



2013-2014 Workforce Survey of Dentists Report

March 2016

Rick Scott
Governor

John H. Armstrong, MD, FACS
Surgeon General and Secretary of Health

Acknowledgements

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Any questions regarding this report, please contact the Public Health Dental Program at: (850) 245-4333

Division of Community Health Promotion Bureau of Family Health Services

Florida Department of Health

Mission:

To protect, promote & improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county & community efforts.

Vision:

To be the Healthiest State in the Nation

Values:

INNOVATION

We search for creative solutions and manage resources wisely.

COLLABORATION

We use teamwork to achieve common goals and solve problems.

ACCOUNTABILITY

We perform with integrity and respect.

RESPONSIVENESS

We achieve our mission by serving our customers and engaging our partners.

EXCELLENCE

We promote quality outcomes through learning and continuous performance improvement.

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Executive Summary

Since 2009, the Florida Department of Health (Department) has developed a workforce survey for dentists. The third administration of this survey coincided with the licensure renewal deadline of February 28, 2014. The survey is administered on a voluntary basis in conjunction with biennial renewal of dental licensures. All responses are self-reported.

The importance of oral health and access to oral care as a Department priority area was recognized as part of the state health assessment process in 2011. This process led to the Florida State Health Improvement Plan 2012-2015 (SHIP). It identified a strategy to assess current and future practitioner needs through relicensure surveys of dentists under the area of "Access to Care".¹ A revision of the SHIP in March of 2014 identified as one of its objectives: *AC4.3.1: By December 31, 2015, ascertain the geographic distribution of practitioners and types of dental practices throughout Florida and provide an analysis of the re-licensure survey to oral health partners and stakeholders.*²

The findings of this report will contribute to the planning efforts of a Workforce Advisory Committee (Committee) as it develops the next round of dentist workforce surveys scheduled to take place during the next biennial licensure cycle (2015-2016). The Committee is composed of representatives from the Public Health Dental Program, the Florida Dental Association and the Florida Dental Hygiene Association. This report also will assist the Committee in its efforts to provide evidence based recommendations to the State Surgeon General and the Department on matters concerning dental workforce needs. The report identifies the supply of workforce professionals practicing in Florida and examines factors related to dental practice location and career plans. Appendix A of the report provides selected findings regarding the characteristics of Florida licensed dentist not practicing in the state. The report assists those in the oral health career industry and other decision makers to better prepare strategic efforts for enhancing the oral health care delivery system in Florida.

Key findings from this report include the following:

- A total of 11,562 dentists responded to the 2013-2014 workforce survey.
- Of dentists with an active license in 2013-2014, 99.4% (8,817) possess a "CLEAR" status (Clear indicates that the dentist is clear to practice her/his profession in the state of Florida.). These dentists, actively practicing in Florida, comprise the key group for subsequent findings contained in this report (unless otherwise noted).
- The average age of dentists practicing in Florida is just over 50 years. The 50-59 year-old age group has remained the largest age cohort through the past three biennial dental licensure renewal cycles.
- An increasing number of females are becoming licensed dentists in Florida. The percentage of female dentist survey respondents has increased from 25.9% in 2009-2010 to 29.8% in 2013-2014. Of the state's licensed dentists actively practicing in Florida, 70.2% (6,181) are male and 29.8% are female (2,629).
- The racial-ethnic diversity of the dentist workforce in Florida has been increasing over the past five years. Of the state's licensed dentists in 2013-2014, 64.3% (5,665) are white, 3.1% (276) are black, 20.4% (1,801) are Hispanic/Latino, and 6.8% (598) are Asian.

- Of the state’s dentists, 16.7% (1,471) hold an active dental license in a state other than Florida.
- The majority of dentists (60.4% or 5,089) received their dental degree from an out-of-state school; 24.1% (2,029) from the University of Florida, College of Dentistry and 8.1% (685) from Nova Southeastern University, College of Dental Medicine.
- More than half (4,441 or 50.4%) of Florida’s dentists report having practiced more than 20 years; 14.8% (1,304) report five or fewer years of active practice.
- For each of the past three dentist workforce surveys, the majority of dentists in Florida have reported working between 31 and 40 hours in a typical week.
- In 2013-2014 dentists in Florida most frequently report that they have between 26 and 50 patient encounters in a typical week: however, for the previous two surveys, dentists reported 51 - 75 patient encounters in a typical week.
- Nearly half (49.2%) of dentists in Florida have practiced more than 10 years in their current primary practice setting.
- Just under a quarter (1,899) of Florida’s dentists in 2013-2014 report that they hold dental specialty board status or specialty certification.
- For Florida dentists in 2013-2014, 97.4% (8,453) indicate they are accepting new patients.
- Optimal dental office staffing patterns for dental auxiliaries vary among dental practices; however, the majority of Florida dentists in 2013-2014 report they employ at least one dental hygienist and one or more dental assistants. A large percentage of dentists utilize more than one dental hygienist and dental assistant on duty when the office is open.
- In 2013-2014, 17.9% (1,544) of dentists report they are Medicaid providers; the majority of these providers (1,318) currently are accepting new Medicaid patients.
- For the 2013–2014 survey, more than three-quarters of practitioners who are not Medicaid providers cite “low compensation” as the main reason for not enrolling in Medicaid or accepting new Medicaid patients. The second most cited reason (48.8% of dentists) is “too much paperwork”.
- More than 90% of Florida dentists report that they have seen at least one patient having special health care needs (SHCN) in the last 12 months; nearly a third (31.1%) of dentists report having seen between 11-50 patients with SHCN in the same period.
- About 9% of dentists working in Florida in 2013-2014 report they plan to end their practice within the next five years; most cite retirement as the primary reason.

¹Florida Department of Health. Florida State Health Improvement Plan 2012-2015. Available at: <http://www.floridahealth.gov/about-the-department-of-health/ documents/state-health-improvement-plan.pdf>. Accessed February 17, 2016.

²Florida Department of Health. 2012-2015 SHIP Revision. March 2014. Available at: <http://www.floridahealth.gov/about-the-department-of-health/about-us/state-and-community-health-assessment/ documents/SHIP%20Revisions%20March%202014.pdf>. Accessed February 17, 2016.

INTRODUCTION

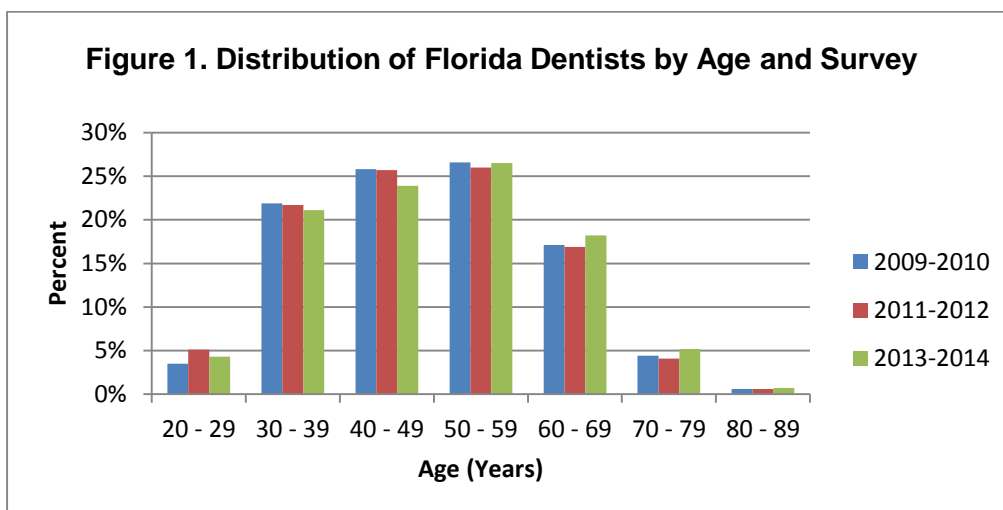
Florida statute and administrative rules require renewal of dental licenses every two years, including the biennial period which ended on February 28, 2014. To coincide with this license renewal period, the Florida Department of Health (Department) prepared and administered the third voluntary workforce survey of dentists in 2013-2014 (Appendix B). The survey was designed to obtain information concerning Florida's dental workforce that would better inform healthcare policymakers and shape oral healthcare policy development. Analysis of responses is guided by those objectives.

This report from the Department presents data from the 2013-2014 workforce survey of dentists. The survey consisted of questions soliciting responses regarding demographics, professional education, practice characteristics, productivity, and retention and attrition. Licensure data maintained by the Department's Division of Medical Quality Assurance provided the source material for the analysis. A more detailed statement of survey methods is included in Appendix C.

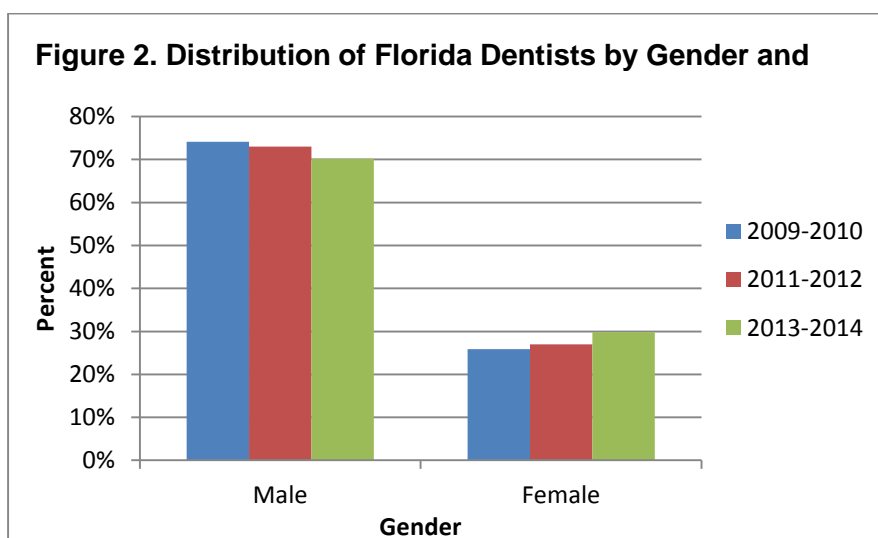
It should be noted that the number of responses for individual questions varied since respondents may not have completed all of the questions. Any changes in dental practice status occurring between survey completion and the report reference date are not reflected in the data. Therefore, counts or estimates of dentists actively practicing or not practicing in Florida are approximate with respect to the report's reference date.

Characteristics of Licensed Dentists Practicing in Florida

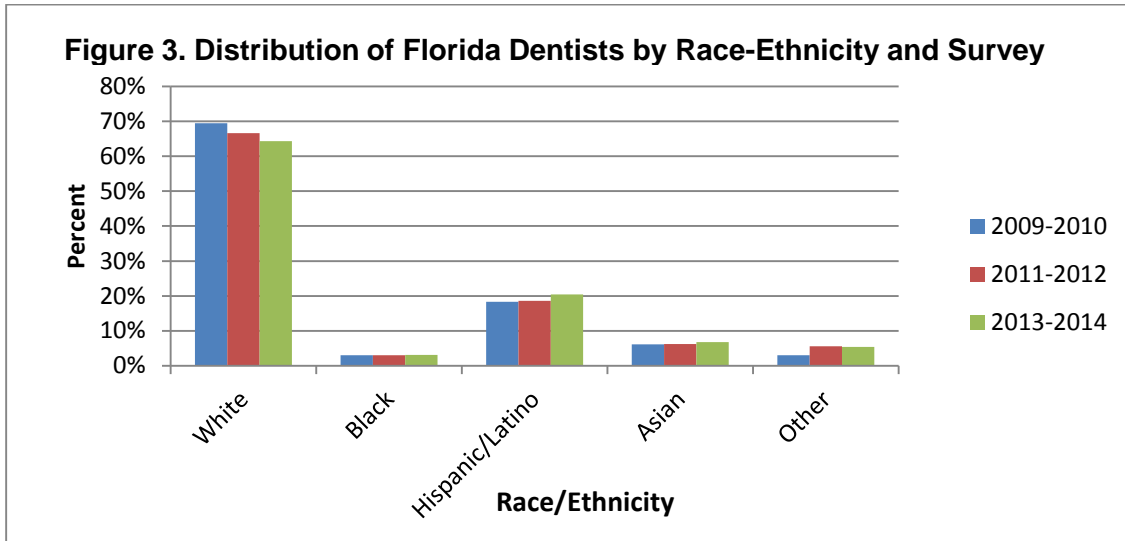
Of dentists with an active license, 99.4% (8,817) possess a “CLEAR” status (Clear indicates that the dentist has no restrictions on his/her license and may practice her/his profession in the state of Florida). These practitioners comprise the key group for subsequent findings contained in this report (unless otherwise noted). Information obtained from the Dental Workforce Survey for Dentists (2013-2014) indicates that the average age of licensed dentists actively practicing in Florida is just over 50 years, and the largest single age group is the 50-59 year-old cohort (26.5%). Nearly as large is the 40-49 age group (23.9%). The 50-59 year-old age group has maintained its position as the largest age cohort through the past three biennial dental licensure renewal cycles (Figure 1).



