



2021-2022 Workforce Survey of Dentists

Publication Date September 25, 2025



Acknowledgements

Author:

Robert Traul, DDS

Data Analyst:

Sushil Pawar, MDS, MPH

Contributors:

Catherine Bridges, DMD



The Florida Department of Health (Department), Public Health Dental Program, would like to thank the Department's Division of Community Health Promotion and Division of Medical Quality Assurance, as well our partners at the Florida Dental Association and the Florida Dental Hygiene Association.

A special thank you to the dentists who took the time to participate in the survey to help build a better understanding of the dental workforce in Florida.

Florida Department of Health. (2024). 2021–2022 Workforce Survey of Dentists.

Public Health Dental Program: dental@flhealth.gov or 850-245-4333

Table of Contents

Introduction	4
Executive Summary	5
Key Findings	5
List of Figures and Tables	7
Figures	7
Tables	7
Findings	8
Demographics	8
Professional Education	10
Practice Characteristics	10
Productivity	16
Services to Vulnerable Populations	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Retention and Attrition	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Licensed Dentists Not Practicing in Florida	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Conclusions	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Appendix A: 2021-2022 Dentist Workforce Survey	Error! Bookmark not defined.

Introduction

Florida Statutes and Florida Administrative Code require renewal of dental licenses biennially by the end of February of even-numbered years. This report analyzes the renewal period which ended February 28, 2022. The Florida Department of Health (Department) prepared and administered a workforce survey of dentists to coincide with the license renewal process (see Appendix A for accompanying survey). As part of their online renewal, dentists were asked to voluntarily complete the survey. All responses are self-reported.

This report presents data from the 2021–2022 Workforce Survey of Dentists. The survey was designed to obtain information concerning Florida's dental workforce to inform health care policymakers and shape oral health care policy development. Analysis of responses is guided by those objectives. To better comprehend the dental workforce, it is recommended that the results of this report be considered alongside the 2021–2022 Workforce Survey of Dental Hygienists results.

The survey consisted of 26 questions regarding demographics, professional education, practice characteristics, productivity, services to vulnerable populations, and retention and attrition. The survey was designed to obtain an understanding of the changing landscape of the dentist workforce. The survey was not designed to address population growth, maintenance of the current level of service, and did not address portions of the population not currently served. Of 15,092 dentists who applied for licensure renewal, 95.9% (14,474) dentists responded to the survey.

The Department's Division of Medical Quality Assurance provided data for this report, including demographic information of respondents. The Department determines each applicant's eligibility to practice in Florida. Licensure status is relative to the date the survey closed. This report does not reflect changes in dental practice status occurring between survey completion and the report reference date. Therefore, counts or estimates are approximate with respect to the report's reference date. Descriptive statistical techniques were used to provide the characteristic profiles of respondents using Statistical software suite Version 29 and are reported for the summary descriptions and relationships presented throughout the report.

For the purposes of data analysis and reporting, survey responses were restricted to those dentists currently practicing in Florida. The overall response rate for the 2021–2022 Workforce Survey of Dentists was 95.9%.

Executive Summary

Florida Statutes and Florida Administrative Code require the renewal of dental licenses every two years. Since 2009, the Department has administered a workforce survey for dentists. The seventh administration of this survey coincided with the licensure renewal deadline of February 28, 2022. All responses are self-reported.

The report identifies the supply of workforce professionals practicing in Florida and examines factors related to dental practice location and career plans. The report assists those in the oral health career industry and other decision-makers to prepare strategic efforts to enhance the oral health care delivery system in Florida.

Key Findings

The key findings include the following:

Demographics

- Of 15,092 dentists who applied for licensure renewal, 95.9% (14,474) dentists responded to the survey.
- Of the 14,474 dentists who responded:
 - 76.8% (11,123) dentists were currently practicing in Florida.
 - 43.6% reported having practiced clinical dentistry more than 20 years.
 - The largest age group was between 30-39 years (27.7%).
 - 58.3% were male, 39.6% were female and 2.1 % were others and missing.

Professional Education

- Most of the responding dentists (66.3%) indicated they received their dental education outside Florida.
- The University of Florida College of Dentistry had the highest percentage of graduated dentists (19.5%) of any Florida dental program.

Practice Characteristics

- After English, Spanish was the next most common language (35.1%) followed by Arabic (3.1%) used by dentists.
- 23.4% reported having practiced more than 20 years in their current location, and 71.5% reported that they practiced solely in the county in which they reside.
- 71.1% reported working in general private practice.
- 4.2% reported working in general public health.
- The greatest number practiced in Miami-Dade County (1,850).
- The least number practiced in Jefferson County (1) and Lafayette County (2).
- A total of 2,352 dental specialty board statuses or specialty certifications were reported by Florida dentists.
- More than half, (51.7%), practiced in an individual practice and 39.6% worked in group practice.
- 42.5% were sole owners of their practice and only 10.8% were co-owners.
- Most reported they employed at least one dental hygienist (86.8%) and one or more dental assistants (89.4%).

Productivity

- 27.5% reported they had 26–50 patient encounters in a typical week.
- 86% practiced between 11–12 months within the last year.
- 47.5% indicated they typically worked between 31–40 hours per week over the past 12 months.

