

# The U.S. Dentist Workforce

Based on the latest available data from multiple sources as of August 2025.

# In this Report

**Who makes up the U.S. dentist workforce?**

**How and where do dentists work?**

**How are practicing dentists doing economically?**

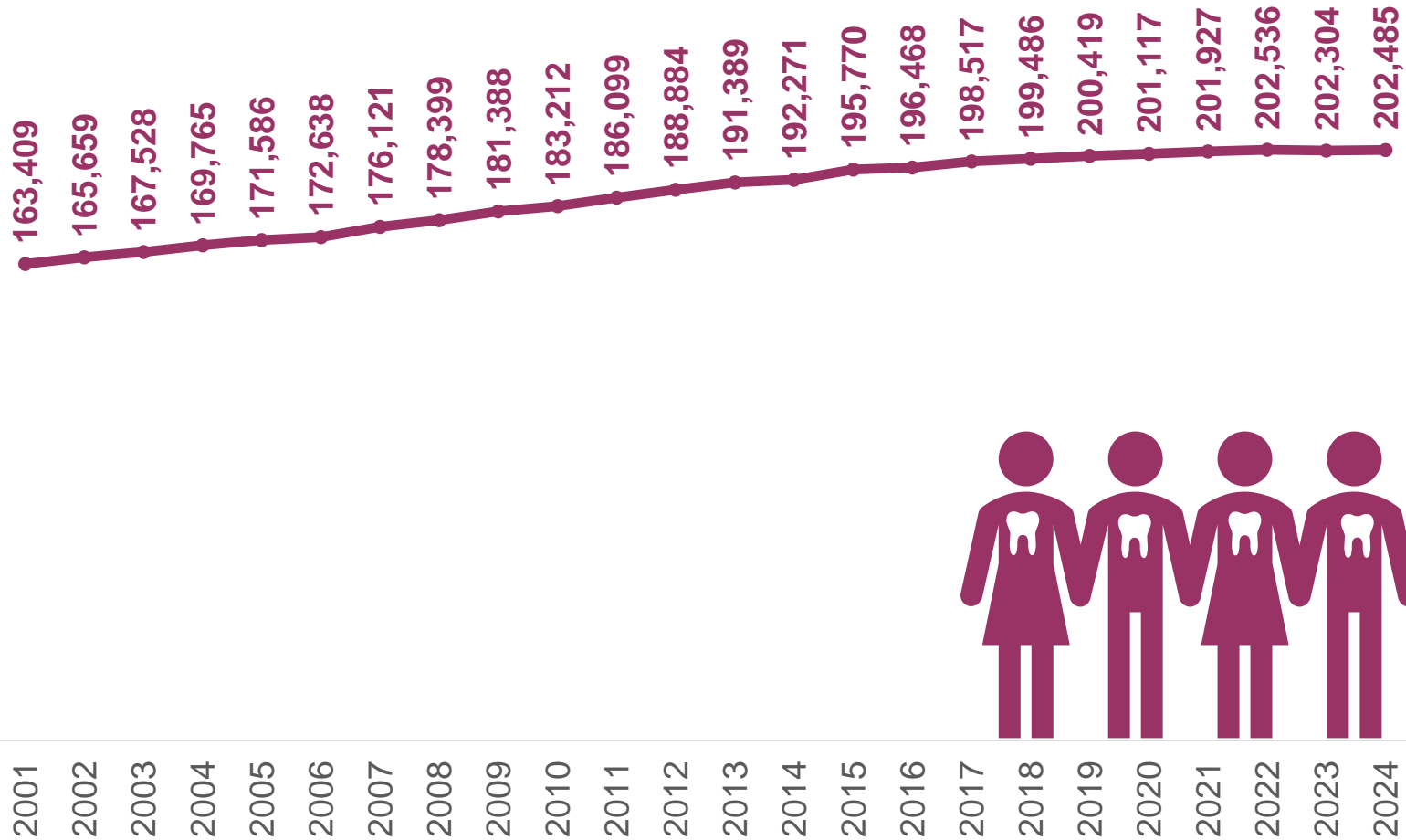
**What does the future dentist workforce look like?**

# Overall Takeaways

- The U.S. dentist workforce is **growing** and becoming **younger**, more **female**, and more racially and ethnically **diverse**. While the dentist workforce is growing, it is not growing in all geographic areas. A **gap in supply** of dentists in urban counties vs. rural counties has been increasing over time and may continue to do so because younger dentists are less likely to practice in rural areas.
- As the workforce gets younger, an increasing share of **dentists are in group practices** and DSOs and fewer are solo practitioners and practice owners. While **practice ownership rates are low** among younger dentists, data indicate that ownership among newer generations of dentists is delayed. Most dentists eventually become practice owners, just at a later career stage.
- Dentist **earnings are down** due to practice **expenses outpacing revenues**. The gender gap in earnings between male and female dentists is narrowing, but earnings are down for both dentist groups. Dentists are working more hours, for more years, and are retiring at a later age than in the past.
- Looking ahead, the dentist workforce is near the end of a **retirement surge** among baby boomer dentists. However, the supply of dentists is **projected to increase** through 2040 driven in part by the opening of new dental schools. The year 2024 saw a record number of dental school graduates, and at least half of graduates have been female since 2019.

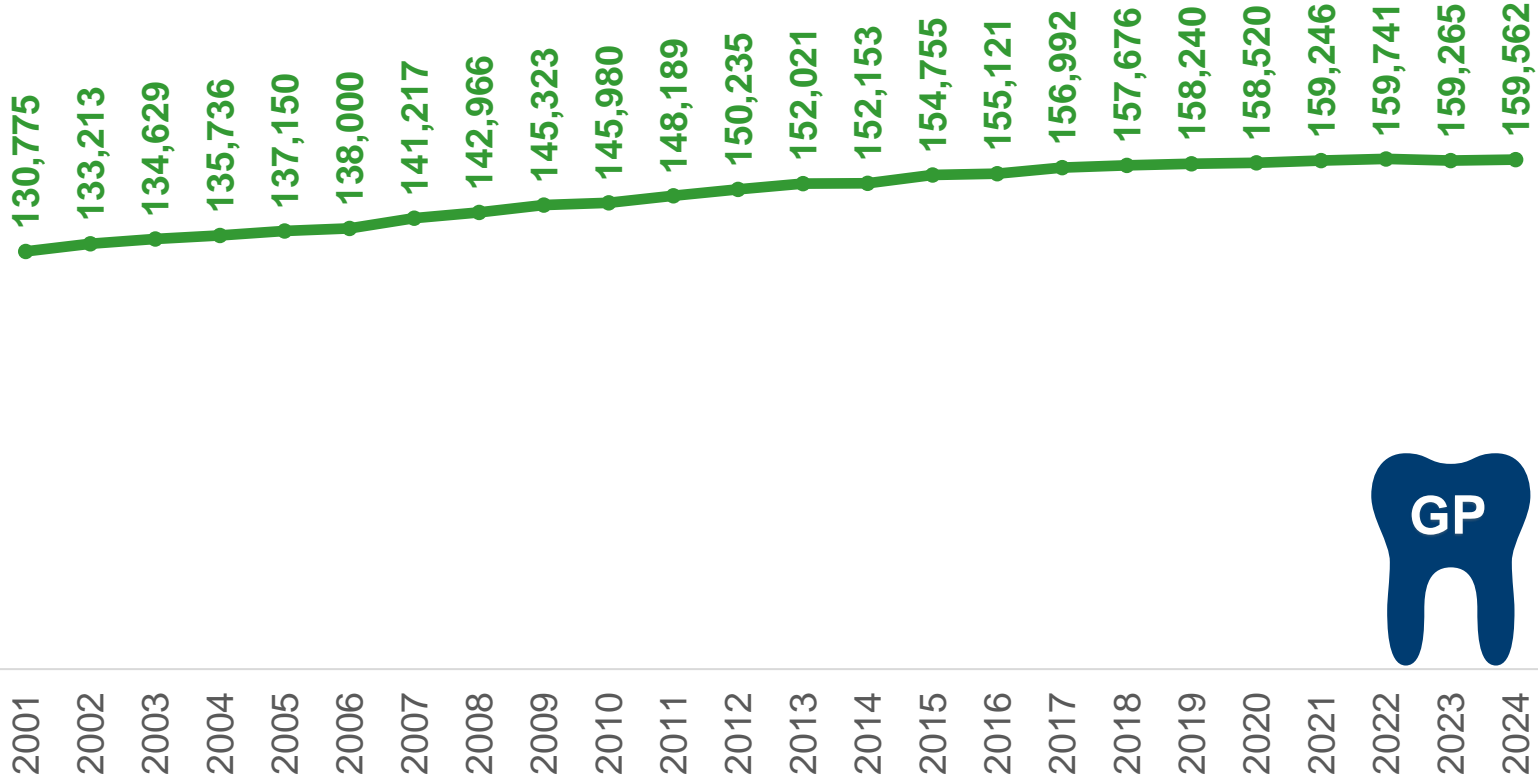
# Who makes up the U.S. dentist workforce?

# Number of Dentists Continues to Grow



- There are over 200,000 dentists in the U.S., the result of consistent growth since 2001.
- The growth has stabilized in recent years as there is a temporary retirement "surge" occurring among older dentists.

# About Four in Five Dentists Are GPs

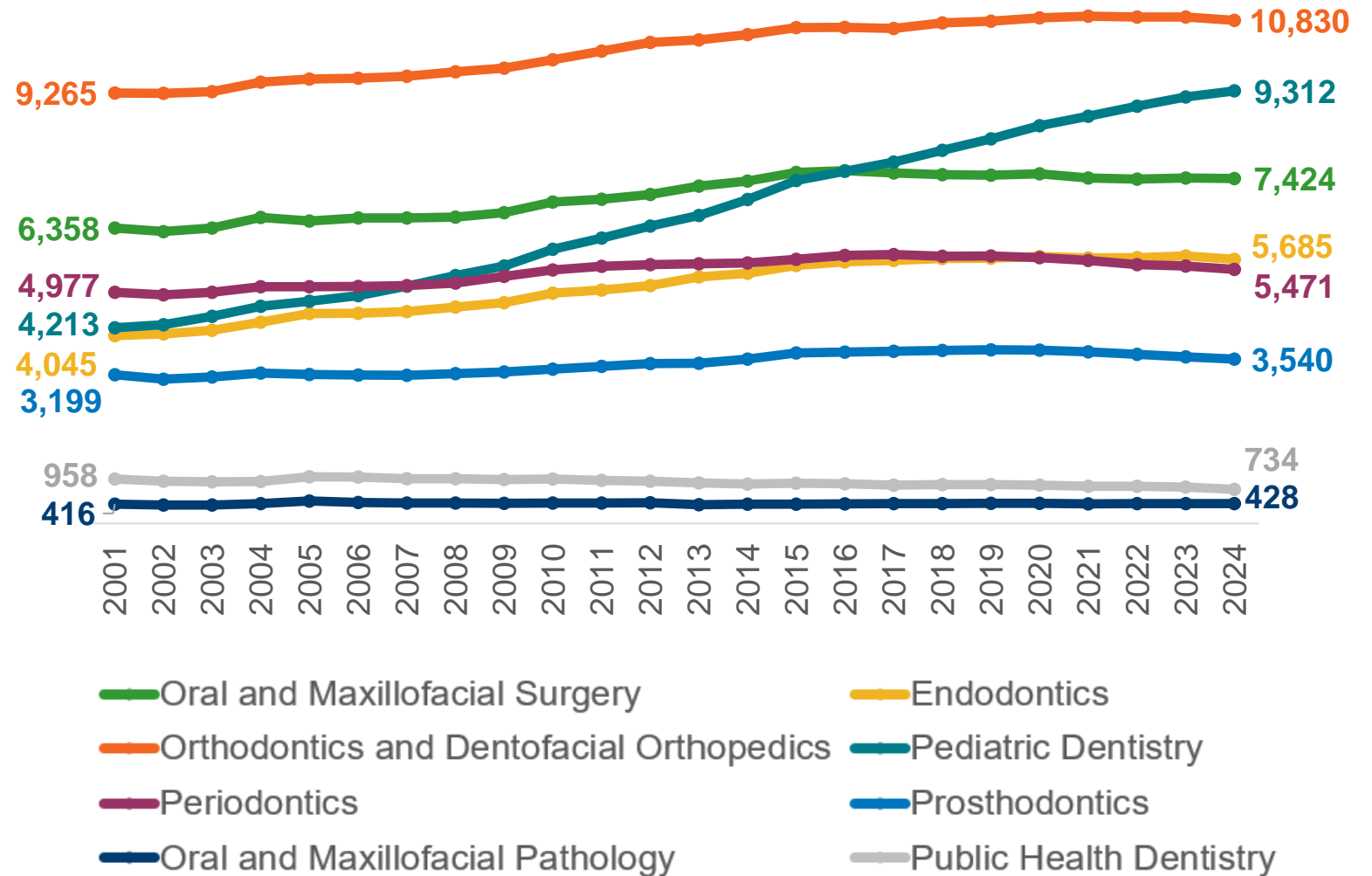


The share of U.S. dentists who are general practitioners is stable, slightly decreasing from 80.0% in 2001 to 78.8% in 2024.

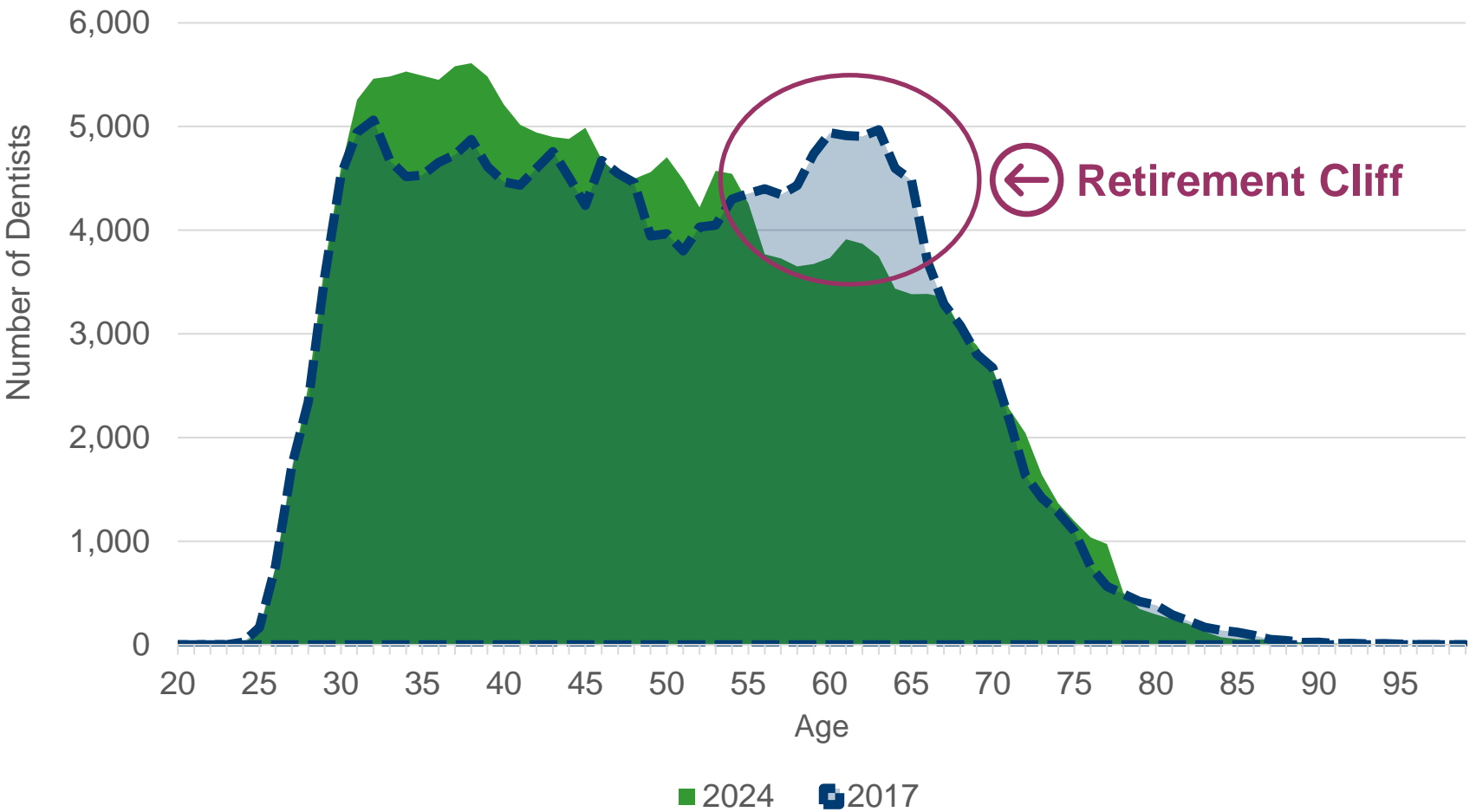


# Growth Varied by Specialty

- Among eight select specialties, pediatric dentistry, by far, has experienced the largest growth since 2001.
- Orthodontics is the most prevalent dental specialty. About 5% of U.S. dentists are orthodontists.

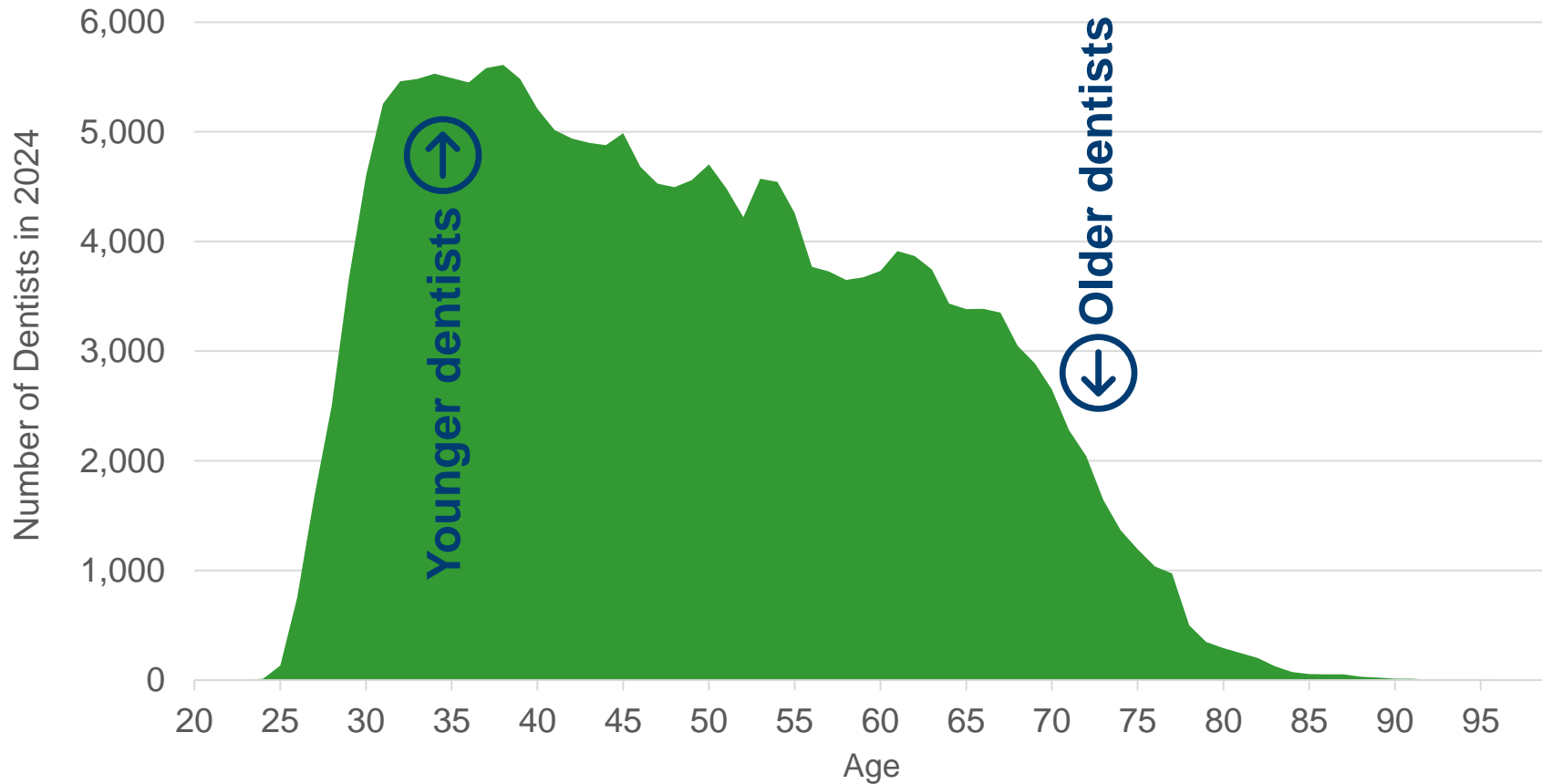


# The Dentist Workforce is Getting Younger



- A considerable share of dentists ages 60 and older have left the workforce since 2017.
- By the late 2020s, most baby boomer dentists will have aged out of the workforce.

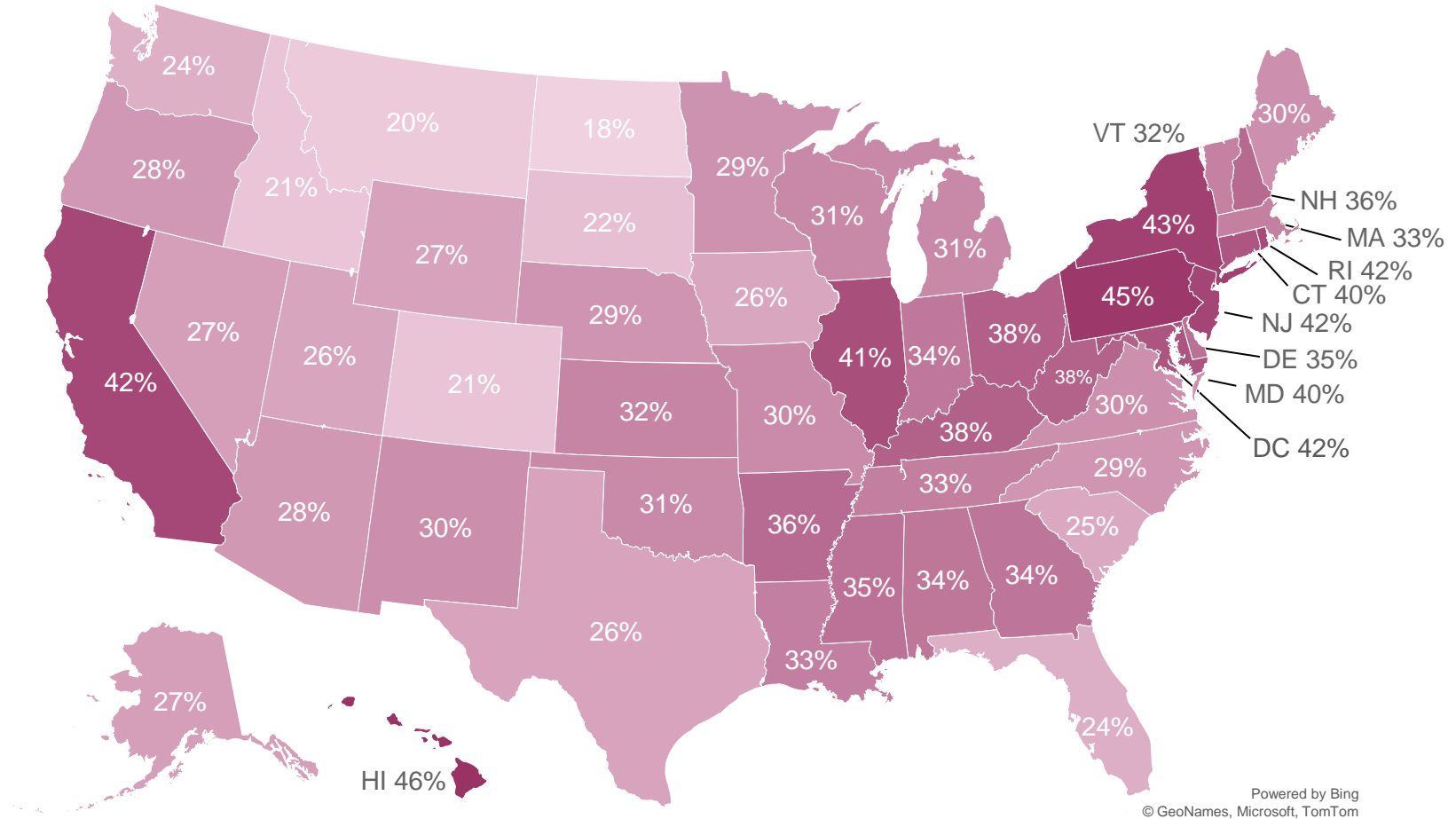
# Larger Supply of Younger Dentists



The dentist workforce is getting younger. More and more dental school graduates enter the workforce each year with no signs of slowing down.

