



INDIANA'S ORAL HEALTH WORKFORCE

DATA REPORT

Bowen Center for Health Workforce Research and Policy // August 2020



SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
BOWEN CENTER FOR HEALTH
WORKFORCE RESEARCH & POLICY

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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Health workforce data, such as where professionals practice, are critical to informing policy and supporting the identification of workforce shortages. Over the last several years, significant strides have been made to collect comprehensive, accurate and timely health workforce data which are maintained for longitudinal workforce tracking. These efforts have contributed to collaborative dialogue regarding health workforce policy and planning.

The implementation of Indiana Senate Enrolled Act 223¹ (SEA 223-2018) in January 2019 required professionals regulated by selected professional licensing boards to provide information regarding employment and practice during their license renewal periods. The Medical Licensing Board is one of the boards named in SEA 223-2018, specifically affecting dentists and dental hygienists.

As a research entity, the Bowen Center for Health Workforce Research and Policy (Bowen Center) has been committed to and engaged in supporting the State of Indiana with developing sustainable data management processes and publishing timely workforce information.

METHODOLOGY

DATA COLLECTION

The supplemental survey questions administered to dentists and dental hygienists during the 2020 license renewal cycle can be found on IUPUI ScholarWorks at <http://hdl.handle.net/1805/18970>. Supplemental survey data collected during the renewal period and basic licensure data (name, license number, etc.) were extracted and exported into separate text files by the Indiana Professional Licensing Agency (PLA) after the close of the license renewal period.

DATA MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

Supplemental survey data were cleaned and coded per processes outlined in the Bowen Center data management procedures document (available at: <http://hdl.handle.net/1805/16704>). After completing these procedures, the survey data file was merged to the licensure data file by unique license number to create a 2020 Dentist Workforce Master File and a 2020 Dental Hygienists Workforce Master File. These Master Files were then uploaded to the Indiana Health Professions Database. Verification and geocoding of license address and self-reported practice address(es) were provided by Melissa Data, Inc.

Additional variables were generated through data management processes. Full-time equivalency (FTE) was generated based on self-reported hours in direct patient care, as outlined in Table 1. FTE assignment strategy was implemented for all reported practice locations. Address cleaning and geocoding procedures also resulted in additional variables related to geographic location and rurality based on criteria outlined by the United States Department of Agriculture (more information can be found here: <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-commuting-area-codes/documentation/>).

¹ Additional information about SEA 223-2018 available at: <http://iga.in.gov/legislative/2018/bills/senate/223>

Table 1. FTE conversion based for reported hours in direct patient care

Reported hours in patient care	Conversion
0 hours in patient care/Not applicable	0.0 FTE
1 - 4 hours in patient care	0.1 FTE
5 - 8 hours in patient care	0.2 FTE
9 - 12 hours in patient care	0.3 FTE
13 - 16 hours in patient care	0.4 FTE
17 - 20 hours in patient care	0.5 FTE
21 - 24 hours in patient care	0.6 FTE
25 - 28 hours in patient care	0.7 FTE
29 - 32 hours in patient care	0.8 FTE
33 - 36 hours in patient care	0.9 FTE
37 - 40 hours in patient care	1.0 FTE
41 or more hours in patient care	1.0 FTE

LIMITATIONS

There are notable limitations to this report. First, the information presented in this report is largely based on self-reported data which introduces the potential for some level of response bias. This bias, however, is likely diminished through the statutory requirement for dentists to provide specified information during online renewal, and their attestation that all information provided is accurate. Additionally, changes to the survey tools over the last several biennial renewal cycles limit longitudinal analysis. Care is being taken to minimize the future changes to supplemental survey questions in order to ensure confidence in future longitudinal analyses.

REPORT STRUCTURE

This report includes four sections of summary data:

Section I: Overall License Renewals includes summary of all dental and dental hygiene licenses as of the 2020 license renewal cycle.

Section II: Total Dentists Actively Practicing in Indiana includes a summary of all licensed dentists actively practicing in Indiana (in person or through telemedicine).

Sections III: Total Dental Hygienists Actively Practicing in Indiana includes a summary of all licensed dental hygienists actively practicing in Indiana.

The 2020 Oral Health Workforce Data Report provides key information on Indiana oral health workforce. Additional data can be viewed or requested online at www.bowenportal.org.

SECTION I: OVERALL LICENSE RENEWALS

1.A. DENTISTS

TOTAL RENEWALS

Of the 4,020 dentists who renewed their license in 2020, 3,875 (96.4%) renewed their license electronically and responded to the supplemental survey questions. There were 145 (3.6%) dentists who renewed their license manually (offline) and did not have supplemental questions administered to them. At renewal, the majority of licensees had a license status which permitted active practice in medicine in the State of Indiana. Table 1.1 provide more details on dentist license status for 2020 renewals.

Table 1.1 License status of dentists licensed in Indiana, based on renewal status

	Survey Respondents (Online Renewals)		Offline Renewals	
	N	%	N	%
Total	3,875		145	
License Status				
Active	3,842	99.1	142	97.9
Valid to Practice While Reviewed	15	0.4	0	0.0
Probation	7	0.2	3	2.1
Other Statuses Not Valid for Active Practice*	11	0.3	0	0.0

* This group includes those whose license status is currently inactive, retired, expired, suspended or non-renewable.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND PRACTICE LOCATION

Most of the dentists who renewed their license online in 2020 reported actively practicing in dentistry (94.0%), followed by 4.4% who reported being retired. Less than 1% reported working in a field other than dentistry while 1.5% reported not currently working. Additional information on employment status can be found in Table 1.2 below.

Table 1.2 Employment Status of dentists who renewed their license online

Employment Status	N	%
Actively working in a position that requires a dental license	3,641	94.0
Actively working in a field other than dentistry	13	0.3
Unemployed and seeking work in the field of dentistry	37	1.0
Unemployed and not seeking work in the field of dentistry	19	0.5
Retired	165	4.3

Source: Indiana Dentist License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2020

1.B. DENTAL HYGIENISTS

TOTAL RENEWALS

Of the 5,036 dental hygienists who renewed their license in 2020, 4,943 (98.2%) renewed their license electronically and responded to the supplemental survey questions. There were 93 (1.8%) dental hygienists who renewed their license manually (offline) and did not have supplemental questions administered to them. At renewal, the majority of licensees had a license status which permitted active practice in dental hygiene in the State of Indiana. Table 1.1 provide more details on dentist license status for 20209 renewals.

Table 1.3 License status of dental hygienists licensed in Indiana, based on renewal status

	Survey Respondents (Online Renewals)		Offline Renewals	
	N	%	N	%
Total	4,943		93	
License Status				
Active	4922	99.6	93	100.0
Valid to Practice While Reviewed	5	0.1	0	0.0
Probation	2	0.04	0	0.0
Other Statuses Not Valid for Active Practice*	14	0.3	0	0.0

* This group includes those whose license status is currently inactive, retired, expired, suspended or non-renewable.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND PRACTICE LOCATION

As with Indiana licensed dentists, most of the dental hygienists who renewed their license online in 2020 reported actively practicing in dental hygiene (90.2%). Another 2.2% reported working in a dental hygiene related field that does not require a dental hygiene license. More information on employment status can be found in Table 1.2 below.

Table 1.4 Employment Status of dental hygienists who renewed their license online

Employment Status	N	%
Actively working in a position that requires a dental hygienist license	4,460	90.2
Actively working in a dental hygiene related field that does not require a dental license	108	2.2
Actively working in a field that does not require a dental hygiene license	106	2.1
Not currently working, disabled	8	0.2
Not currently working, seeking work in a position that requires a dental hygiene license	67	0.4
Not currently working, seeking work in a position that does not require a dental hygiene license	31	0.6
Student	12	0.2
Leave of absence or Sabbatical	76	1.5
Retired	75	1.5

Source: Indiana Dentist License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2020

SECTION II: DENTISTS ACTIVELY PRACTICING IN INDIANA

REPORTING SAMPLE

In an effort to produce a reporting sample of dentists which accurately represents Indiana’s dentist workforce, the selected reporting sample for this report was determined using modified sample selection criteria. The 2020 dentist report sample includes dentists who 1) had an active license status, 2) renewed their license online, 3) reported actively practicing in dentistry, and 4) reported providing teledentistry to Indiana residents or having a practice in Indiana. Of the 4,020 dentists who renewed their Indiana license in 2020, 3,095 (77.0%) met all criteria for inclusion in the reporting sample (see Figure 2.1).