Of the more than 8,800 survey respondents in 2013-2014, 6,181 (70.2%) are male and 2,629 (29.8%) are female. An increasing number of females are becoming licensed dentists in Florida. While the overall percentage of females in Florida’s workforce is 47.6% (US Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey), the percentage of female dentist respondents has increased from 25.9% in 2009-2010 to 29.8% in 2013-2014 (Figure 2).



The racial-ethnic diversity of the dentist workforce in Florida has been increasing over the past five years (Figure 3). According to current general population workforce data, the Florida workforce overall is 59.6% White, 22.4% Hispanic/ Latino, 13.8%, Black, 2.7% Asian, and 1.5% Other smaller groups combined (US Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey); 2013-2014 dentist workforce survey respondents are 64.3% White, 20.4% Hispanic/Latino, 6.8% Asian, 3.1% Black, and 5.4% Other smaller groups combined.



For the past three biennial dental licensure renewal cycles in Florida from 2009 through 2014, a large majority of Florida’s dental practitioners ($\geq 67.8\%$) report graduating from an out-of-state dental school (out-of-state U.S. school [OSDS], or foreign dental school). The second largest proportion ($\geq 24.1\%$) hold a professional degree from the University of Florida, College of Dentistry (UFCD) (Figure 4). The Nova Southeastern, College of Dental Medicine is listed as “NSUCDM” in Figure 4. The newest dental school in Florida, LECOM School of Dental Medicine, a component of the Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine, is anticipating a 2016 graduating class of 300 dentists.

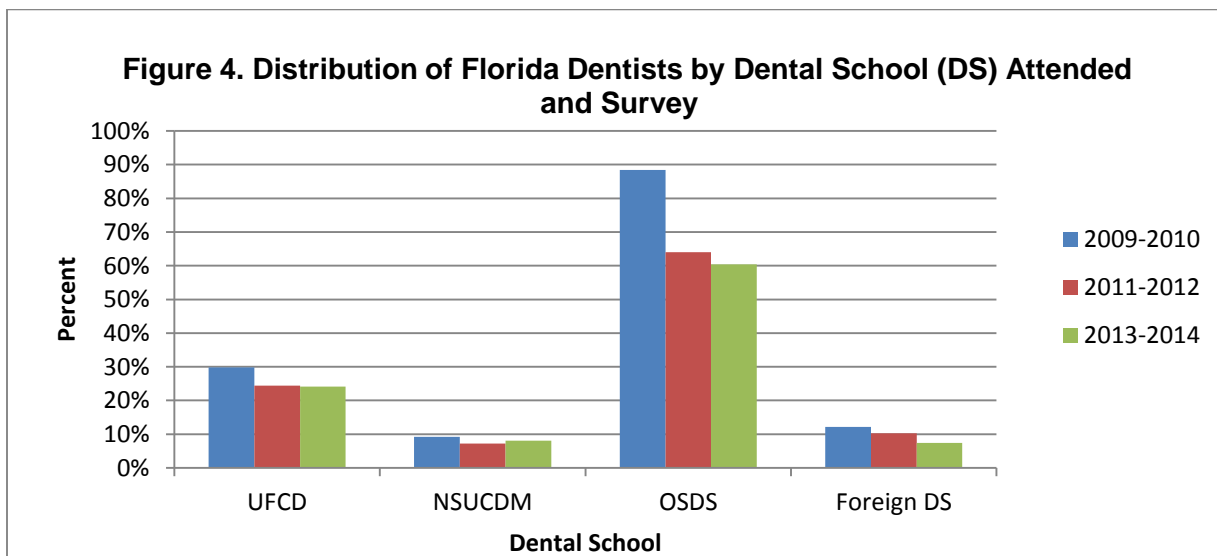
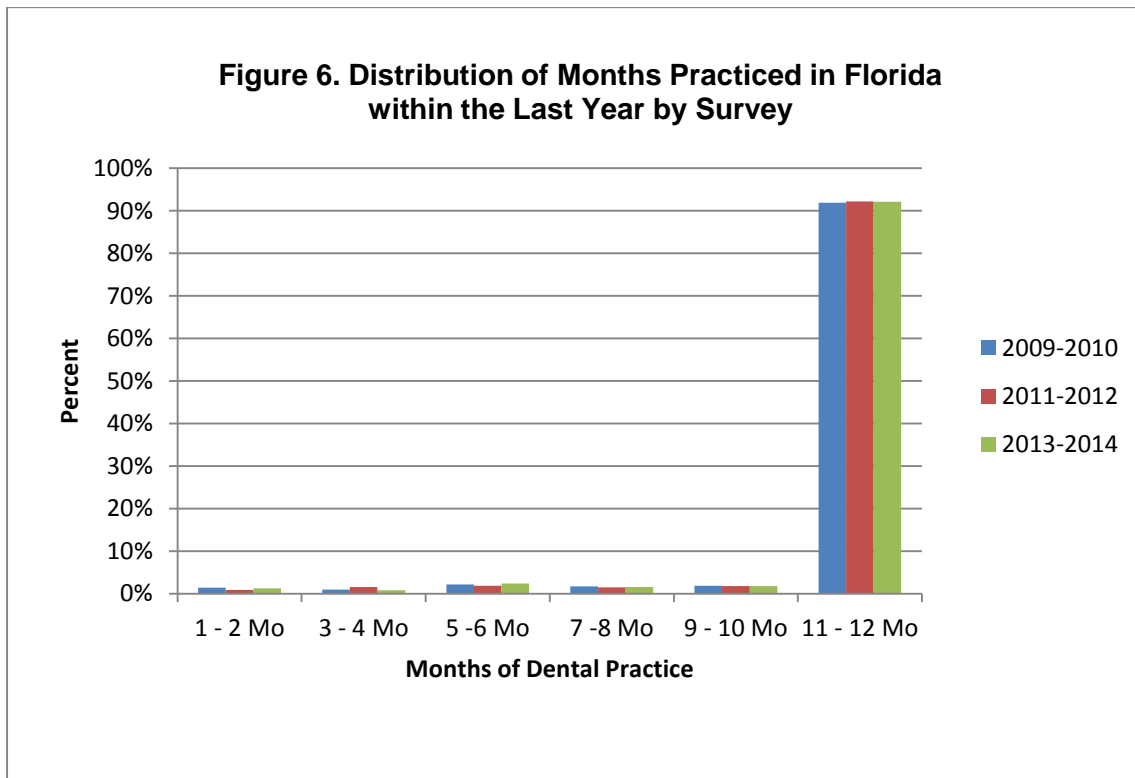
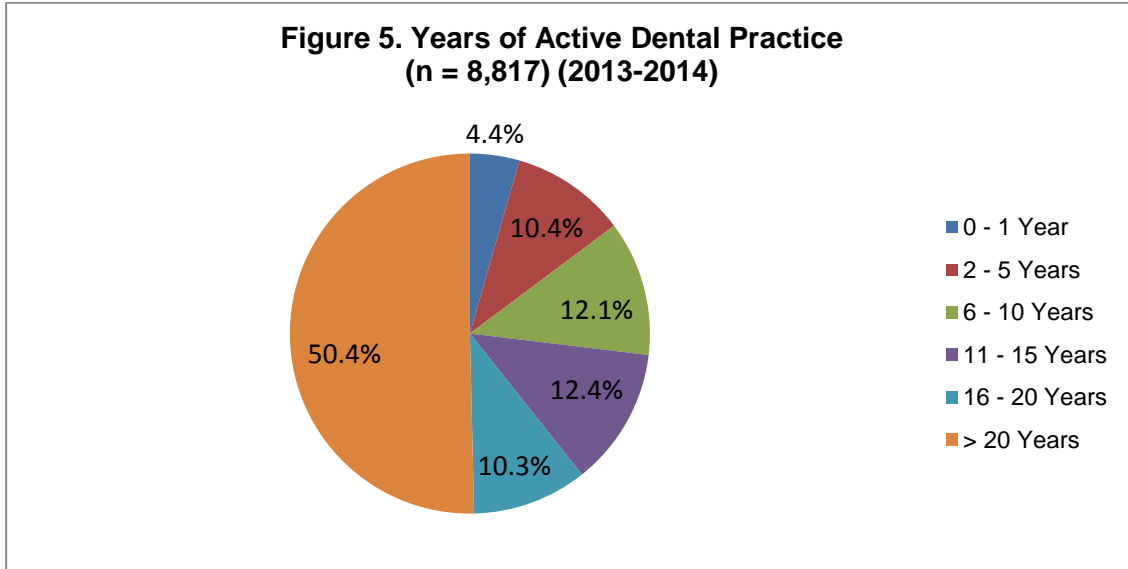


Table 1 identifies languages other than English spoken by respondents practicing in Florida. Nearly one-third (31.3%; 2,764) indicate that they speak Spanish, while the second most common non-English language spoken by dentists is French (3.3%; n = 294).

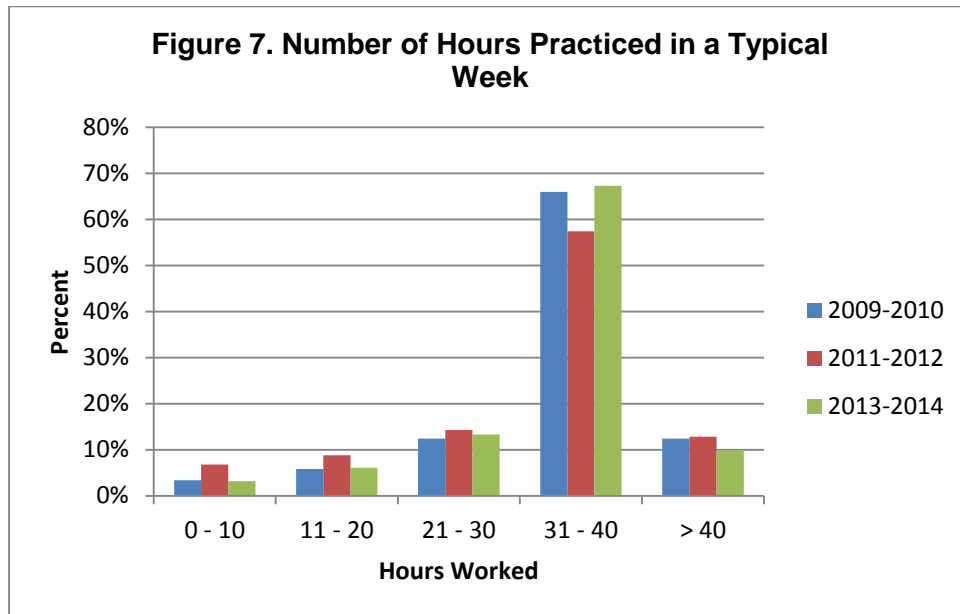
Table 1. Languages Spoken, Other than English, by Florida Dentists (2013-2014)

Languages	Count	Percent
Arabic	130	1.5%
Chinese (Mandarin or Cantonese)	56	0.6%
Creole	45	0.5%
French	294	3.3%
German	134	1.5%
Hebrew	91	1.0%
Italian	102	1.2%
Japanese	10	0.1%
Korean	27	0.3%
Other African language	17	0.2%
Other Asian language	244	2.8%
Other European language	136	1.5%
Other Middle Eastern language	84	1.0%
Other language (unspecified)	89	1.0%
Polish	29	0.3%
Portuguese	156	1.8%
Russian	96	1.1%
Spanish	2,764	31.3%
Tagalog	25	0.3%
Vietnamese	103	1.2%

More than half (4,441 or 50.4%) of Florida’s dentists report having practiced more than 20 years; 14.8% (1,304) report five or fewer years of active practice (Figure 5). More than 91% ($\geq 91.9\%$) of workforce respondents report practicing between 11-12 months within the last year. This being the same response as the previous two surveys (Figure 6).



For each of the past three dentist workforce surveys, the majority of dentists in Florida have reported working between 31 and 40 hours in a typical week (Figure 7).