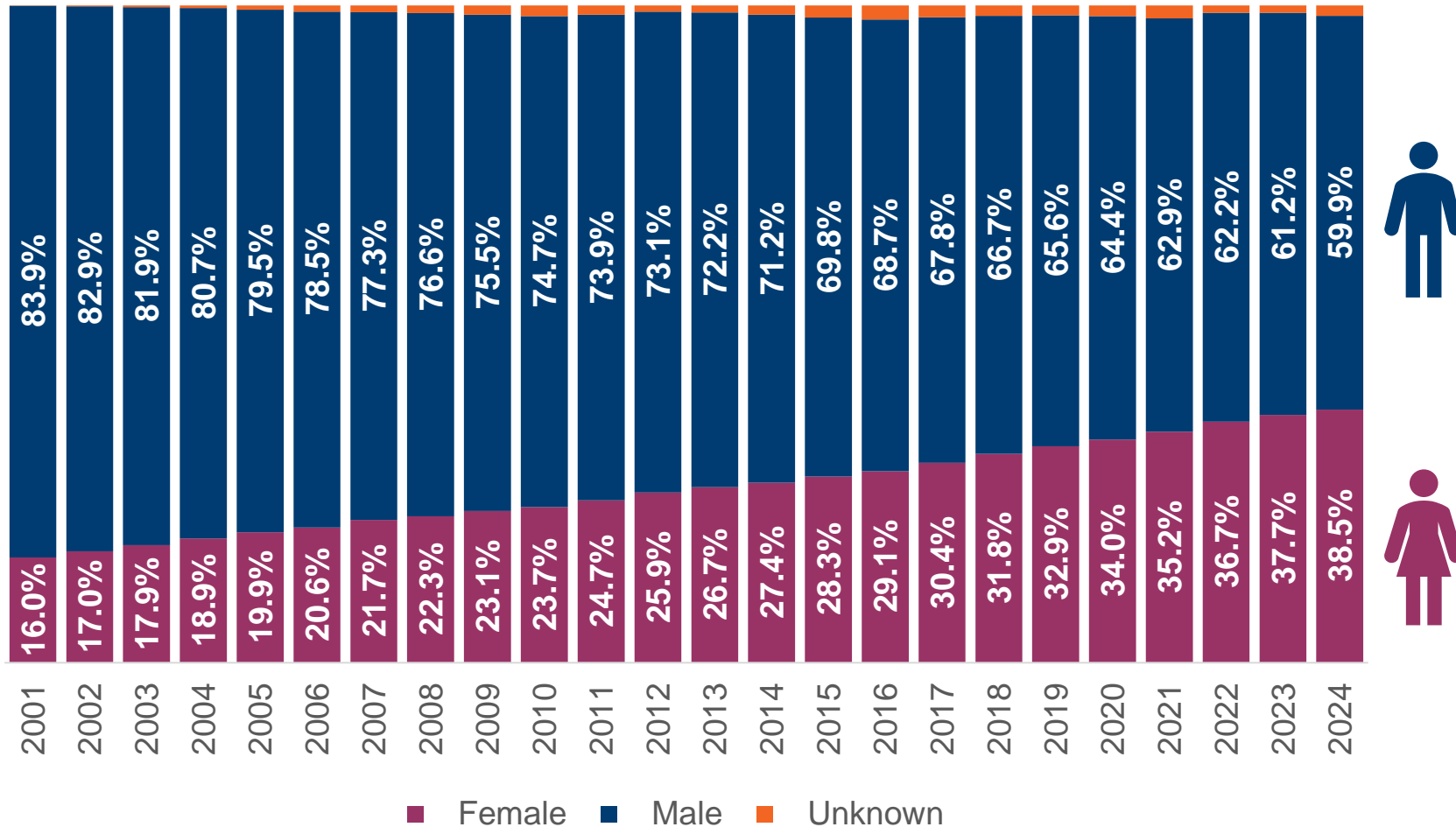
# Some States Have an Older Dentist Workforce

More than 2 in 5 dentists were ages 55 and older in states shown in **darker shades**, indicating an upcoming retirement wave in the next decade or so.



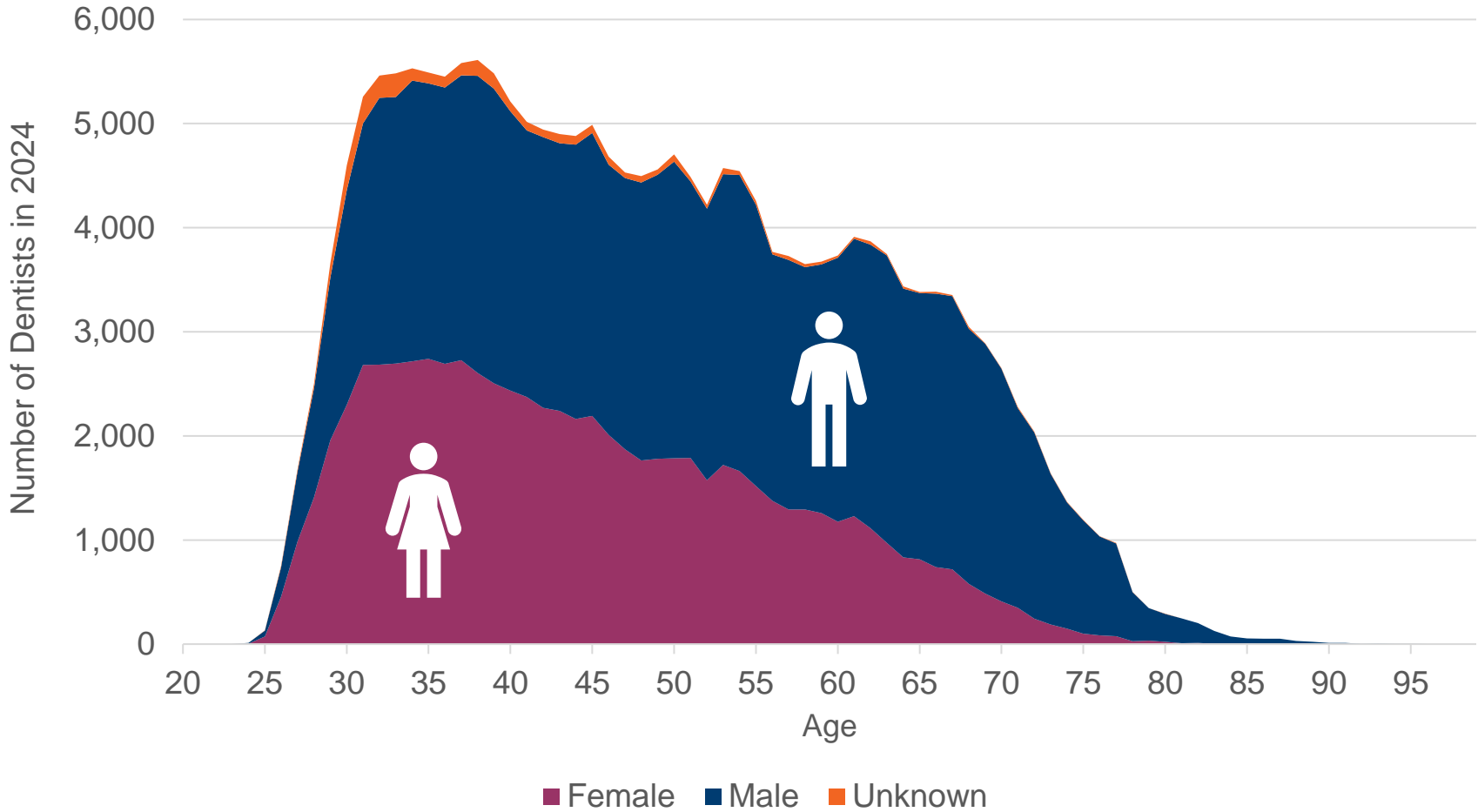
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# More Female Dentists in the Workforce



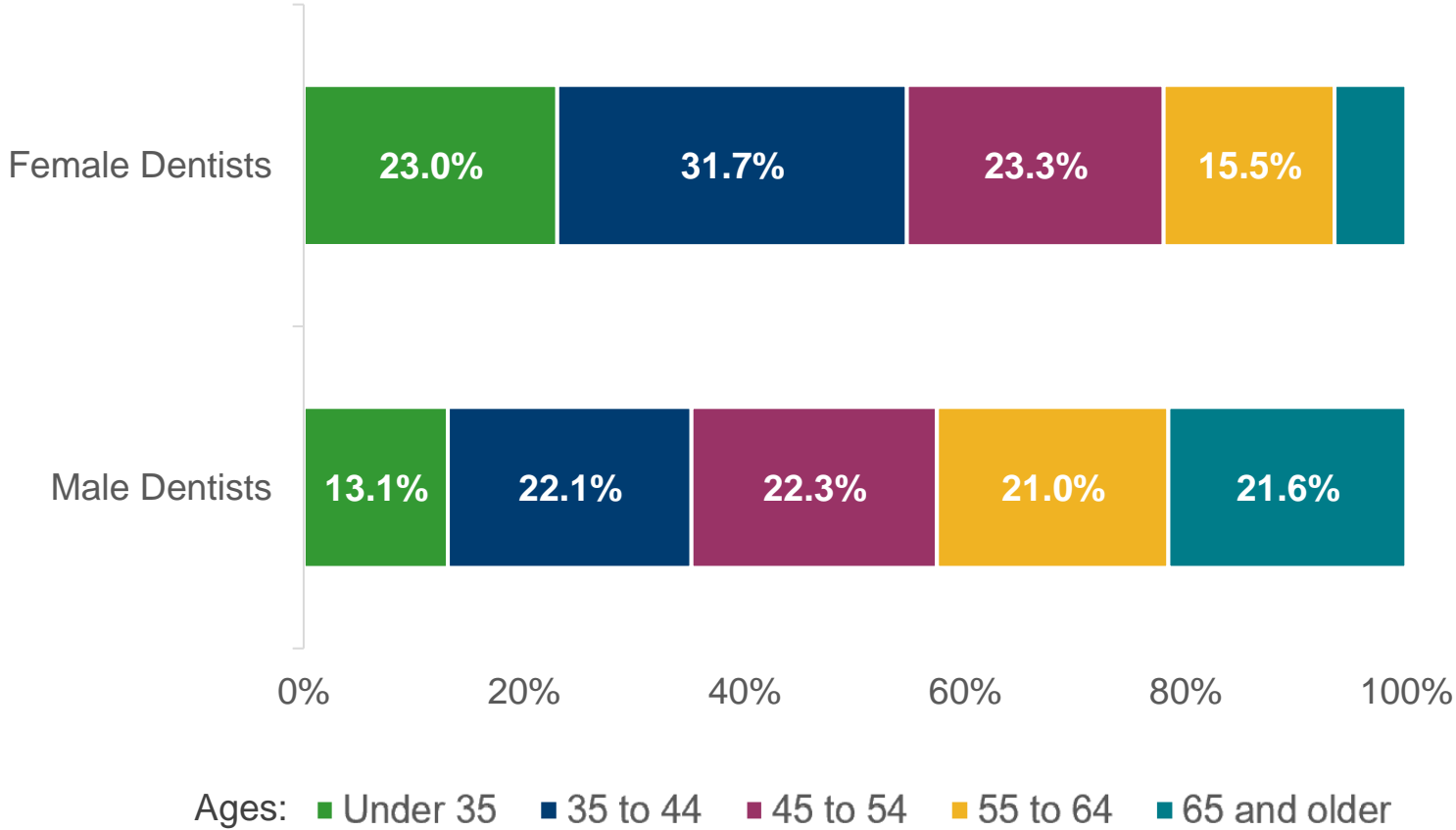
- In 2024, nearly 2 in 5 dentists in the U.S. were female.
- The share of dentists who are female more than doubled from 2001 (16%) to 2024 (38%).

# About Half of Younger Dentists Are Female



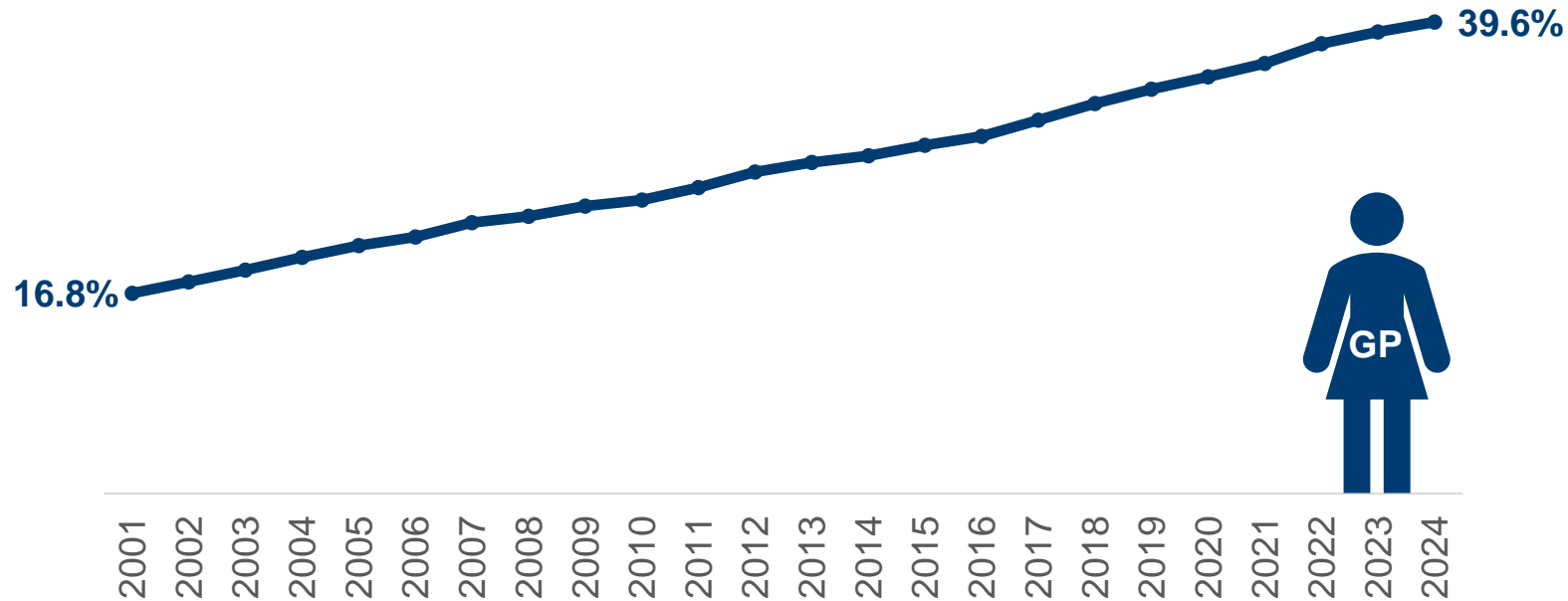
- About half of dentists ages 35 and under are female as of 2024.
- As new dental school graduates enter the workforce, female dentists will become even more prominent.

# Most Female Dentists Are Younger Than 45



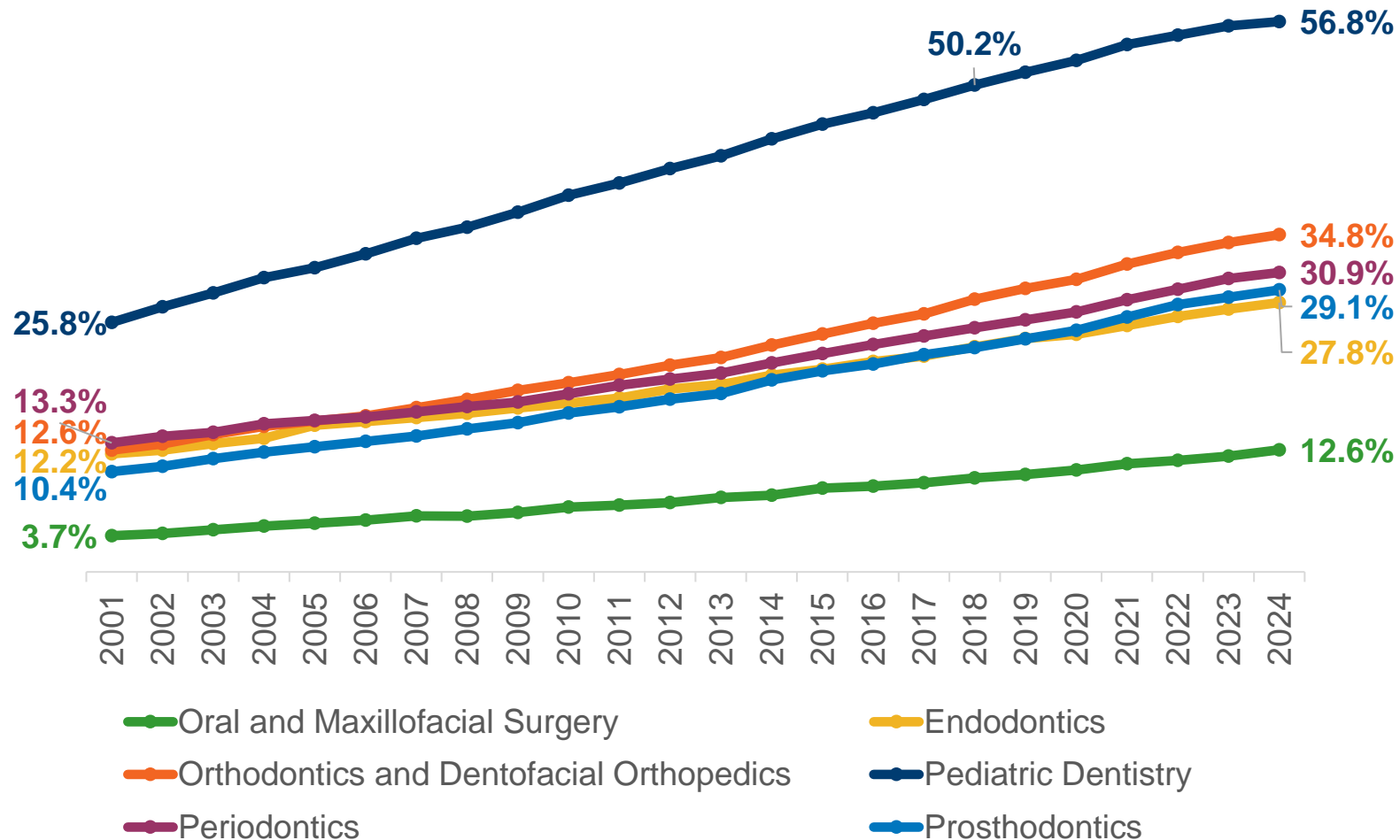
- More female dentists are younger as of 2024.
- Among male dentists, the age distribution is more even.

# Female Share of GP Dentists Up



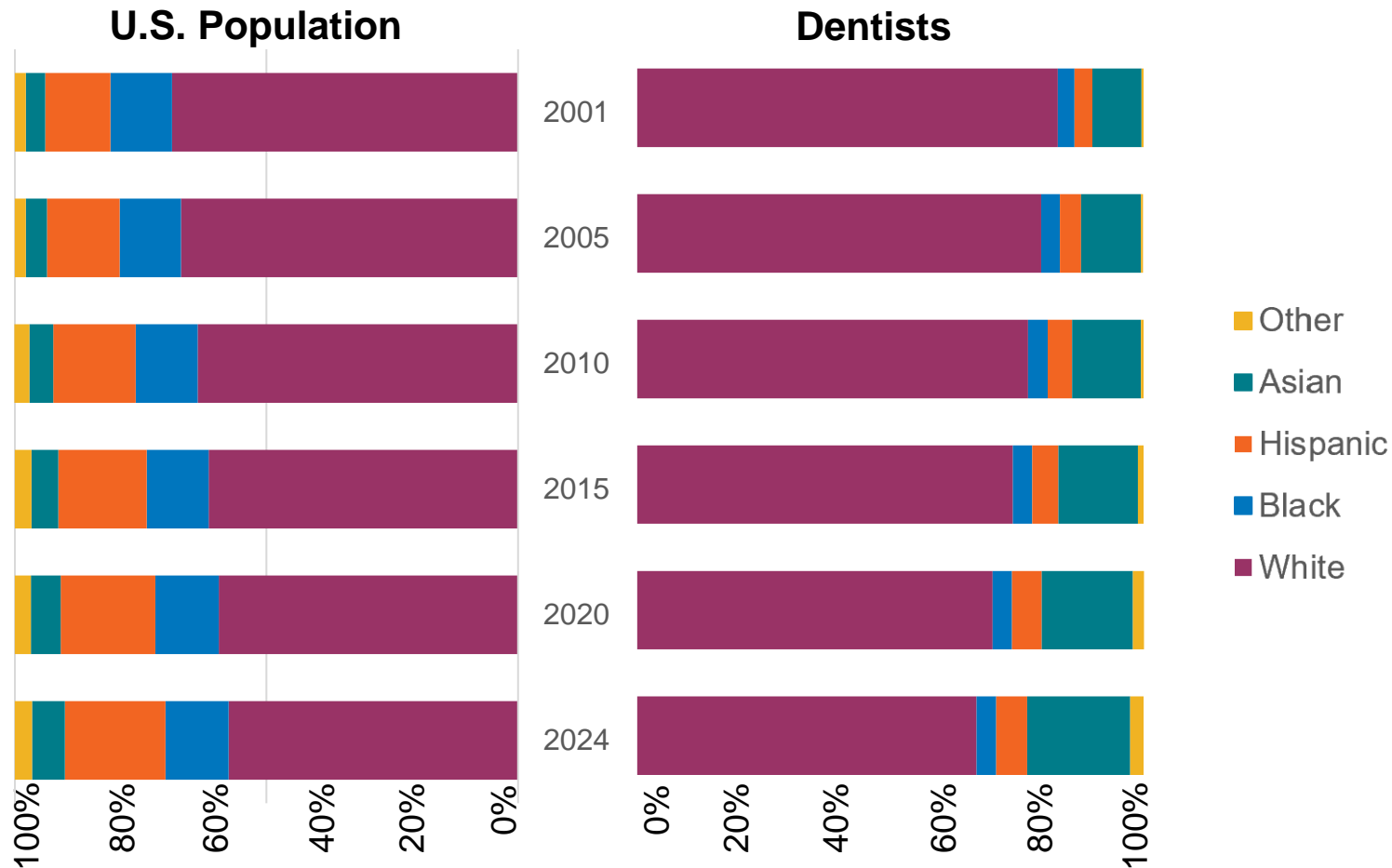
- The share of female general practitioners more than doubled from 2001 to 2024.
- Nearly 2 in 5 GP dentists in 2024 were female.

# Female Share of Dentists Varies by Specialty



- The share of female dentists has increased in all specialties, and females have made up the majority of pediatric dentists since 2018.
- Oral and maxillofacial surgery is the specialty most represented by male dentists.