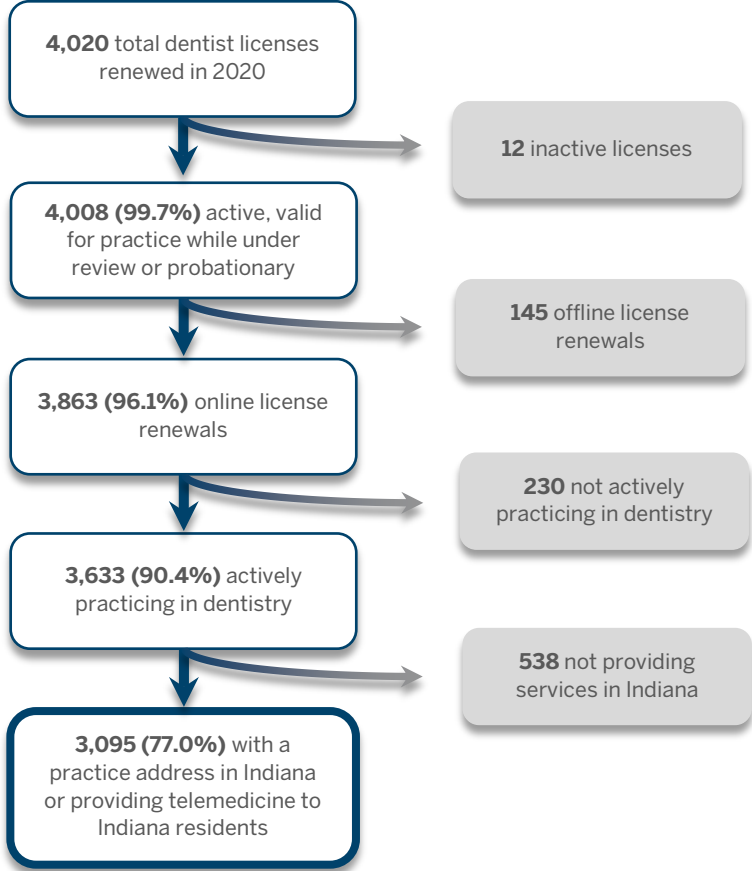


Figure 2.1 2020 Dentist reporting sample selection criteria

DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 2.1 provides summary statistics for the demographic characteristics of dentists actively providing services in Indiana. Overall, dentists practicing in Indiana are predominantly male (69.2%), non-Hispanic (97.2%) and white (84.9%). The average age for this workforce is 49.3 years, with females being comparatively younger than their male counterparts (42.9 vs. 52.1). Female dentists also have greater diversity, with a larger percentage who identify as Hispanic or Latino (4.0% vs 2.3%) and non-White (24.7% vs. 10.8%).

Table 2.1: Dentist Demographic Characteristics

	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	950		2,145		3,095	
Mean Age	43.0		52.1		49.3	
Age Groups						
Under 35	289	30.4	310	14.5	599	19.4
35-44	301	31.7	425	19.8	726	23.5
45-54	204	21.5	420	19.6	624	20.2
55-64	129	13.6	582	27.1	711	23.0
65 and Older	27	2.8	408	19.0	435	14.1
Ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino	38	4.0	49	2.3	87	2.8
Not Hispanic or Latino	912	96.0	2,096	97.7	3,008	97.2
Race						
White	716	75.4	1,911	89.1	2,627	84.9
Asian	127	13.4	112	5.2	239	7.7
Black or African American	51	5.4	48	2.2	99	3.2
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	3	0.3	4	0.2	7	0.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	0.2	3	0.1	5	0.2
Some Other Race	27	2.8	43	2.0	70	2.3
Multiracial	24	2.5	24	1.1	48	1.6

Source: 2020 Indiana Dentist License and Supplemental Survey Data

Notes: Age was calculated as the difference between the respondent's date of birth and the date of survey completion.

EDUCATION

Dentists' educational characteristics are provided in Table 2.2 below. Unsurprisingly, the majority of dentists (72.0%) reported completing their dental education in Indiana. At the same time, 16.7% reported completing their dental education in contiguous states, and another 10.9% reported completing their dental education in a state outside of Indiana and its contiguous states. The majority (68.5%) also reported not completing a dental residency. However, 6.3% reported completed a General Practice Dental Residency, and another 5.6% reported completed a residency in Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics.

Table 2.2: Dentist Education and Training Characteristics

Location of Training Program	N	%
Total	3,095	
Location of Dental Training		
Indiana	2,228	72.0
Contiguous State	516	16.7
Another US State	337	10.9
Another Country	14	0.5
Highest Level of Training		
No Residency completed	2,120	68.5
Residency - Advanced Education in General Dentistry Programs	90	2.9
Residency - Dental Anesthesiology	7	0.2
Residency - Oral Medicine	2	0.1
Residency - Orofacial Pain	2	0.1
Residency - Dental Public Health	1	0.0
Residency - Endodontics	71	2.3
Residency - General Practice Residency	196	6.3
Residency - Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology	8	0.3
Residency - Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology	3	0.1
Residency - Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	138	4.5
Residency - Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics	174	5.6
Residency - Pediatric Dentistry	146	4.7
Residency - Periodontics	73	2.4
Residency - Prosthodontics	41	1.3
Residency - Other	23	0.7

Source: 2020 Indiana Dentist License and Supplemental Survey Data

Notes: Contiguous States include Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois

PRACTICE CHARACTERISTICS

PRACTICE SETTING AND HOURS IN PATIENT CARE

Table 2.3 provides a summary of the reported primary and secondary practice settings. Most dentists providing services to Indiana residents reported practicing in a dental office setting; 51.2% reported practicing in a solo practice; 25.5% reported practicing in a group practice; 16.9% reported practicing in a partnership. Only 610 (19.7%) reported having a secondary practice. Of these, most (89.8%) also reported practicing in a dental office setting.

When reporting total hours per week in patient care at their primary practice, the largest percentage of dentists (26.8%) reported practicing 33 -36 hours per week. Around 16% reported practicing more than 36 hours per week. However, dentist with a second practice setting were most likely to report working 5 - 8 hours per week in patient care (26.9%). Table 2.4 provides more information on reported hours in patient care.

Table 2.3: Dentist Practice Setting

Practice Setting	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice	
	N	%	N	%
Total	3,071		610	
Dental Office Practice - Solo Practice	1,572	51.2	181	29.7
Dental Office Practice - Group Practice	782	25.5	234	38.4
Dental Office Practice - Partnership	520	16.9	133	21.8
Health center (CHC/FQHC/FQHC look-alike)	53	1.7	13	2.1
Hospital/Clinic	47	1.5	9	1.5
Other setting	28	0.9	8	1.3
Correctional facility	17	0.6	9	1.5
Federal government hospital/clinic (includes military)	13	0.4	6	1.0
School health service	12	0.4	4	0.7
Other public health/community health setting	9	0.3	4	0.7
Long-term care/nursing home/extended care facility (non-hospital)	6	0.2	2	0.3
Local health department	4	0.1	1	0.2
Mobile unit dentistry	4	0.1	5	0.8
Teledentistry	2	0.1	0	0.0
Home Health Setting	1	0.0	1	0.2
Indian health service	1	0.0	0	0.0
Headstart (including early Headstart)	0	0.0	0	0.0
Staffing organization	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: 2020 Indiana Dentist License and Supplemental Survey Data

Notes: Dentists who selected 'Not applicable' are not included in the counts for this table.

Table 2.4: Dentist Practice Hours

Practice Setting	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice	
	N	%	N	%
Total	3,040		596	
0 hours per week	10	0.3	36	6.0
1 - 4 hours per week	31	1.0	63	10.6
5 - 8 hours per week	58	1.9	160	26.9
9 - 12 hours per week	54	1.8	85	14.3
13 - 16 hours per week	148	4.9	104	17.5
17 - 20 hours per week	166	5.5	76	12.8
21 - 24 hours per week	247	8.1	36	6.0
25 - 28 hours per week	274	9.0	9	1.5
29 - 32 hours per week	740	24.3	3	0.5
33 - 36 hours per week	816	26.8	9	1.5
37 - 40 hours per week	401	13.2	11	1.9
41 or more hours per week	95	3.1	4	0.7

Source: 2020 Indiana Dentist License and Supplemental Survey Data

Notes: Dentists who selected 'Not applicable' were not included in the counts for this table.

PATIENT PANEL

Patient panel characteristics can be found in Table 2.5. Around 43.2% of dentists reporting serving patients covered by Medicaid. Regarding offering a sliding fee scale, less than 10% reported having patients on this payment schedule. It should be noted, however, that 36.8% of dentists reported this question as not applicable to their practice setting.