Services to Vulnerable Populations

- 46.8% reported performing volunteer services in 2021–2022, with 34.3% providing 1–16 hours of volunteer service in the last 12 months.
- 53.4% of Florida dentists reported they saw at least one patient having special health care needs (SHCN) in the last 12 months, but 20.8% of those dentists reported seeing only between 1 and 5 patients with SHCN in the same period.
- 20.7% of dentists reported being a Medicaid provider.
 - Of the Medicaid providers, 16.5% were not accepting new Medicaid patients.
 - 22.9% cited “inadequate reimbursement” as a reason for not enrolling in Medicaid.

Retention and Attrition

- 11.8% of Florida’s dentists reported they plan to retire from clinical dentistry within the next five years.
 - 4.2% of these dentists were under 50 years old.
- Of dentist respondents with an active license not practicing in Florida:
 - 62.1% practiced in another state.
 - 11.5% were currently retired.

List of Figures and Tables

Figures

Figure 1. Age Group Distribution of Dentists Practicing in Florida, 2021–2022	8
Figure 2. Gender Distribution of Dentists Practicing in Florida by Age, 2021–2022	8
Figure 3. Program of Graduation Among Responding Dentists, 2021–2022	10
Figure 4. Years of Active Practice Among Responding Dentists 2021–2022.....	10
Figure 5. Percentage of Dentists Practicing in Florida by Practice Type, 2021–2022.....	11
Figure 6. Number of Dentists Practicing in Florida by County, 2021–2022	12
Figure 7. Primary Practice Setting Among Dentists in Florida, 2021–2022	14
Figure 8. Practice Arrangement Among Dentists in Florida, 2021–2022.....	14
Figure 9. Distribution of Dental Hygienists per Dentist in Florida, 2021–2022	15
Figure 10. Distribution of Dental Assistants per Dentist in Florida, 2021–2022	15
Figure 11. Distribution of Patient Encounters per Week Among Dentists in Florida, 2021–2022.....	16
Figure 12. Hours per Week Over the Past 12 Months among Dentists in Florida, 2021–2022.....	16
Figure 13. Distribution of Volunteer Hours Provided Within the Last 12 Months Among Dentists in Florida, 2021–2022.....	17
Figure 14. Distribution of Number of Special Health Care Needs Patients Seen in the Last 12 Months Among Dentists in Florida, 2021–2022	17
Figure 15. Distribution of Number of Medicaid Patients Seen in the Last 12 Months Among Dentists in Florida, 2021–2022.....	18
Figure 16. Reasons Dentists Gave for Not Enrolling in the Medicaid Program in Florida, 2021–2022.....	18
Figure 17. Reasons Dentists Gave for Not Accepting New Medicaid Patients in Florida, 2021–2022.....	19

Tables

Table 1. Additional Languages Spoken by Florida Dentists, 2021–2022	9
Table 2. Dentist Counts of Specialty Board and Specialty Certification Among Florida Dentists by County, 2021–2022.....	13
Table 3. Current Patients and Acceptance of New Patients by Population Among Florida Dentists, 2021–2022.....	19
Table 4. Demographic Characteristics of Florida Dentists Who Plan to Retire in the Next Five Years, 2021–2022.....	20

Findings

Demographics

Figure 1. Age Group Distribution of Dentists Practicing in Florida, 2021–2022

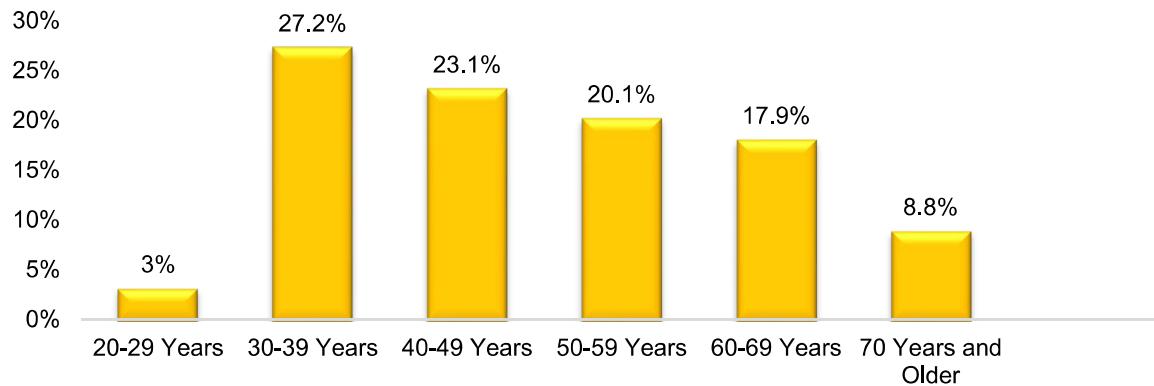


Figure 1 shows 14,474 dentists who responded to the survey there are 11,123 who currently practice in Florida. The age group with the most practicing dentists (27.2%) was age 30–39. Only 3% of dentists were 20–29 years of age.