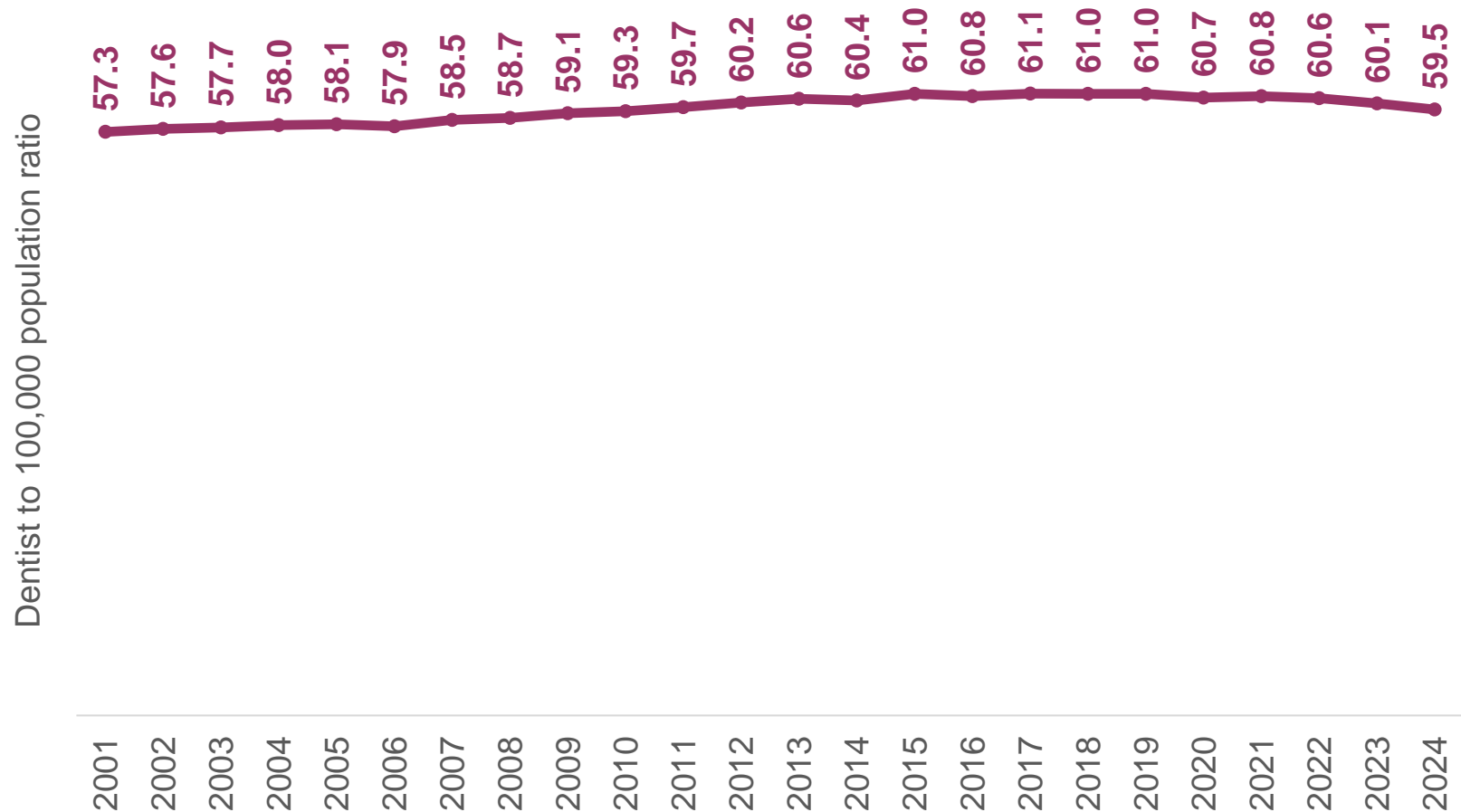
# Dentist Race/Ethnicity Does Not Match the Population



- When compared to the U.S. population, there is a greater proportion of White and Asian dentists.
- While the proportions increased over the years, Black and Hispanic dentists are still underrepresented when compared with the U.S. population.

Note: More detailed data for all available race/ethnicities available in the Appendix of this slide deck.

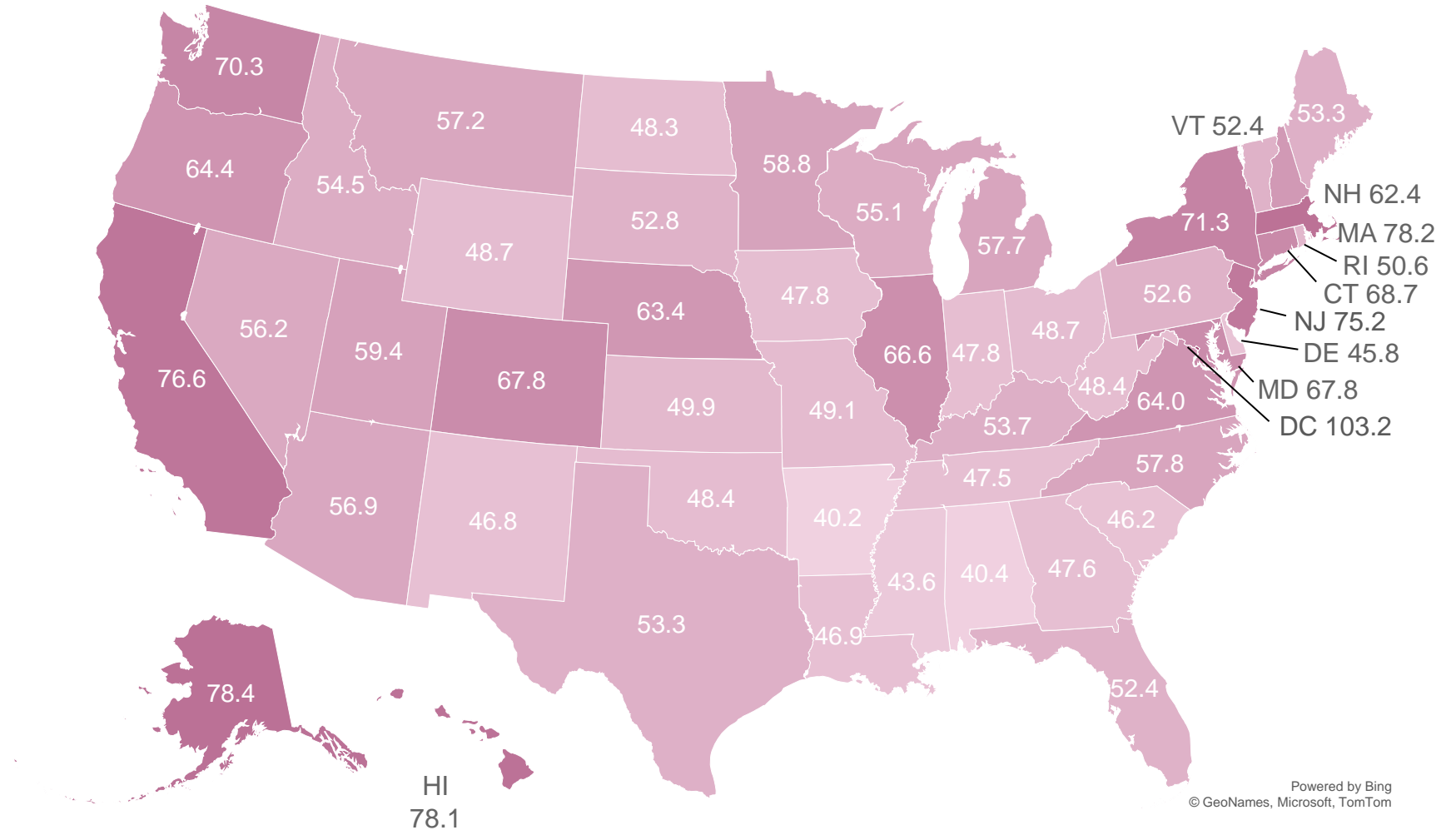
# Sixty Dentists for Every 100,000 People



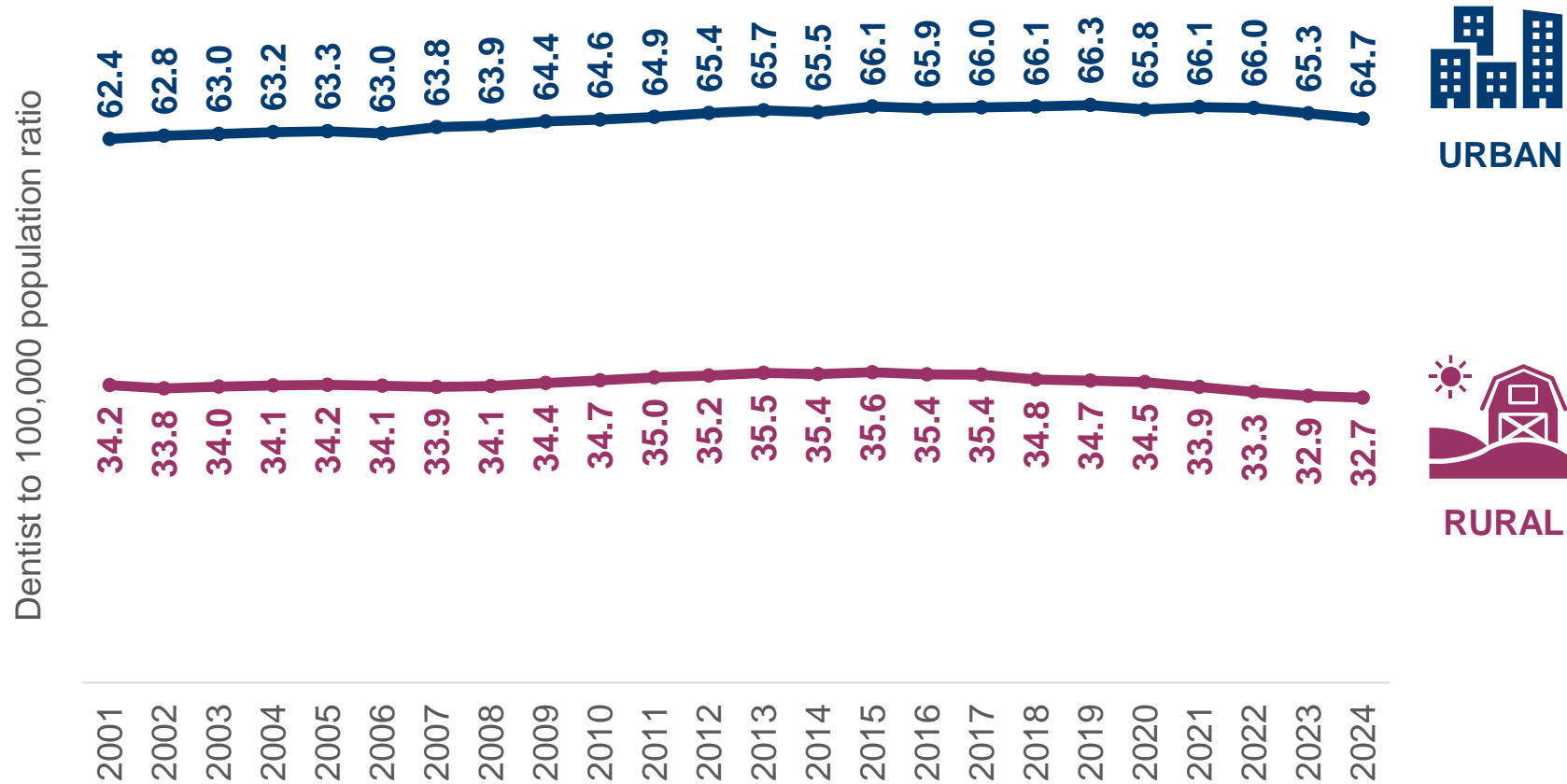
- The dentist to 100,000 population ratio was 57.3 in 2001 and is 59.5 in 2024.
- This ratio reached a high of 61.1 in 2017 and has slightly decreased since, reflecting the temporary retirement surge occurring.

# Dentist-to-Population Ratios Vary by State

While the overall dentist to 100,000 population ratio in the U.S. is 59.5 in 2024, these ratios varied by state, from a low of 40.2 in Arkansas to a high of 103.2 in the District of Columbia.



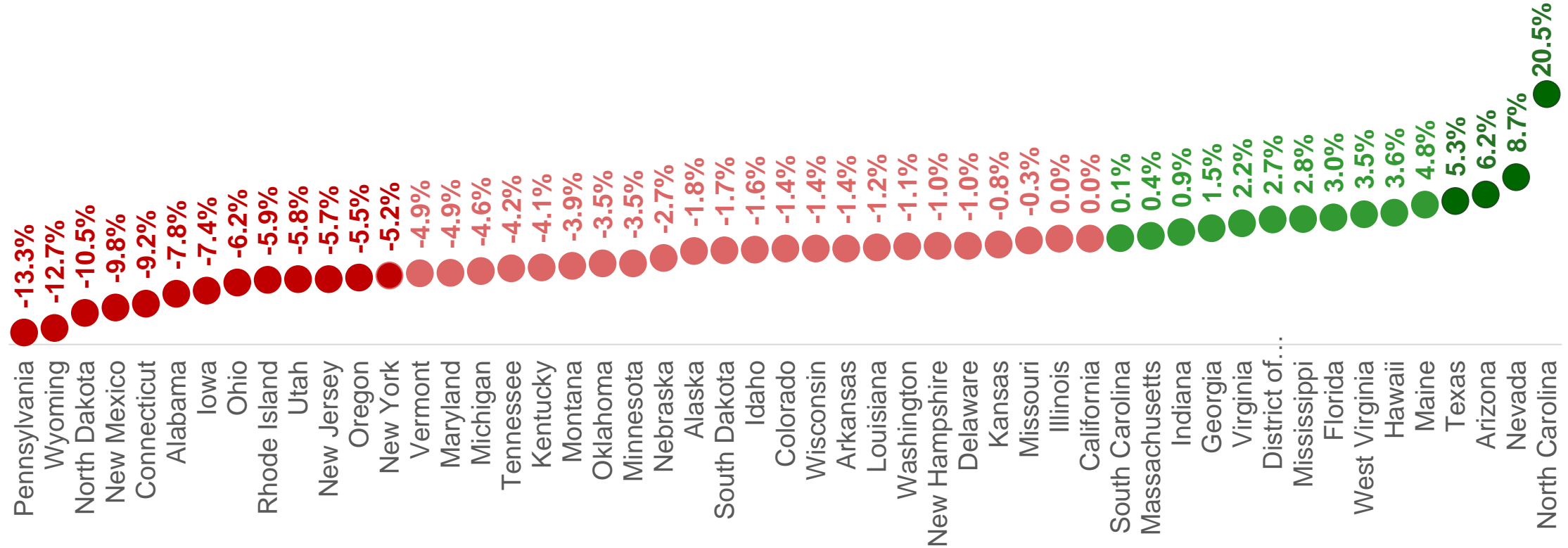
# Dentist-to-Population Ratios Higher in Urban Areas



- The supply of dentists per 100,000 population in urban areas is much higher than in rural areas.
- This gap has been increasing for more than two decades and may continue to do so as younger dentists gravitate toward urban areas.

# Changes in Supply of Dentists Varied by State

Change in Dentists per 100,000 Population from 2014 to 2024



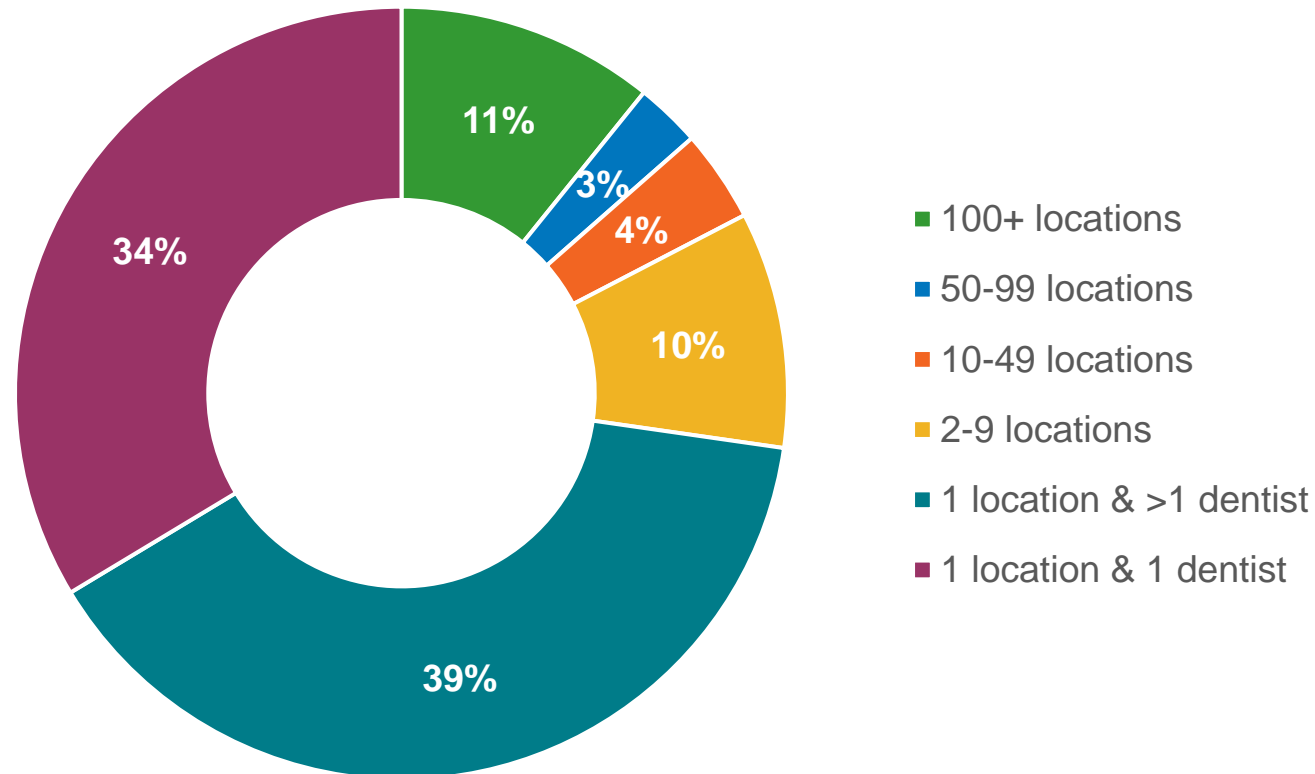
Between 2014 and 2024, most states experienced a decrease in dentists per 100,000 population while 15 states saw an increase. Various factors are at play, including retirement rates and migration of new dentists from state to state.

# Key Takeaways: Who makes up the dentist workforce?

- There are over 200,000 dentists in the U.S., a number that has consistently increased for more than two decades before stabilizing in recent years. A **generational transition** is taking place – the number of young dentists is increasing significantly while there are dramatically fewer older dentists due to the baby boomer retirement surge.
- The dentist workforce is becoming **more diverse**. The share of dentists who are female has increased and is expected to reach half of the workforce around 2040. The share of dentists who are White has decreased since 2001. However, Hispanic and Black dentists are still underrepresented in the workforce relative to the U.S. population.
- While the dentist workforce overall is growing, certain dental specialties have seen more growth than others. The number of **pediatric dentists** has gone up 121% since 2001, a growth that may be driven in part by an increasing share of females in the dentist workforce.
- The **supply of dentists varies across the U.S.** While the overall dentist to 100,000 population ratio in the U.S. is 59.5 in 2024, these ratios vary by state, from a low of 40.2 in Arkansas to a high of 103.2 in the District of Columbia. **In rural areas**, it has declined steadily and is much lower than in urban areas.

# How and where do dentists work?

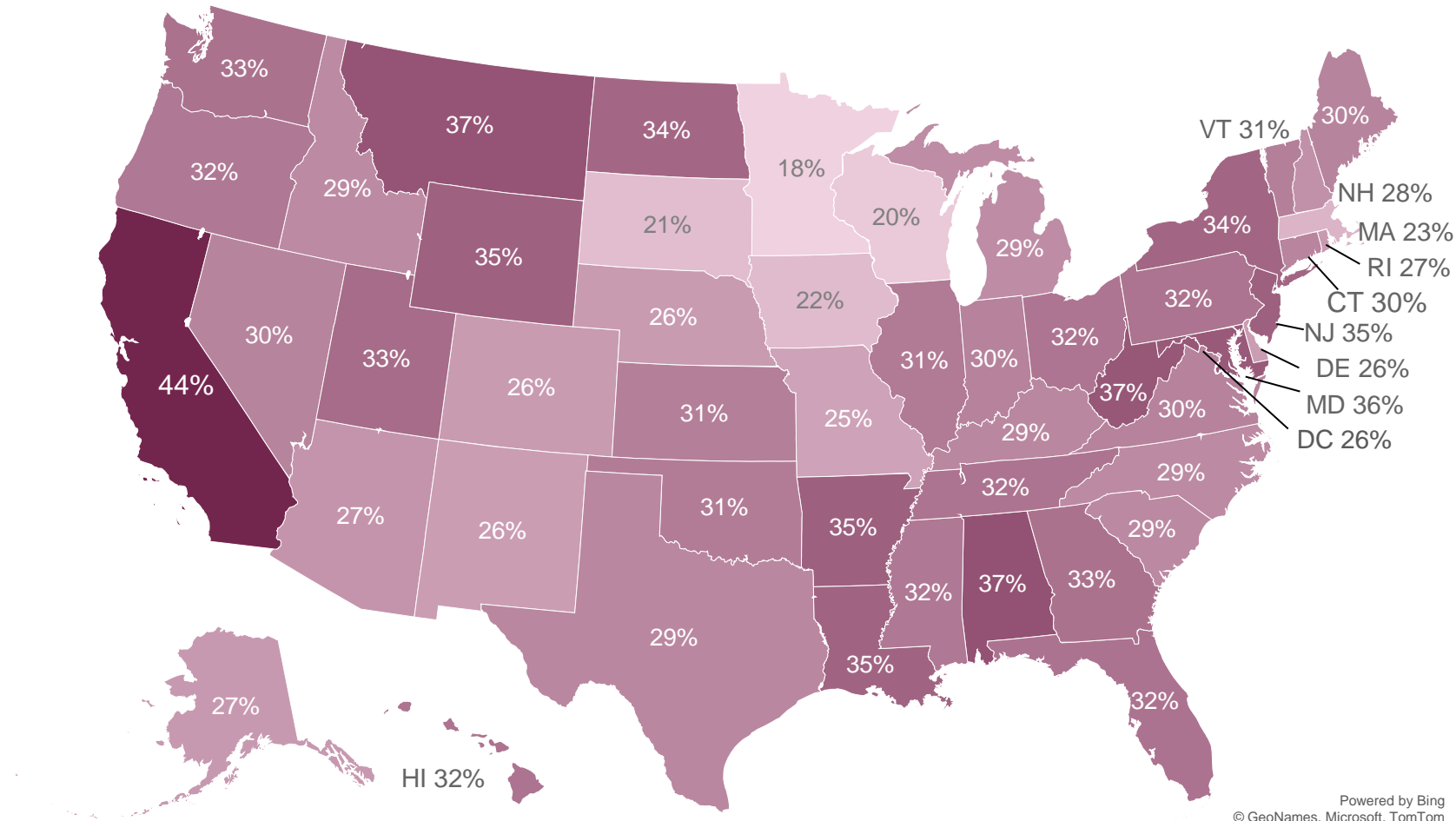
# About 2 in 3 Dentists in Group Practice



- In 2024, about 1 in 3 dentists (34%) were practicing in a single location with no other dentist (i.e., solo practice).
- About 2 in 5 (39%) worked in a practice with a single location with at least one other dentist.
- More than 1 in 10 dentists (11%) were in practices with 100 or more locations.

# Prominence of Solo Practice Varies Across States

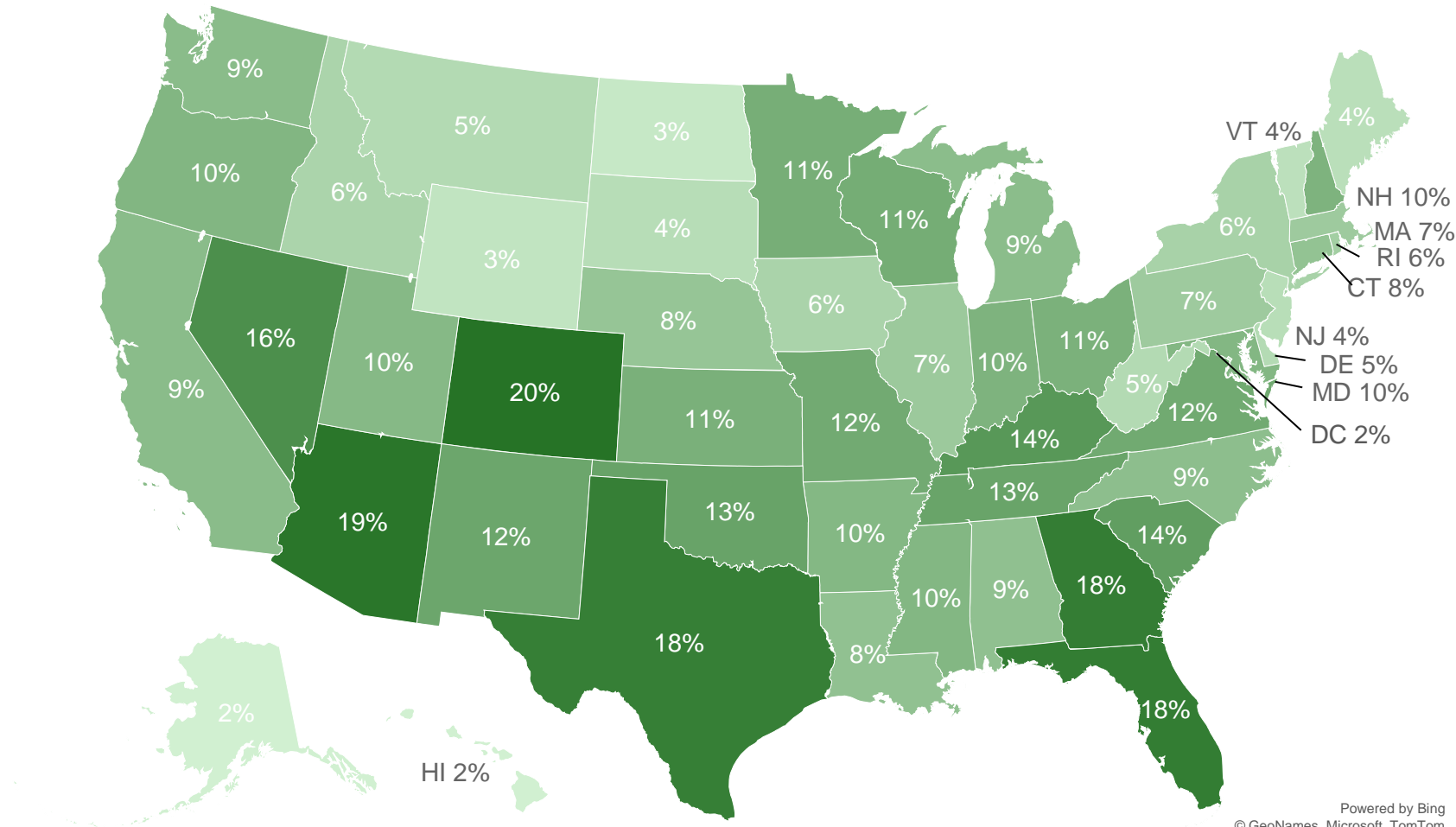
Share of Dentists in Solo Practice, 2024



- California has the highest share of solo practices at 44%.
- States with the lowest share of solo practices were Wisconsin (20%) and Minnesota (18%).