Dentist workforce survey respondents were asked to indicate their primary type of practice and whether they provide dental specialty services or hold specialty board status/certification. The following two tables display:

- Table 2 - the number of dentists practicing in Florida, by county, who self-identified as general practitioners and the types of specialty services they perform routinely
- Table 3 - the number of dentists working in Florida, by county, who self-identified as having specialty practices and the type(s) of specialty board or specialty certification held

Just under a quarter (1,899) of Florida’s dentists responding to the survey indicated that they hold specialty board status or specialty certification.

Table 2. Dentist Workforce General Practitioner Counts and Specialty Services by County: 2013 - 2014

County	General Practitioners	Dental Public Health Administrative Services	Dental Public Health Clinical Services	Endodontics	Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology	Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Orthodontics/ Dentofacial Orthopedics	Pediatric Dentistry	Periodontics	Prosthodontics
Alachua	120	1	14	49	5	2	67	0	52	37	66
Baker	5	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	3	1	2
Bay	53	0	3	29	1	4	30	0	26	17	33
Bradford	5	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	3	2	2
Brevard	202	1	12	122	2	6	120	0	103	85	128
Broward	801	2	46	494	20	26	419	0	291	348	486
Calhoun	5	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	2	2	4
Charlotte	60	0	3	33	0	3	35	0	29	30	40
Citrus	37	0	1	24	0	0	21	0	10	7	21
Clay	54	0	3	36	1	2	36	0	27	23	35
Collier	146	0	11	79	1	4	82	0	50	64	85
Columbia	18	0	5	10	0	0	9	0	6	5	11
Dade	987	2	118	638	21	37	496	0	361	461	572
Desoto	6	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	2	1	3
Dixie	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Duval	290	0	23	167	4	9	163	0	125	104	172
Escambia	94	0	4	60	2	4	64	0	55	35	60
Flagler	30	2	3	12	0	0	15	0	9	6	18
Franklin	5	0	1	3	1	1	4	0	2	3	2
Gadsden	9	0	4	3	0	0	5	0	3	2	4
Gilchrist	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glades	3	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Gulf	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	2

Table 2. Dentist Workforce General Practitioner Counts and Specialty Services by County: 2013 - 2014

County	General Practitioners	Dental Public Health Administrative Services	Dental Public Health Clinical Services	Endodontics	Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology	Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Orthodontics/ Dentofacial Orthopedics	Pediatric Dentistry	Periodontics	Prosthodontics
Hamilton	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
Hardee	6	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	4
Hendry	7	0	3	5	0	0	5	0	5	3	2
Hernando	51	0	4	24	0	1	34	0	21	17	32
Highlands	26	0	6	10	2	2	14	0	9	11	18
Hillsborough	416	3	33	217	10	11	224	0	147	148	236
Holmes	7	0	1	6	0	1	4	0	5	4	5
Indian river	49	0	4	35	4	0	32	0	17	19	35
Jackson	8	1	1	6	0	0	6	0	4	3	5
Jefferson	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Lafayette	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lake	102	0	6	68	3	4	76	0	37	43	70
Lee	177	0	11	110	4	9	109	0	62	71	108
Leon	66	1	6	33	2	2	33	0	30	16	42
Levy	7	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	3	2	6
Liberty	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Madison	5	0	2	3	0	0	2	0	2	0	2
Manatee	115	0	7	73	1	2	73	0	37	43	75
Marion	95	0	9	43	1	6	53	0	34	34	53
Martin	77	1	6	46	3	6	43	0	25	28	54
Monroe	31	0	2	16	1	4	12	0	13	10	16
Nassau	20	0	2	9	0	0	11	0	6	6	13
Okaloosa	61	0	3	32	3	2	35	0	42	21	44
Okeechobee	11	0	2	5	1	0	7	0	3	4	5

Table 2. Dentist Workforce General Practitioner Counts and Specialty Services by County: 2013 - 2014

County	General Practitioners	Dental Public Health Administrative Services	Dental Public Health Clinical Services	Endodontics	Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology	Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Orthodontics/ Dentofacial Orthopedics	Pediatric Dentistry	Periodontics	Prosthodontics
Orange	378	0	33	251	2	16	224	0	202	152	244
Osceola	70	0	9	44	0	3	40	0	36	23	42
Palm Beach	571	0	45	297	8	14	298	0	162	200	360
Pasco	115	0	9	67	3	1	72	0	45	46	76
Pinellas	358	0	28	181	11	16	195	0	115	132	207
Polk	114	0	14	59	1	5	63	0	38	41	70
Putnam	16	0	2	9	0	0	9	0	7	6	10
Santa Rosa	38	0	1	24	0	4	24	0	27	16	28
Sarasota	187	0	30	104	6	6	96	0	48	77	107
Seminole	159	0	7	100	4	7	90	0	87	68	102
St Johns	63	0	4	32	0	2	37	0	35	24	40
St Lucie	68	0	5	36	0	4	42	0	24	19	47
Sumter	19	0	5	11	1	0	13	0	3	6	10
Suwannee	11	0	1	5	1	1	8	0	8	5	8
Taylor	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
Union	4	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Volusia	146	0	8	80	4	5	91	0	51	51	79
Wakulla	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	2
Walton	13	0	2	6	0	1	6	0	6	4	6
Washington	6	0	2	4	0	1	3	0	3	2	4
Total	6620	14	582	3828	135	234	3675	0	2563	2596	4020

Table 3. Dentist Workforce Specialty Practitioner Counts and Specialty Board/Specialty Certifications by County: 2013 - 2014

County	Specialty Practitioners	Dental Public Health	Endodontics	Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology	Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Orthodontics/ Dentofacial Orthopedics	Pediatric Dentistry	Periodontics	Prosthodontics
Alachua	64	0	10	1	0	7	16	11	9	10
Baker	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bay	16	0	3	0	0	3	4	3	2	1
Bradford	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Brevard	52	1	6	1	0	11	14	6	10	1
Broward	302	6	48	3	3	46	69	51	66	29
Calhoun	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Charlotte	13	0	3	0	0	2	4	2	1	1
Citrus	8	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Clay	28	0	4	0	0	6	7	9	3	0
Collier	46	0	7	0	0	6	10	10	7	5
Columbia	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Dade	209	12	38	0	0	37	53	33	41	16
Desoto	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dixie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duval	113	1	19	0	0	22	25	18	18	8
Escambia	33	0	3	0	0	7	15	3	3	2
Flagler	7	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	0
Franklin	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gadsden	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gilchrist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3. Dentist Workforce Specialty Practitioner Counts and Specialty Board/Specialty Certifications by County: 2013 - 2014

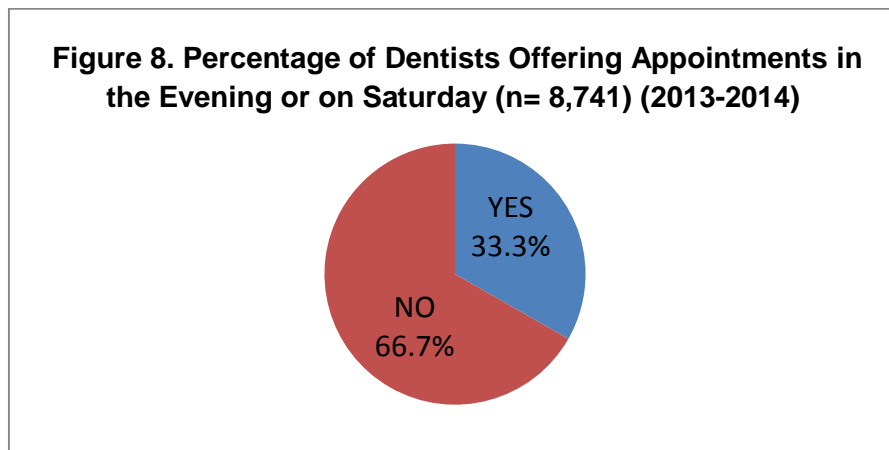
County	Specialty Practitioners	Dental Public Health	Endodontics	Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology	Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Orthodontics/ Dentofacial Orthopedics	Pediatric Dentistry	Periodontics	Prosthodontics
Glades	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardee	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hendry	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hernando	12	0	4	0	0	1	4	2	1	1
Highlands	5	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0
Hillsborough	157	3	25	0	0	22	39	31	30	10
Holmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian river	19	0	4	0	0	3	3	2	2	3
Jackson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lafayette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	24	1	5	0	0	8	6	2	3	0
Lee	43	0	9	0	0	11	9	7	8	5
Leon	27	2	5	0	0	3	7	7	4	1
Levy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manatee	22	0	2	0	0	5	7	5	3	1
Marion	15	2	3	0	0	2	4	1	3	1
Martin	20	1	3	0	0	6	5	3	3	0
Monroe	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0
Nassau	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Okaloosa	22	0	2	0	0	6	5	3	3	2

Table 3. Dentist Workforce Specialty Practitioner Counts and Specialty Board/Specialty Certifications by County: 2013 - 2014

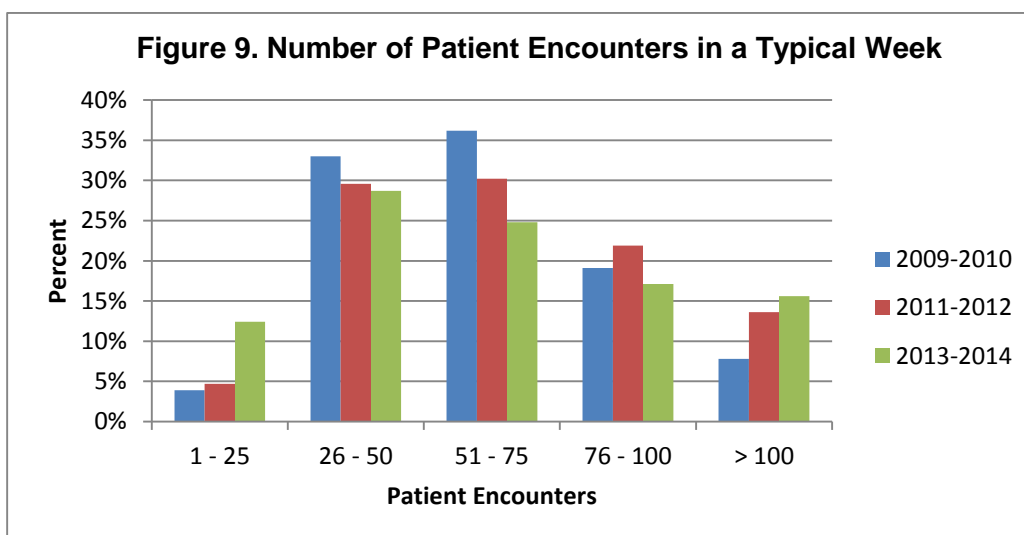
County	Specialty Practitioners	Dental Public Health	Endodontics	Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology	Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Orthodontics/ Dentofacial Orthopedics	Pediatric Dentistry	Periodontics	Prosthodontics
Okeechobee	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Orange	111	5	20	0	1	21	32	18	16	6
Osceola	10	1	3	0	0	2	4	2	0	0
Palm beach	202	4	35	2	1	29	39	29	39	28
Pasco	27	1	6	1	1	5	8	5	2	0
Pinellas	77	4	16	0	0	15	17	14	10	7
Polk	29	2	2	0	0	6	9	8	3	0
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Rosa	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Sarasota	52	4	11	0	0	14	8	7	6	7
Seminole	39	0	5	0	0	2	13	8	8	3
St Johns	17	0	2	1	1	3	4	3	3	1
St Lucie	18	0	3	0	0	4	6	4	2	2
Sumter	5	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	1	2
Suwannee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volusia	31	2	7	0	0	2	9	5	5	3
Wakulla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walton	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total</i>	<i>1899</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>323</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>157</i>