Figure 2. Gender Distribution of Dentists Practicing in Florida by Age, 2021–2022

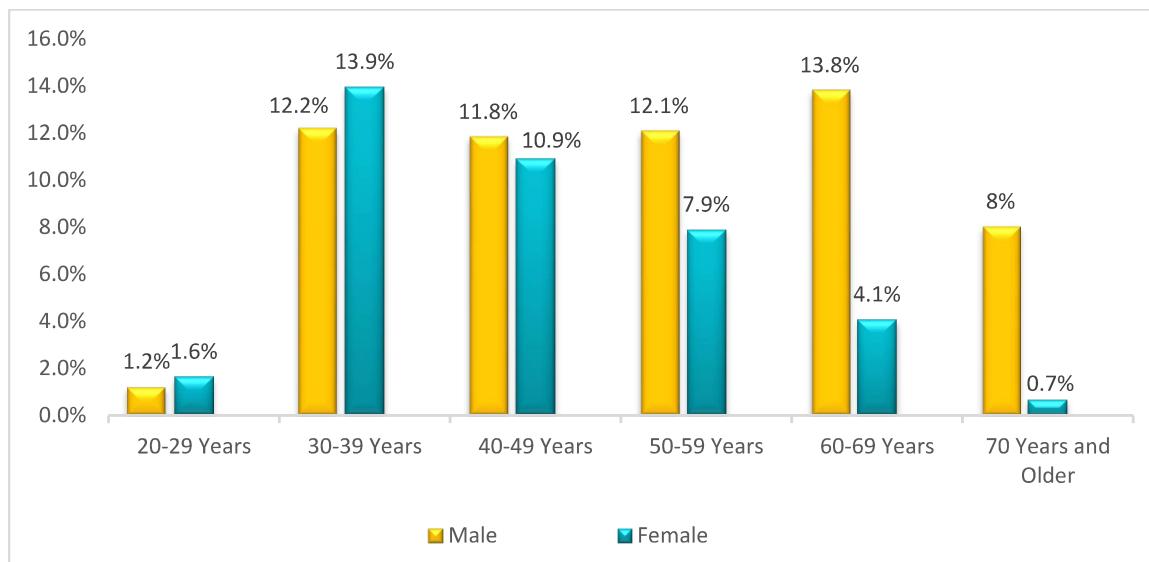


Figure 2 highlights the gender distribution of respondents by age. While the overall percentage was 59.1% male and 39% female, the percentage of female dentists was higher in the younger age groups. The percentage of male and female dentists were about equal for age group 40–49, and the percentage of male dentists was higher after age 50.

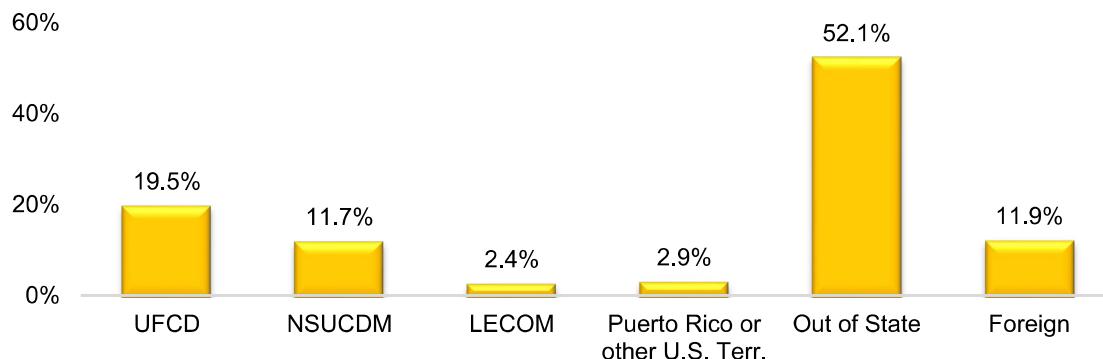
Table 1. Additional Languages Spoken by Florida Dentists, 2021–2022

Languages	Percent
Spanish	35.1%
Arabic	3.1%
Other Asian language	2.7%
French	2.7%
Portuguese	2.1%
Vietnamese	1.5%
Russian	1.5%
Other European language	1.5%
Hebrew	1.1%
Italian	1%
German	0.9%
Other language (unspecified)	0.9%
Other Middle Eastern language	0.9%
Chinese (Mandarin or Cantonese)	0.8%
Creole	0.5%
Korean	0.4%
Polish	0.3%
Tagalog	0.3%
Other African language	0.2%
Japanese	0.1%

Table 1 outlines the additional languages spoken by respondents who reported using a language other than English. Spanish was the most spoken language after English (35.1%). The second most spoken language among respondents, was Arabic (3.1%).

Professional Education

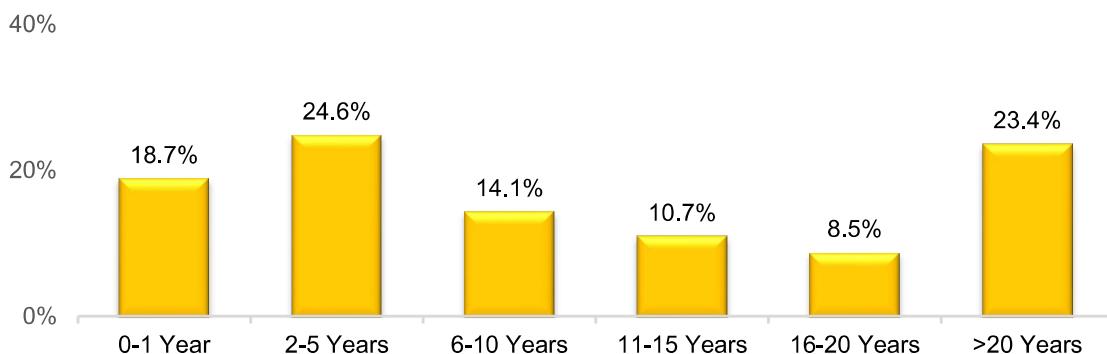
Figure 3. Program of Graduation Among Responding Dentists, 2021–2022



