EXAMPLES OF FINANCIAL EFFECTIVENESS

Financing Dental Education

RICHARD VALACHOVIC, DMD, MPH
President and CEO
American Dental Education Association
Untreated dental caries varied by race and ethnicity and poverty level among children and adolescents.

Figure 1. Prevalence of untreated dental caries among children and adolescents, by age, race and ethnicity, and poverty level: United States, 2009–2010.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages 3–5 years</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic white</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Below 100% of federal poverty level</th>
<th>Above 100% of federal poverty level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ages 3–5 years</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>219.3</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>225.1</td>
<td>25.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 6–9 years</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>225.8</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>25.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 13–15 years</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>224.6</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>24.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Reference group.
2p < 0.05.
Figure 3. Prevalence of complete tooth retention among adults, by age, race and ethnicity, and poverty level: United States, 2009–2010.

Ages 25–44 years

- Total: 52.9%
- Non-Hispanic white: 58.0%
- Non-Hispanic black: 42.5%
- Hispanic: 45.6%
- Below 100% of federal poverty level: 42.0%
- Above 100% of federal poverty level: 55.4%

45–64 years

- Total: 29.3%
- Non-Hispanic white: 34.5%
- Non-Hispanic black: 10.9%
- Hispanic: 19.4%
- Below 100% of federal poverty level: 15.2%
- Above 100% of federal poverty level: 31.6%

References:
1. Reference group.
2. p < 0.05.

HALF OF AMERICAN ADULTS SUFFER FROM GUM DISEASE

47.2% Have periodontitis

THAT'S 64.7 Million Adults 30 years and older

8.7% Mild Periodontitis
30% Moderate Periodontitis
8.5% Severe Periodontitis

Recent research from the Centers for Disease Control indicates that half of U.S. adults have periodontitis – an advanced form of periodontal disease. Learn more »
Oral Cancer *KILLS* as many people as melanoma, and is now *more common* than leukemia.
POPULATION HEALTH NEEDS

- Mouth - Body CONNECTIONS
- The Facts and Fictions of INFLAMMATION
- PREGNANCY and PERIODONTAL DISEASE
- Linking DIABETES, OBESITY and INFECTION
- Reflections from a SURGEON GENERAL
- HEALTH POLICY of the Future
- Blurring the DOCTOR-DENTIST Barrier
THE NUMBER OF DENTAL SCHOOLS IN THE U.S. steadily increased from the 1950s into the 1980s, reaching a peak of 60. A wave of closures occurred in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Since 1997, there has been a net gain of 11 dental schools (12 opened and one closed), bringing the current total to 65. Nine of these 12 new schools have opened since 2008.

Source: American Dental Association, Health Policy Institute, Survey of Dental Education (various years).
FEMALE AND UNDER-REPRESENTED MINORITY (URM) FIRST-YEAR DENTAL STUDENTS

The 1980s were a transformative period for dental schools in terms of gender composition and URM first-year students, as the percentage of each nearly doubled. Since 1990, the percentage of female students has increased at a much slower pace, while the percentage of URM students has fluctuated.

Source: American Dental Association, Health Policy Institute, Survey of Dental Education (various years).
Applicants to dental schools between 2000 and 2014 grew at a faster rate (51.1%) than either applicants to medical schools (33.2%) or law schools (25.3% decrease).

# Where Do They Go From Here?

Intended professional activities and practice options, 2015 dental school graduating class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intended Primary Professional Activity for New Dental School Graduates</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private Practice Dentist</td>
<td>49.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Graduate Student/Resident/Intern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniformed Services Dentist</td>
<td>34.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USPHS Commissioned Corps</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Position Related to Dentistry</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsure</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Federal Service (e.g., VA)</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Type of Student</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State or Local Government Employee</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty/Staff Member at a Dental School</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Position Not Related to Dentistry</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In 2015, the question structure regarding employment in a corporate-owned group practice changed from "Select All That Apply" to "Select Only One." As such, no comparisons can be made between the 2015 responses and previous years.

Source: American Dental Education Association, Survey of Dental School Seniors, 2015 Graduating Class
GENERATE VALUE TO ACTORS AND THE SYSTEM

ACCREDITATION BENEFITS MANY

- **Students and Residents** who are the consumers, seeking the education programs we accredit
- **Educational Institutions** that maintain quality education programs by complying with nationally accepted accreditation standards
- **Licensing and Regulatory Bodies** that license and register dental professionals
- **The Public** who expect their oral health care needs are safely and expertly served
LIFELONG

Dental Continuing Education
Annual Hours Spent by Dentists
AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL INDEBTEDNESS of graduating dental students has increased an average of 4.4% annually between 2000 and 2014 after adjusting for inflation.

Source: American Dental Education Association, Survey of Dental School Seniors, 2014 Graduating Class.
Association Report

20 Years Beyond the Crossroads: The Path to Interprofessional Education at U.S. Dental Schools

Anthony Palatta, DDS, EdD; Bryan J. Cook, PhD; Eugene L. Anderson, PhD; Richard W. Valachovic, DMD, MPH