# More 100+ Location Practices in SE and SW Regions

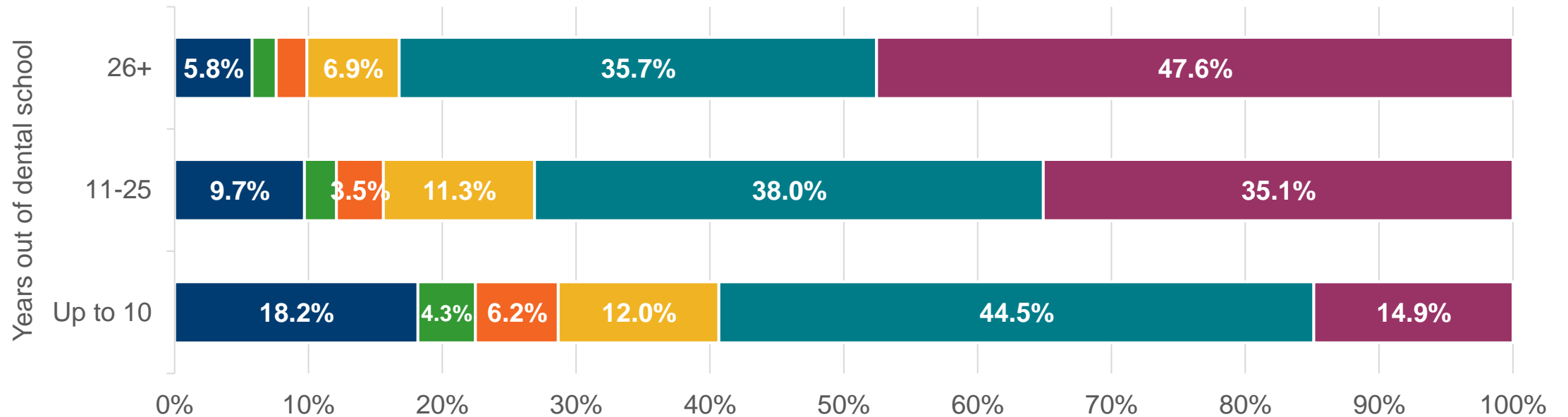
Share of Dentists in Practices with 100 Locations or More, 2024



- The share of dentists in practices with 100 or more locations also varied by state.
- States with the highest shares of dentists in 100-plus-location practices were Arizona (19%) and Colorado (20%).

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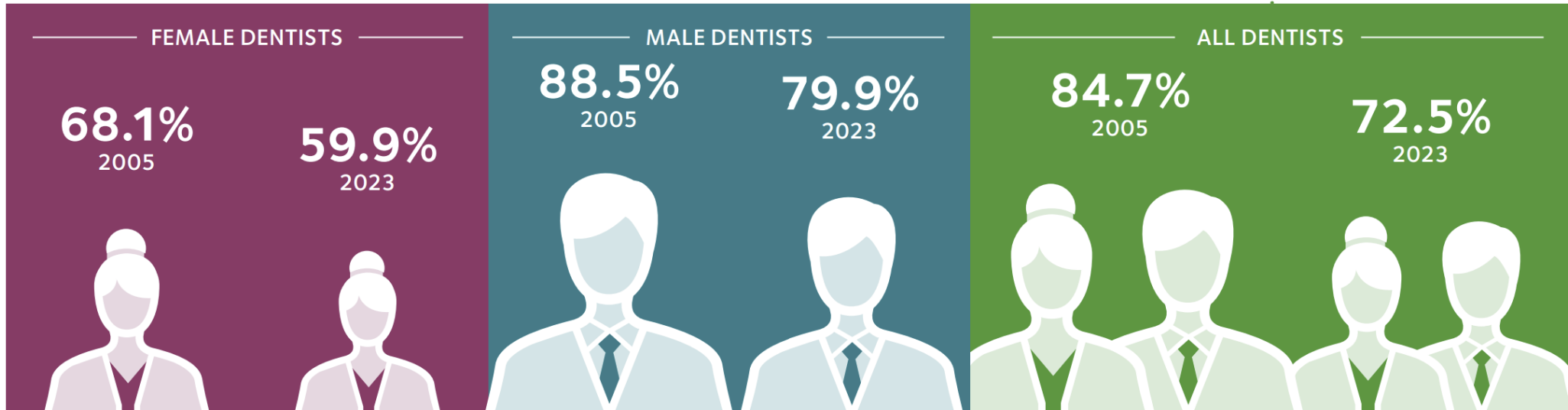
# Dentists' Practice Sizes Vary by Career Stage



Number of practice locations: ■ 100+ ■ 50-99 ■ 10-49 ■ 2-9 ■ 1 location & >1 dentists ■ 1 location & 1 dentists (solo practice)

- Early career dentists are less likely to be in **solo practice** than more experienced dentists.
- Conversely, a larger share of early career dentists are in **100+ location practices**.

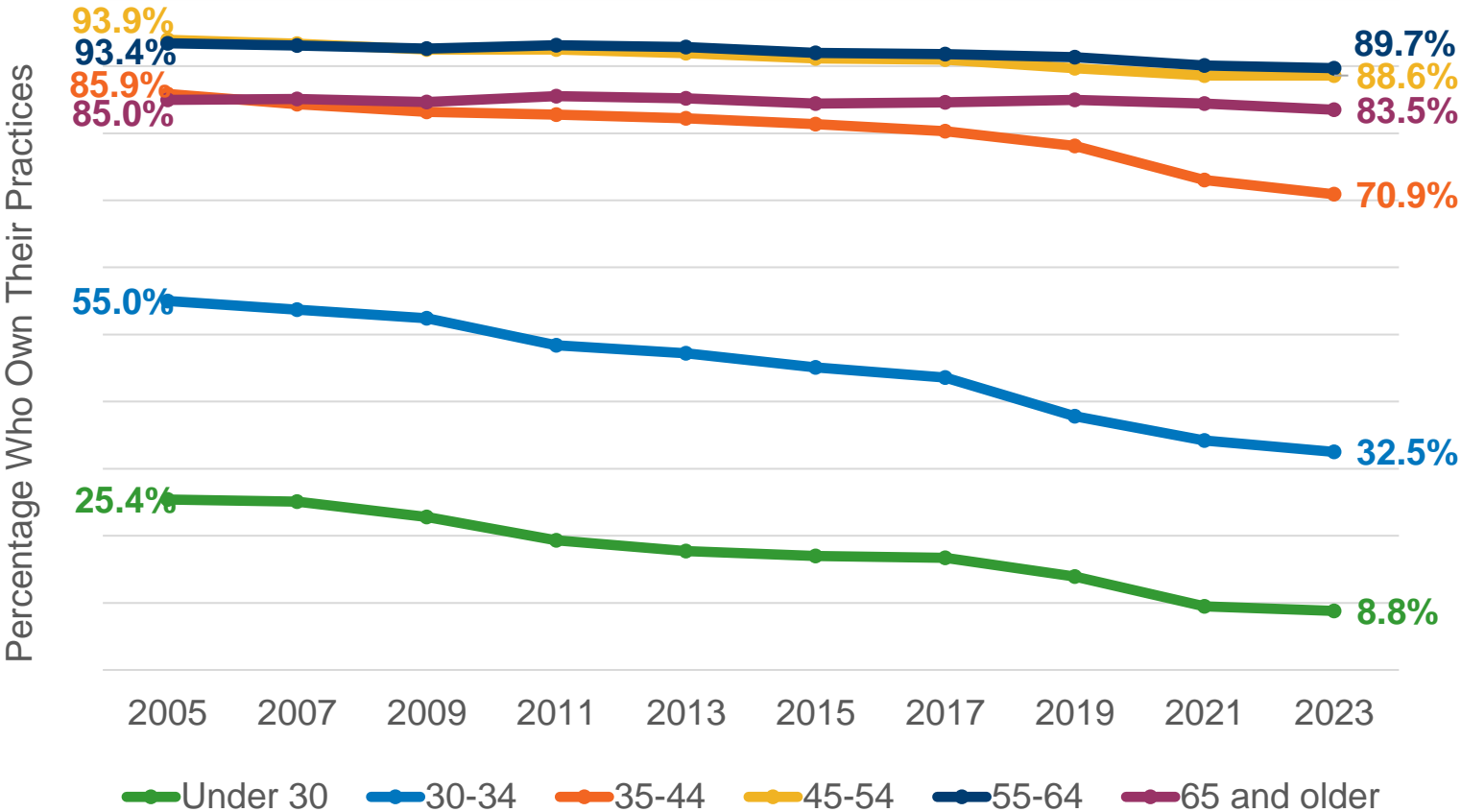
# Practice Ownership Rates Dropping Over Time



- The share of dentists who own their dental practice has decreased over the years.
- The latest data show that 73% of dentists were practice owners in 2023 compared to 85% in 2005.
- Female dentists are less likely to own a practice compared to male dentists.

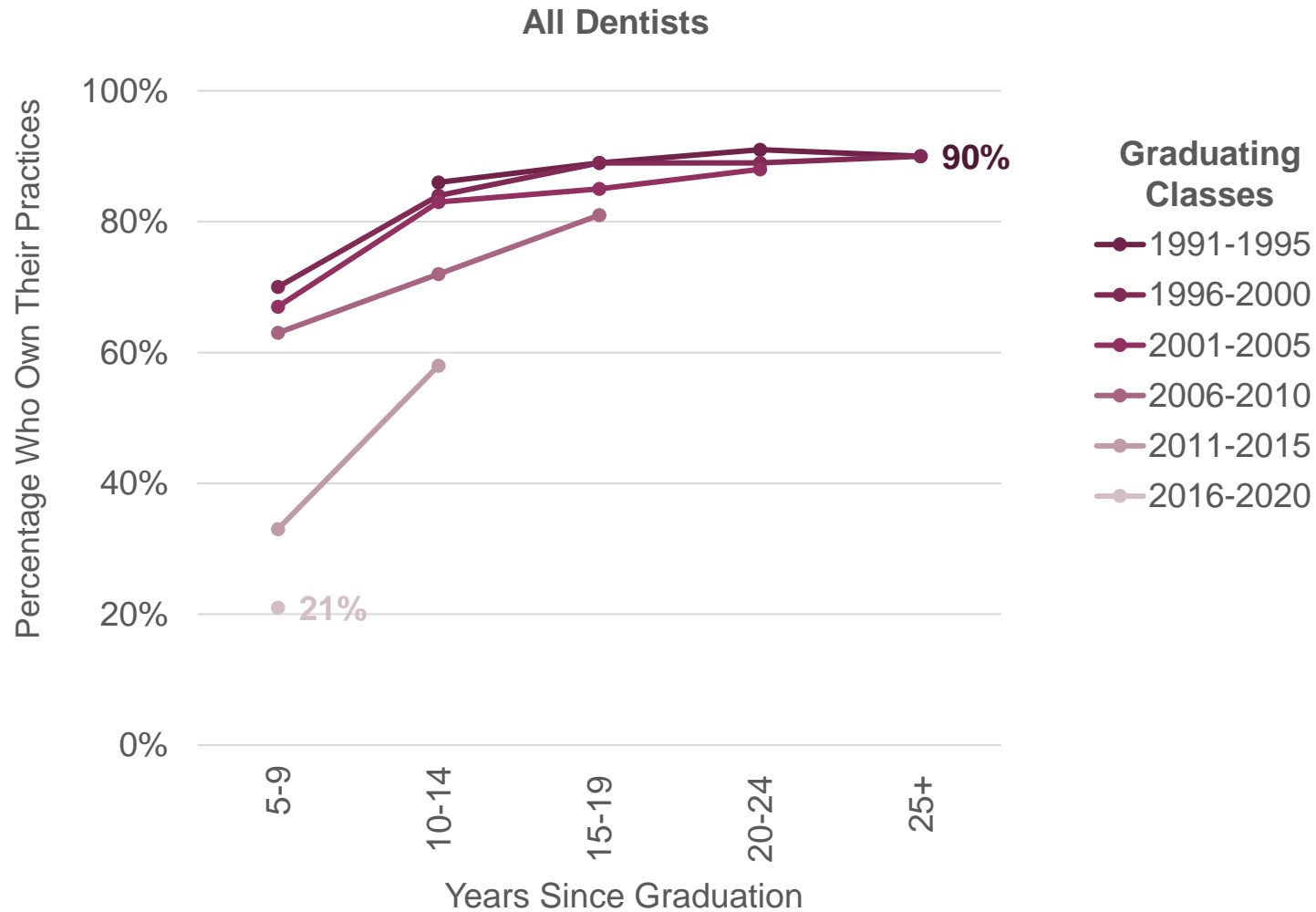
# Ownership Declining Most Among Younger Dentists

Practice Ownership Rates by Age Group



- Ownership rates among young dentists have been declining considerably.
- For older dentists, however, ownership has been relatively stable over time.

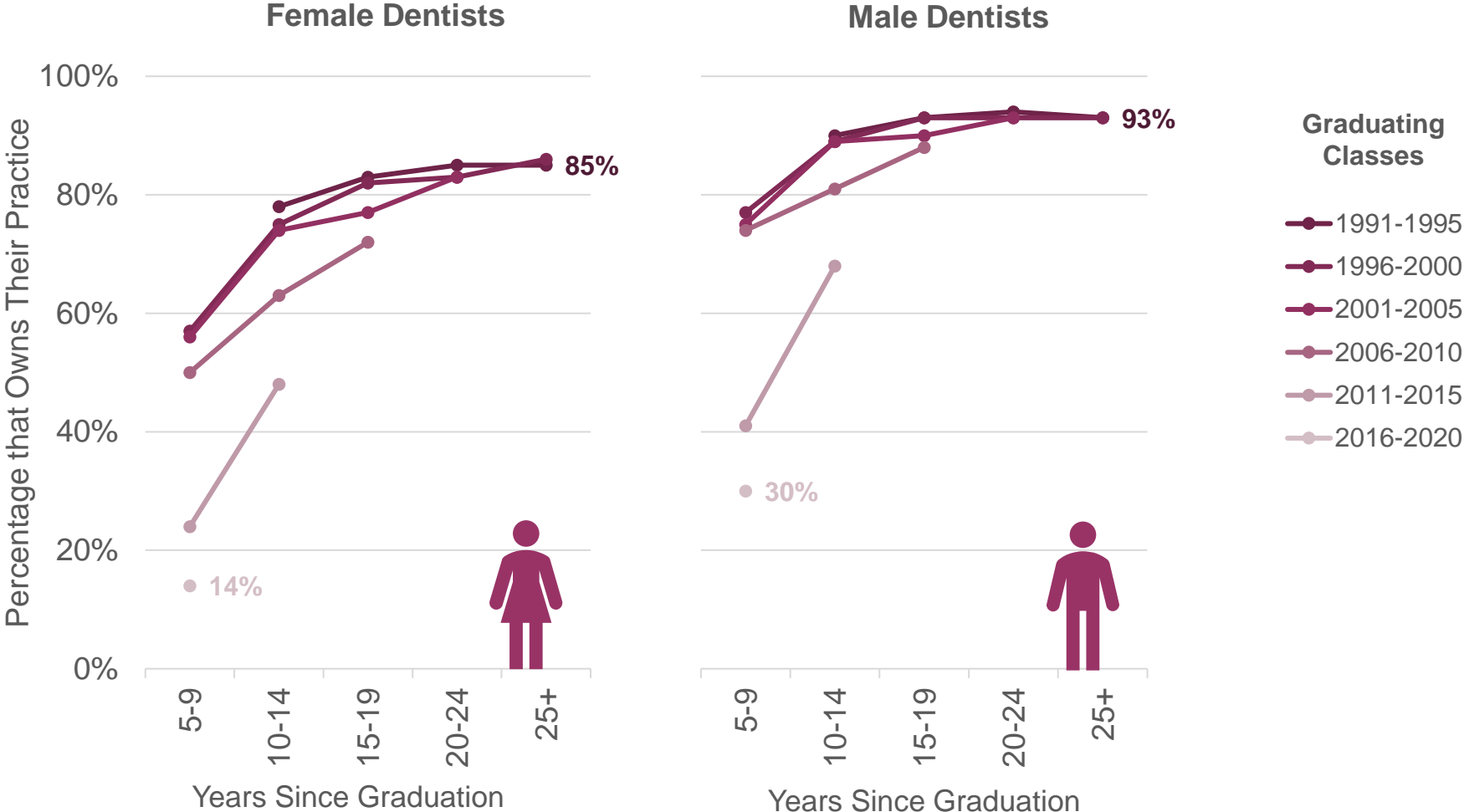
# However, Ownership Seems "Delayed" not "Reduced"



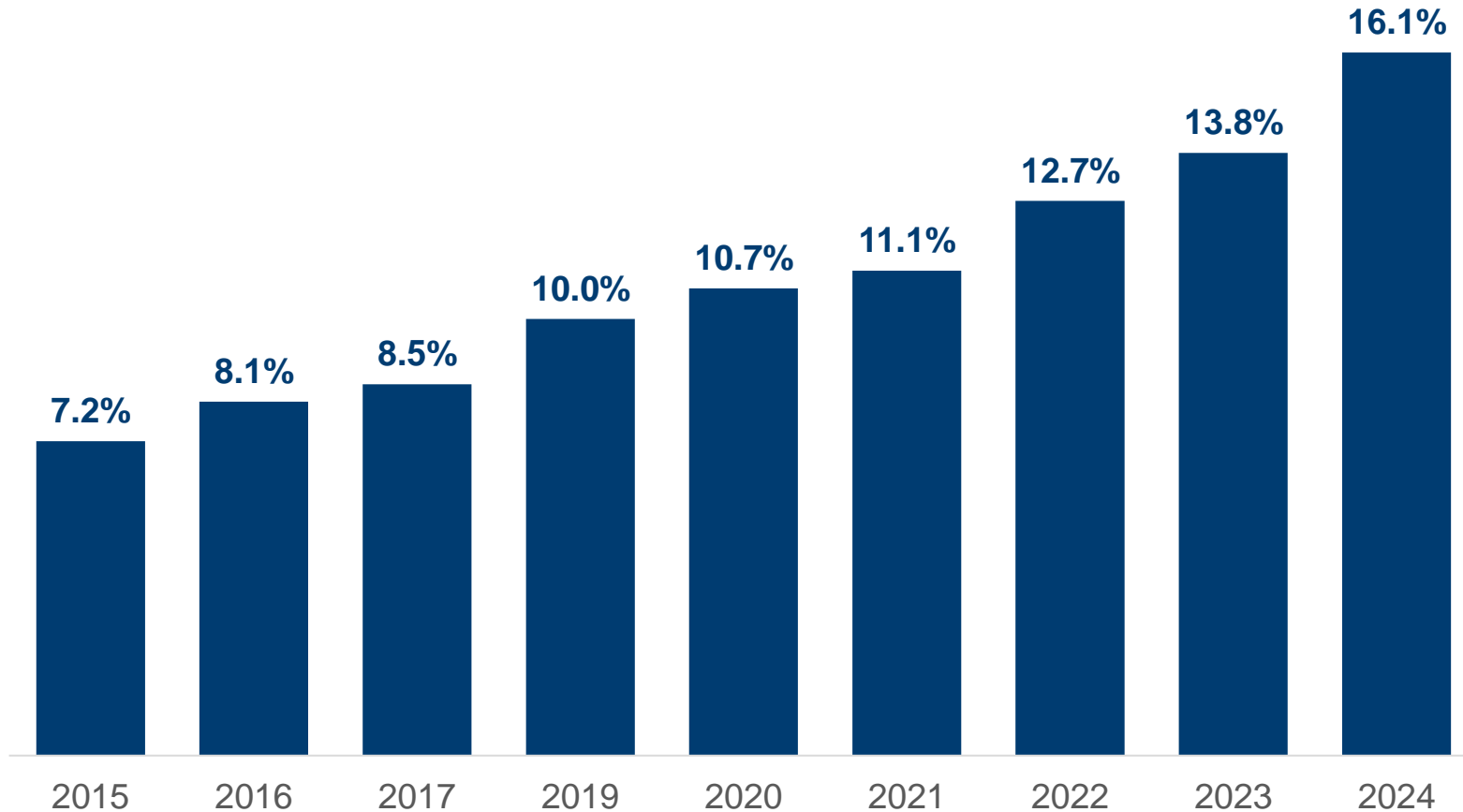
- Practice ownership rates have declined considerably in the early career stage for more recent graduate cohorts compared to previous generations of dentists. But ownership rates appear to "catch up" by the late career stage.
- Practice ownership delayed, but it still appears to be the endgame for most dentists.

# There is a Gender Gap in Practice Ownership

Ownership rates for female dentists are lower than for males at all career stages.

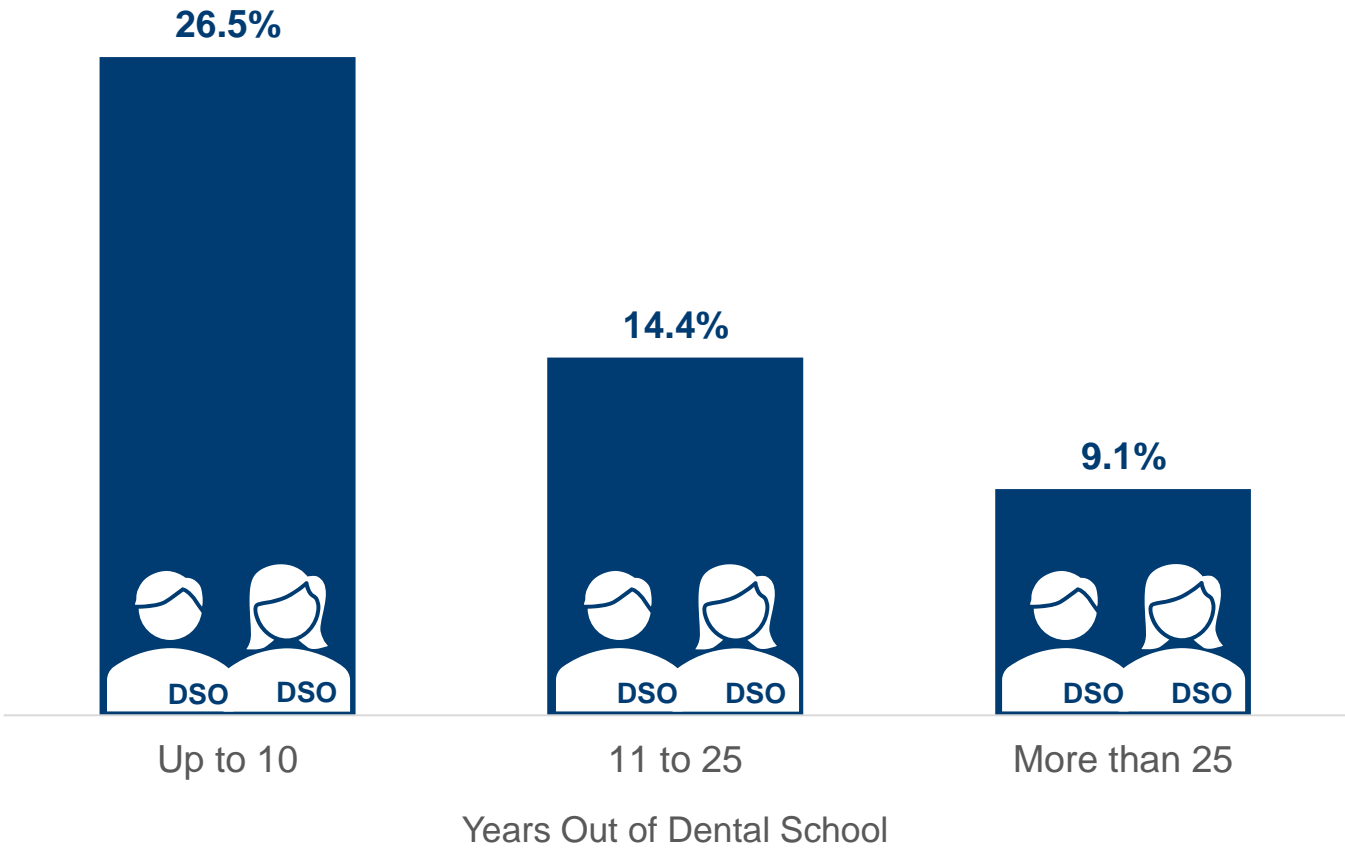


# Dentists' Affiliation to DSOs Continues to Grow



- The share of U.S. dentists affiliated with a dental support organization (DSO) has more than doubled from 2015 (7.2%) to 2024 (16.1%)
- In 2024, 17.6% of female dentists and 14.8% of male dentists were affiliated with a DSO.