Most responding dentists (66.9%) reported receiving their dental training outside Florida. As shown in Figure 5, 2.9% in Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories, 52.1% attended out-of-state programs, 11.9% trained in foreign dental schools, 19.5% graduated from the University of Florida College of Dentistry (UFCD), 11.7% at Nova Southeastern College of Dental Medicine (NSUCDM), 2.4% at Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine (LECOM). Note that some respondents earned degrees from multiple institutions, resulting in total percentages exceeding 100%.

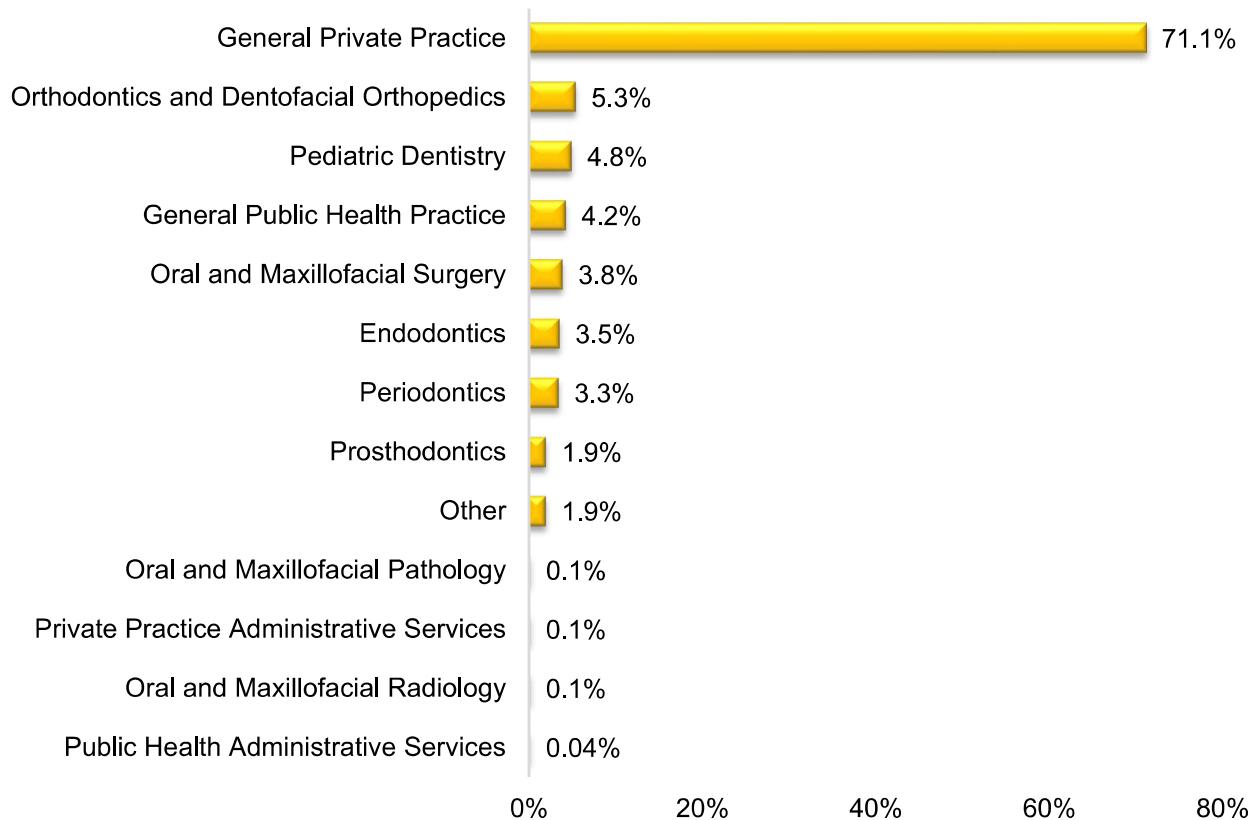
Practice Characteristics

Figure 4. Years of Active Practice Among Responding Dentists 2021–2022



23.4% of all responding dentists reported having practiced for more than 20 years (Figure 6).

Figure 5. Percentage of Dentists Practicing in Florida by Practice Type, 2021–2022



Most dentists (71.1%) work in general private practice (Figure 7). The orthodontics and dentofacial orthopedics specialties (5.3%) were the second largest reported practice type followed by pediatric dentistry (4.8%). 4.2% of Florida's dentists worked in public health, which includes the five safety net categories: academic institutions, community health centers, county health departments, federally qualified health centers, and other state government clinical settings. The other group includes non-clinical positions.