Source: Florida Department of Health 2013-2014 Dentist Workforce Survey

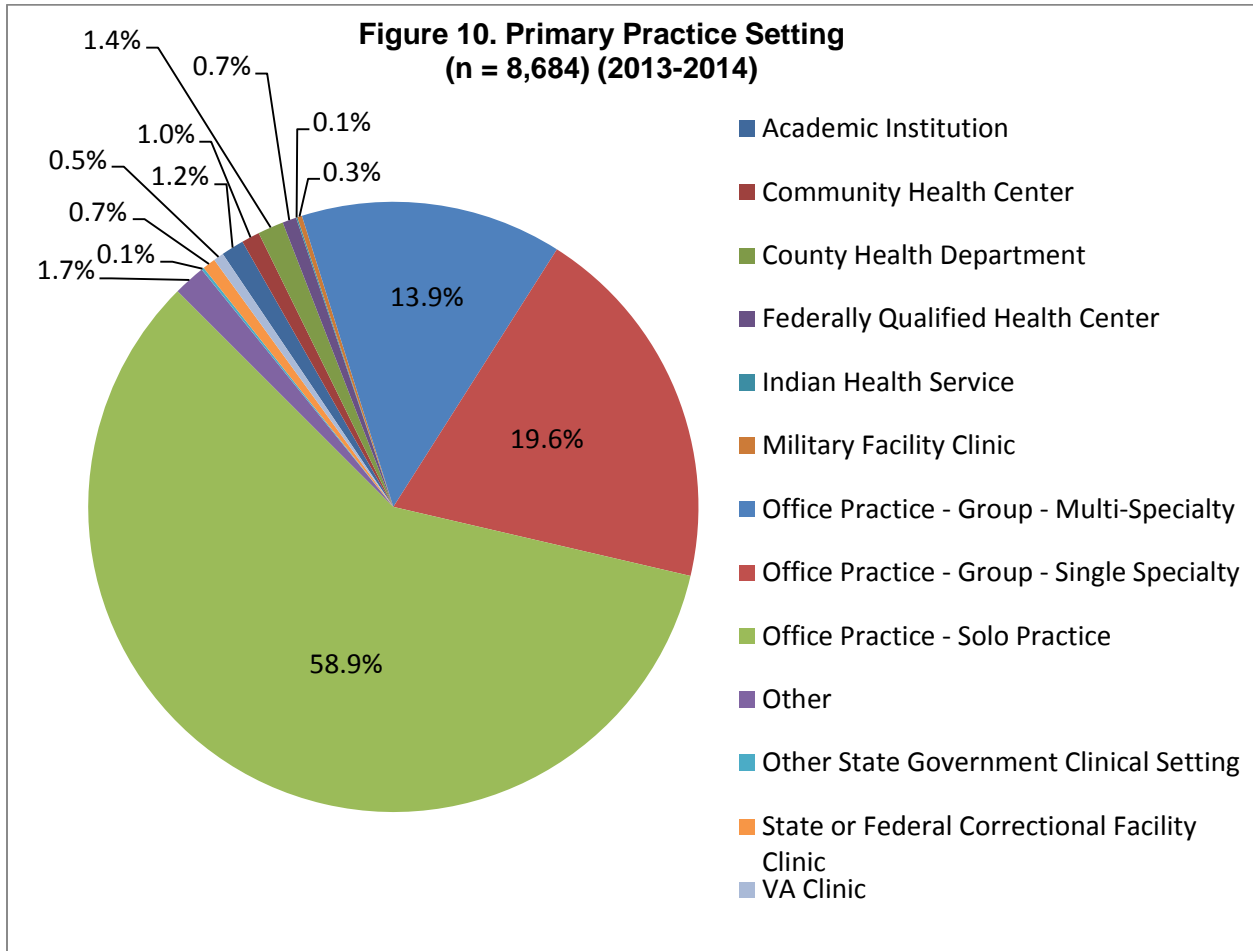
Availability of services during non-traditional hours is important for providing access to care for individuals who find it inconvenient to attend dental appointments during daytime hours on weekdays. A third (2,907) of Florida’s dentists offer appointments in the evening or on Saturday (Figure 8).



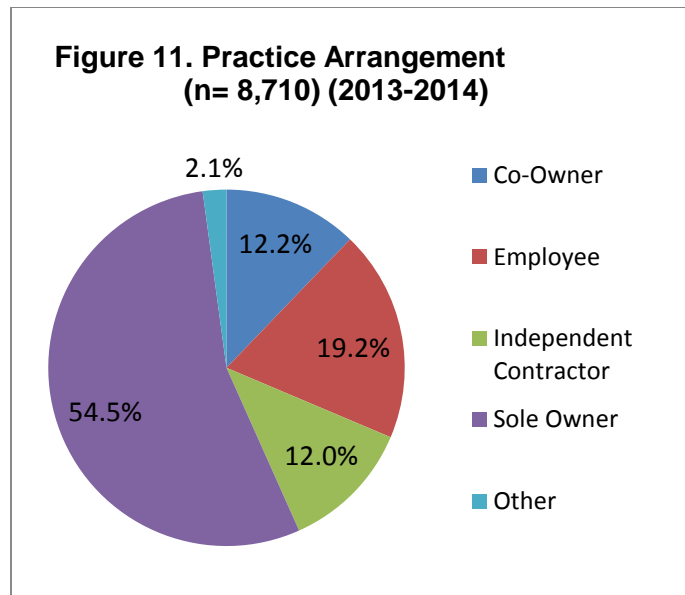
Patient volume is an important measure of dental practice productivity. For the 2013-2014 survey, 28.7% of respondents reported having between 26-50 patient encounters in a typical week; another 24.8% reported between 51-75 patient encounters per week (Figure 9). In the 2009-2010 and 2011-2012 surveys, respondents most frequently reported that they have between 51-75 patient encounters in a typical week; however, in the 2013-2014 survey respondents most frequently reported that they typically have between 25 and 50 patient encounters per week. Over the past three dentist surveys, an increasing percentage of practitioners report having more than 100 encounters per week. According to 2012 data from the American Dental Association, general practitioners averaged 65 patient visits per week, whereas specialists averaged 90 patient visits per week. With respect to appointments that involve time with the dental practitioner, 92.8% (8,023 respondents) of dentists report that patients experience an average waiting time of no more than two weeks for routine (non-emergency) dental appointments.



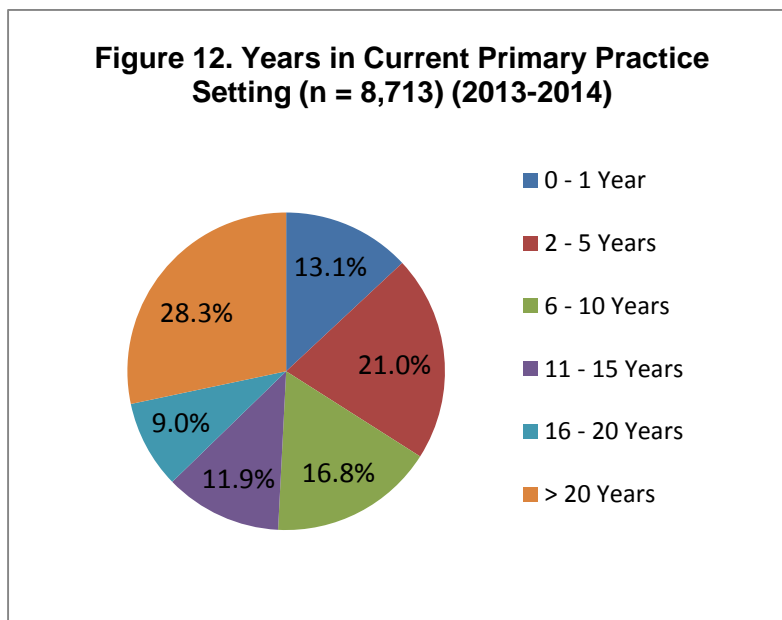
More than half (58.9% or 5,111) of dentists in Florida report that their primary practice setting is an office practice where they work solo. About 20% (1,705) of respondents report working in a group practice offering a single specialty, while another 13.9% (1,203) indicate that they belonged to a group practice having multiple specialties (Figure 10).



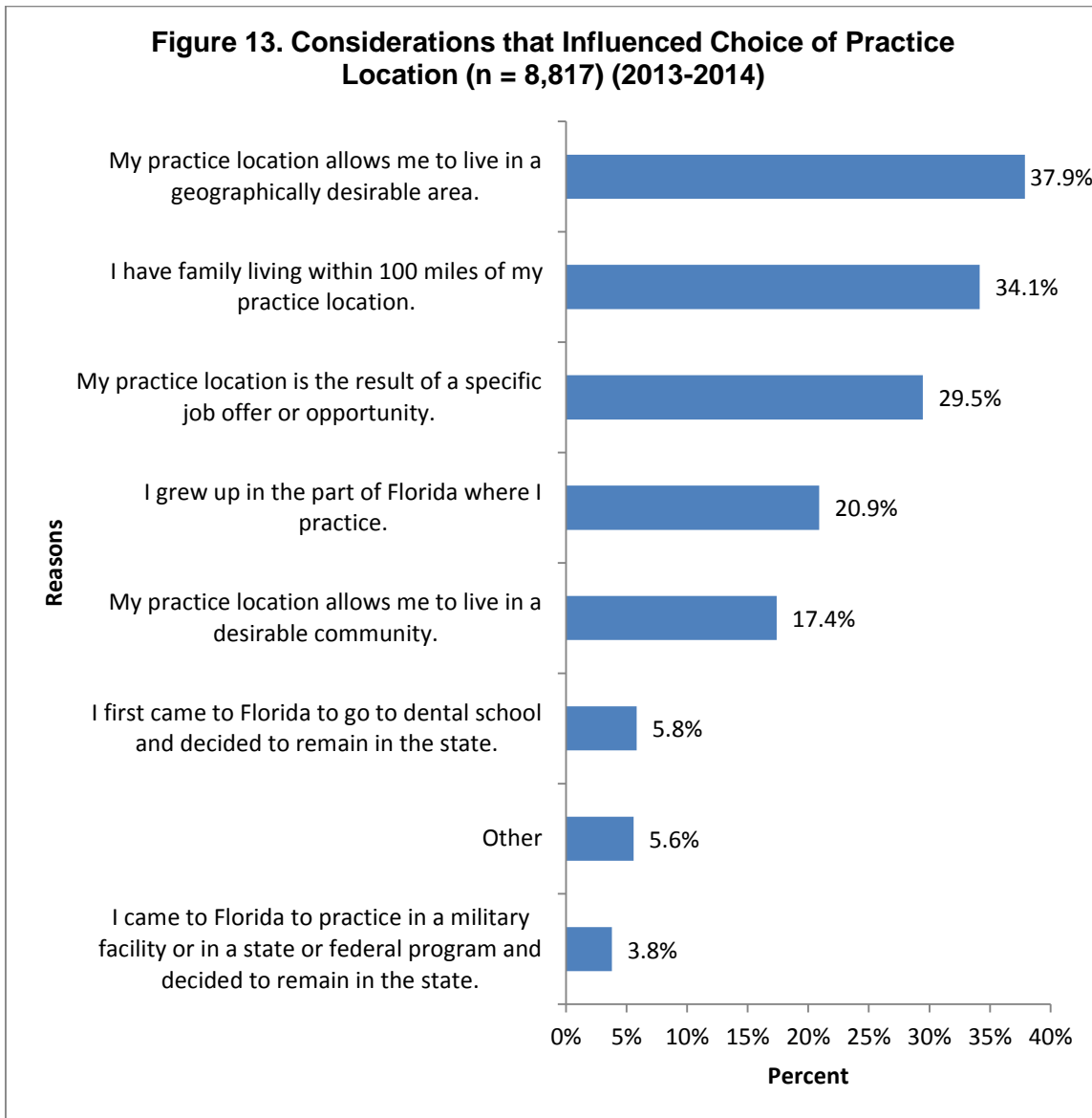
When asked about their practice arrangement, 54.5% (4,750) of Florida dentists report they are the sole owner of their practice, while 1,671 (19.2%) report they are employees in a practice (Figure 11).



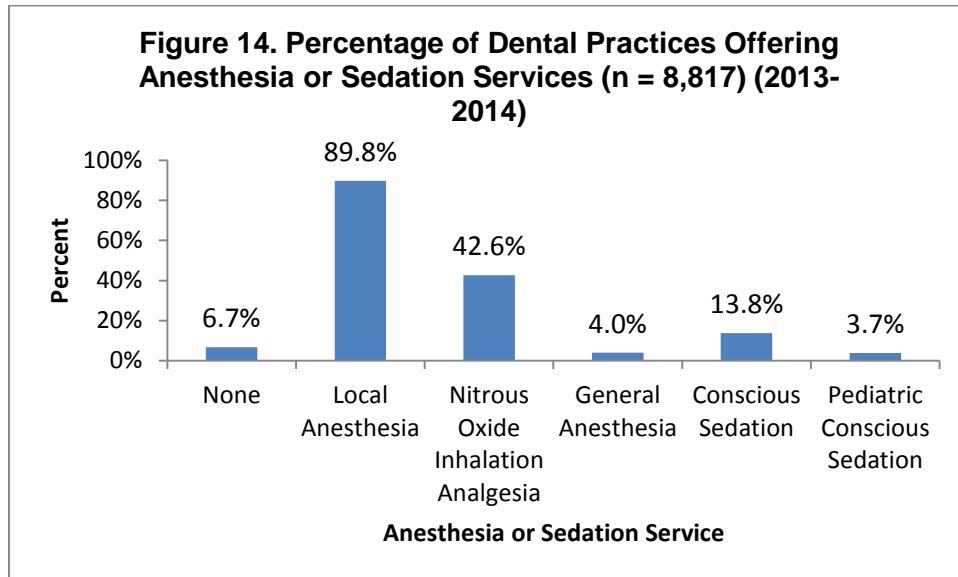
Patients frequently prefer to be treated by the same primary dental care or specialty dental care practitioner(s) during their residence in a particular location. Nearly half (49.2% or 4,287) of dentists in Florida report having practiced more than 10 years in their current primary practice setting (Figure 12).