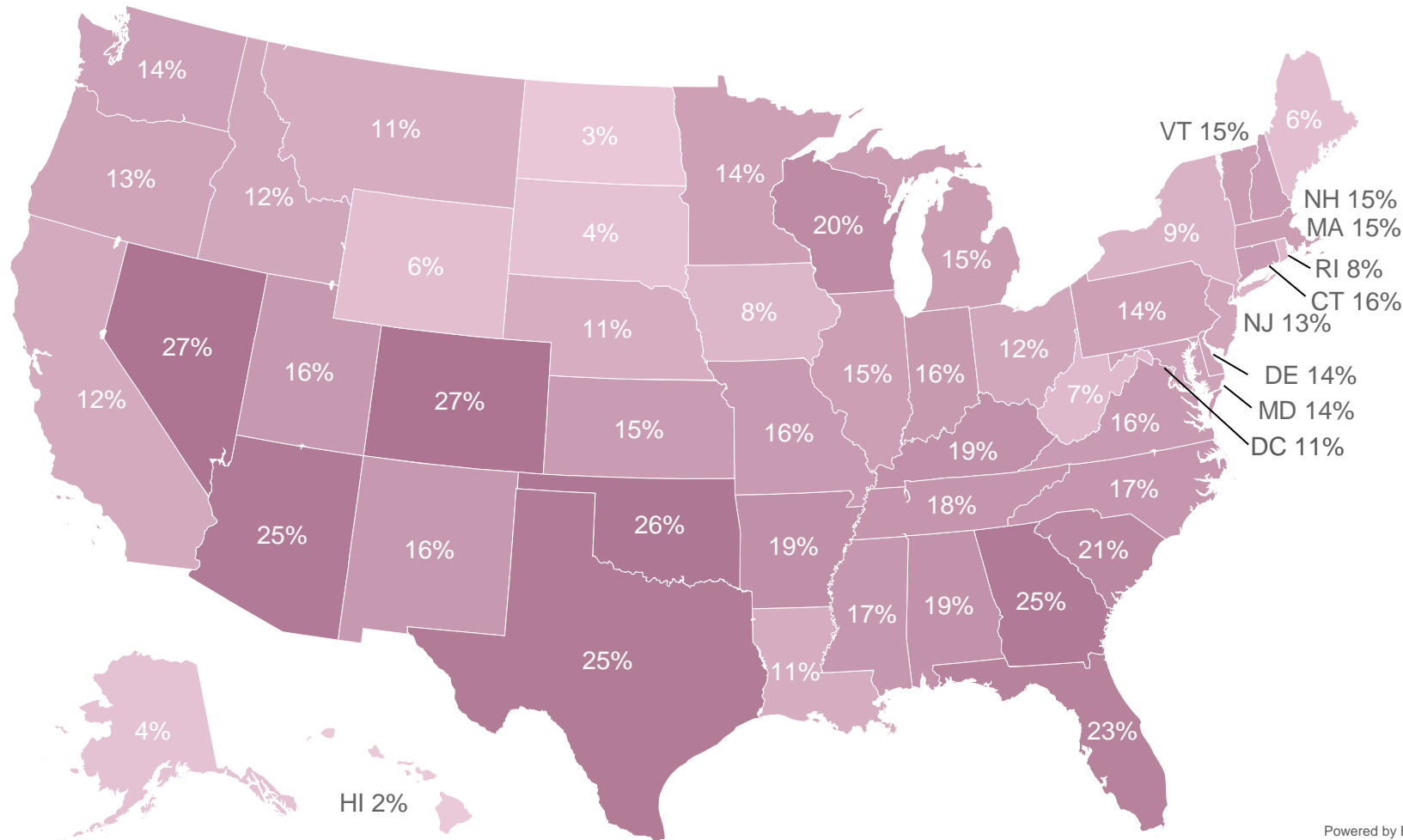
# More Early Career Dentists Affiliated with DSOs



In 2024, more than 1 in 4 dentists up to 10 years out of dental school were affiliated with a DSO, much higher than for more experienced dentists.

# DSO Affiliation Varies Considerably by State

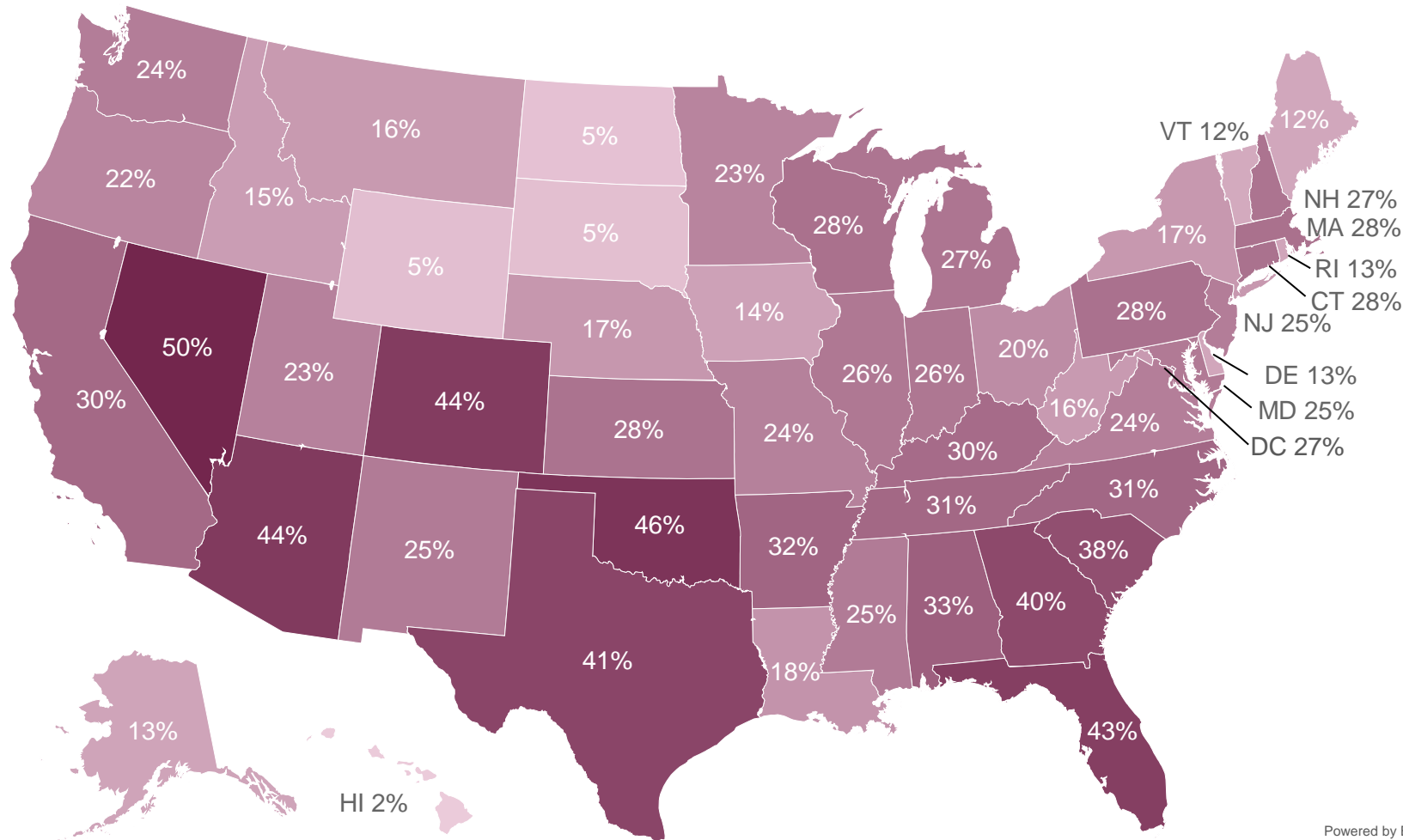
Share of Dentists Affiliated with a DSO, 2024



Approximately one-quarter of dentists in the following states are affiliated with a DSO as of 2024: Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Nevada, Oklahoma, Texas, and Florida.

# DSO Affiliation Higher for Recent Dental School Grads

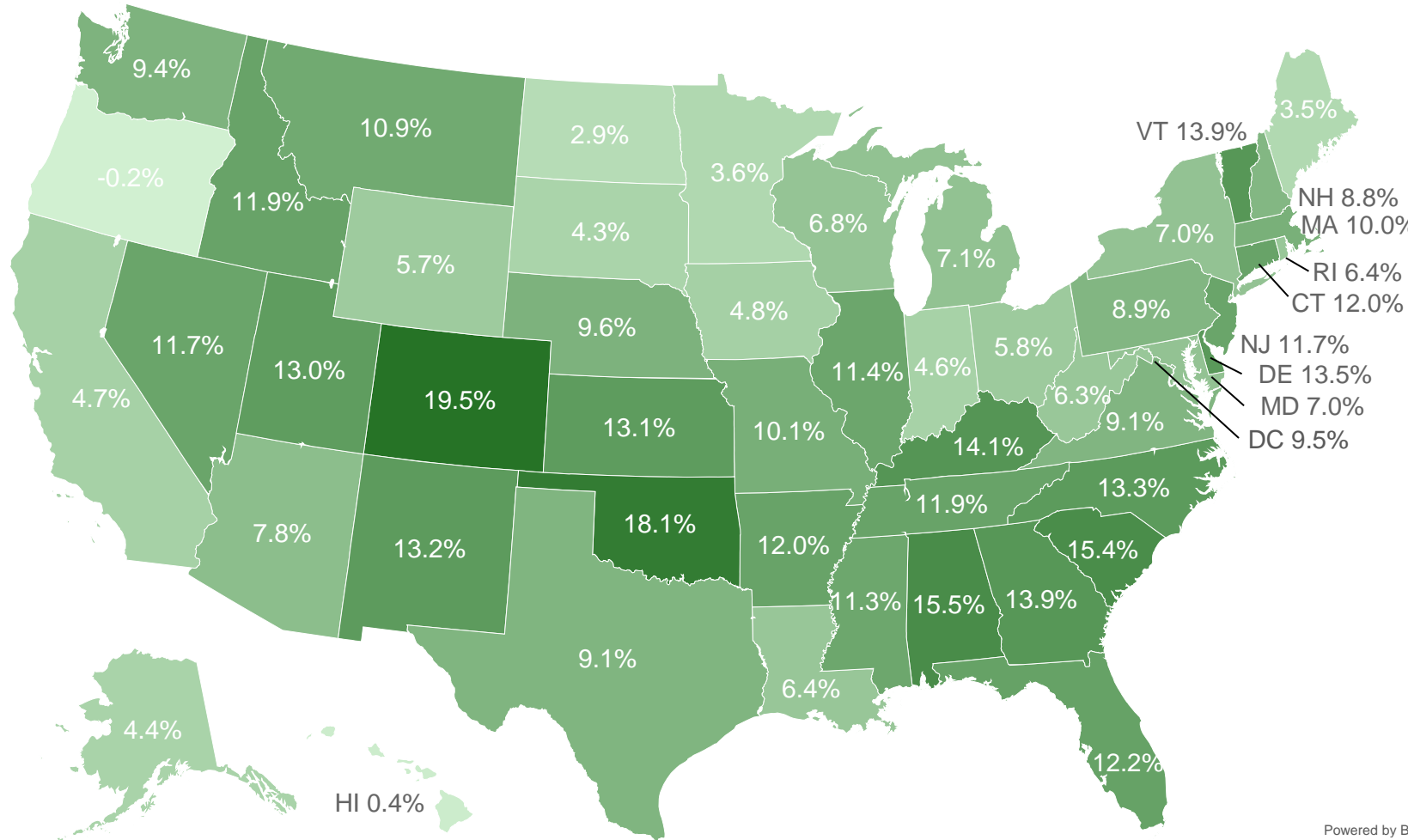
Share of Dentists Less Than 5 Years Out of Dental School Affiliated with a DSO, 2024



Nearly one-third (31%) of dentists less than 5 years out of dental school are affiliated with DSOs. In some states like Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, and Oklahoma, around half of this cohort are in DSOs.

# DSO Affiliation Growth Varied by State

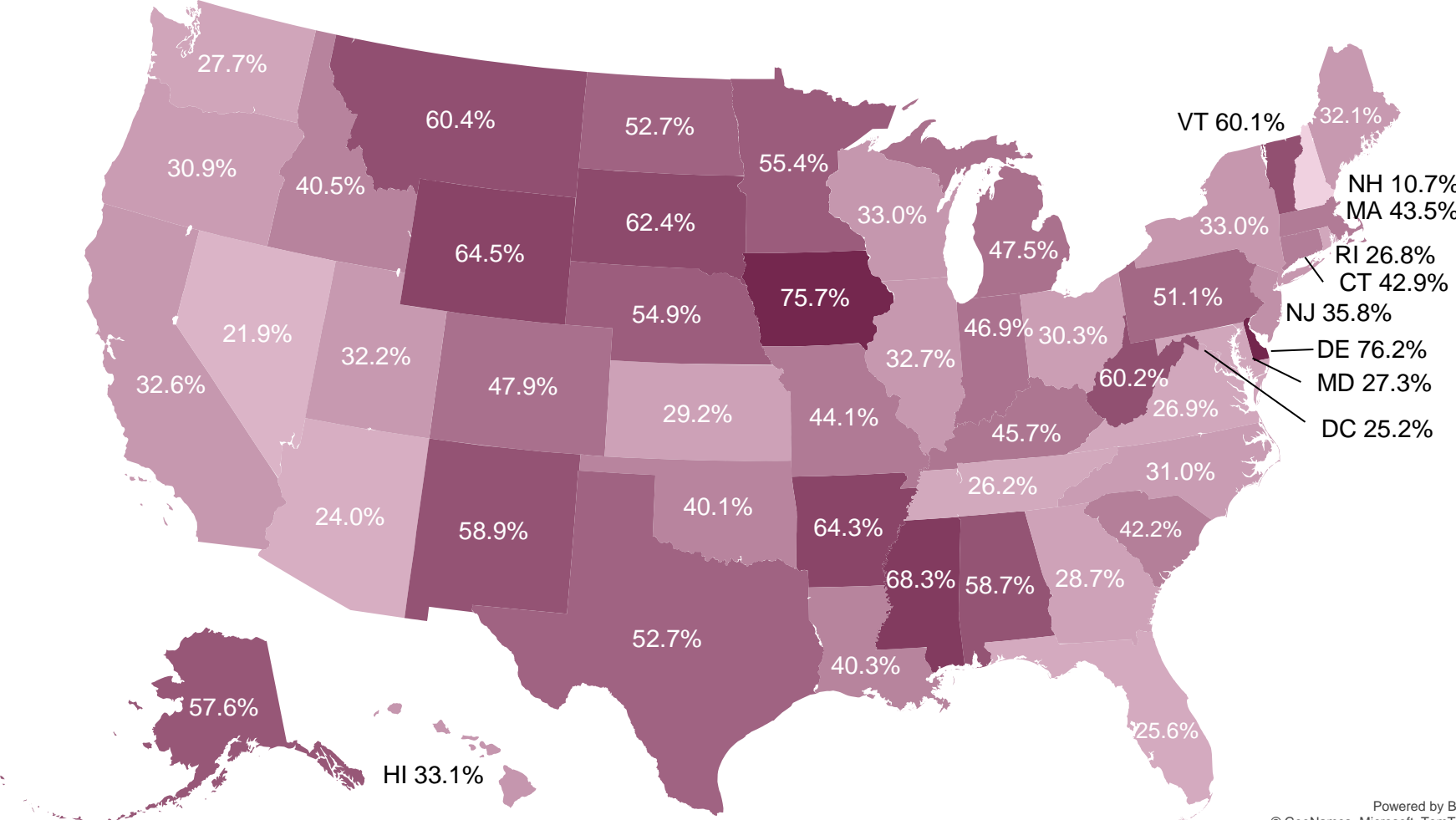
Percentage Point Change in Share of Dentists Affiliated with a DSO from 2015 to 2024



The states that saw the largest growth in share of dentists affiliated with a DSO from 2015 to 2024 were Colorado (up by 19.5 percentage points), Oklahoma (18.1), and South Carolina (15.4).

# Wide Variation in Medicaid Participation by State

Share of Dentists Enrolled as Medicaid Providers, 2024



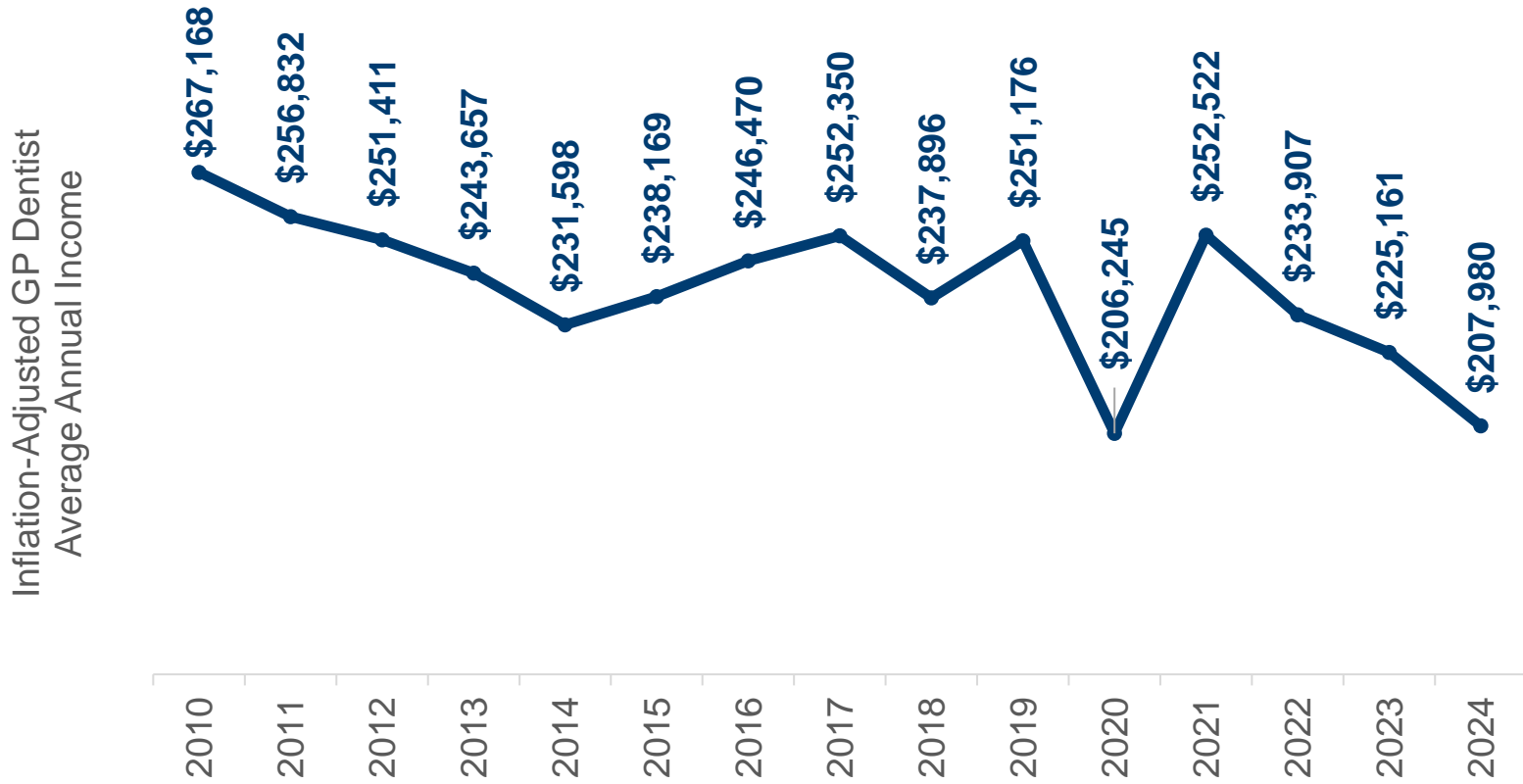
- The share of dentists enrolled in Medicaid varies by state, ranging from 10.7% in New Hampshire to 76.2% in Delaware.
- Enrollment does not necessarily mean all dentists actively treat Medicaid patients.

# Key Takeaways: How and where do dentists work?

- One-third of U.S. dentists are in **solo practice**, and that share varies considerably across states. Recent graduates are far less likely to be in solo practice than more experienced dentists.
- While **practice ownership** has declined considerably among early career dentists, most roads still seem to point to practice ownership as the “end game” for dentists – it’s just taking a lot longer to get there for recent graduates. There are gender differences in practice ownership that persist across all career stages, but especially in the early career stage.
- The share of U.S. **dentists affiliated with a DSO** has more than doubled since 2015, reaching 16.1% in 2024. Colorado and Oklahoma experienced the highest increases in this period. In those states, more than 1 in 4 dentists up to 10 years out of dental school are affiliated with a DSO.
- The **share of dentists who are enrolled in Medicaid** varies by state, with Iowa having the largest share (75.7%) and New Hampshire have the lowest (10.7%). It should be noted that not all dentists who are enrolled in Medicaid see Medicaid beneficiaries.