Figure 6. Number of Dentists Practicing in Florida by County, 2021-2022

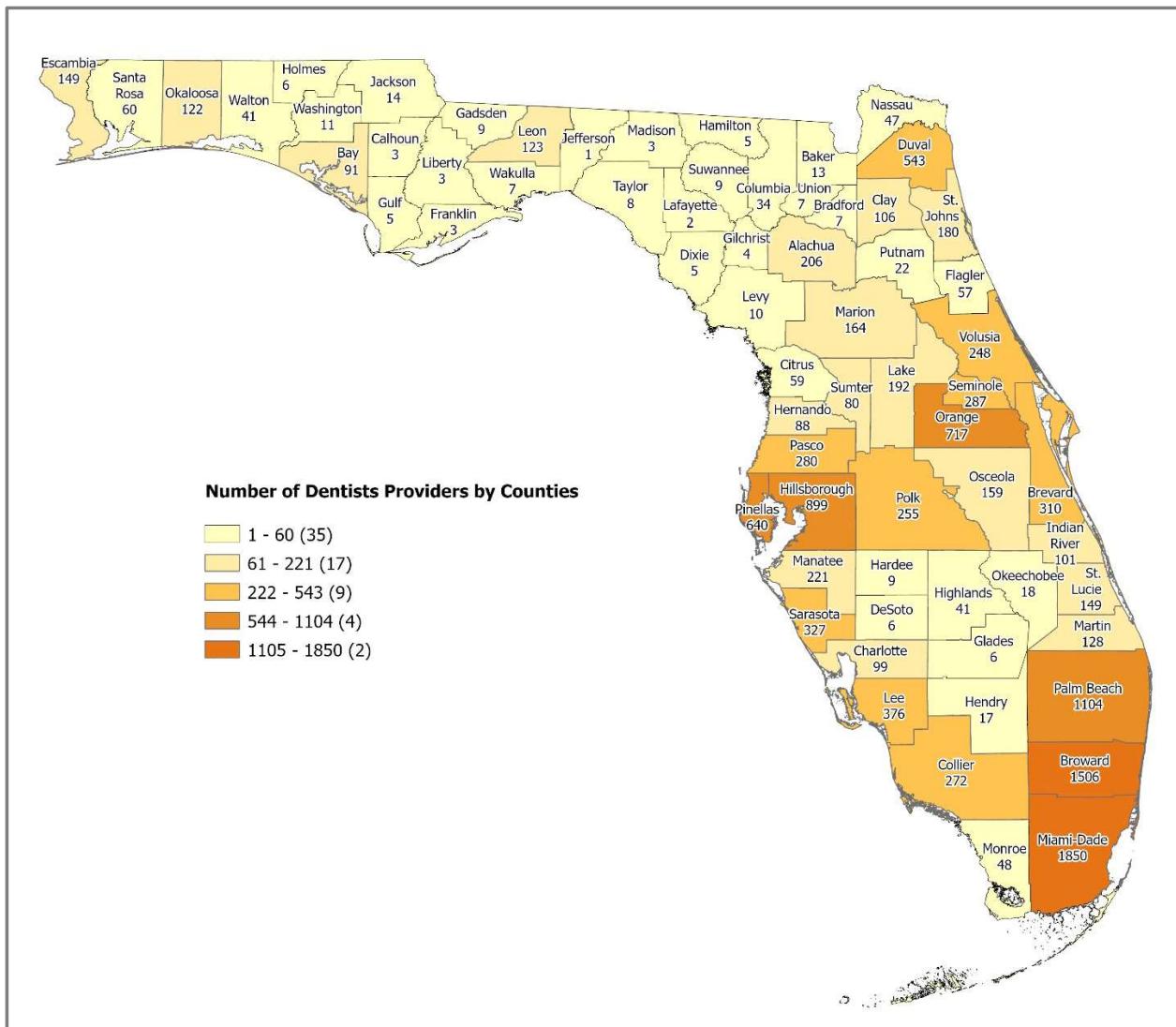


Figure 8 shows the number of overall dentists in Florida by county. The counties with the most practicing dentists were Miami-Dade (1,850), Broward (1,506), Palm Beach (1,104), Hillsborough (899), and Orange (717). The counties with the least dentists were Jefferson (1), Lafayette (2), Calhoun (3), Franklin (3), and Liberty (3). It is important to note that some dentists reported multiple counties of practice.

Table 2 shows the number of dentists working in Florida, by county, who self-identified as having specialty board or specialty certification. 2,352 dental specialty board or specialty certifications were reported. Dentists could select more than one specialty and more than one county of practice.

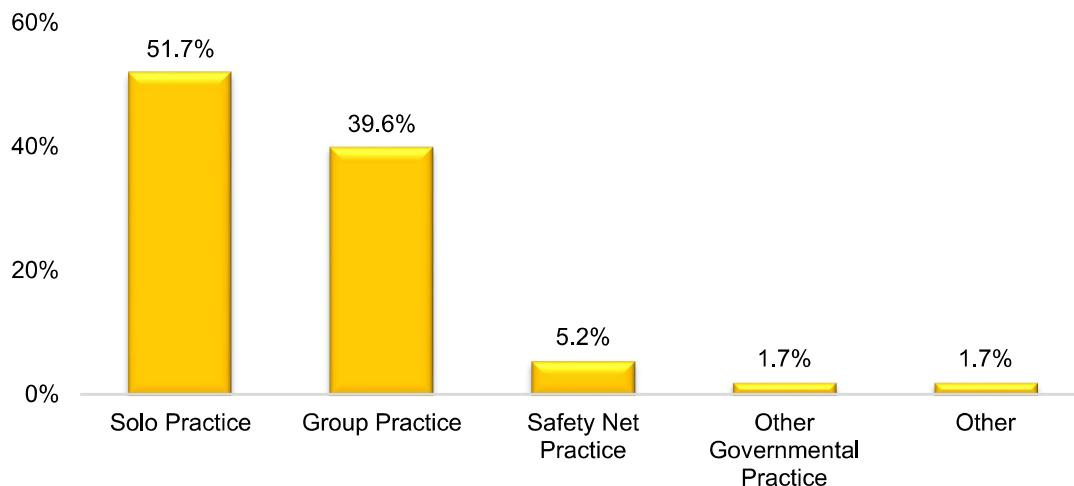
Table 2. Dentist Counts of Specialty Board and Specialty Certification Among Florida Dentists by County, 2021–2022