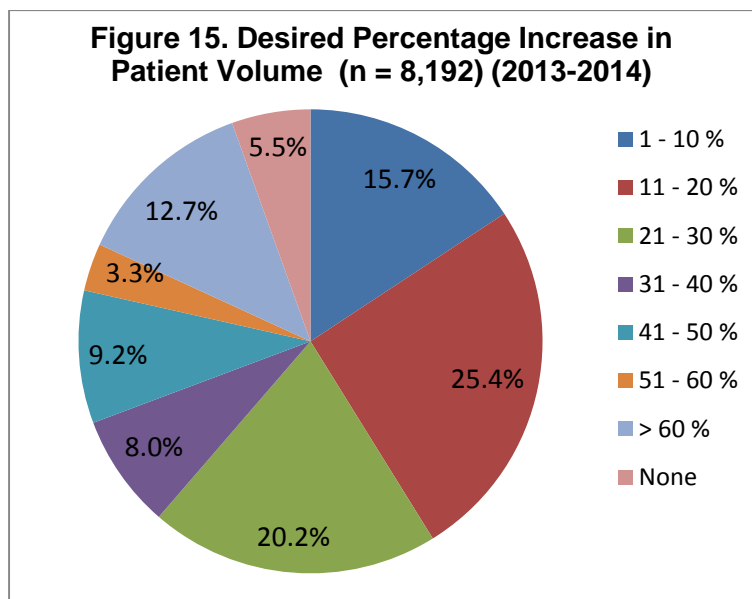
Practice location is an important factor in considering the distribution of dentists practicing in Florida and patients' access to care. As shown in Figure 13, the three most common influences in deciding where to practice are a location in a “geographically desirable area” (3,340 or 37.9%), having “family living within 100 miles of my practice location” (3,010 or 34.1%), and “my practice location is a result of a specific job offer or opportunity” (2,597 or 29.5%).



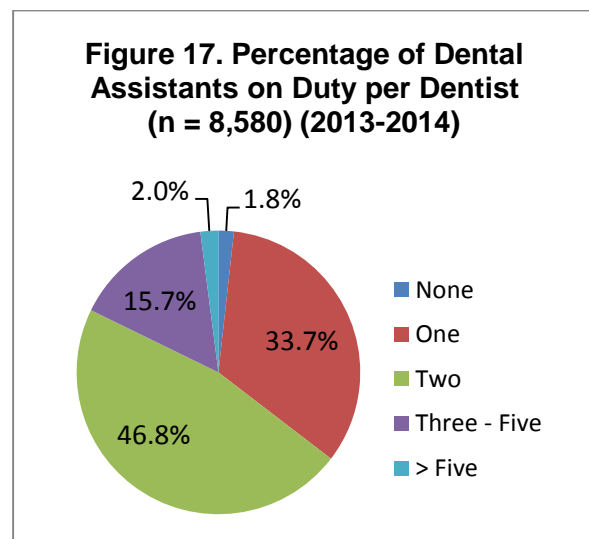
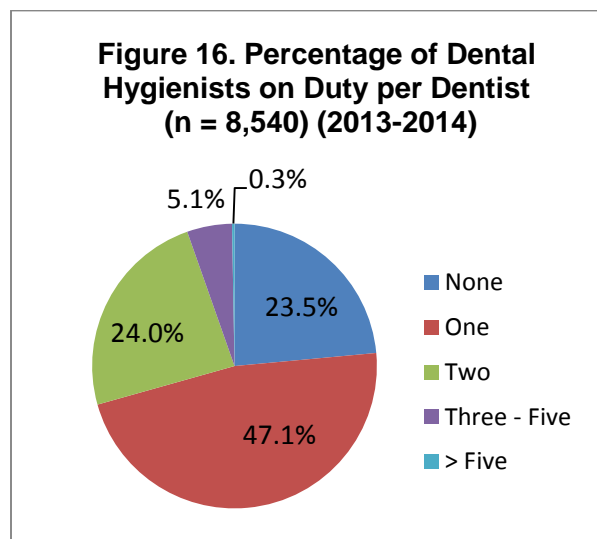
Dentists often administer local anesthesia to dental patients during the delivery of restorative or surgical dental care. Nearly 90% of dentists in Florida offer local anesthesia to their patients; 42.6% provide nitrous oxide inhalation analgesia. Sedation is offered less frequently, whether conscious sedation (13.8%) or pediatric conscious sedation (3.7%). General anesthesia is offered by only 4.0% of Florida dentists (Figure 14).



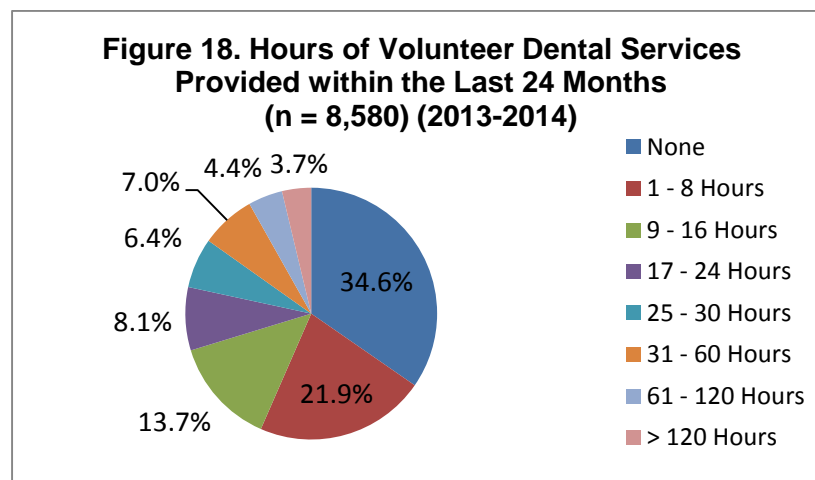
Most dentists (97.4% or 8,501) report they currently are accepting new patients. Of those practitioners accepting new patients, 25.4% (2,083) report that they would like to increase their volume by 11- 20%, while 20.2% (1,653) indicate that they would like to increase their volume by 21-30% (Figure 15).



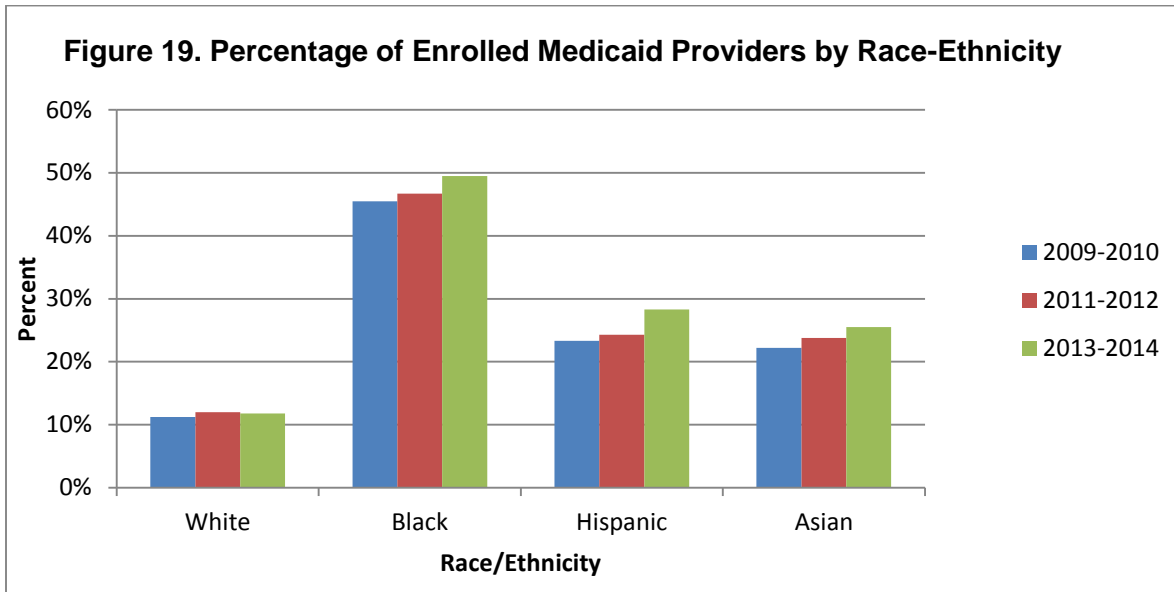
Optimal dental staffing patterns may vary according to a number of factors including the age and oral health needs of the patient population, type of dental practice, style of practice desired by the dentist(s), and allowable delegation of duties to dental staff in accordance with state statutes and rules. Nearly half of dentists in Florida (47.1%; 4,022) report that they typically have one dental hygienist on duty per dentist when the office is open; 24.0% (2,048) report having two dental hygienists per dentist in the office working at the same time. Nearly one-quarter (23.5%; 2,010) of dentists indicate that they have no dental hygienist on staff (Figure 16). Nearly half (46.8%; 4,017) of Florida’s dentists report having two dental assistants on duty per dentist at any given time; a third (33.7%; 2,888) report having one dental assistant on duty per dentist; and nearly 18% of dentists have three or more dental assistants working at the same time for each dentist in the practice (Figure 17).



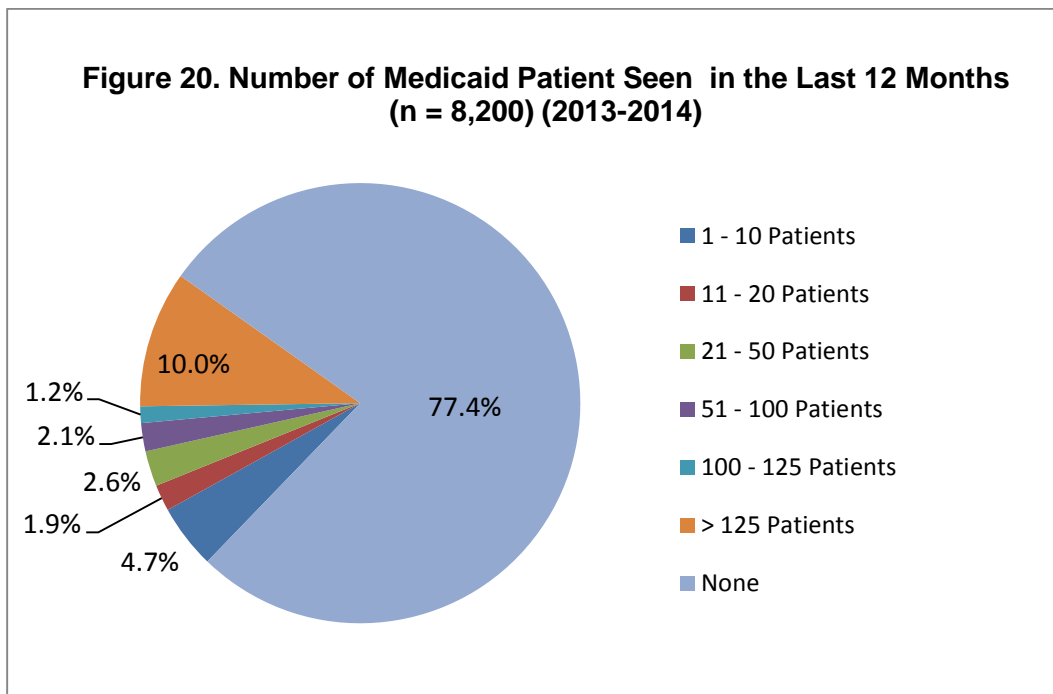
Volunteer hours of dental services help to provide access to care for low income Floridians (Figure 18). Nearly two-thirds (5,608) of dentists in Florida reported having volunteered their time over the last 24 months to provide dental care for needy persons. More than 21% (1,845) of survey respondents indicated that they had provided at least 25 hours of volunteer dental services over the last 24 months.