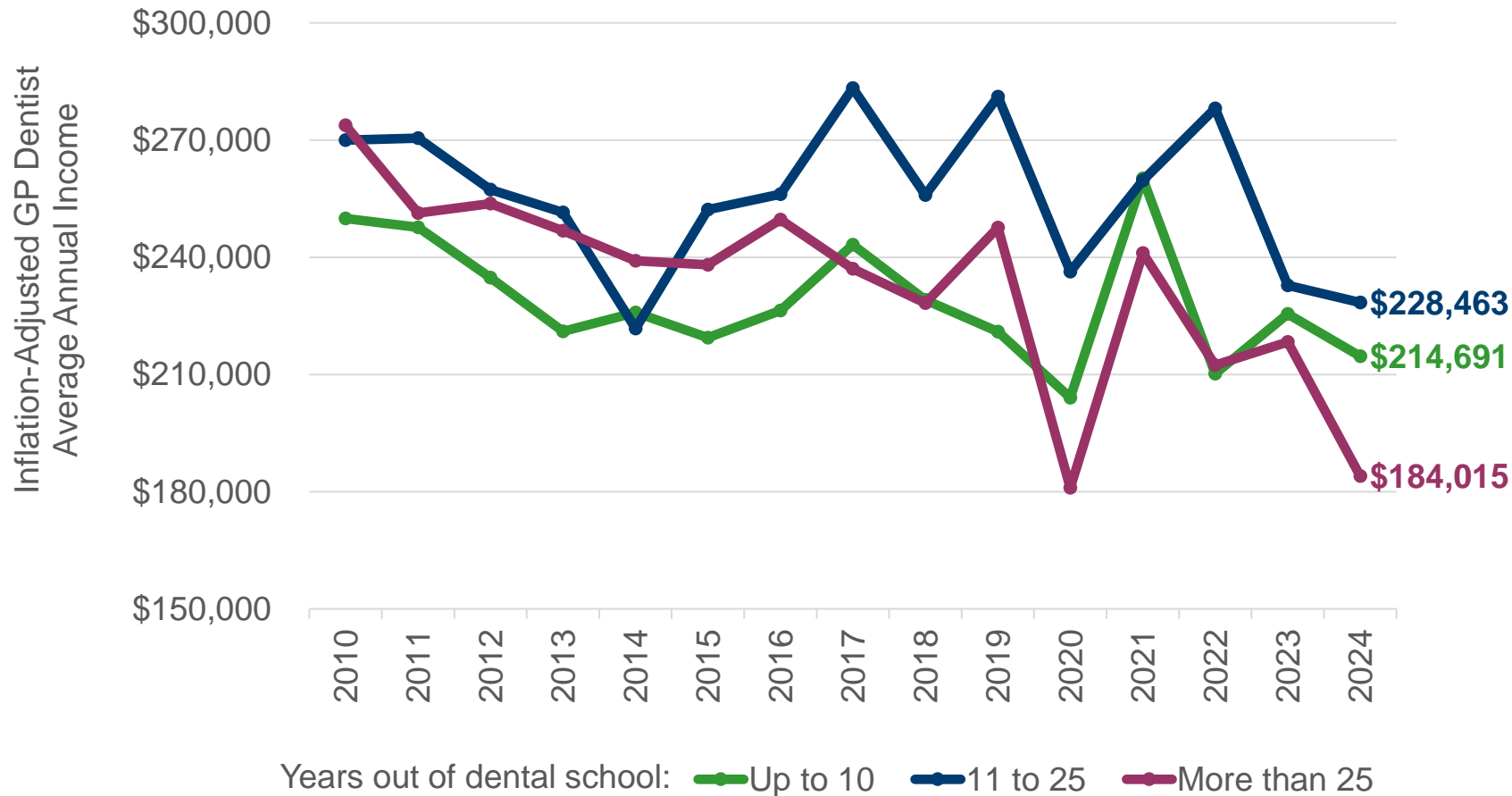
# How are practicing dentists doing economically?

# General Practitioner Net Income Declining



General practice dentists' average annual income has decreased from \$267,168 in 2010 to \$207,980 after adjusting for inflation (2024 dollars).

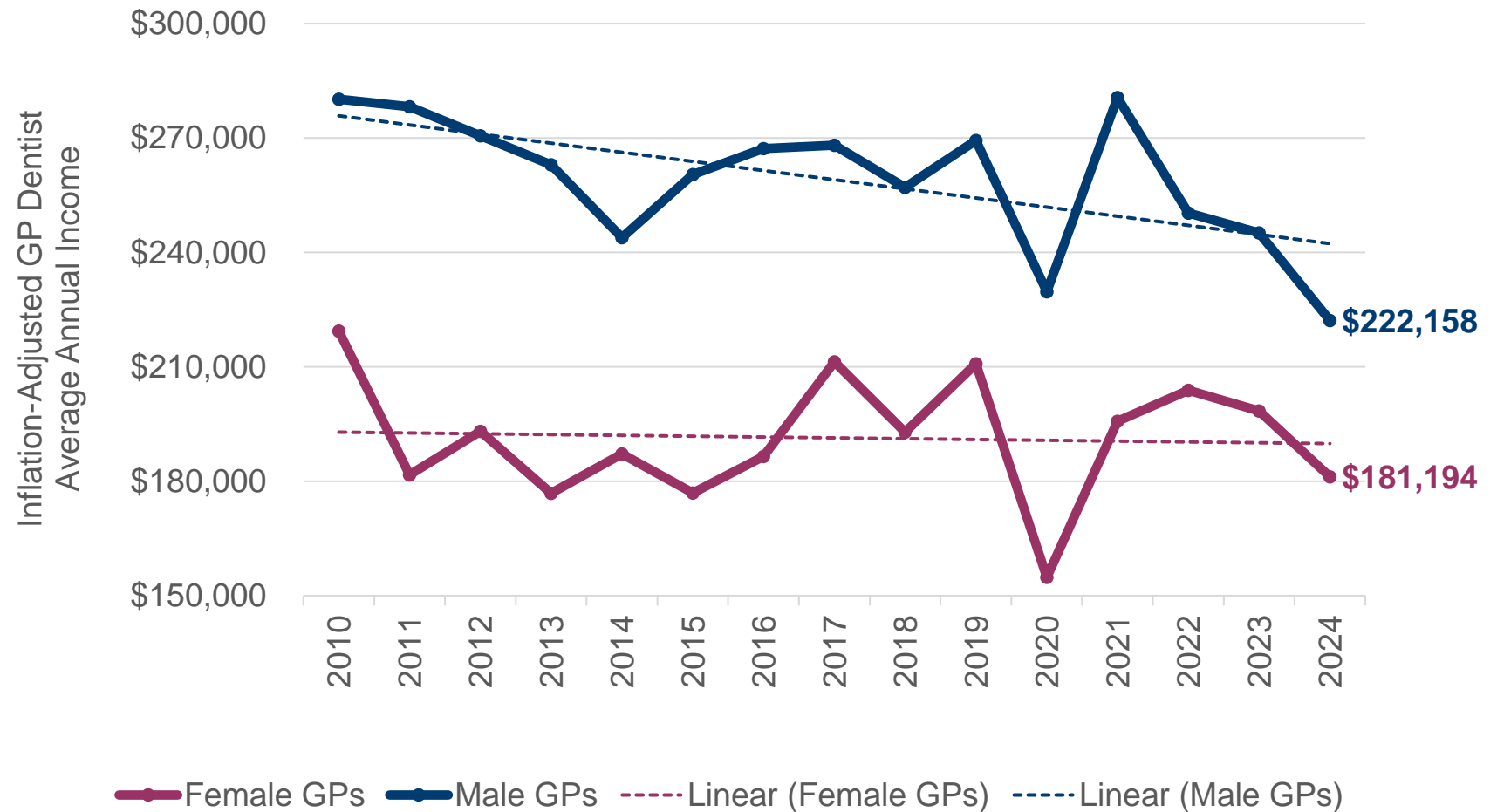
# Dentist Net Income Trends Similar by Career Stage



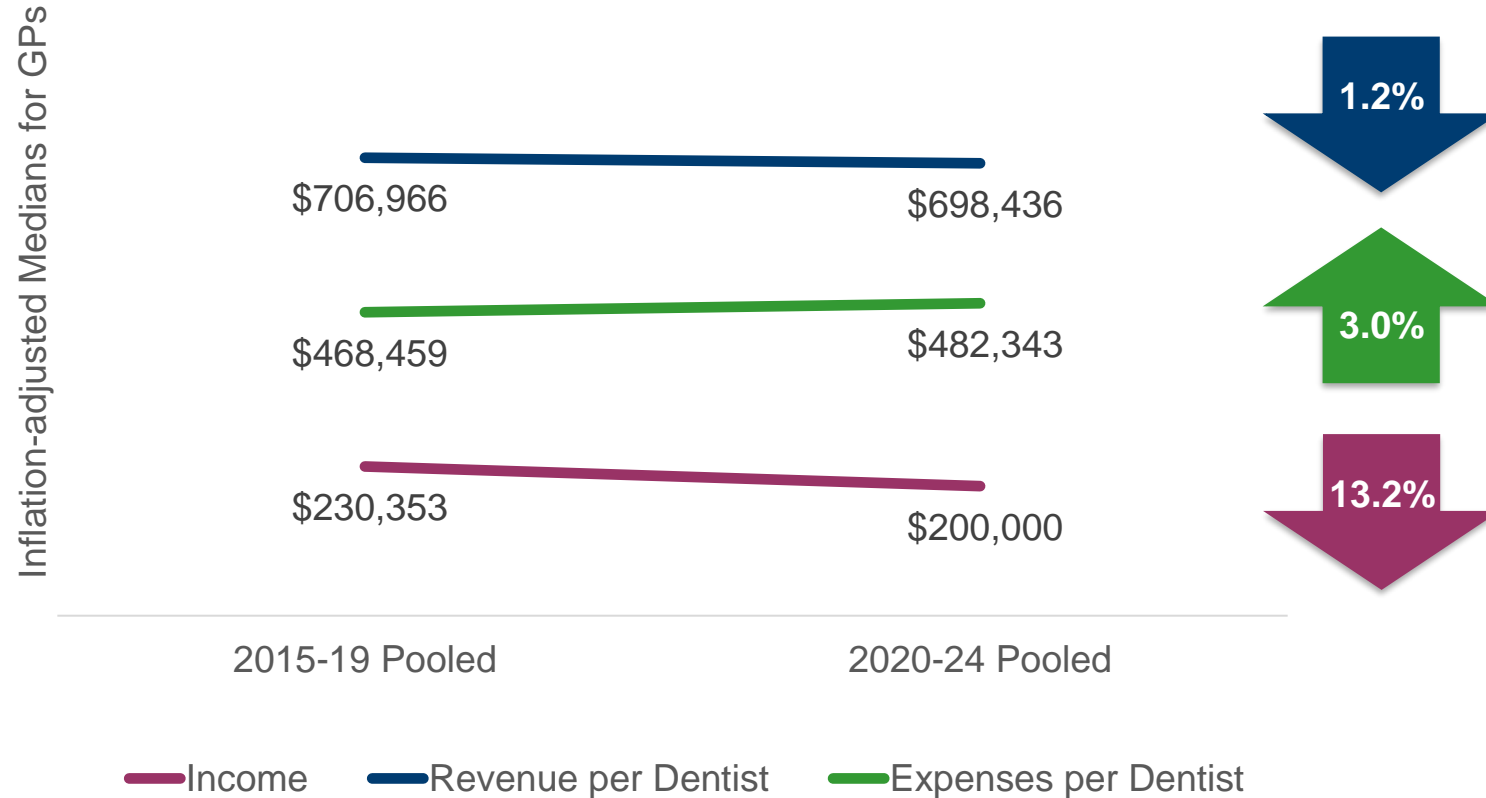
- A drop in general practitioner (GP) dentist net income was seen for all career stages between 2023 and 2024.
- In recent years, GP dentists up to 10 years out of dental school had higher income than those with 25+ years' experience.

# Gender Gap in Income Narrows

- The gender gap in GP dentist incomes is narrowing.
- Comparing the period 2010-2014 with the period 2020-2024, inflation-adjusted incomes fell by \$23,000 for male GPs.
- The comparable decrease was only \$3,000 for female GPs, narrowing the income gender gap.

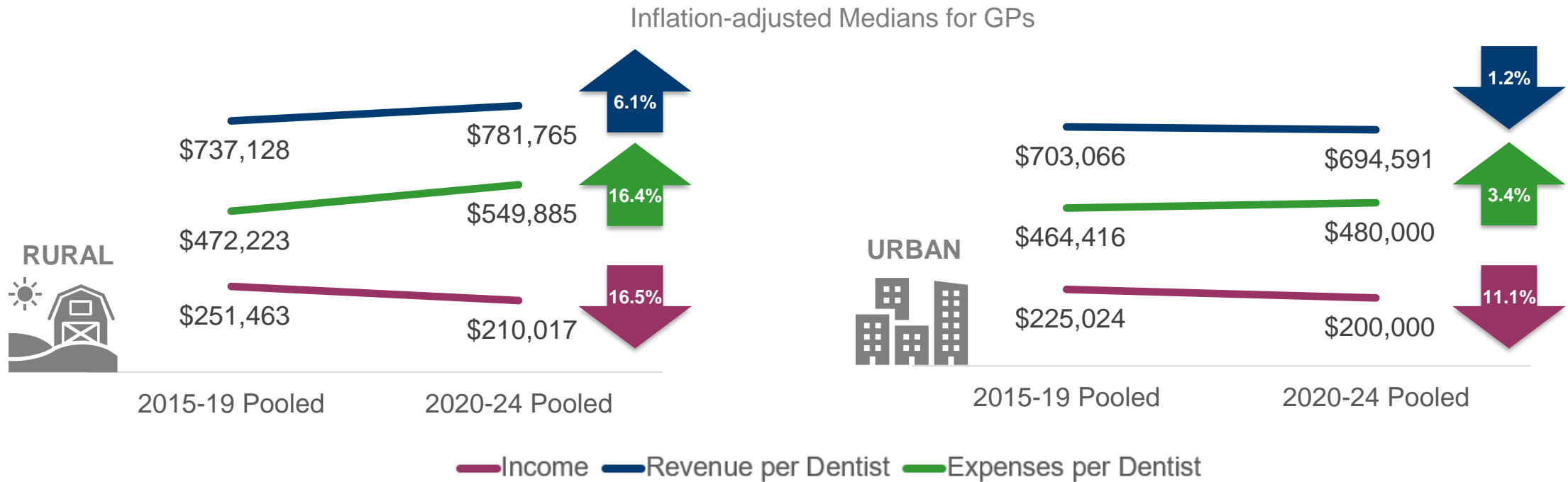


# Expenses Rising, Revenue Down Slightly



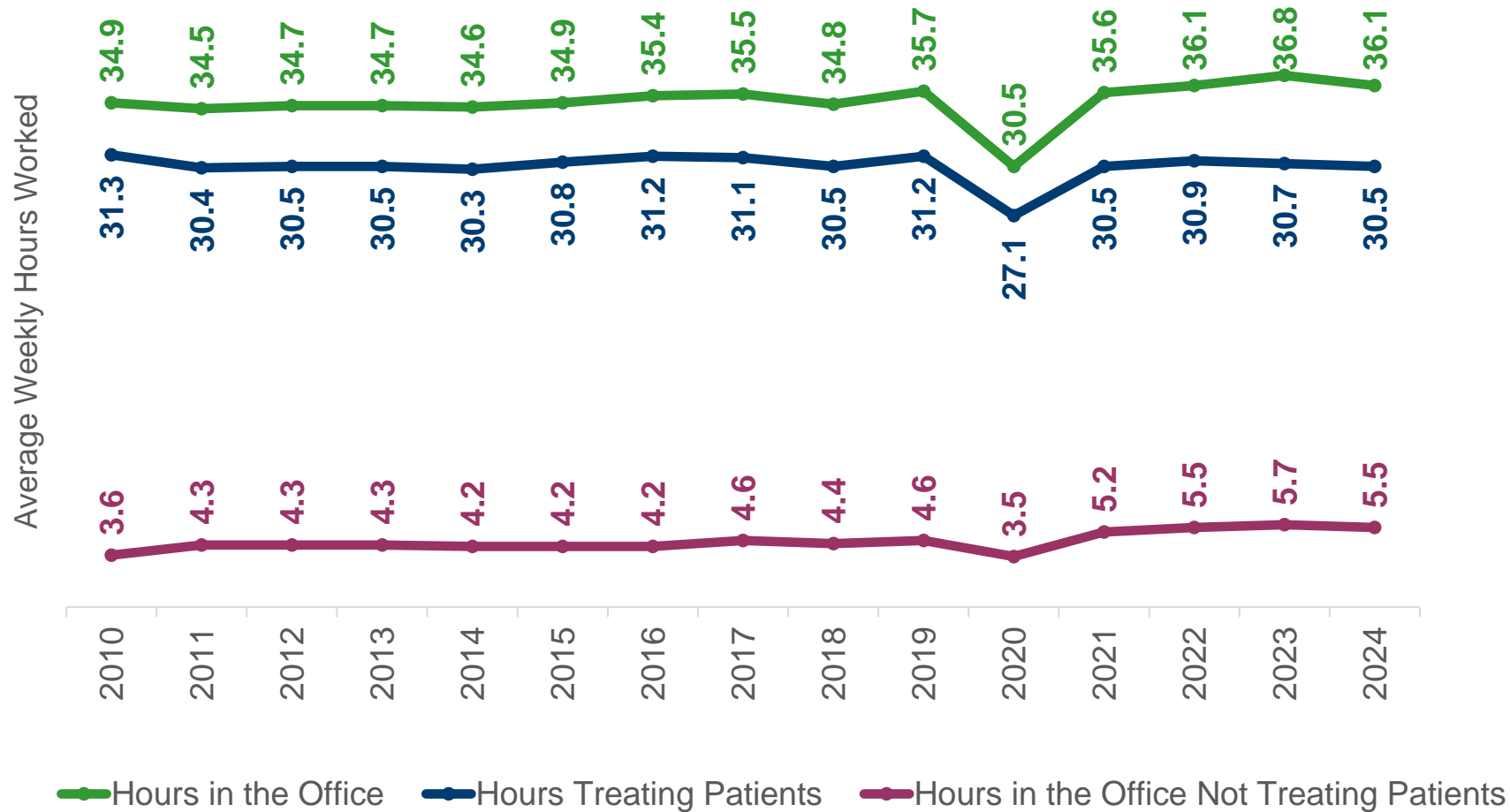
- Expenses per dentist are rising while revenue per dentist is down slightly.
- This is driving the downward trend in GP dentist net incomes.

# Revenue Per Dentist Higher in Rural Areas



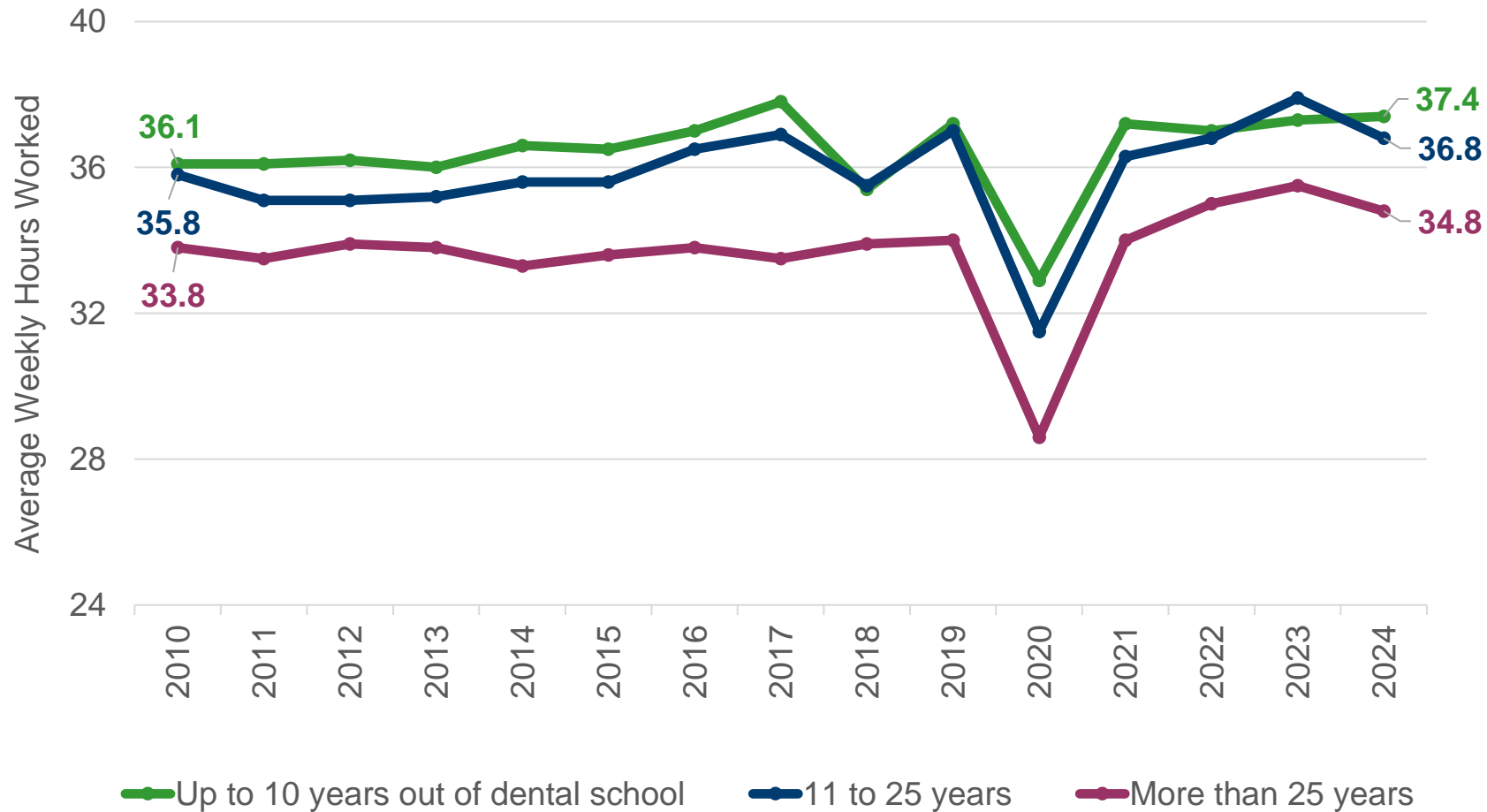
- On average, dental practices in rural areas experienced a 6.1% increase in revenue per dentist between combined periods of 2015-19 and 2020-24, while urban practices saw a 1.2% decrease.
- Both rural and urban dentists saw a decrease in median annual income, though rural dentists seem to have fared a bit better than dentists in urban areas.

# Dentists Spending More Time on Non-Clinical Hours



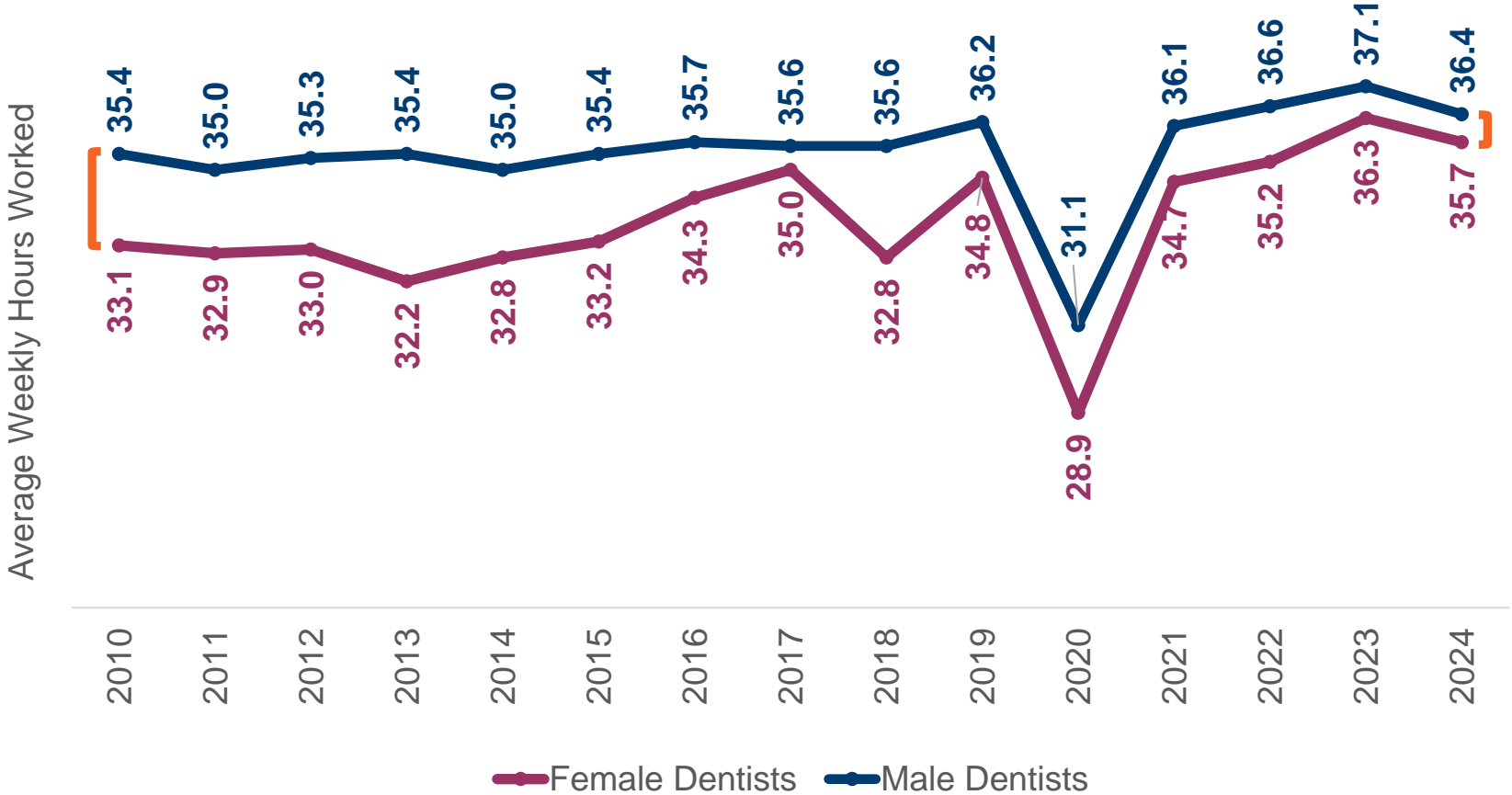
- From 2010 through 2019, dentists averaged 35.0 hours per week in the office.
- This average increased by 1.2 hours after 2020. The increase is entirely due to additional office time not treating patients.