Table 2.5 Indiana Dentist Patient Panel

	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice	
	N	%	N	%
Total	3,079			
Percent of Patient Covered by Indiana Medicaid				
Not Accepting Indiana Medicaid	1,453	47.0	288	9.3
Accepting Indiana Medicaid but no Medicaid patients at practice	11	0.4	6	0.2
>0% - 5%	228	7.4	29	0.9
6% - 10%	209	6.8	29	0.9
11% - 20%	202	6.6	33	1.1
21% - 30%	235	7.6	53	1.7
31% - 50%	234	7.6	60	2.0
Greater than 50%	209	6.8	57	1.8
Not Applicable	314	10.2	2,540	82.1
Percent of Patients on a Sliding Fee Scale				
Not offering a sliding fee scale	1,677	54.2	359	11.6
Offering a sliding fee scale but no patient on payment schedule	8	0.3	2	0.1
>0% - 5%	49	1.6	7	0.2
6% - 10%	44	1.4	11	0.4
11% - 20%	37	1.2	9	0.3
21% - 30%	36	1.2	6	0.2
31% - 50%	52	1.7	7	0.2
Greater than 50%	54	1.7	14	0.5
Not Applicable	1,138	36.8	2,680	86.6

Source: Indiana Dentist License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2020

SPECIALTY AND SERVICES

DENTAL PRACTICE TYPE AND ROLE

Figure 2.2. below provides a breakdown of the reported dental practice type for the 2020 Indiana dentist reporting sample. The majority of dentists reported practicing General Dentistry (76.7%). Other frequently reported dental practice types were Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopedics (5.5%), Pediatric Dentistry (5.0%) and Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery (4.6%).

As seen in Table 2.7, when reporting their primary role in dentistry, nearly all dentists reported being a practicing dentist (96.6%), followed by 2.1% who reported being a dental educator. Around 1% reported working in as a researcher, dental insurance consultant, federal services professional or other dental related role.

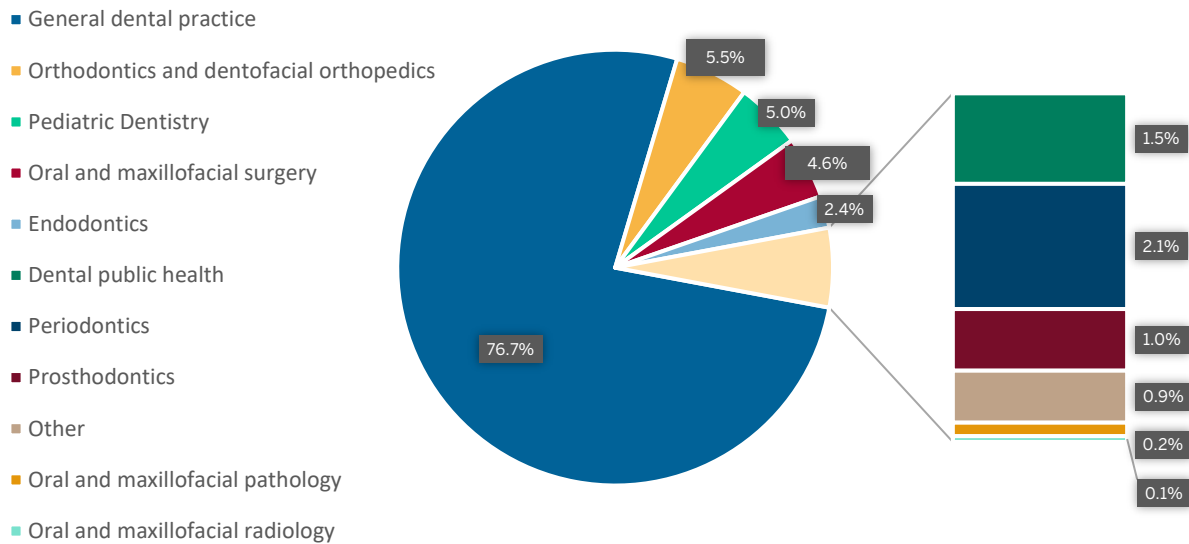


Figure 2.2 Distribution of reported dental practice

Table 2.6 Dentists' Reported Primary Role

Primary Role	N	%
Practicing Dentist (General Dentist or Specialist)	2976	96.62
Dental Educator (Academia)	64	2.08
Other – Dental Related	18	0.58
Federal Services Professional	6	0.19
Dental Researcher	4	0.13
Dental/Insurance Industry Consultant	2	0.06
Not Applicable	10	0.32

Source: Indiana Dentist License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2020

TELEDENTISTRY

Table 2.7 provides a summary of dentists who reported providing teledentistry, based on their reported dental practice type. Teledentistry falls under the same regulation as telemedicine and is defined as the delivery of health care services using electronic communications and information technology, including: secure videoconferencing, interactive audio-using store and forward technology, or remote patient monitoring technology between a provider in one (1) location and a patient in another location². In the 2020 Indiana Dental Supplemental Survey, only 49 (1.6%) dentists reported providing teledentistry in their practice. Of these, the majority (63.3%) reported having a practice in general dentistry, followed by 18.5% who had a practice in orthodontics and dentofacial orthopedics.

Table 2.7 Teledentistry by Reported Dental Practice Type

Dental Practice Type	Providing Teledentistry		Not Providing Teledentistry	
	N	%	N	%
Total	49		3,042	
General Dental Practice	31	63.3	2,334	76.7
Dental Public Health	1	2.0	47	1.6
Endodontics	0	0.0	73	2.4
Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology	0	0.0	7	0.2
Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology	0	0.0	3	0.1
Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	3	6.1	139	4.6
Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics	9	18.4	166	5.5
Pediatric Dentistry	1	2.0	152	5.0
Periodontics	2	4.1	63	2.1
Prosthodontics	2	4.1	31	1.0
Other	0	0.0	27	0.9

Source: 2020 Indiana Dentist License and Supplemental Survey Data

Notes: Dentists who selected 'Not applicable' are not included in the counts for this table.

² IC 25-1-9.5-6

SERVICES PROVIDED BY DENTISTS

In the 2020 supplemental survey, dentists were able to indicate the services they provide in their practice. This is summarized in Table 2.8 by their reported dental practice type. Overall, 2,789 (90.1%) of dentists in the 2020 reporting sample reported providing one or more of these services, with 83% of those practicing in general dentistry reporting one or more of the reported services. The largest number of dentist (n=2,575) reported providing screening for oral cancer, and 2,332 reported providing dental sealants. The smallest number of dentists (n=127) reported providing screening for HIV.

Table 2.8 Services provided by dentists based on their dental practice type

Dental Practice Type	Sealants		Diabetes Screening		HIV Screening		Screening for High Blood Pressure		Screening for Oral Cancer		Screening for Substance Use Disorder		Tobacco Cessation Counseling		Unique Count of Dentists Providing Services	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
General dental practice	2,109	90.4	176	79.6	106	83.5	848	85.6	2,180	84.7	241	80.1	737	86.2	2,313	82.9
Dental public health	42	1.8	6	2.7	4	3.2	25	2.5	44	1.7	9	3.0	24	2.8	48	1.7
Endodontics	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	1.0	18	0.7	1	0.3	0	0.0	23	0.8
Oral and maxillofacial pathology	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.8	1	0.1	5	0.2	1	0.3	2	0.2	5	0.2
Oral and maxillofacial radiology	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	0	0.0	14	6.3	3	2.4	39	3.9	100	3.9	16	5.3	25	2.9	107	3.8
Orthodontics and dentofacial orthopedics	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	36	1.4	1	0.3	3	0.4	38	1.4
Other	7	0.3	4	1.8	0	0.0	9	0.9	14	0.5	1	0.3	6	0.7	16	0.6
Pediatric Dentistry	152	6.5	6	2.7	6	4.7	10	1.0	92	3.6	18	6.0	24	2.8	153	5.5
Periodontics	4	0.2	11	5.0	4	3.2	33	3.3	54	2.1	7	2.3	22	2.6	54	1.9
Prosthodontics	15	0.6	2	0.9	2	1.6	13	1.3	30	1.2	5	1.7	10	1.2	30	1.1
Not Applicable	1	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.8	2	0.2	2	0.1	1	0.3	2	0.2	2	0.1
Total	2,332		221		127		991		2,575		301		855		2,789	

Source: Indiana Dentist License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2020

POPULATIONS SERVED BY DENTISTS

Table 2.9 provides a summary of the total number of dentists who identified the populations they serve at their practice. Overall, 3,073 dentists (99.3%) were included in this table, with the majority of dentists practicing in general dentistry (76.6%). The largest number of dentists reported serving adolescents ages 11 – 19 years (n=2,918), followed by those who reported serving adults (n=2,748). Among populations not related to age groups, 2,390 reported serving disabled persons and 2,585 reported serving pregnant women.