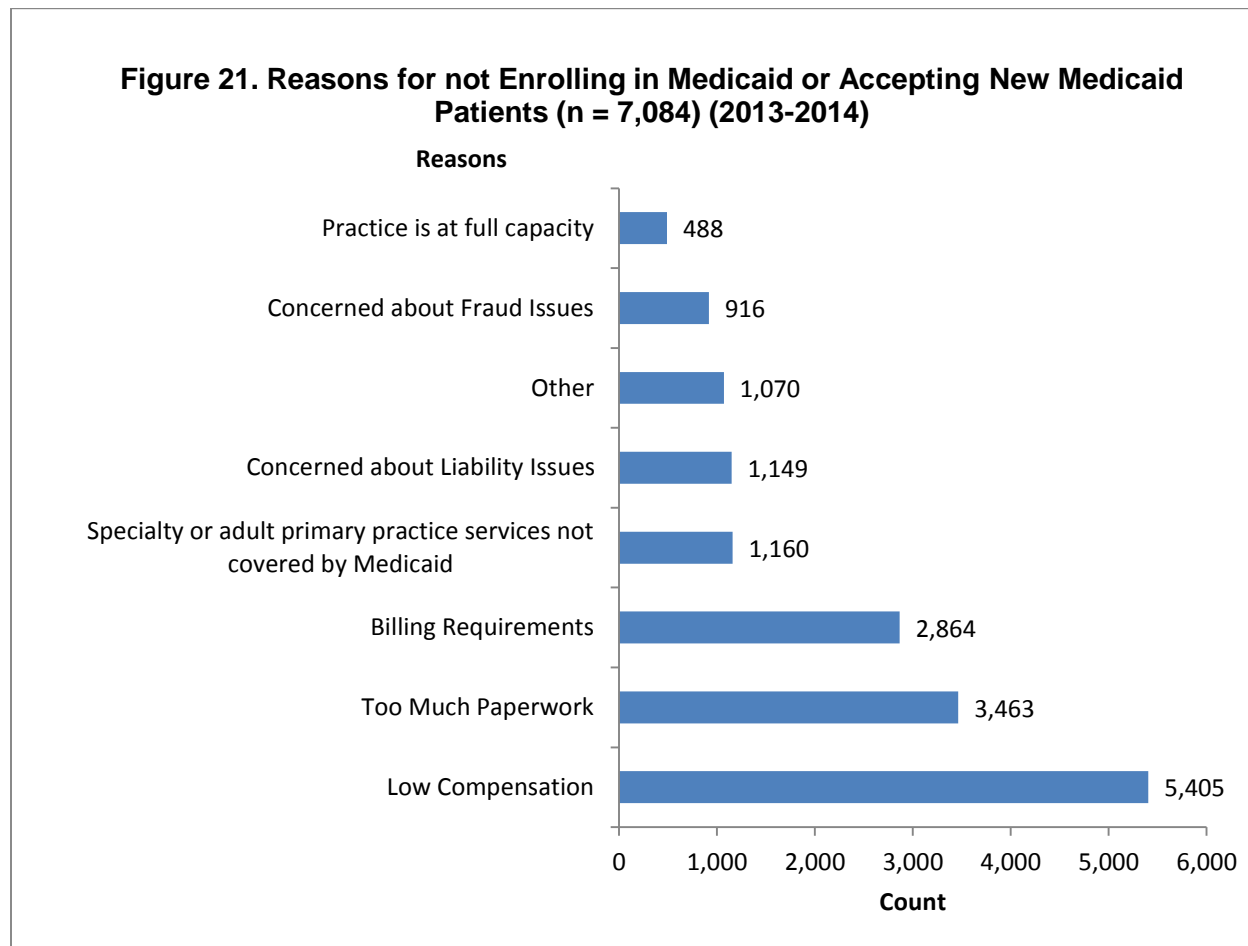
The percentage of dentists enrolled as Medicaid providers varies among racial-ethnic groups (Figure 19). For each of the past three dentist workforce surveys, a smaller percentage of white dentists as compared with other racial-ethnic groups reported that they are enrolled Medicaid providers. Also, across all three surveys, a larger percentage of black dentists ($\geq 45.5\%$) enrolled as Medicaid providers than did other racial-ethnic groups ($\leq 28.3\%$).



More than three-quarters (77.4%) of dentists in Florida report seeing no Medicaid patients in the last 12 months. Ten percent of respondents indicate that they have seen more than 125 Medicaid patients in the last 12 months (Figure 20).



Less than one in five dentists (17.9% or 1,544) report that they currently are enrolled as Medicaid providers. Of the 7,084 dentists who report that they are not Medicaid providers, 76.3% (5,405) indicate “low compensation” as the main reason for not enrolling in Medicaid or accepting new Medicaid patients. The second most cited reason for not enrolling in Medicaid or accepting new Medicaid patients (3,463 or 48.9%) was “too much paperwork,” while 2,864 or 40.4% reported “billing requirements” as the third most mentioned reason for non-enrollment in Medicaid or acceptance of new Medicaid clients (Figure 21).



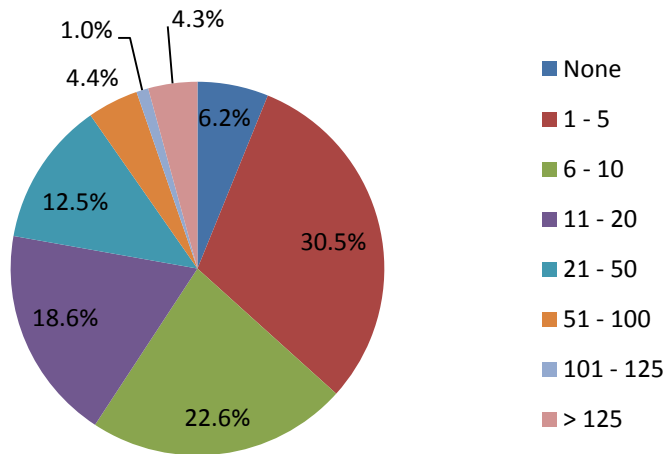
Based only on the availability of practitioners in the area of Florida where the respondent practices, dentists were asked how well served is the population in each of a number of types of dentistry (Table 4). Except for Dental Public Health, a majority of dentists indicated that they believe general dentistry services and specialty care are either adequately served or well served. At least half of respondents believe that general dentistry (58.2% or 8,460) and orthodontics/dentofacial orthopedics (50.6% or 7,838) are being “well served.”

Table 4. Level of Service to the Population in Each Area of Dentistry (2013-2014)

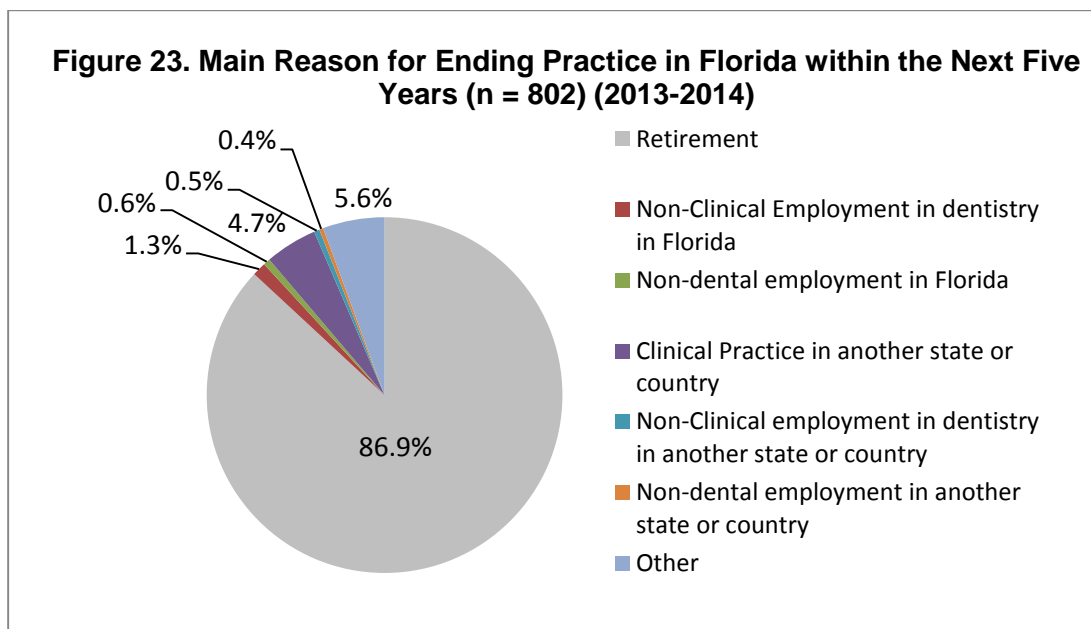
Area	No. of Respondents	Well Served	Adequately Served	No Opinion	Somewhat Underserved	Highly Underserved
General Dentistry	8,460	58.2%	25.9%	9.7%	4.8%	1.4%
Dental Public Health	8,132	15.6%	19.4%	35.6%	20.6%	8.9%
Endodontics	8,030	45.5%	31.1%	14.2%	6.4%	2.9%
Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology	7,862	34.3%	28.0%	24.4%	9.7%	3.7%
Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology	7,940	28.9%	24.7%	34.8%	8.0%	3.6%
Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	7,838	47.4%	31.0%	13.6%	5.9%	2.1%
Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics	8,135	50.6%	26.7%	16.3%	4.0%	2.4%
Pediatric Dentistry	8,104	38.4%	30.0%	14.8%	12.8%	4.0%
Periodontics	8,209	44.5%	31.0%	14.7%	7.1%	2.8%
Prosthodontics	8,279	36.4%	30.4%	20.1%	9.8%	3.3%

Persons with special health care needs (physically or mentally disabling) may be at an increased risk for oral diseases throughout their lifetime, and the oral health of an individual with special needs can have a direct impact on the overall health and well-being of that individual. Survey respondents were queried about this underserved population. More than 90% (93.9% or 8,043) of Florida dentists indicated that they had seen at least one patient having special health care needs (SHCN) in the last 12 months; 31.1% (2,663) of dentists had seen between 11-50 patients with SHCN in the past year; and nearly 10% (9.70% or 831) indicated that they had served at least 51 patients with SHCN in the past 12 months (Figure 22).

Figure 22. Percentage of Patients with Special Health Care Needs Seen in the Last 12 Months (n = 8,570) (2013-2014)



About 9% of active dentists in Florida report that they plan to end their practice within the next five years. Of the 802 dentists indicating their intent to end their Florida practice within this timeframe, 86.9% (697) cited retirement as the primary reason. Another 5.6% (45 dentists) cited other unspecified reasons for ending their practice; an additional 4.7% (38 dentists) indicated that they would be pursuing clinical practice in another state or country (Figure 23). Still, 69.9% (462) of dentists indicated that despite their intent to retire, they plan to maintain a license to volunteer or practice in a public health setting.



Conclusion

The Florida Department of Health is constantly committed to the measure, review, and evaluation of dental workforce attributes and needs in Florida. The Department makes every effort to collaborate with all state and national oral health partners to ensure the recruitment and retention of highly trained and diverse dental workforce professionals in underserved communities.

The successful implementation of workforce survey assessments has the potential to provide policymakers with information regarding the clinical practice, geographic location, and scope of practice for Florida dentists. Continued refinement, evaluation, and reporting of this data will assist in the state's efforts to meet current and future dentist workforce needs. The Department continues to work with all professional health organizations to develop innovative, patient-centered, oral healthcare delivery systems.