# Newer Dentists Work the Most Hours



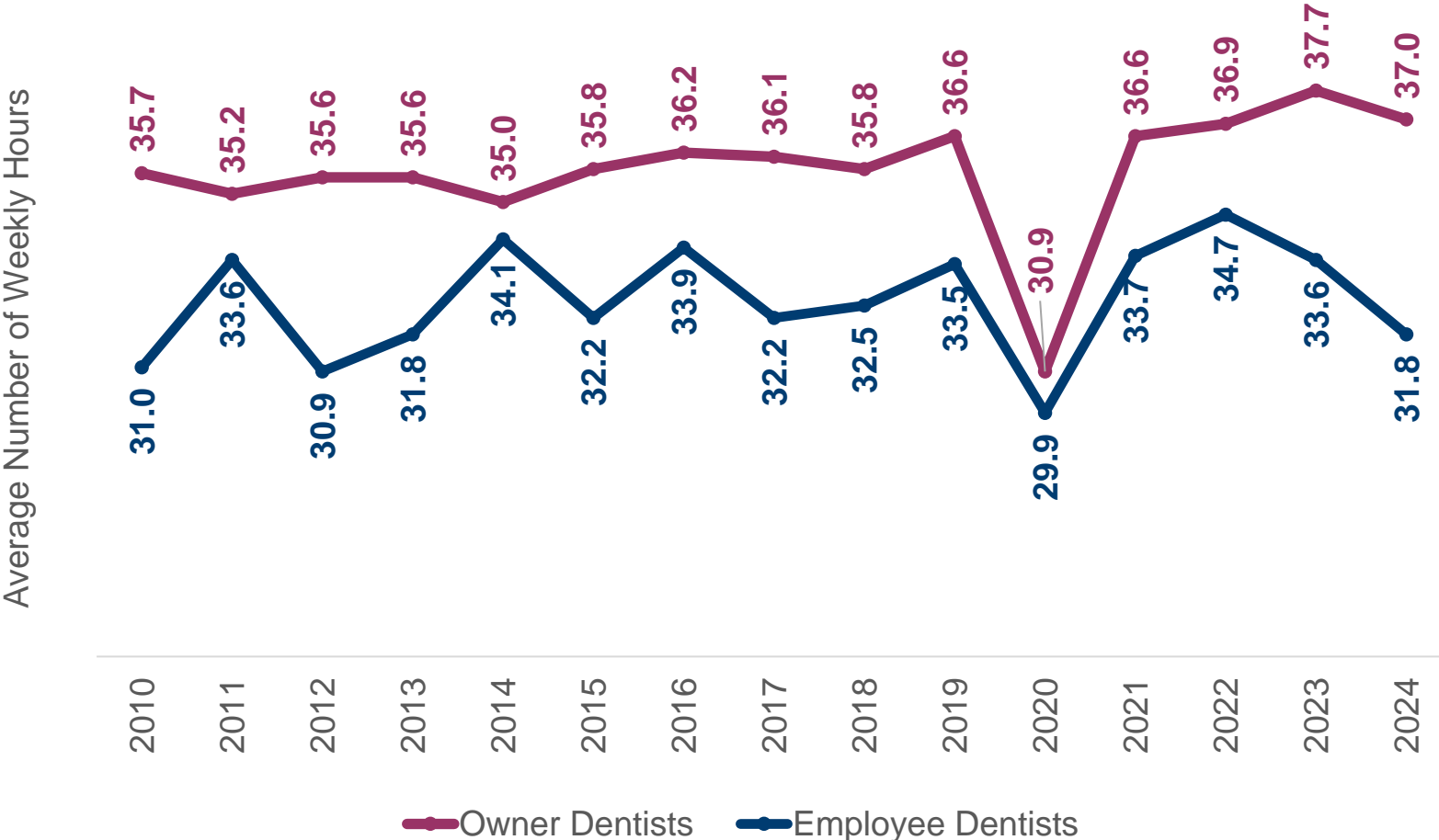
- All dentists, regardless of career stage, are working slightly more hours in 2024 than in 2010.
- More experienced dentists tend to work fewer hours per week than dentists who graduated up to 10 or 11 to 25 years ago.

# Gender Gap in Hours Worked Has Narrowed



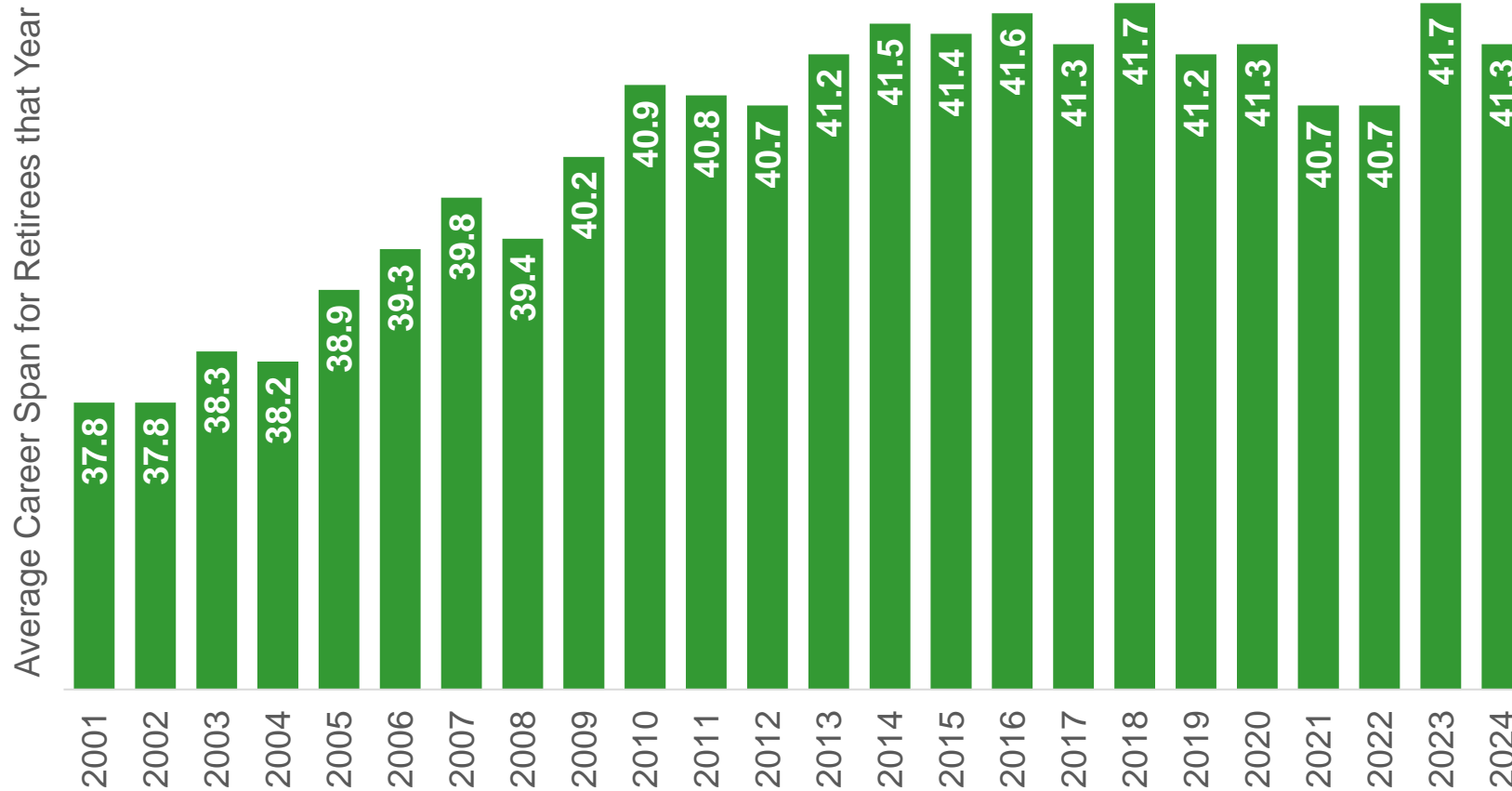
- The dentist gender gap in weekly hours worked has decreased from 140 minutes (2010) to 42 minutes (2024).
- Female dentists worked 98% as many hours per week as male dentists in 2024.

# Owner Dentists Work More Hours



In 2024, employee (or associate) dentists, on average, worked 5.2 fewer hours each week than owner dentists.

# Dentists' Career Span Increasing



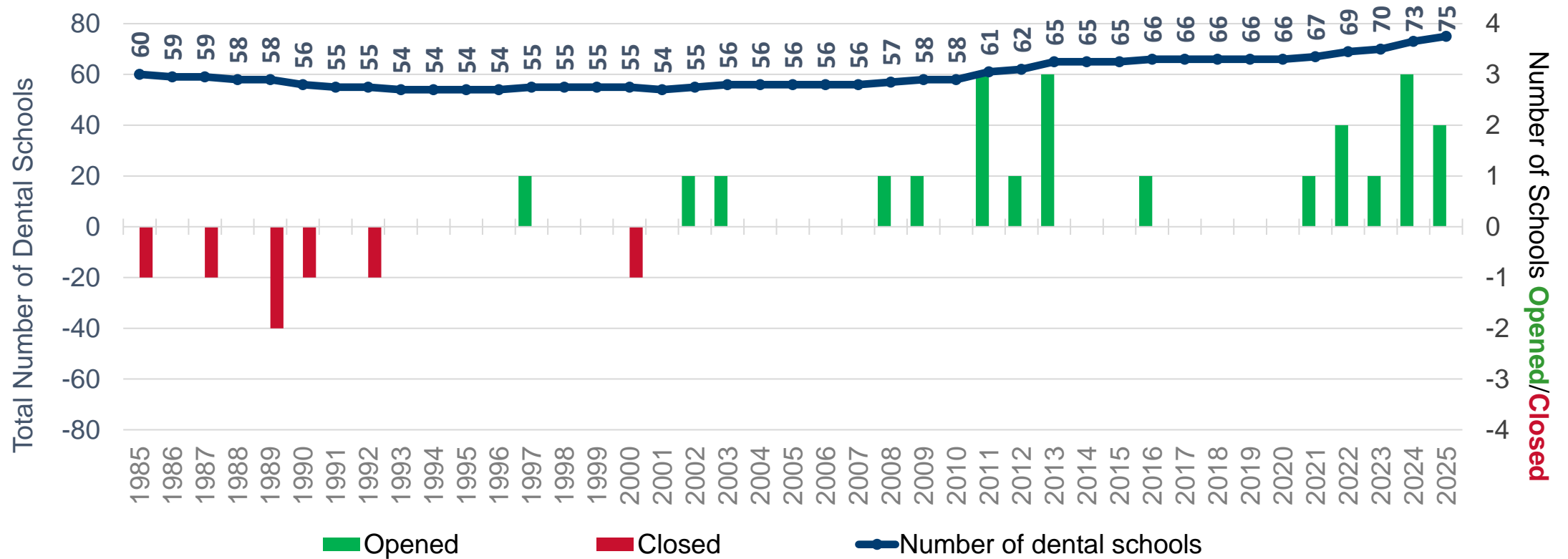
- Dentists today work an average of four years more than they did in 2001.
- A trend of longer career spans has also been seen among the U.S. population in general.

# Key Takeaways – How are practices doing economically?

- Dentists' **incomes have decreased in recent years** due to growing practice expenses and decreasing revenues. This financial pressure could be reflected in changes in the numbers of hours worked and dentists' career spans. Over a 10-year span, male GP incomes have dropped more than those of female GPs, narrowing the gender gap in income.
- Dentists are working slightly **more hours each week** due to extra time not treating patients. Owner dentists work 5 more hours per week than employee/associate dentists, on average.
- The dentist **gender gap in hours worked has narrowed considerably**. Male dentists, on average, work about 42 more minutes per week than female dentists in 2024.
- Dentists' **career spans are longer**. Dentists who retired in 2024 worked for four more years than those who retired in 2001.

# What does the future dentist workforce look like?

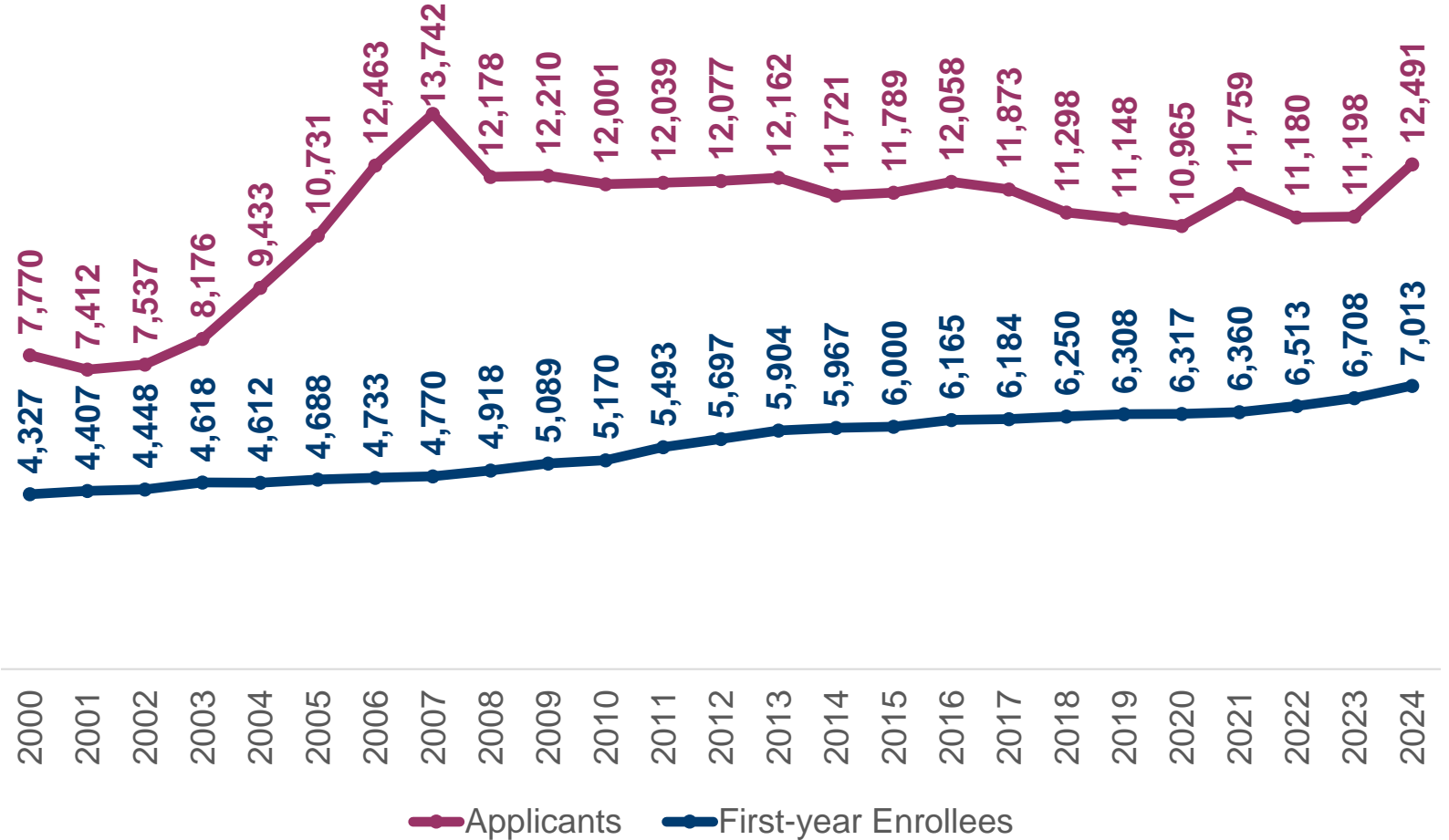
# More Dental Schools Leading to More Dentists



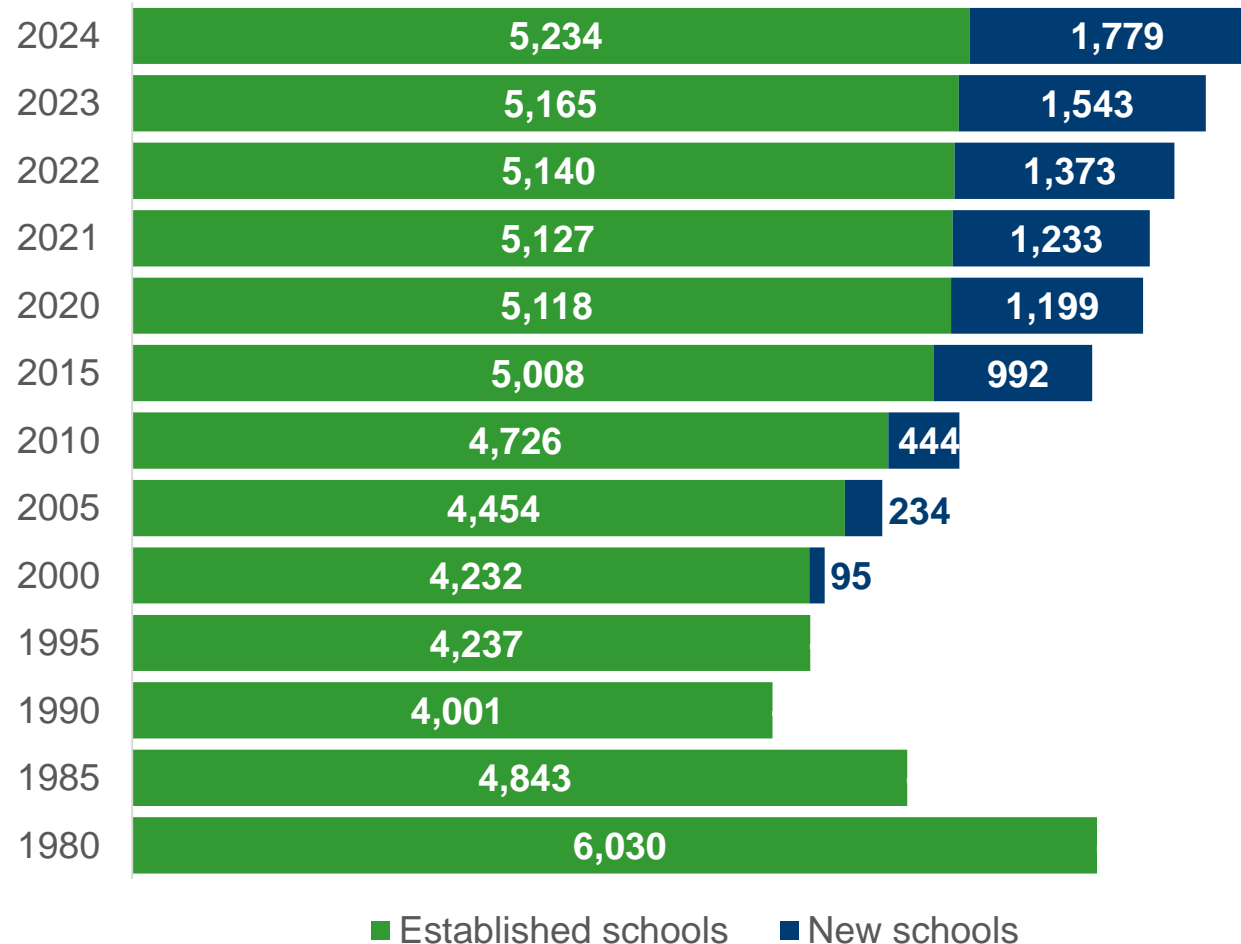
Since 2001, 21 new dental schools have opened in the U.S., with a total of 75 dental schools as of 2025.

# Dental School Applicants and Enrollment Up

- Applicant numbers to U.S. dental schools in 2024 hit their highest mark since 2007 at 13,742 after several years of stagnation.
- From 2023 to 2024, the number of applicants went up by 11.5%.
- First-year enrollment continued rising in 2024 with the launch of three new dental schools.

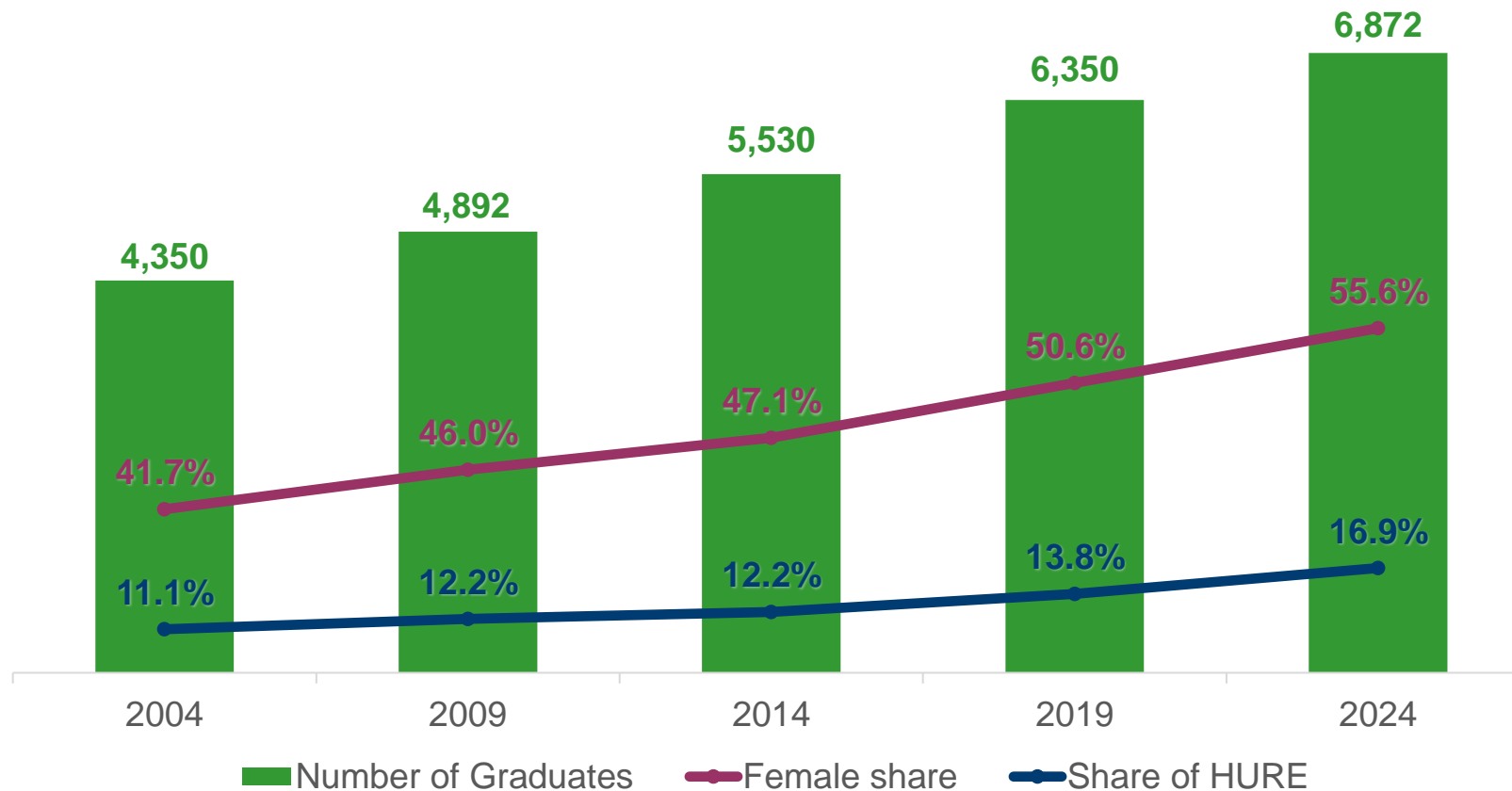


# First-Year Enrollment Continues to Grow



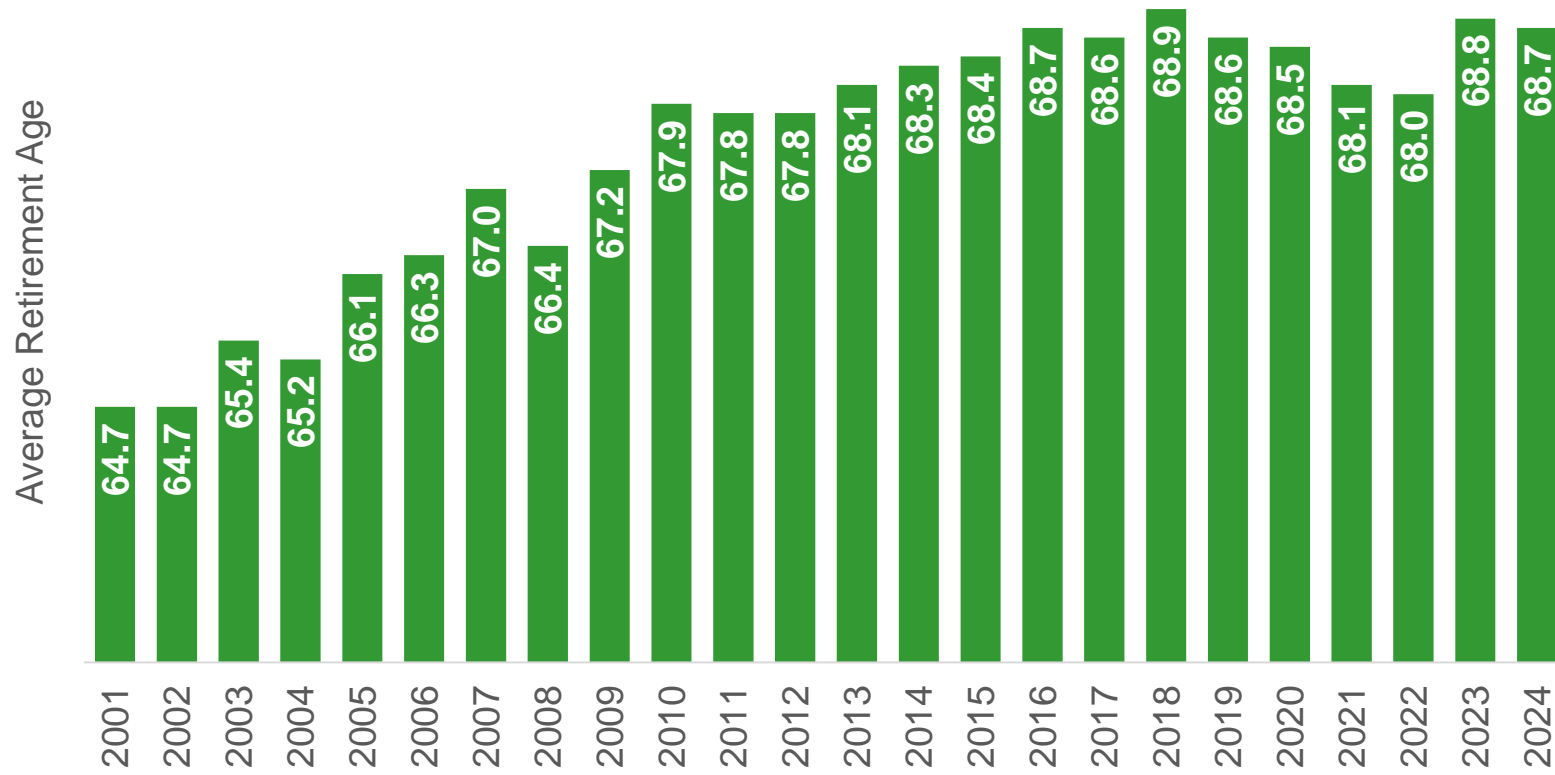
- First-year enrollment decreased in the 1980s after a high of 6,030 in 1980. Enrollment has increased every year since 1990.
- The surge since 2020 is mostly attributed to the opening of new dental schools.