Table 2.9. Populations served by Indiana Dentists

Dental Practice Type	Newborns		Children (ages 2 - 10)		Adolescents (ages 11 - 19)		Adults		Geriatric Patients		Pregnant Women		Inmates		Disabled Persons		Individuals in Recovery		Unique Count of Dentists	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
General dental practice	419	66.5	2,139	79.4	2,257	77.4	2,322	79.9	2,272	82.7	2,167	83.8	349	73.0	1,916	80.2	1,137	83.8	2,355	76.6
Dental public health	23	3.7	38	1.4	42	1.4	44	1.5	42	1.5	38	1.5	14	2.9	33	1.4	23	1.7	48	1.6
Endodontics	0	0.0	47	1.7	68	2.3	72	2.5	68	2.5	62	2.4	9	1.9	58	2.4	28	2.1	72	2.3
Oral and maxillofacial pathology	2	0.3	4	0.2	4	0.1	6	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	2	0.4	4	0.2	2	0.2	7	0.2
Oral and maxillofacial radiology	1	0.2	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0
Oral and maxillofacial surgery	36	5.7	120	4.5	138	4.7	139	4.8	139	5.1	132	5.1	88	18.4	127	5.3	98	7.2	140	4.6
Orthodontics and dentofacial orthopedics	2	0.3	158	5.9	173	5.9	171	5.9	110	4.0	97	3.8	7	1.5	88	3.7	27	2.0	174	5.7
Other	2	0.3	6	0.2	14	0.5	21	0.7	18	0.7	11	0.4	4	0.8	15	0.6	8	0.6	22	0.7
Pediatric Dentistry	144	22.9	152	5.6	150	5.1	29	1.0	5	0.2	16	0.6	1	0.2	94	3.9	5	0.4	153	5.0
Periodontics	0	0.0	18	0.7	49	1.7	64	2.2	54	2.0	36	1.4	2	0.4	32	1.3	18	1.3	65	2.1
Prosthodontics	1	0.2	10	0.4	20	0.7	33	1.1	32	1.2	19	0.7	1	0.2	20	0.8	8	0.6	33	1.1
Not Applicable	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.1	3	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.2	3	0.1
Total	630		2,694		2,918		2,905		2,748		2,585		478		2,390		1,357		3,073	

Source: Indiana Dentist License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2020

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Understanding Indiana’s dental workforce capacity and how this capacity is distributed across the state is important for identifying workforce shortages and targeting development opportunities. As previously mentioned, dentist full-time equivalency (FTE) was calculated from self-reported patient care hours at the primary and, when applicable, secondary practice location. Individual dentist FTE was aggregated to the county level for analysis. County population estimates derived from the 2019 U.S Census estimates were used to calculate population-to-provider ratios (PPRs). See table 2.10 and Figure 2.3 for results of the population to provider ratio analysis.

Unsurprisingly, metropolitan counties, such as Allen, Hamilton, Marion and Lake counties have the greatest number of dentists. Regarding population to provider ratios, 63 counties had PPRs that were less than 5,000:1, the threshold for sufficient capacity defined by the Health Resources and Services Administration³. Brown and Newton Counties have two of the highest PPRs (21,560.0:1 and 27,968.0:1, respectively) and Union county had no reported dentist FTE.

Table 2.10 Geographic distribution of dentist workforce capacity

County	Population	Total Dentists	Total Dentist FTE	Population to Provider FTE
Adams	35,777	12	7.6	4,707.5
Allen	379,299	221	154.5	2,455.0
Bartholomew	83,779	56	39.7	2,110.3
Benton	8,748	3	2.5	3,499.2
Blackford	11,758	4	2.8	4,199.3
Boone	67,843	37	24.6	2,757.8
Brown	15,092	1	0.7	21,560.0
Carroll	20,257	4	3.5	5,787.7
Cass	37,689	11	6.6	5,710.5
Clark	118,302	56	36.3	3,259.0
Clay	26,225	5	3.9	6,724.4
Clinton	32,399	11	8.4	3,857.0
Crawford	10,577	1	0.7	15,110.0
Daviess	33,351	9	6.8	4,904.6
De Kalb	43,475	18	13.7	3,173.4
Dearborn	49,458	13	8.6	5,750.9
Decatur	26,559	11	6.3	4,215.7
Delaware	114,135	64	46.4	2,459.8
Dubois	42,736	30	21.2	2,015.8
Elkhart	206,341	81	56.0	3,684.7
Fayette	23,102	6	3.9	5,923.6
Floyd	78,522	69	46.2	1,699.6
Fountain	16,346	4	2.2	7,430.0
Franklin	22,758	9	7.4	3,075.4
Fulton	19,974	8	6.3	3,170.5
Gibson	33,659	18	12.2	2,758.9

³ Sec. 215 of the Public Health Service Act, 58 Stat. 690 (42 U.S.C. 216); sec. 332 of the Public Health Service Act, 90 Stat. 2270-2272 (42 U.S.C. 254e).

Table 2.10 Geographic distribution of dentist workforce capacity

County	Population	Total Dentists	Total Dentist FTE	Population to Provider FTE
Grant	65,769	29	22.8	2,884.6
Greene	31,922	14	10.3	3,099.2
Hamilton	338,011	295	202.1	1,672.5
Hancock	78,168	33	22.6	3,458.8
Harrison	40,515	17	9.6	4,220.3
Hendricks	170,311	95	69.2	2,461.1
Henry	47,972	20	13.1	3,662.0
Howard	82,544	61	44.1	1,871.7
Huntington	36,520	12	8.8	4,150.0
Jackson	44,231	21	14.7	3,008.9
Jasper	33,562	11	8.3	4,043.6
Jay	20,436	4	3.0	6,812.0
Jefferson	32,308	19	14.0	2,307.7
Jennings	27,735	5	4.4	6,303.4
Johnson	158,167	85	63.9	2,475.2
Knox	36,594	21	13.4	2,730.9
Kosciusko	79,456	33	22.6	3,515.8
LaGrange	39,614	6	5.2	7,618.1
LaPorte	109,888	54	37.7	2,914.8
Lake	485,493	330	224.1	2,166.4
Lawrence	45,370	22	14.3	3,172.7
Madison	129,569	66	41.4	3,129.7
Marion	964,582	671	445.6	2,164.7
Marshall	46,258	18	10.4	4,447.9
Martin	10,255	2	1.1	9,322.7
Miami	35,516	11	7.6	4,673.2
Monroe	148,431	64	45.9	3,233.8
Montgomery	38,338	20	15.7	2,441.9
Morgan	70,489	25	17.5	4,027.9
Newton	13,984	1	0.5	27,968.0
Noble	47,744	18	11.7	4,080.7
Ohio	5,875	2	0.9	6,527.8
Orange	19,646	5	3.7	5,309.7
Owen	20,799	4	2.5	8,319.6
Parke	16,937	4	2.4	7,057.1
Perry	19,169	8	4.5	4,259.8
Pike	12,389	3	2.4	5,162.1
Porter	170,389	109	71.3	2,389.7
Posey	25,427	3	2.6	9,779.6
Pulaski	12,353	1	0.7	17,647.1
Putnam	37,576	13	9.1	4,129.2
Randolph	24,665	2	1.9	12,981.6
Ripley	28,324	6	5.2	5,446.9

Table 2.10 Geographic distribution of dentist workforce capacity

County	Population	Total Dentists	Total Dentist FTE	Population to Provider FTE
Rush	16,581	6	4.5	3,684.7
Scott	23,873	9	5.7	4,188.2
Shelby	44,729	18	11.9	3,758.7
Spencer	20,277	5	3.5	5,793.4
St Joseph	271,826	141	104.2	2,608.7
Starke	22,995	5	4.4	5,226.1
Steuben	34,594	13	9.4	3,680.2
Sullivan	20,669	5	4.2	4,921.2
Switzerland	10,751	1	0.8	13,438.8
Tippecanoe	195,732	72	56.5	3,464.3
Tipton	15,148	9	5.5	2,754.2
Union	7,054	0	0.0	—
Vanderburgh	181,451	111	78.0	2,326.3
Vermillion	15,498	3	2.1	7,380.0
Vigo	107,038	55	40.5	2,642.9
Wabash	30,996	12	8.3	3,734.5
Warren	8,265	1	0.8	10,331.3
Warrick	62,998	26	19.5	3,230.7
Washington	28,036	7	5.4	5,191.9
Wayne	65,884	31	19.1	3,449.4
Wells	28,296	9	6.4	4,421.3
White	24,102	6	4.9	4,918.8
Whitley	33,964	14	7.6	4,468.9

Source: 2020 Indiana Dentist License and Supplemental Survey Data; Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties in Indiana: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019 (CO-EST2019-ANNRES-18)

