., 1940-2012. http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/statistics/fsgrowth.htm

Number of dental schools with active interprofessional education programs



Source: Palatta A, Cook BJ, Anderson EL, Valachovic RW. 20 Years Beyond the Crossroads: The Path to Interprofessional Education at U.S. Dental Schools. J Dent Educ 2015; 79:982-996, Table 6.



The number of U.S.

communities with fluoridated water increased 11 percentage points over a 20-year period, allowing millions more American children and adults to reduce their chance of dental caries. With over 3 million patient visits at

academic dental institutions annually, dental educators and clinics are uniquely situated to provide accurate information to students, patients and their communities about the benefits of optimal community water

fluoridation.



2012



Dentistry exemplifies the most prominent trends in health care delivery and is well positioned to improve the health of the public.

1. We see a significant portion of the population—500,000,000 dental patient encounters annually.

2. The oral-systemic connection is fundamental to overall health.

3. Dentistry already embodies team-based care in the relationship between dentists and allied personnel.

4. The dental profession arguably represents the most respected preventive model in health care, including fluoridation as one of the most celebrated public health successes of modern time.



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