# More Graduates and More Diversity



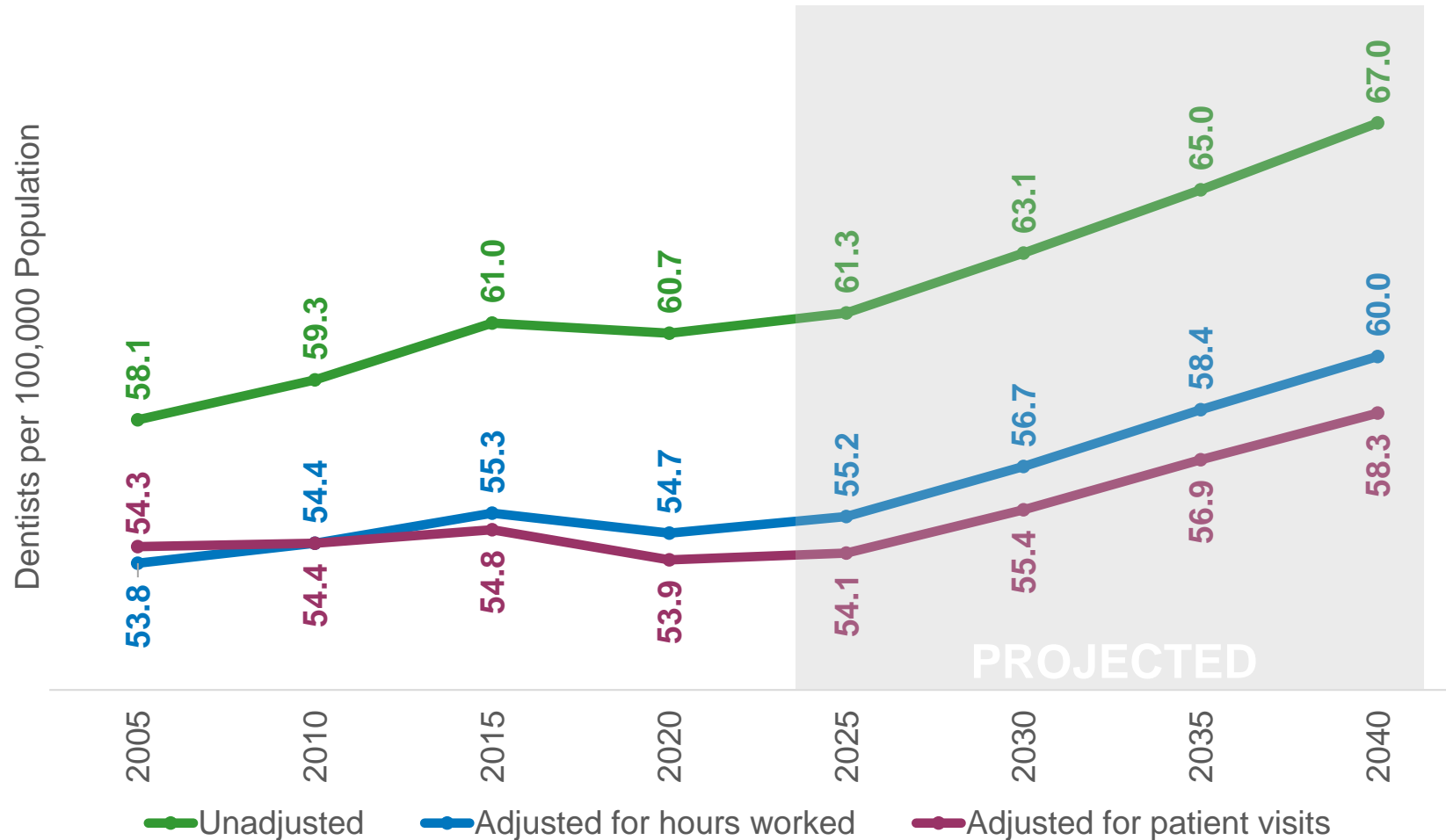
- In the last two decades, the number of graduates grew by 58%.
- Since 2019, female dentists represented over half of the graduating class.
- Dentists of historically underrepresented race/ethnicity (HURE) have also grown, but at a slower pace from 11% in 2004 to 17% in 2024.

# Dentists Exiting the Workforce Later



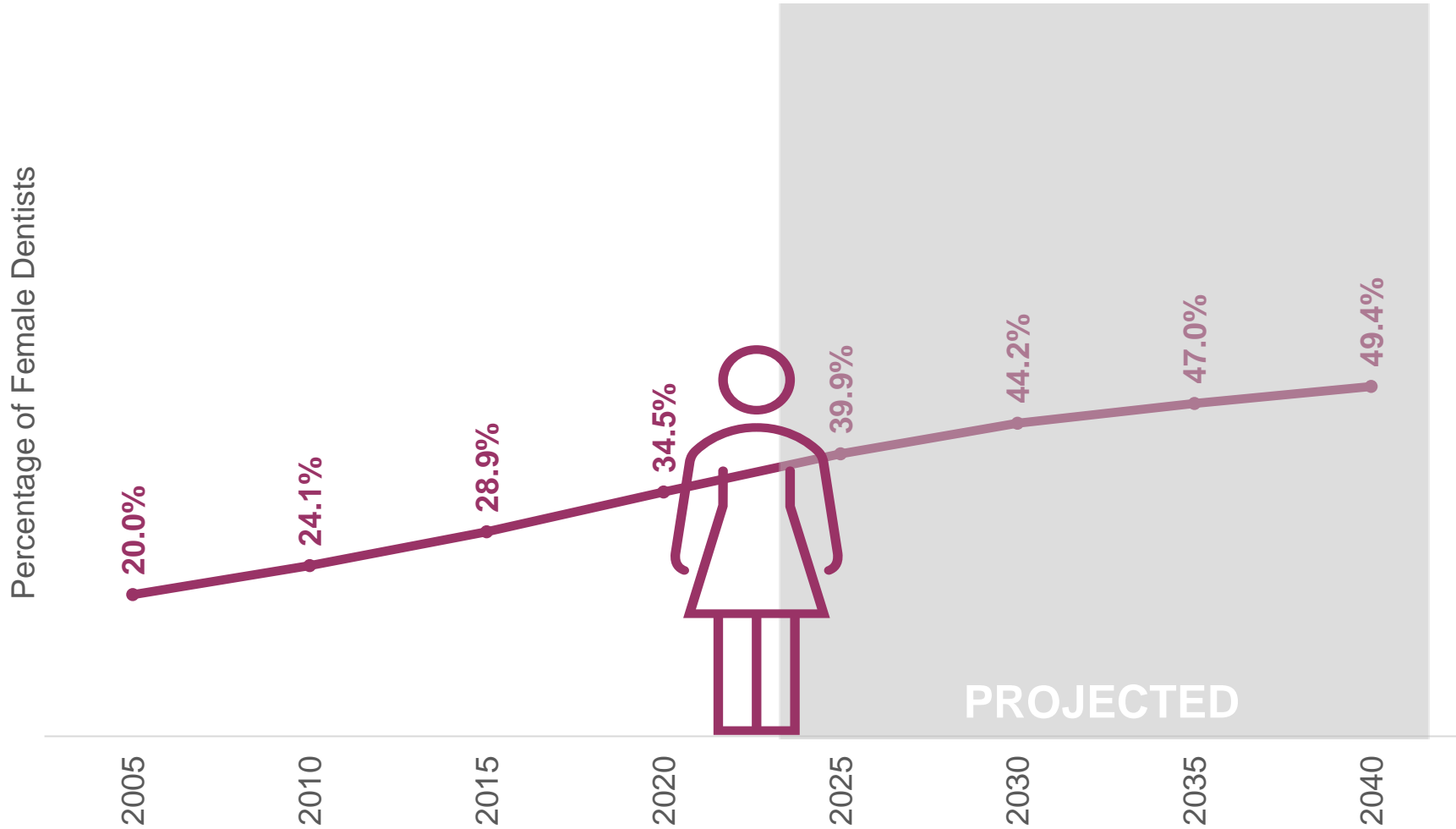
- The average retirement age of dentists increased by 4 years from 2001 to 2024.
- In comparison, the average reported retirement age of the general population is 61, and among those who haven't yet retired, they expect to retire at 66.

# Dentist-to-Population Ratios Projected to Increase



- The number of dentists per capita is expected to grow in the next 15 years.
- New dental school graduates will outnumber the exits of older dentists after the large baby boomer cohort ages out of the dentist workforce.

# Half of Dentists Expected to be Female Around 2040



The share of female dentists in the workforce has been increasing over the years and is projected to reach half by 2040.

# Key Takeaways: What does the future dentist workforce look like?

- **New openings of dental schools** since 2001 are contributing to an additional wave of graduates entering the workforce. Dental school enrollment is at an all-time high. The number of **dentists per capita** is expected to grow in the next 15 years.
- Recent graduating classes are **more diverse**. Since 2019, female dentists represent over half of each graduating class. Dentists of historically underrepresented race/ethnicity (HURE) have also grown, but at a slower pace.
- Dentists are **exiting the workforce later** than 20 years ago. The average retirement age is 68.7 years for those who retired in 2024. A trend of longer career spans has been seen among the general U.S. population as well.

# Data Sources and Methods

# Data Sources and Methods

## Who makes up the U.S. dentist workforce?

- **Slides 5-15**

**Source:** ADA Health Policy Institute analysis of ADA masterfile.

- **Slide 16**

**Sources:** ADA Health Policy Institute analysis of ADA masterfile; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, SC-EST2024-ALLDATA6: Annual State Resident Population Estimates for 6 Race Groups (5 Race Alone Groups and Two or More Races) by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin, available from <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-state-detail.html>.

**Notes:** "Other" represents (1) 'American Indian or Alaska Native' and (2) 'Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander'. Shares for these groups were too small to be visible in the chart, therefore, they were combined. Tables for these groups' statistics are found in slides 72-77.

# Data Sources and Methods

## Who makes up the U.S. dentist workforce? (continued)

- **Slides 17-18**

**Sources:** ADA Health Policy Institute analysis of ADA masterfile; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, available from <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/research/evaluation-estimates/2020-evaluation-estimates/2010s-state-total.html>; U.S. Census Bureau, National Population Totals and Components of Change: 2020-2024, available from <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-national-total.html>.

- **Slide 19**

**Sources:** ADA Health Policy Institute analysis of ADA masterfile; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, available from <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/research/evaluation-estimates/2020-evaluation-estimates/2010s-state-total.html>; U.S. Census Bureau, National Population Totals and Components of Change: 2020-2024, available from <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-national-total.html>; Health Resources & Services Administration, Federal Office of Rural Health Policy (FORHP) Data Files, available from <https://www.hrsa.gov/rural-health/about-us/what-is-rural/data-files>.

# Data Sources and Methods

## Who makes up the U.S. dentist workforce? (continued)

- **Slide 20**

Sources: American Dental Association, Health Policy Institute analysis of ADA masterfile; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, available from <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/research/evaluation-estimates/2020-evaluation-estimates/2010s-state-total.html>; U.S. Census Bureau, National Population Totals and Components of Change: 2020-2024, available from <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-national-total.html>.

# Data Sources and Methods

## How and where do dentists work?

- **Slides 23-26**

**Source:** ADA Health Policy Institute, Distribution of Dentists According to Size of Dental Practice and Affiliation with a Dental Support Organization (DSO), 2024.

- **Slides 27-30**

**Sources:** ADA Health Policy Institute, Distribution of Dentists survey; ADA Health Policy Institute, Survey of Dental Graduates; ADA Health Policy Institute, Survey of Dentist Practice Choices.

**Notes:** Results are weighted to adjust for nonresponse bias.

- **Slide 31**

**Sources:** ADA Health Policy Institute analysis of ADA dentist office database, 2015-2021; ADA Health Policy Institute, Distribution of Dentists According to Size of Dental Practice and Affiliation with a Dental Support Organization (DSO), 2022-2024.

# Data Sources and Methods

## How and where do dentists work? (continued)

- **Slides 32-33**

**Source:** ADA Health Policy Institute, Distribution of Dentists According to Size of Dental Practice and Affiliation with a Dental Support Organization (DSO), 2024.

- **Slide 34**

**Sources:** ADA Health Policy Institute, Distribution of Dentists According to Size of Dental Practice and Affiliation with a Dental Support Organization (DSO), 2024; ADA Health Policy Institute analysis of ADA dentist office database, 2015-2016.

**Note:** For Oregon, the percentage point change was calculated from 2016 to 2024. HPI examination of DSO data from 2015 suggests that data from Oregon for that year was unreliable.

- **Slide 35**

**Source:** ADA Health Policy Institute analysis of ADA dentist office database, 2024.

# Data Sources and Methods

## How are dental practices doing economically?

- **Slides 38-41**

**Source:** ADA Health Policy Institute, Survey of Dental Practice, 2010-2024.

**Notes:** Results are weighted to compensate for oversampling and nonresponse bias.

- **Slide 42**

**Sources:** ADA Health Policy Institute, Survey of Dental Practice, 2015-2024; Health Resources & Services Administration, Federal Office of Rural Health Policy (FORHP) Data Files, available from <https://www.hrsa.gov/rural-health/about-us/what-is-rural/data-files>.

**Notes:** Results are weighted to compensate for oversampling and nonresponse bias.

# Data Sources and Methods

## How are dental practices doing economically? (continued)

- **Slides 43-46**

**Source:** ADA Health Policy Institute, Survey of Dental Practice, 2010-2024.

**Notes:** Results are weighted to compensate for oversampling and nonresponse bias.

- **Slide 47**

**Source:** ADA Health Policy Institute analysis of ADA masterfile.

# Data Sources and Methods

## What does the future dentist workforce look like?

- **Slide 50-51**

**Sources:** ADA Health Policy Institute, Commission on Dental Accreditation (CODA) Survey of Dental Education (various years).

- **Slide 52**

**Sources:** ADA Health Policy Institute, Commission on Dental Accreditation (CODA) Survey of Dental Education (various years).

**Notes:** New schools are those that have opened since a wave of closures in the late 1980s and early 1990s, beginning with Nova Southeastern University in 1997.

- **Slide 53**

**Sources:** ADA Health Policy Institute, Commission on Dental Accreditation (CODA) Survey of Dental Education (various years).

# Data Sources and Methods

## What does the future dentist workforce look like? (continued)

- **Slide 54**

**Sources:** ADA Health Policy Institute analysis of ADA masterfile; Jones JM, "More in U.S. Retiring, or Planning to Retire, Later," Gallup, July 22, 2022, available from <https://news.gallup.com/poll/394943/retiring-planning-retire-later.aspx>.

- **Slides 55-56**

**Source:** Munson B, Vujicic M, "Projected Supply of Dentists in the United States, 2020 – 2040," Health Policy Institute Research Brief, American Dental Association, May 2021, available from [https://www.ada.org/-/media/project/ada-organization/ada/ada-org/files/resources/research/hpi/hpibrief\\_0521\\_1.pdf](https://www.ada.org/-/media/project/ada-organization/ada/ada-org/files/resources/research/hpi/hpibrief_0521_1.pdf).

# Related Reports

# Related Reports

This report is based in part on several annually updated reports by the Health Policy Institute. See the reports below for publicly available data, available at [ada.org/hpi](https://ada.org/hpi).

- [Supply of Dentists in the U.S.: 2001 – 2024](#) (XLSX) – data on supply of dentists per state, dentists per 100,000 population, supply of dentists by specialty (national numbers only), supply of dentists by age and gender.
- [Selected 2024 results from the Survey of Dental Practice](#) (XLSX) – national-level data on dentist annual net income, gross billings, and expenses by ownership status and GP vs. specialist status; hours worked per year; patient visits per year; dental hygienist and dental assistant wages.
- [Distribution of Dentists According to Size of Dental Practice and Affiliation with a Dental Support Organization](#) (XLSX) – national and state-level data on dentist affiliation by practice size and dental support organizations, broken down by dentist experience level (i.e., years out of dental school).

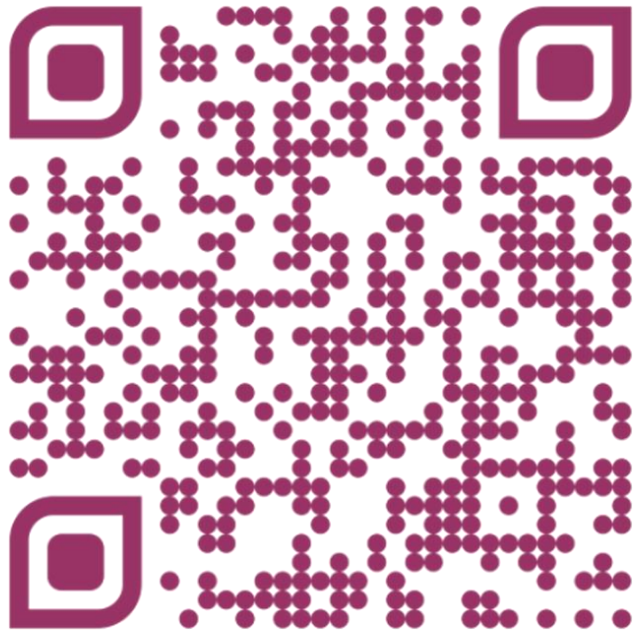
(Note: the data behind some slides in this report are based on unpublished custom analyses of the ADA masterfile or other sources. For more information, please contact [hpi@ada.org](mailto:hpi@ada.org).)

# Suggested Reference

# Suggested Reference

American Dental Association. The U.S. Dentist Workforce. Health Policy Institute. August 2025. Available from: [https://www.ada.org/-/media/project/ada-organization/ada/ada-org/files/resources/research/hpi/US\\_dentist\\_workforce\\_2025.pdf](https://www.ada.org/-/media/project/ada-organization/ada/ada-org/files/resources/research/hpi/US_dentist_workforce_2025.pdf).

Thank you!



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# Appendix Race/Ethnicity, All Available Categories

# Race/Ethnicity, U.S. Population and Dentist Workforce, 2001

<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>U.S. Population %</b>	<b>Dentists %</b>
American Indian or Alaska Native (Non-Hispanic)	0.7%	0.2%
Asian (Non-Hispanic)	3.8%	9.7%
Black or African American (Non-Hispanic)	12.2%	3.3%
Hispanic	13.0%	3.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (Non-Hispanic)	0.1%	0.0%
Other (Non-Hispanic)	1.3%	0.1%
White (Non-Hispanic)	68.8%	83.1%

# Race/Ethnicity, U.S. Population and Dentist Workforce, 2005

<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>U.S. Population %</b>	<b>Dentists %</b>
American Indian or Alaska Native (Non-Hispanic)	0.7%	0.3%
Asian (Non-Hispanic)	4.3%	11.8%
Black or African American (Non-Hispanic)	12.2%	3.7%
Hispanic	14.6%	4.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (Non-Hispanic)	0.1%	0.0%
Other (Non-Hispanic)	1.5%	0.1%
White (Non-Hispanic)	66.5%	79.8%

# Race/Ethnicity, U.S. Population and Dentist Workforce, 2010

<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>U.S. Population %</b>	<b>Dentists %</b>
American Indian or Alaska Native (Non-Hispanic)	0.7%	0.3%
Asian (Non-Hispanic)	4.8%	13.6%
Black or African American (Non-Hispanic)	12.3%	3.9%
Hispanic	16.4%	4.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (Non-Hispanic)	0.2%	0.0%
Other (Non-Hispanic)	1.8%	0.2%
White (Non-Hispanic)	63.8%	77.2%

# Race/Ethnicity, U.S. Population and Dentist Workforce, 2015

<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>U.S. Population %</b>	<b>Dentists %</b>
American Indian or Alaska Native (Non-Hispanic)	0.7%	0.3%
Asian (Non-Hispanic)	5.4%	15.7%
Black or African American (Non-Hispanic)	12.4%	3.8%
Hispanic	17.5%	5.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (Non-Hispanic)	0.2%	0.1%
Other (Non-Hispanic)	2.0%	0.7%
White (Non-Hispanic)	61.7%	74.2%

# Race/Ethnicity, U.S. Population and Dentist Workforce, 2020

<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>U.S. Population %</b>	<b>Dentists %</b>
American Indian or Alaska Native (Non-Hispanic)	0.7%	0.3%
Asian (Non-Hispanic)	5.9%	18.0%
Black or African American (Non-Hispanic)	12.6%	3.8%
Hispanic	18.8%	5.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (Non-Hispanic)	0.2%	0.2%
Other (Non-Hispanic)	2.3%	1.8%
White (Non-Hispanic)	59.5%	70.2%

# Race/Ethnicity, U.S. Population and Dentist Workforce, 2024

<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>U.S. Population %</b>	<b>Dentists %</b>
American Indian or Alaska Native (Non-Hispanic)	0.7%	0.3%
Asian (Non-Hispanic)	6.5%	20.4%
Black or African American (Non-Hispanic)	12.6%	3.9%
Hispanic	20.0%	6.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (Non-Hispanic)	0.2%	0.2%
Other (Non-Hispanic)	2.5%	2.2%
White (Non-Hispanic)	57.5%	67.0%