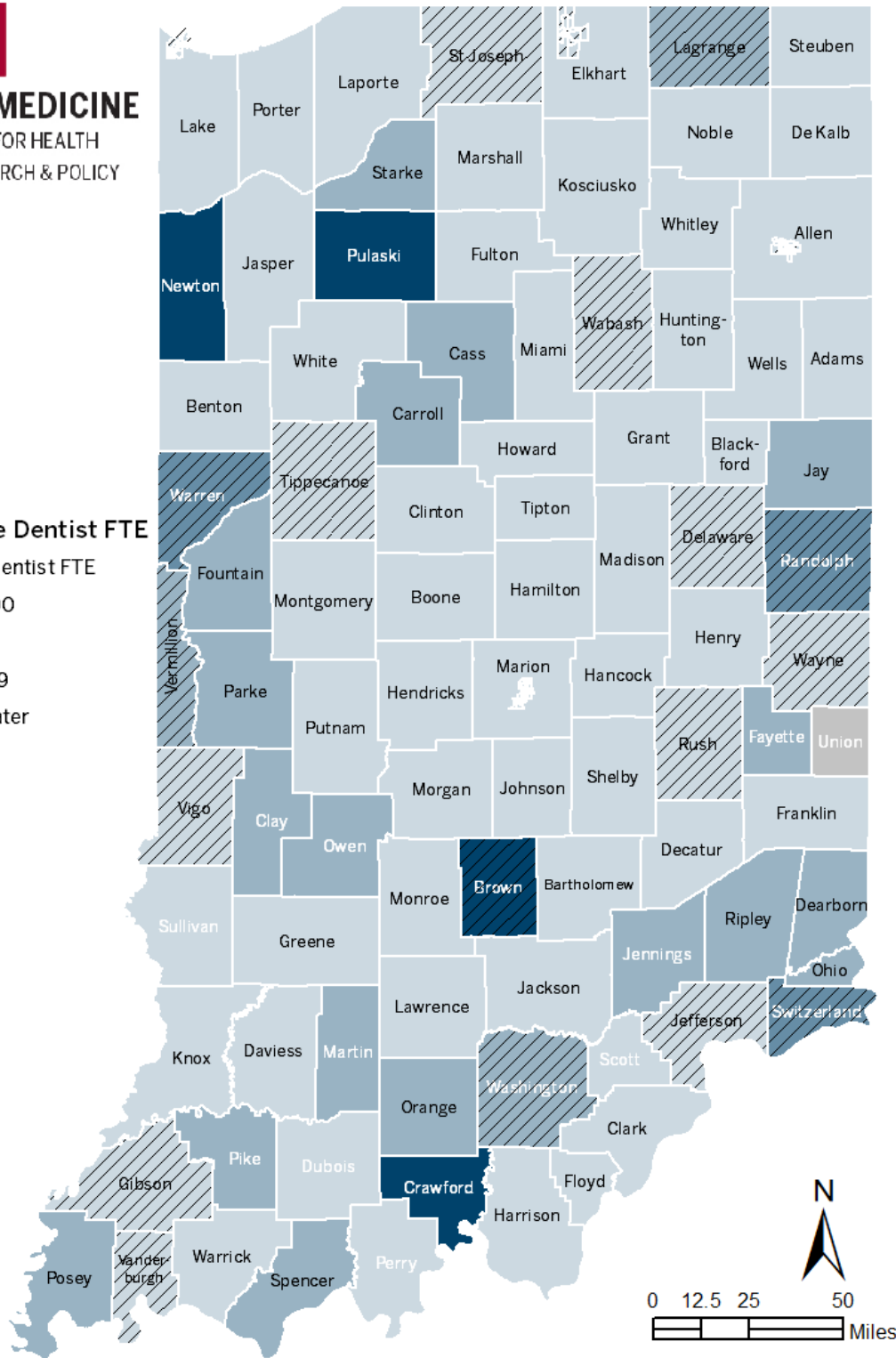


SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

BOWEN CENTER FOR HEALTH
WORKFORCE RESEARCH & POLICY

Population to One Dentist FTE

- No Reported Dentist FTE
- Less than 5,000
- 5,000 - 9,999
- 10,000 - 14,999
- 15,000 or Greater
- Dental HPSA



Data Sources: 2020 Indiana Dentist License and Supplemental Survey Data; Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties in Indiana: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019 (CO-EST2019-ANNRES-18)
Notes: Population to provider FTE ratios cannot be calculated for counties with no reported dentist FTE

Figure 2.3 Geographic distribution of Indiana dentists' county-level workforce capacity

SECTION III: DENTAL HYGIENISTS

REPORTING SAMPLE

In an effort to produce a reporting sample of dental hygienists which accurately represents Indiana's dental hygiene workforce, the selected reporting sample for this report was determined using modified sample selection criteria. The 2020 Oral Health Data Report sample includes dental hygienists who 1) had an active license status, 2) renewed their license online, 3) reported actively practicing in dental hygiene, and 4) reported having a practice in Indiana. Of the 5,034 dentists who renewed their Indiana license in 2020, 3,908 (77.6%) met all criteria for inclusion in the reporting sample (see Figure 3.1).

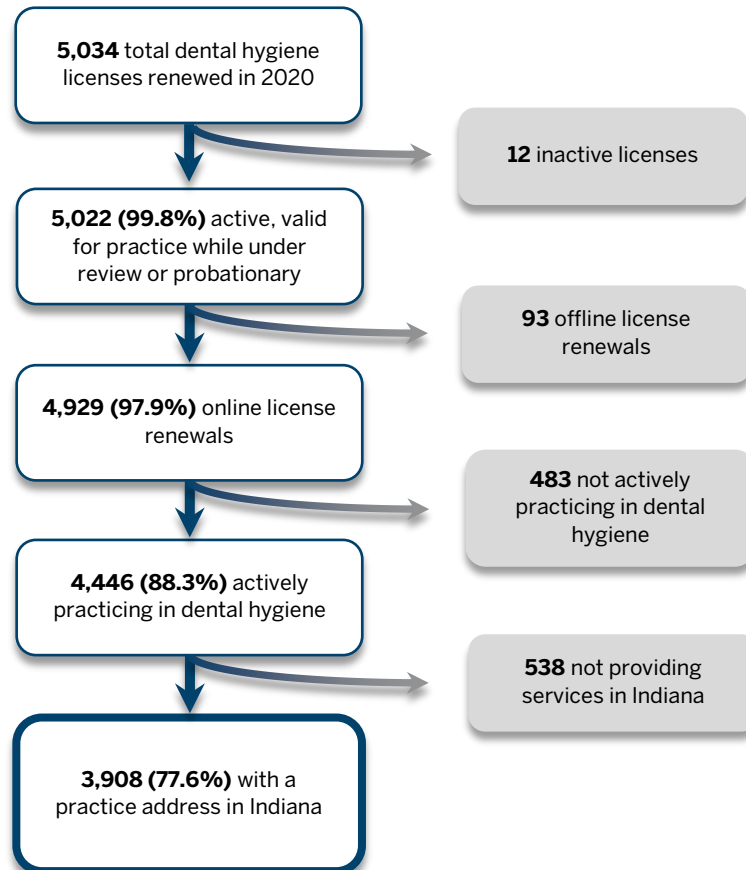


Figure 3.1 2020 Dental hygienist reporting sample selection criteria

DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 3.1 provides summary statistics for demographic characteristics of dental hygienists in Indiana. Overall, dental hygienists were primarily female (99.1%), non-Hispanic (96.9%), and White (95.8%). The average age of the dental hygienist workforce is 43.0 years, with the highest percentage (22.0%) of the workforce being under the age of 35. Male hygienists are generally younger than to their male counterparts with an average age of 40.4 (versus 43.0 among females). Males also have a greater racial diversity, with a larger percentage identifying as non-white (20.6% vs. 4.1%).

Table 3.1: Dental Hygienist Demographic Characteristics

	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	3,874		34		3,908	
Mean Age	43.0		40.4		43.0	
Age Groups						
Under 35	853	22.0	6	17.6	859	22.0
35-44	706	18.2	12	35.3	718	18.4
45-54	627	16.2	5	14.7	632	16.2
55-64	415	10.7	0	0.0	415	10.6
65 and Older	102	2.6	1	2.9	103	2.6
Age Unavailable	1,171	30.2	10	29.4	1,181	30.2
Ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino	115	3.0	5	14.7	120	3.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,759	97.0	29	85.3	3,788	96.9
Race						
White	3,716	95.9	27	79.4	3,743	95.8
Asian	25	0.6	0	0.0	25	0.6
Black or African American	47	1.2	4	11.8	51	1.3
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1
Some Other Race	42	1.1	1	2.9	43	1.1
Multiracial	39	1.0	2	5.9	41	1.0

Source: 2020 Indiana Dental Hygienist License and Supplemental Survey Data

Notes: Age was calculated as the difference between the respondent's date of birth and the date of survey completion.

EDUCATION

Information on dental hygienists' qualifying education is presented in Table 3.2. Overall, the majority of dental hygienists (81.5%) reported qualifying for their license with an associate degree in dental hygiene, followed by 17.7% who qualified with a baccalaureate degree. The majority of dental hygienists (3,244; 83.0%) also reported receiving their qualifying education in Indiana.