County	Endodontics	Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology	Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics	Pediatric Dentistry	Periodontics	Prosthodontics	Total
Alachua	5	0	0	8	7	5	2	3	30
Baker	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4
Bay	7	0	0	3	3	3	1	1	18
Bradford	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brevard	6	0	0	6	18	18	10	5	63
Broward	42	0	1	46	74	76	49	24	312
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charlotte	0	0	0	2	6	2	3	0	13
Citrus	1	0	0	1	4	1	2	1	10
Clay	3	0	0	6	2	3	3	0	17
Collier	8	0	0	10	10	13	5	4	50
Columbia	1	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	7
DeSoto	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Dixie	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Duval	16	0	0	16	18	18	16	12	96
Escambia	5	0	0	4	6	7	2	2	26
Flagler	0	0	0	2	3	2	1	2	10
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gadsden	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2

County	Endodontics	Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology	Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics	Pediatric Dentistry	Periodontics	Prosthodontics	Total
Gilchrist	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Glades	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gulf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardee	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Hendry	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	5
Hernando	4	0	0	0	6	2	1	4	17
Highlands	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Hillsborough	26	1	0	24	42	30	26	12	171
Holmes	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Indian River	4	0	0	4	1	4	2	2	17
Jackson	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	4
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lafayette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	7	0	0	5	5	9	7	1	34
Lee	14	0	0	12	21	18	9	7	81
Leon	5	0	0	3	3	7	2	0	20
Levy	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Liberty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manatee	5	0	0	13	10	4	11	6	49
Marion	7	0	0	7	7	9	6	1	37
Martin	1	0	0	6	5	7	4	1	24
Miami-Dade	54	1	1	53	81	75	49	24	338
Monroe	1	0	0	5	4	2	3	0	15

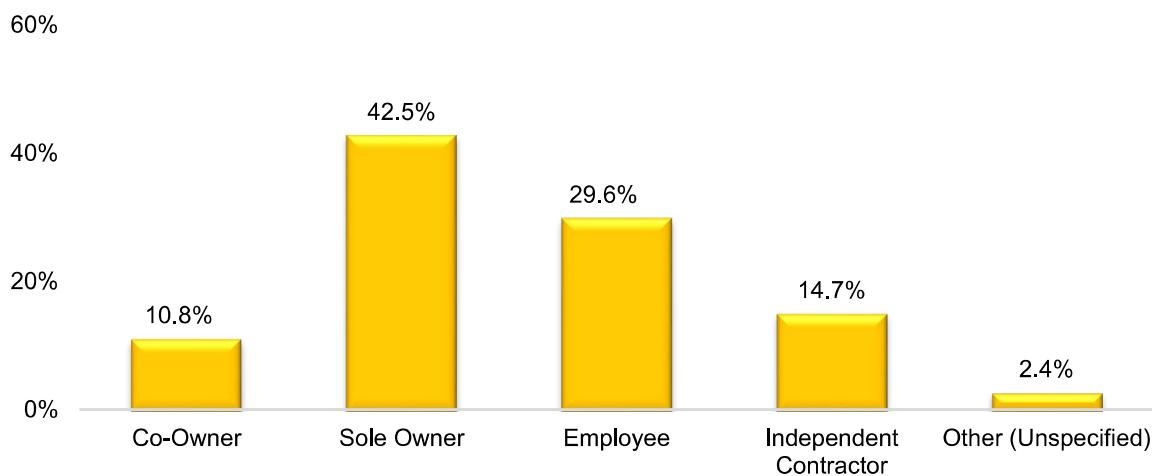
County	Endodontics	Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology	Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics	Pediatric Dentistry	Periodontics	Prosthodontics	Total
Nassau	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	7
Okaloosa	7	0	0	3	8	6	1	2	27
Okeechobee	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	4
Orange	15	0	1	18	35	34	20	13	136
Osceola	4	0	1	7	6	4	1	3	26
Palm Beach	37	0	1	35	34	37	31	18	193
Pasco	4	0	0	5	12	10	14	2	47
Pinellas	23	4	0	23	21	30	16	4	121
Polk	3	1	0	8	18	10	7	1	48
Putnam	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
Santa Rosa	1	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	9
Sarasota	9	0	0	19	18	16	7	3	72
Seminole	7	0	0	5	12	16	7	7	54
St. Johns	5	0	0	7	7	3	4	7	33
St. Lucie	2	0	0	4	8	8	4	3	29
Sumter	2	0	0	3	3	2	1	1	12
Suwannee	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Taylor	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Union	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Volusia	7	0	0	6	10	6	7	9	45
Wakulla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walton	1	0	0	4	2	1	1	0	9
Washington	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Total	358	7	5	393	549	500	346	194	2352