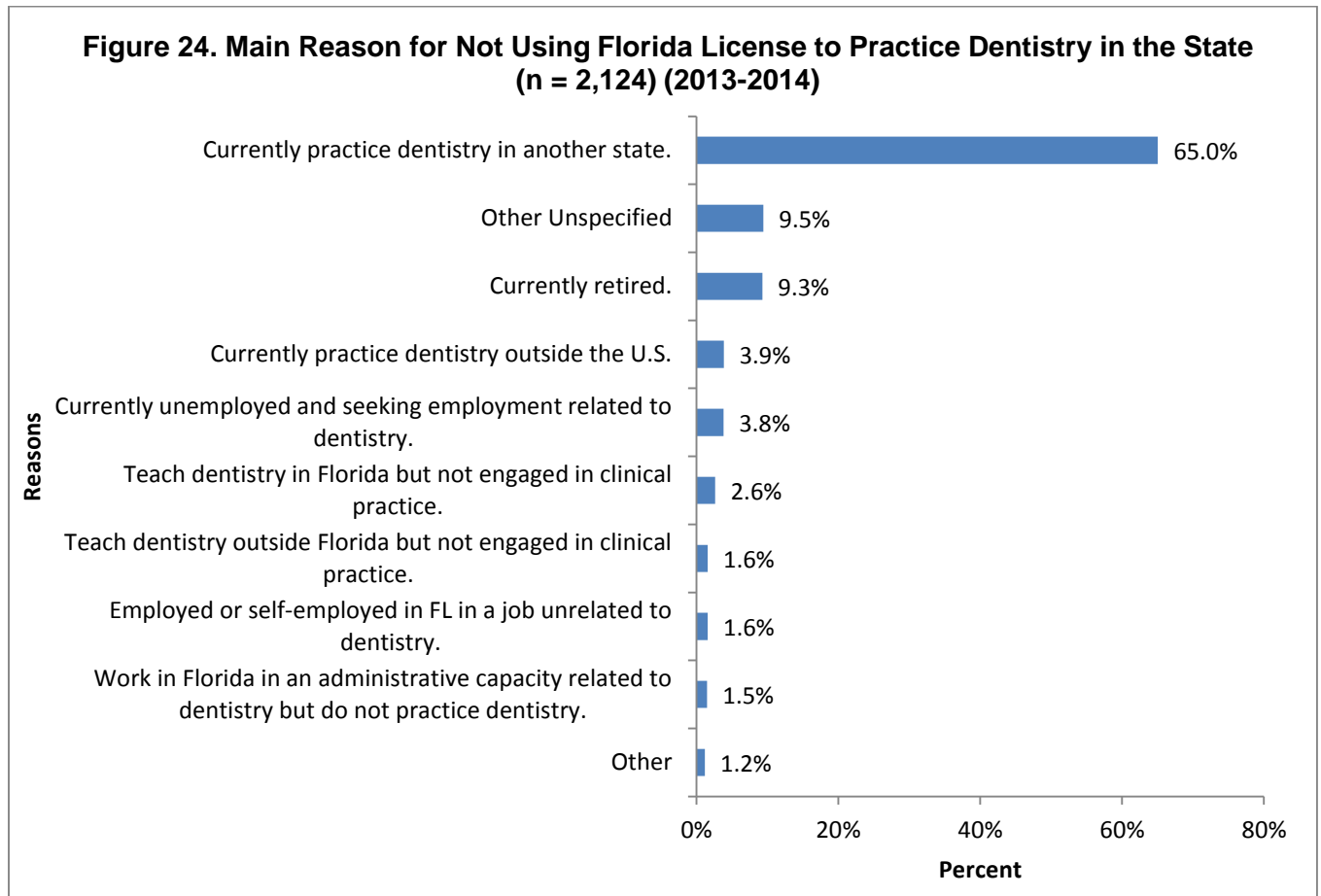
Next Steps

The findings of this report will contribute to the planning efforts of a workforce advisory committee as it develops the next round of dentist and dental hygienist workforce surveys scheduled to take place during the next biennial licensure cycle in 2015-2016. This report also

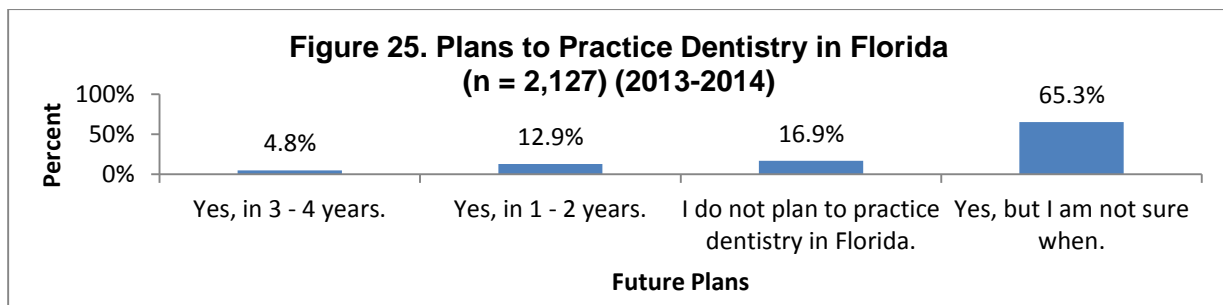
will assist the workforce advisory committee in its efforts to provide guidance to policy makers on matters concerning dental workforce needs in Florida. Three appendices below provide selected findings regarding the characteristics of Florida's licensed dentists not practicing in the state, the workforce survey questionnaire, and methodology for the survey data analysis.

Appendix A: Characteristics of Licensed Dentists Not Practicing in Florida

For the 2013-2014 Workforce Survey of Dentists, 2,177 dentists, or 19.8% of survey respondents with an active clear license in Florida, were not practicing in the state. As shown in Figure 24, practicing in another state was the single most cited reason by far (65% or 1,381 of respondents) for not practicing in Florida. Just over 9% of respondents indicated that they currently are retired.



Dentists currently not practicing in Florida were asked about their future practice plans. Nearly three-quarters of respondents (65.3% or 1,389) indicated that they plan to practice in Florida in the future, but are not sure when; 17.7% plan to practice in Florida within the next 1-4 years. Almost 17% (16.9% or 360) have no plans to practice dentistry in Florida.



Appendix B: Dental Workforce Survey for Dentists (2013- 2014)

Governor Rick Scott, State Surgeon General Dr. John Armstrong, and the Florida Legislature recognize the importance of assessing Florida's current and future dental workforce. Your responses, which constitute a public record, will be instrumental in shaping Florida's healthcare policies. We appreciate your time and effort in completing the questions below.

License Number _____

1. Do you hold an active dental license in any state or states **other than Florida**?

- Yes.
- No.

1.a. If yes, please indicate in which states (drop-down list) _____

- Alabama
- Alaska
- Arizona
- Arkansas
- California
- Colorado
- Connecticut
- Delaware
- District of Columbia
- Florida
- Georgia
- Hawaii
- Idaho
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Mississippi
- Missouri
- Montana
- Nebraska
- Nevada
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New Mexico
- New York
- North Carolina

- North Dakota
- Ohio
- Oklahoma
- Oregon
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- South Carolina
- South Dakota
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Utah
- Vermont
- Virginia
- Washington
- West Virginia
- Wisconsin
- Wyoming
- Out Of Country
- Puerto Rico

2. Please indicate all of the dental schools or programs from which you received a DDS, DMD, or equivalent degree.

- Nova Southeastern University College of Dental Medicine
- University of Florida College of Dentistry
- Out-of-state dental school (Please answer 2a.)
- Foreign dental school or program (Please answer 2b.)

2a. If you are an out-of-state dental school graduate, please indicate the state where you received your dental degree. (drop-down list of states) _____

- Alabama
- Alaska
- Arizona
- Arkansas
- California
- Colorado
- Connecticut
- Delaware
- District of Columbia
- Florida
- Georgia
- Hawaii
- Idaho
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Kentucky

- Louisiana
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Mississippi
- Missouri
- Montana
- Nebraska
- Nevada
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New Mexico
- New York
- North Carolina
- North Dakota
- Ohio
- Oklahoma
- Oregon
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- South Carolina
- South Dakota
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Utah
- Vermont
- Virginia
- Washington
- West Virginia
- Wisconsin
- Wyoming
- Out Of Country
- Puerto Rico

2b. If you are a foreign-trained provider, please indicate the country where you earned your dental degree. (drop-down list)

- Argentina
- Australia
- Brazil
- Canada
- China
- Colombia
- Cuba
- Egypt
- England
- France

- Germany
- Haiti
- India
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Japan
- Korea
- Mexico
- Nigeria
- Philippines
- Poland
- Portugal
- Russia
- Saudi Arabia
- Scotland
- South Africa
- Spain
- Ukraine
- Venezuela
- Vietnam
- Other Central or South American country
- Other African country
- Other Asian country
- Other European country
- Other Middle Eastern country
- Other country (unspecified)
- Bahamas

3. Please indicate the state (or foreign country) where the high school from which you graduated is located. _____ (drop-down box)

- Alabama
- Alaska
- Arizona
- Arkansas
- California
- Colorado
- Connecticut
- Delaware
- District of Columbia
- Florida
- Georgia
- Hawaii
- Idaho
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Michigan

- Minnesota
- Mississippi
- Missouri
- Montana
- Nebraska
- Nevada
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New Mexico
- New York
- North Carolina
- North Dakota
- Ohio
- Oklahoma
- Oregon
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- South Carolina
- South Dakota
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Utah
- Vermont
- Virginia
- Washington
- West Virginia
- Wisconsin
- Wyoming
- Argentina
- Australia
- Brazil
- Canada
- China
- Colombia
- Cuba
- Egypt
- England
- France
- Germany
- Haiti
- India
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Japan
- Korea
- Mexico
- Nigeria
- Philippines
- Poland
- Portugal
- Russia
- Saudi Arabia
- Scotland
- South Africa

- Spain
- Ukraine
- Venezuela
- Vietnam
- Other

3a. If you graduated from a Florida high school, please indicate the county where the high school is located. _____ (drop-down box)

- ALACHUA
- BAKER
- BAY
- BRADFORD
- BREVARD
- BROWARD
- CALHOUN
- CHARLOTTE
- CITRUS
- CLAY
- COLLIER
- COLUMBIA
- DADE
- DESOTO
- DIXIE
- DUVAL
- ESCAMBIA
- FLAGLER
- FRANKLIN
- GADSDEN
- GILCHRIST
- GLADES
- GULF
- HAMILTON
- HARDEE
- HENDRY
- HERNANDO
- HIGHLANDS
- HILLSBOROUGH
- HOLMES
- INDIAN RIVER
- JACKSON
- JEFFERSON
- LAFAYETTE
- LAKE
- LEE
- LEON
- LEVY
- LIBERTY
- MADISON
- MANATEE
- MARION
- MARTIN
- MONROE
- NASSAU
- OKALOOSA
- OKEECHOBEE
- ORANGE
- OSCEOLA
- PALM BEACH

- PASCO
- PINELLAS
- POLK
- PUTNUM
- ST. JOHNS
- ST. LUCIE
- SANTA ROSA
- SARASOTA
- SEMINOLE
- SUMTER
- SUWANNEE
- TAYLOR
- UNION
- VOLUSIA
- WAKULLA
- WALTON
- WASHINGTON

4. How many years of active dental practice do you have?

- 0 – 1.
- 2 – 5.
- 6 – 10.
- 11 – 15.
- 16 – 20.
- More than 20.

5. At present, do you practice dentistry in Florida or have you accepted employment for practicing dentistry in Florida?

- Yes. If yes, proceed to question 6. **Do not answer 5a, 5b, or 5c.**
- No. **If no**, please answer the following (5a, 5b, 5c).

5a. The main reason you are not using your Florida license to practice dentistry in Florida is: (choose only one)

- I currently practice dentistry in another state.
- I currently practice dentistry outside the U.S.
- I teach dentistry in Florida but do not engage in clinical practice.
- I teach dentistry outside Florida but do not engage in clinical practice.
- I work in Florida in an administrative capacity related to dentistry but do not practice dentistry.
- I work outside Florida in an administrative capacity related to dentistry but do not practice dentistry.
- I am employed or self-employed in Florida in a job unrelated to the practice, teaching, or administration of dentistry.
- I am employed or self-employed outside Florida in a job unrelated to the practice, teaching, or administration of dentistry.
- I am currently unemployed and seeking employment related to dentistry.
- I am currently unemployed and seeking employment outside dentistry.
- I am currently retired.
- Other

5b. Do you currently reside in Florida?

- Yes.
- No.

5c. If you do not currently practice dentistry in Florida, do you plan to practice dentistry in Florida in the future?

- Yes, in 1-2 years
- Yes, in 3-4 years
- Yes, but I am not sure when.
- I do not plan to practice dentistry in Florida.

If you DO NOT practice dentistry in Florida or HAVE NOT accepted employment for practicing in the state, you are now finished with the survey. Thank you for your participation.

If you currently practice dentistry in Florida, please continue with the survey.

6. How many months did you practice in Florida in the last 12 months?

- 0-2 Months.
- 3-4 Months.
- 5-6 Months.
- 7-8 Months.
- 9-10 Months.
- 11-12 Months

7. Approximately how many hours do you practice in a typical week? If you are employed to practice but have not yet started, select "not applicable."