Table 3.2: Dental Hygienist Education Characteristics

Qualifying Education	Indiana		Contiguous States		Other States		Other Country (not US)		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Vocational/Practical certificate - dental hygiene	1	0.0	4	0.8	4	2.4	0	0.0	9	0.2
Diploma - dental hygiene	16	0.5	4	0.8	2	1.2	1	100.0	23	0.6
Associate degree - dental hygiene	2,686	82.8	384	77.6	114	67.9	0	0.0	3,184	81.5
Baccalaureate degree - dental hygiene	541	16.7	103	20.8	48	28.6	0	0.0	692	17.7
Master's degree - dental hygiene	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Doctoral degree - dental hygiene	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	3,244	100	495	100	168	100	1	100	3,908	100

Source: 2020 Indiana Dental Hygienist License and Supplemental Survey Data

Dental hygienists' self-reported highest education is found in Table 3.3. Nearly two-thirds (65.4%) of dental hygienists reported an associate degree in dental hygiene as their highest education. Another 32.2% reported having a baccalaureate degree in dental hygiene or another field.

Table 3.3: Dental Hygienist Highest Education

Highest Level of Training	N	%
Vocational/Practical certificate - dental hygiene	2	0.1
Diploma - dental hygiene	19	0.5
Associate degree - dental hygiene	2,554	65.4
Associate degree - other field	13	0.3
Baccalaureate degree - dental hygiene	831	21.3
Baccalaureate degree - other field	425	10.9
Master's degree - dental hygiene	5	0.1
Master's degree - other field	52	1.3
Doctoral degree - dental hygiene	0	0.0
Doctoral degree - other field	7	0.2

Source: 2020 Indiana Dental Hygienist License and Supplemental Survey Data

EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

Tables 3.4 and 3.5 provide information on dental hygienists' reported employment characteristics. Overall, most dentists (93%) reporting working more than 9 months in the past year, followed by 3.6% who reported working 6 – 8 months (Table 3.4). Regarding the reported primary role, nearly all (97.4%) reported working in direct patient care – dental hygiene. Most dental hygienists (93.5%) also reported working their desired hours in dental hygiene (Table 3.5). At the same time, around 6.1% reported wanted to work up to 16 ore hours per week. The majority also reported having no planned change to their employment status (85.1%), though 7.5% reported that they planned to increase their hours in dental hygiene.

Table 3.4: Dental Hygienist Employment Characteristics

	N	%
Total	3,908	
Total Months Worked in Past Year		
Did not work in dental hygiene in the past year	9	0.2
Less than 3 months	59	1.5
3 months - 5 months	64	1.6
6 months - 8 months	140	3.6
More than 9 months	3,636	93.0
Primary Field		
Direct Patient Care – Dental Hygiene	3,807	97.4
Direct Patient Care – Other	13	0.3
Education – Dental Hygiene	26	0.7
Education – Other	4	0.1
Administration – Dental Hygiene	25	0.6
Administration – Other	6	0.2
Research – Dental Hygiene	5	0.1
Research – Other	0	0.0
Other	6	0.2
Not applicable	16	0.4

Source: 2020 Indiana Dental Hygienist License and Supplemental Survey Data

Table 2.5: Dental Hygienist Employment Plans

	N	%
Total	3,908	
Working Desired Hours		
Yes	3,653	93.5
No	255	6.5
More Hours per Week Desiring to Work		
Less than 8 additional hours per week	108	2.8
9 - 16 additional hours per week	128	3.3
17 - 24 additional hours per week	15	0.4
25 - 32 additional hours per week	31	0.8
33 - 40 additional hours per week	40	1.0
More than 40 additional hours per week	3	0.1
Not Applicable	3,583	91.7
Employment Plans		
Continue as you are	3,327	85.1
Increase hours in patient care	292	7.5
Decrease hours in patient care	153	3.9
Seek employment in a field outside of patient care	34	0.9
Leave direct patient care to complete further training	3	0.1
Leave direct patient care for family reasons/commitments	7	0.2
Leave direct patient care due to physical demands	5	0.1
Leave direct patient care due to stress/burnout	8	0.2
Retire	11	0.3
Unknown	68	1.7

Source: 2020 Indiana Dental Hygienist License and Supplemental Survey Data

PRACTICE CHARACTERISTICS

PRACTICE SETTING

Table 3.4 provides summary characteristics on the practice settings and locations of dental hygienists in Indiana. Overall, 3,883 (99.4%) report having primary practice and 762 (19.5%) reported having an additional (secondary) practice. Solo practice was the most commonly reported setting (59.4%), followed by partnership (17.4%), and group practice (16.8%).

Table 3.4: Dental Hygienist Practice Setting

Practice Setting	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice	
	N	%	N	%
Total	3,883		762	
Dental office practice – Solo practice	2,323	59.8	454	59.6
Dental office practice – Partnership	679	17.5	118	15.5
Dental office practice – Group practice	657	16.9	94	12.3
Specialty Practice	105	2.7	36	4.7
Hospital/Clinic	6	0.2	4	0.5
Federal Government Hospital/Clinic (includes Military)	6	0.2	1	0.1
Health Center (CHC/FQHC/FQHC look-alike)	49	1.3	7	0.9
Long Term Care/Nursing Home/Extended Care Facility (non-hospital)	2	0.1	1	0.1
Home health setting	0	0.0	0	0.0
Local health department	4	0.1	1	0.1
School health service	10	0.3	12	1.6
Mobile Unit Dentistry	7	0.2	5	0.7
Staffing Organization	0	0.0	3	0.4
Correctional Facility	2	0.1	0	0.0
Indian Health Service	0	0.0	1	0.1
Headstart (including early Headstart)	1	0.0	0	0.0
Other Public Health/Community Health Setting	13	0.3	2	0.3
Other setting	19	0.5	23	3.0

Source: 2020 Indiana Dental Hygienist License and Supplemental Survey Data

Notes: Dental hygienists who selected 'Not applicable' are not included in the counts for this table.

HOURS IN PATIENT CARE

Statistics for reported hours in patient care at each of their practices is summarized in Table 3.5. The majority of hygienists (21.6%) reported spending 33 – 36 hours per week or 29 - 32 hours per week (21.1%) in patient care at their primary practice.

Table 3.5: Dental Hygienist Practice Hours

Practice Setting	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice	
	N	%	N	%
Total	3,836		776	
0 hours per week	10	0.3	97	12.5
1 - 4 hours per week	60	1.6	106	13.7
5 - 8 hours per week	130	3.4	313	40.3
9 - 12 hours per week	130	3.4	114	14.7
13 - 16 hours per week	321	8.4	86	11.1
17 - 20 hours per week	309	8.1	32	4.1
21 - 24 hours per week	474	12.4	6	0.8
25 - 28 hours per week	391	10.2	4	0.5
29 - 32 hours per week	810	21.1	5	0.6
33 - 36 hours per week	830	21.6	6	0.8
37 - 40 hours per week	349	9.1	6	0.8
41 or more hours per week	22	0.6	1	0.1

Source: 2020 Indiana Dental Hygienist License and Supplemental Survey Data

Notes: Dentists who selected 'Not applicable' were not included in the counts for this table.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY DENTAL HYGIENISTS

In the 2020 supplemental survey, dental hygienists were able to indicate the services they provide in their practice. This is summarized in Figure 3.2. Overall, 3,717 (95.1%) of hygienists in the 2020 reporting sample reporting provide some type of special service. The largest number of hygienists (n=2,529) reported preventive dental hygiene services, followed by 2,079 who reported providing dental sealants. The smallest number of dentists (n=158) reported providing screening for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