Figure 7. Primary Practice Setting Among Dentists in Florida, 2021–2022



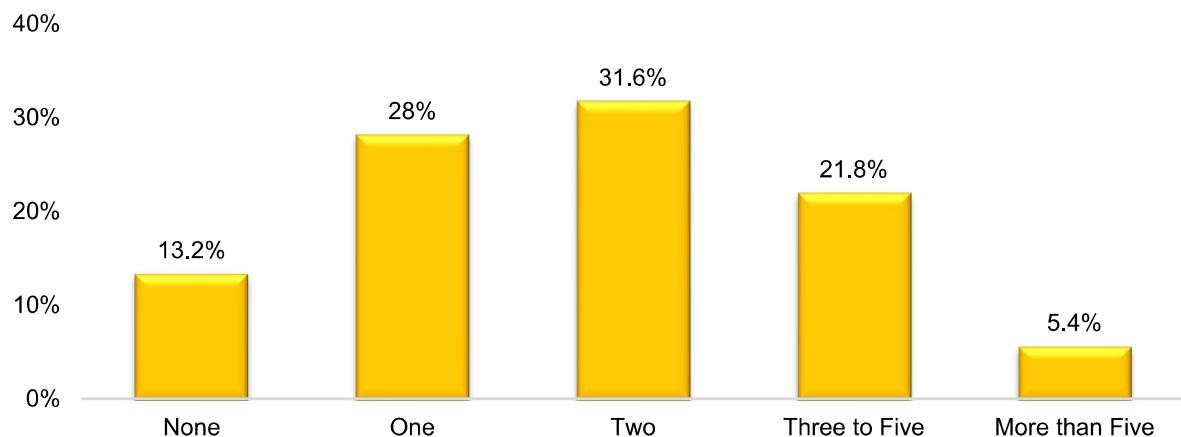
More than half (51.7%) of respondents reported their primary practice setting was solo private practice (Figure 9). 39.6% reported working in a group private practice that had one or more specialties. Safety net practices (i.e., academic institutions, community health centers, county health departments, federally qualified health centers, and other state government clinical settings) provide care for individuals who might otherwise lack access to dental care. Safety net practices made up 5.2% of reported primary practice settings. Other governmental practices consisted of state or federal correctional facility clinics, military facility clinics, Veterans Affairs clinics, and Indian Health Services. Other consists of long-term care facilities (nursing homes) and other unspecified settings.

Figure 8. Practice Arrangement Among Dentists in Florida, 2021–2022



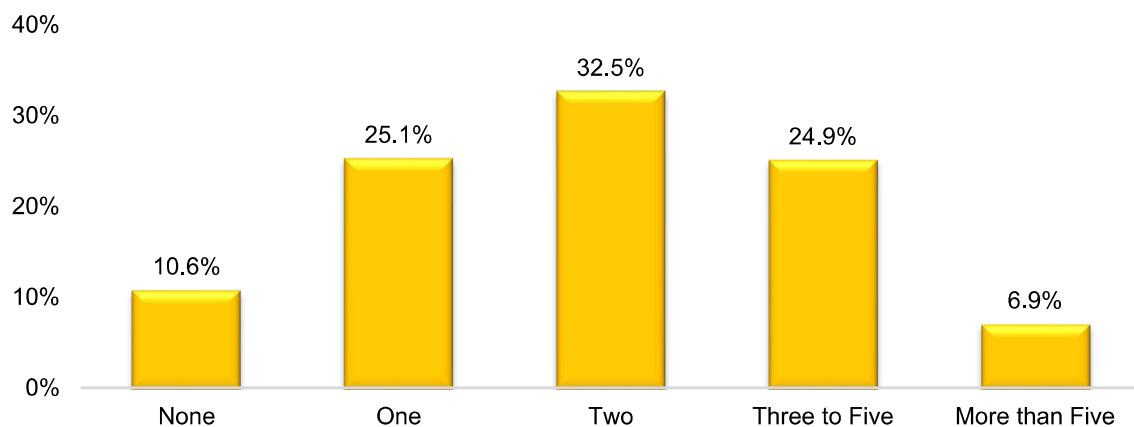
42.5% reported they were the sole owner of their practice, while 29.6% reported they were employees in a practice (Figure 10).

Figure 9. Distribution of Dental Hygienists per Dentist in Florida, 2021–2022



Optimal dental staffing patterns may vary according to several 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. Respondents were asked to report the average number of dental hygienists per dentist who are typically on duty at their practice. 28% of dentists reported having one dental hygienist, 31.6% reported having two dental hygienists, and 21.8% reported having three to five dental hygienists per dentist (Figure 11).