_____ (Drop-down list for individual hours 1 through 60, more than 60, and not applicable.)

7a. If you routinely practice fewer than 40 hours per week, please select the reason(s) from the list below. Choose all that apply.

Do not answer this question if you practice 40 or more hours per week.

- Limited work hours are my personal preference.
- Limited work hours allow time for volunteer (uncompensated) work.
- Limited hours allow time for other compensated work.
- Health-related issues limit my work hours.
- I am phasing in retirement.
- I adjust my hours to fit the patient workload.
- My position is part-time.
- Other

8. Does your practice offer appointments in the evening or on Saturdays?

- Yes
- No

9. On average, how many patient encounters do you have in a typical work week? If you have accepted employment to practice but have not yet started, select "Not applicable."

- 1 – 25
- 26 – 50
- 51 – 75
- 76 – 100
- 101 – 125
- More than 125
- Not applicable

10. For routine (non-emergency) appointments that require your involvement, how long do patients typically have to wait?

- 0 – 14 days
- 15 – 28 days
- 29 – 42 days
- 43 – 56 days
- More than 56 days
- Not sure

11. Please indicate your primary type of practice.

- General practice. Please answer 11a.
- Specialty practice. Please answer 11b.

11a. If your primary type of practice is general practice, please use the drop-down list to select the type(s) of specialty services that you routinely perform. (Check all that apply).

- Dental Public Health Clinical Services
- Dental Public Health Administrative Services
- Endodontics
- Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology
- Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology
- Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
- Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics
- Pediatric Dentistry
- Periodontics
- Prosthodontics

11b. If your primary type of practice is a specialty, please use the drop-down list to select the type(s) of specialty board or specialty certifications that you hold. (Choose all that apply.)

- Dental Public Health
- Endodontics
- Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology
- Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology
- Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
- Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics
- Pediatric Dentistry
- Periodontics
- Prosthodontics

12. Please use the drop-down box to indicate which type of anesthesia or sedation services your practice offers. (Check all that apply).

- None
- Local anesthesia
- Nitrous oxide inhalation analgesia
- General anesthesia
- Conscious sedation
- Pediatric conscious sedation

13. Which description best describes your primary practice setting?

- Office Practice-Solo Practice.
- Office Practice-Group Practice-Single Specialty.
- Office Practice-Group Practice-Multi Specialty.
- County Health Department.
- Community Health Center.
- Federally Qualified Health Center.
- State or Federal Correctional Facility Clinic.
- Other State Government Clinical Setting.
- Military Facility Clinic.
- VA clinic.
- Academic Institution.
- Indian Health Service
- Other

14. Which best describes your practice arrangement?

- Sole Owner
- Co-owner
- Employee
- Independent Contractor
- Other

15. How many years have you been in your current primary practice setting and/or position?

- 0 – 1
- 2 – 5
- 6 – 10
- 11 – 15
- 16 – 20
- More than 20

16. Do you practice in the county where you reside?

- Yes, some of the time
- Yes, all of the time
- No

17. In what Florida county or counties do you practice dentistry? (You may select up to five counties.)

Please indicate the number of hours typically dedicated to each location.

County _____ Hours _____ (0-10 Hrs Per Week, 11-20 Hrs Per Week, 21-30 Hrs Per Week, 31-40 Hrs Per Week, 41-50 Hrs Per Week, More than 50 Hrs Per Week)

18. To help us understand the geographic distribution of Florida's dentists, please indicate which of the considerations below influenced your choice of a practice location. (Select all that apply.)

- I have family living within 100 miles of my practice location.
- I grew up in the part of Florida where I practice.
- I first came to Florida to go to dental school and decided to remain in the state.
- I came to Florida to practice in a military facility or in a state or federal program and decided to remain in the state.
- My practice location is the result of a specific job offer or opportunity.
- My practice location allows me to live in a geographically desirable area.
- My practice location allows me to live in a desirable community.
- Other

19. Are you currently accepting new patients?

- Yes. Please proceed to 19a.
- No. Please proceed to 20.

19a. By what percentage would you like to increase your patient volume?

- None
- 1 – 10%
- 11 – 20%
- 21 – 30%
- 31 – 40%
- 41 – 50%
- 51 – 60%
- More than 60%

20. Are you currently enrolled as a Medicaid provider?

- Yes. If yes, please answer 20a.
- No. If no, please proceed to 20b.

20a. Are you currently accepting new Medicaid patients?

- Yes. Please proceed to 21.
- No. Please proceed to 20b.

20b. Which of the following reasons best explains why you are not enrolled in Medicaid or are not accepting new Medicaid patients? (Check all that apply)

- Low compensation
- Billing requirements
- Too much paperwork
- Practice is at full capacity
- Concerned about fraud issues
- Concerned about liability issues
- Specialty or adult primary practice services not covered by Medicaid
- Other

21. Approximately how many Medicaid patients did you see in the last 12 months?

- None

- 1 – 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 – 50
- 51 – 100
- 100 – 125
- More than 125

22. In your dental practice, how many dental assistants per dentist are typically on duty at any given time during your work day?

- None
- One
- Two
- Three – Five
- More than Five

23. In your dental practice, how many dental hygienists per dentist are typically on duty at any given time that the office is open?

- None
- One
- Two
- Three – Five
- More than Five

24. How many hours of volunteer dental service did you provide in the last 24 months?

- None.
- 1-8 hours
- 9-16 hours
- 17-24 hours
- 25-30 hours
- 31-60 hours
- 61-120 hours
- More than 120 hours

25. Regarding your practice of dentistry in Florida in the next five years, which of the following apply? (Choose only one.)

- I plan to end my practice in Florida. (Please answer 25a.)
- I plan to reduce my practice hours but continue practicing in Florida. (Please continue to 26.)
- I have no plans to end or reduce my Florida practice within the next five years. Please continue to 26.

25a. If you plan to end your Florida practice in the next five years, what is your main reason? (Choose only one):

- Retirement (Please answer 26b)
- Non-clinical employment in dentistry in Florida
- Non-dental employment in Florida
- Clinical practice in another state or country
- Non-clinical employment in dentistry in another state or country

- Non-dental employment in another state or country
- Other

25b. If you plan to retire, do you plan to maintain a license to volunteer or practice in a public health setting?

- Yes
- No

26. Approximately how many patients with special health care needs (physically or mentally disabled) did you see in the last 12 months?

- None
- 1 – 5
- 6 - 10
- 11 – 20
- 21 – 50
- 51 – 100
- 101 – 125
- More than 125

27. Do you speak any language other than English?

- Yes. If yes, please answer 27a.
- No.

27a. What foreign languages do you speak? (Select all that apply.)

- Spanish
- Portuguese
- French
- German
- Italian
- Russian
- Polish
- Creole
- Chinese (Mandarin or Cantonese)
- Japanese
- Korean
- Vietnamese
- Tagalog
- Arabic
- Hebrew
- Other Asian language
- Other European language
- Other African language
- Other Middle Eastern language
- Other language (unspecified)

28. Based strictly on the availability of practitioners in the area of Florida where you practice, how well served do you think the population is in each of the following types of dentistry?

Use the 1 - 5 scale below for each answer.

- 1 = Highly underserved
- 2 = Somewhat underserved
- 3 = No opinion
- 4 = Adequately served
- 5 = Well served

- _____ General Dentistry
- _____ Dental Public Health
- _____ Endodontics
- _____ Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology
- _____ Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology
- _____ Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
- _____ Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics
- _____ Pediatric Dentistry
- _____ Periodontics
- _____ Prosthodontics

29. Dentists should provide tobacco cessation counseling to their patients that use tobacco. (Choose only one)
- **Strongly Agree**
 - **Agree**
 - **Not Sure**
 - **Disagree**
 - **Strongly Disagree**
30. To help prevent smoking and smokeless tobacco use, dentists should provide tobacco-related anticipatory guidance to all patients. (Choose only one)
- **Strongly Agree**
 - **Agree**
 - **Not Sure**
 - **Disagree**
 - **Strongly Disagree**
31. Patients that smoke would approve of dentists providing tobacco cessation counseling. (Choose only one)
- **Strongly Agree**
 - **Agree**
 - **Not Sure**
 - **Disagree**
 - **Strongly Disagree**
32. If practicing dentists were to take the specific actions below with tobacco users, how likely is it that each action would decrease smoking in patients? (select the option that best matches your opinion)

Use the 1- 5 scale below for each answer.

- 1 = **Very Likely**
- 2 = **Likely**

- 3 = **Not Sure**
- 4 = **Unlikely**
- 5 = **Very unlikely**

- _____ Asking patients about their tobacco use at each office visit
- _____ Tailoring a patient specific health message that focuses on the benefits of quitting or explains the risks of continuing to use tobacco
- _____ Asking the patient to set a quit date
- _____ Helping patients get enrolled in tobacco cessation programs
- _____ Recommending nicotine replacement therapy or other pharmacological treatment
- _____ Using brief motivational interviewing with patients that use tobacco

33. Please assess your own competency on the clinical topics listed below.

Use the 1- 5 scale below for each answer.

- 1 = **Not at all competent**
- 2 = **Somewhat not competent**
- 3 = **Not sure**
- 4 = **Somewhat competent**
- 5 = **Very competent**

- _____ The 5 A's method of cessation counseling (Ask, Advise, Assess, Assist, and Arrange)
- _____ Relapse prevention techniques.
- _____ Pharmacological agents for smoking cessation (e.g., nicotine replacement therapy, bupropion, varenicline, etc.)
- _____ The 5 R's of cessation counseling (Relevance, Risks, Rewards, Roadblocks, and Repetition.)
- _____ Behavior change theories or models.
- _____ How, when, and where to refer patients who use tobacco to tobacco cessation programs.

34. Have you ever received formal training in tobacco use cessation intervention strategies?

- **Yes** If yes, please answer 34a.
- **No** If no, please answer 34b.

a. If **yes**, from what source(s)? (Select all that apply.)

- _____ Continuing education course/program
- _____ Organized study club
- _____ Dental/professional school course/curriculum
- _____ Pharmaceutical company program
- _____ Other

b. If **no**, how willing would you be to receive specific training in ways to help patients stop using tobacco?

- _____ Very willing
- _____ Moderately willing
- _____ Slightly willing
- _____ Not interested

Appendix C: Methodology

Florida statute and administrative rules require renewal of dental licenses biennially by the end of February of even-numbered years. The most recent renewal period ended on February 28, 2014. The Florida Department of Health (Department) prepared and administered a workforce survey of dentists to coincide with the license renewal process. As part of their on-line renewal, dentists were asked to voluntarily complete the survey.

The survey was designed to serve as a census of Florida's dental workforce to better inform and shape public healthcare policy and plan for future workforce needs. To supplement information obtained from the survey, additional information from the Florida Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research and the Department's Division of Medical Quality Assurance, was incorporated into the analysis. Licensure status is relative to the date the survey was closed. In contrast to licensure information, practice status as summarized in this report is not linked to a single, specific reference date. Information concerning practice status was obtained from the workforce survey. Changes in practice status occurring between survey completion and the report reference date are not reflected in the data. Thus, counts or estimates of dentists actively practicing or not practicing in Florida are approximate with respect to the report's completion date.

Given that practicing dentists are a subset of dentists with active licenses, licensure information maintained by the Department's Medical Quality Assurance Division helps to screen respondents by identifying dentists who are ineligible to practice. Only three categories represent individuals eligible for active practice in Florida which are: Clear, Obligations, and Probation. For purposes of analysis, respondents with non-active licenses are of limited interest and are excluded from the analysis. The survey respondents with an active clear Florida license constitute a large representation of the population of Florida dentists. The survey response rate does not correspond to an equally likely completion rate. The actual number of required questions varies by respondent based on answers to specific prior questions. Patterns of full completion reflect differences in gender, age, and race/ethnicity of respondents. The reason why a respondent may choose not to respond to a specific question or questions varies greatly. This is not uncommon for many state and national surveys whether voluntary or required. The information gathered provides insight into the practice characteristics of the profession and to better address the oral health needs of Florida's residents.

While the survey focused on all dentists with a Florida license, the analysis centered on Florida active-licensed dentists practicing in the state. Non-respondents are excluded as all items were not completed by or applicable to all survey takers. The survey consisted of 34 items (some with multiple sections) regarding the education and practice characteristics of respondents. Additional demographic information was obtained from the Department's Division of Medical Quality Assurance. Descriptive statistical techniques were used to provide the characteristic profiles of respondents using SAS v9.4. Marginal tabulations are reported for the summary description and relationships presented throughout the report. Trend data was used from previous surveys. All reports on the Public Health Dental Programs webpage.