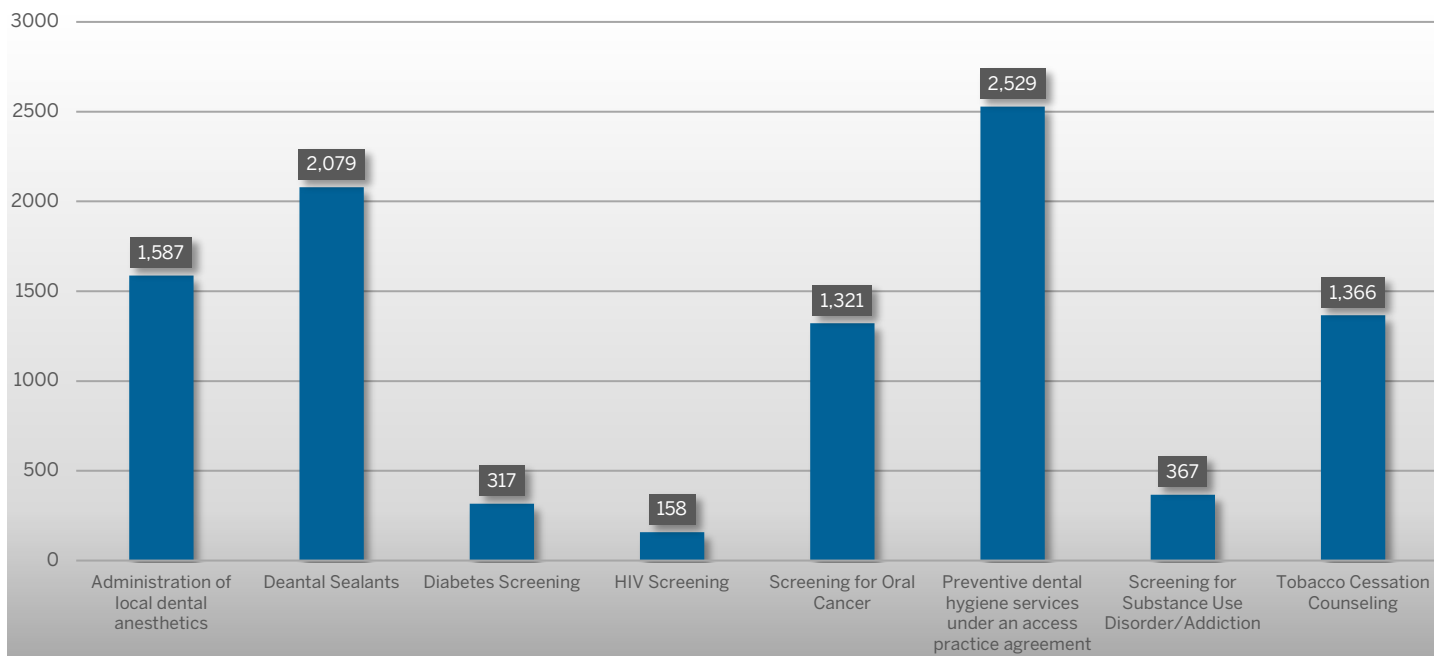


Figure 3.2 Total unique counts of dental hygienists who reported providing special dental services

ADULT AND SPECIAL POPULATIONS SERVED BY HYGIENIST

Figure 3.3 provides a summary of the number of dental hygienists who identified the populations they serve at their practice. Overall, 3,895 (99.7%) reported providing services to these population groups. A comparable number of hygienists reported serving adults (n=3,782), adolescents (n=3,723) and children (n=3,630). The smallest number (n=156) reported serving inmates and newborns (n=282).

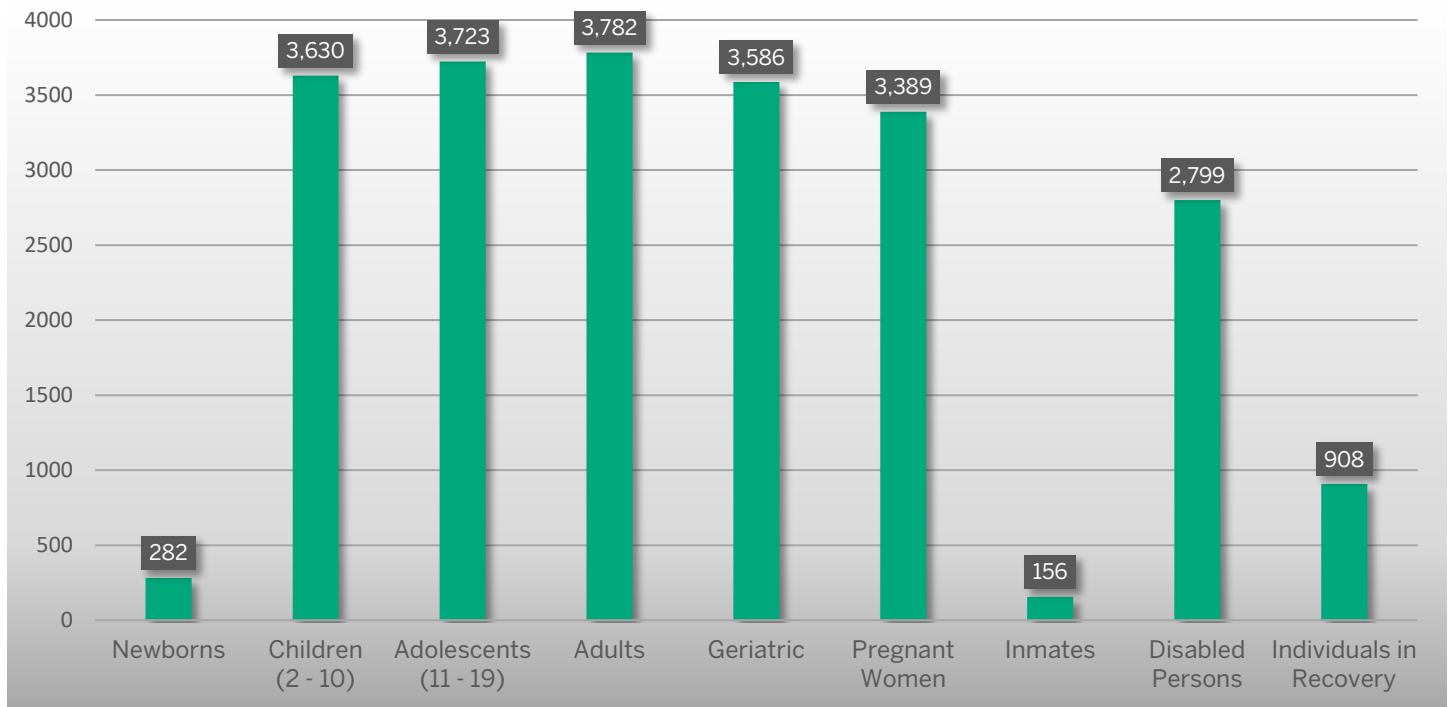


Figure 3.3 Total unique counts of dental hygienists who reported the populations they serve

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Geographic analysis of dental hygiene workforce capacity is critical to determining availability of dental hygiene services in communities across the State of Indiana. Dental hygiene FTE aggregated to the county level and county population estimates are used to calculate population to dental hygienist ratios for each Indiana County: table 3.6 and Figure 3.4. Similar to dentists, dental hygienists are primarily located in metropolitan counties, such as Allen, Hamilton, Lake and Marion. Regarding capacity, 73 counties had PPRs less than 5,000:1, while five counties (Brown, Crawford, Dubois, Pike and Warren) had PPRs greater than 10,000:1. Two counties (Pulaski and Union) were found to have no reported dental hygienist FTE.

Table 3.6 Geographic distribution of dental hygiene capacity

County	Population	Total Dental Hygienists	Total Dental Hygiene FTE	Population to Dental Hygiene FTE
Adams	35,777	27	14.1	2,537.38
Allen	379,299	328	209.1	1,813.96
Bartholomew	83,779	79	47.7	1,756.37
Benton	8,748	6	3.4	2,572.94
Blackford	11,758	6	4.3	2,734.42
Boone	67,843	54	32.8	2,068.38
Brown	15,092	2	1.0	15,092.00
Carroll	20,257	8	4.1	4,940.73
Cass	37,689	18	9.3	4,052.58
Clark	118,302	61	38.7	3,056.90
Clay	26,225	8	4.7	5,579.79
Clinton	32,399	14	9.8	3,306.02
Crawford	10,577	3	0.5	21,154.00
Daviess	33,351	12	7.9	4,221.65
DeKalb	43,475	29	17.9	2,428.77
Dearborn	49,458	15	11.3	4,376.81
Decatur	26,559	18	11.5	2,309.48
Delaware	114,135	69	51.2	2,229.20
Dubois	42,736	7	3.3	12,950.30
Elkhart	206,341	161	92.7	2,225.90
Fayette	23,102	6	3.9	5,923.59
Floyd	78,522	80	51.3	1,530.64
Fountain	16,346	5	3.6	4,540.56
Franklin	22,758	9	5.3	4,293.96
Fulton	19,974	13	6.6	3,026.36
Gibson	33,659	24	14.2	2,370.35
Grant	65,769	33	24.2	2,717.73
Greene	31,922	25	13.3	2,400.15
Hamilton	338,011	353	217.3	1,555.50
Hancock	78,168	42	28.6	2,733.15
Harrison	40,515	22	10.9	3,716.97
Hendricks	170,311	121	81.1	2,100.01
Henry	47,972	21	13.8	3,476.23
Howard	82,544	64	41.4	1,993.82
Huntington	36,520	23	13.2	2,766.67
Jackson	44,231	23	15.3	2,890.92
Jasper	33,562	21	13.9	2,414.53
Jay	20,436	9	6.1	3,350.16
Jefferson	32,308	23	10.6	3,047.92
Jennings	27,735	6	4.2	6,603.57
Johnson	158,167	133	86.4	1,830.64
Knox	36,594	22	16.7	2,191.26
Kosciusko	79,456	49	32.7	2,429.85
LaGrange	39,614	17	11.2	3,536.96
LaPorte	109,888	59	35.6	3,086.74
Lake	485,493	373	210.3	2,308.57

Table 3.6 Geographic distribution of dental hygiene capacity

County	Population	Total Dental Hygienists	Total Dental Hygiene FTE	Population to Dental Hygiene FTE
Lawrence	45,370	23	12.9	3,517.05
Madison	129,569	78	46.0	2,816.72
Marion	964,582	597	383.7	2,513.90
Marshall	46,258	33	18.3	2,527.76
Martin	10,255	3	2.0	5,127.50
Miami	35,516	11	9.0	3,946.22
Monroe	148,431	91	61.8	2,401.80
Montgomery	38,338	27	18.5	2,072.32
Morgan	70,489	34	20.1	3,506.92
Newton	13,984	2	1.4	9,988.57
Noble	47,744	27	16.8	2,841.90
Ohio	5,875	3	1.6	3,671.88
Orange	19,646	8	5.5	3,572.00
Owen	20,799	6	2.7	7,703.33
Parke	16,937	6	4.0	4,234.25
Perry	19,169	4	3.5	5,476.86
Pike	12,389	3	0.9	13,765.56
Porter	170,389	147	84.7	2,011.68
Posey	25,427	8	6.4	3,972.97
Pulaski	12,353	0	0.0	—
Putnam	37,576	19	12.3	3,054.96
Randolph	24,665	8	4.1	6,015.85
Ripley	28,324	10	5.7	4,969.12
Rush	16,581	7	4.0	4,145.25
Scott	23,873	7	4.1	5,822.68
Shelby	44,729	18	11.9	3,758.74
Spencer	20,277	8	4.1	4,945.61
St. Joseph	271,826	272	164.6	1,651.43
Starke	22,995	8	4.7	4,892.55
Steuben	34,594	28	18.0	1,921.89
Sullivan	20,669	4	2.4	8,612.08
Switzerland	10,751	4	1.5	7,167.33
Tippecanoe	195,732	107	69.0	2,836.70
Tipton	15,148	10	7.1	2,133.52
Union	7,054	0	0.0	—
Vanderburgh	181,451	162	96.2	1,886.19
Vermillion	15,498	9	5.5	2,817.82
Vigo	107,038	61	38.6	2,773.01
Wabash	30,996	18	11.8	2,626.78
Warren	8,265	1	0.6	13,775.00
Warrick	62,998	36	26.7	2,359.48
Washington	28,036	8	4.9	5,721.63
Wayne	65,884	31	21.9	3,008.40
Wells	28,296	20	10.8	2,620.00
White	24,102	15	10.2	2,362.94
Whitley	33,964	18	12.8	2,653.44

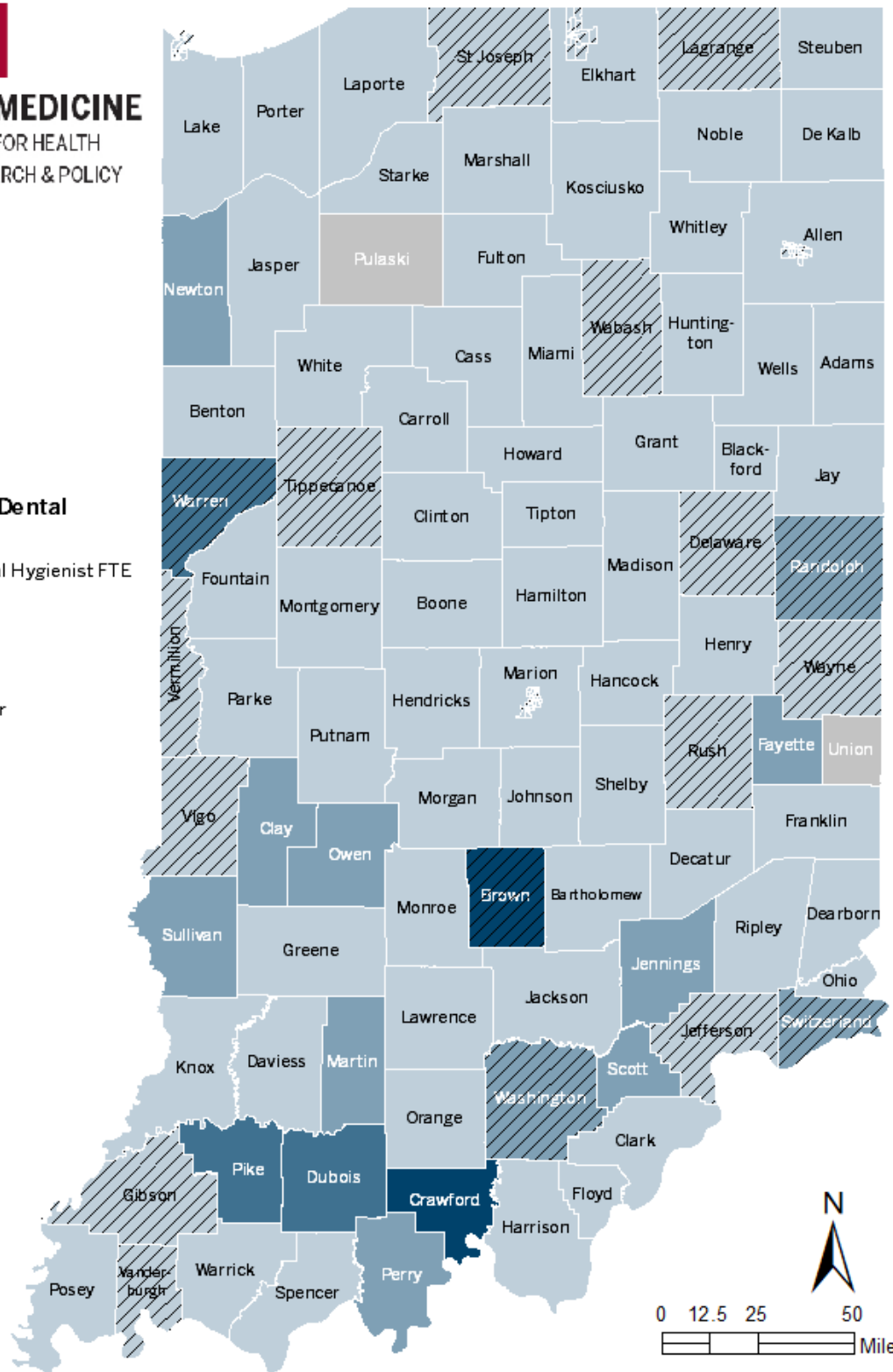
Source: 2020 Indiana Dentist License and Supplemental Survey Data; Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties in Indiana: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019 (CO-EST2019-ANNRES-18)



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Population to One Dental Hygienist FTE

- No Report Dental Hygienist FTE
- Less than 5,000
- 5,000 - 9,999
- 10,000 - 14,999
- 15,000 or Greater
- Dental HPSA



Data Sources; 2020 Indiana Dental Hygienist License and Supplemental Survey Data; Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties in Indiana: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019 (CO-EST2019-ANNRES-18)

Notes: Population to provider FTE ratios cannot be calculated for counties with no reported dentist FTE

Figure 3.2 Geographic distribution of dental hygienists' county-level capacity

DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

The 2020 Indiana Oral Health Workforce Data Report provides an overview of the supply and characteristics of dentists and dental hygienists licensed in the State of Indiana. Due to inconsistencies in historical data collected in previous biennia, no longitudinal assessments were presented in this report. However, it is anticipated that the continued collection of comprehensive workforce data will prove to be informative for workforce planning initiatives in the future.

There were several notable findings from the descriptive statistics presented in Sections II and III. Demographic data demonstrated that dentists are predominantly middle-aged (mean age 49.3), while dental hygienists are slightly younger (mean age 43.0). Regarding education and training, the majority of both dentists and dental hygienists reported completing their education in Indiana, reflecting state's ability to produce their own dental workforce.

The statutory requirement requiring licensees to provide selected information at time of license increased the number of respondents and ensured more comprehensive workforce reporting for Indiana dentists and dental hygienists. Additionally, the 2020 renewal survey captured new information on selected services provided by the Indiana dental workforce. A significant number of dentists providing screening for oral cancer and serving adults, the population most affected by this condition.

The 2020 Oral Health Workforce Data Report provides key information on Indiana's oral health workforce and also demonstrates the ability of these data to inform initiatives related to oral health access and education pipeline. With the implementation of standard surveys for data collection, the Bowen Center anticipates presenting longitudinal data trends in future data reports. This will undoubtedly enhance the information that can be gleaned from these data and used to inform workforce planning initiatives in Indiana.