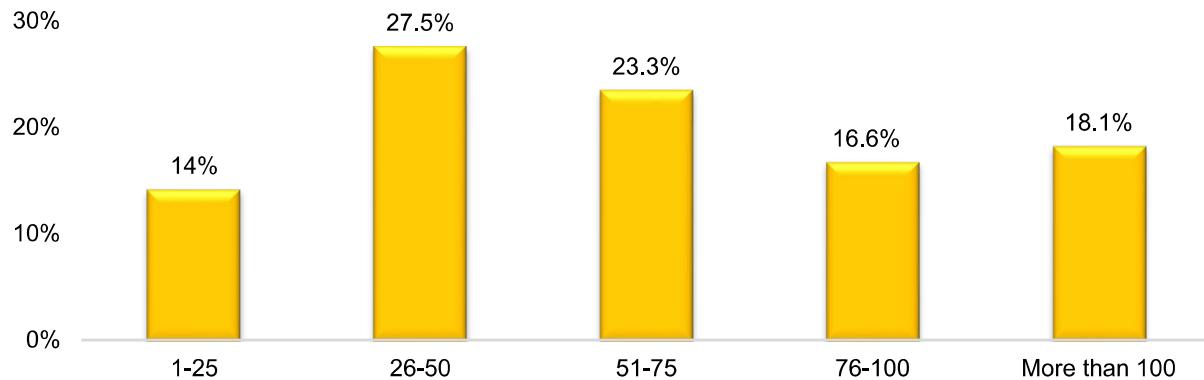
Figure 10. Distribution of Dental Assistants per Dentist in Florida, 2021–2022



Respondents were asked to report the average number of dental assistants per dentist who are on duty at their practice. 25.1% of dentists reported having one dental assistant, 32.5% reported having two dental assistants, and 24.9% reported having three to five dental assistants per dentist (Figure 12).

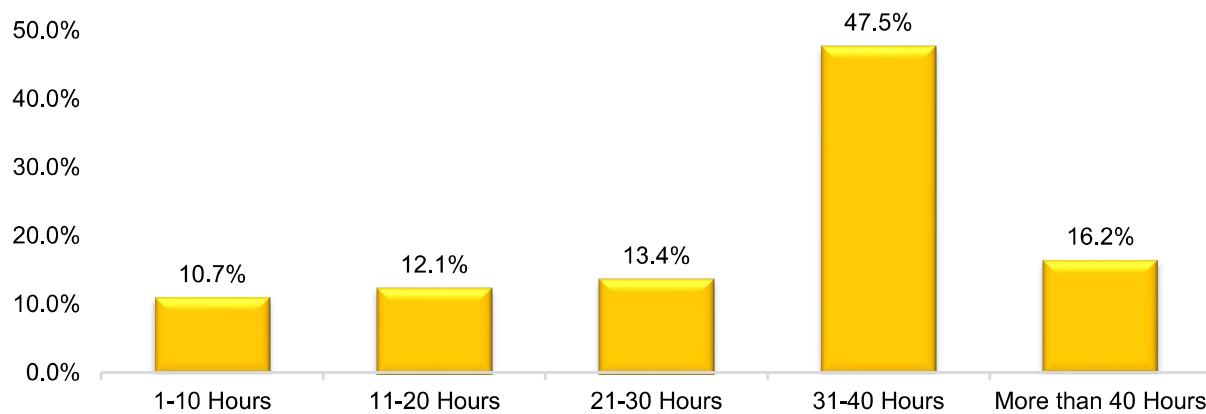
Productivity

Figure 11. Distribution of Patient Encounters per Week Among Dentists in Florida, 2021–2022



Patient volume is an important measure of dental practice productivity. 27.5% of respondents reported 26–50 patient encounters in a typical week (Figure 13). 23.3% reported 51–75 patient encounters per week.

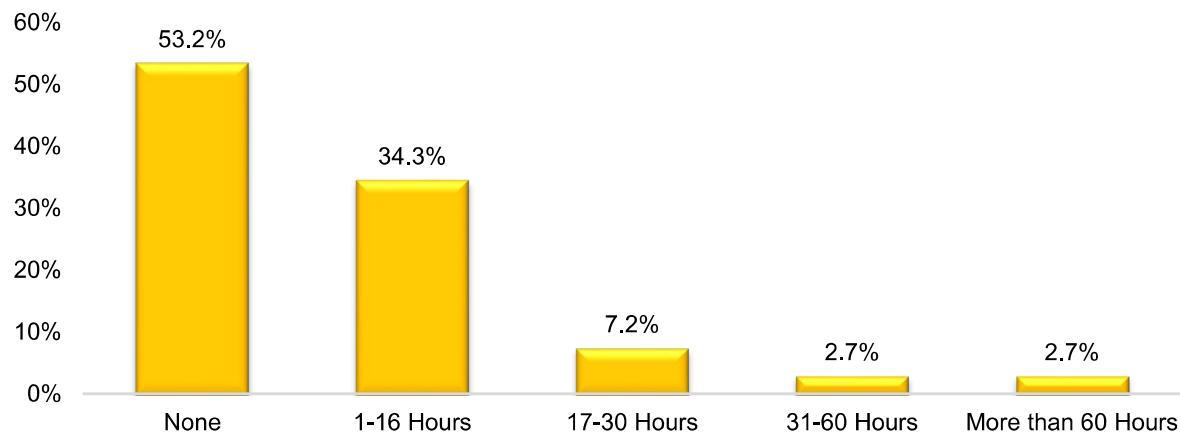
Figure 12. Hours per Week Over the Past 12 Months among Dentists in Florida, 2021–2022



In Figure 14, 86% of respondents reported practicing between 11–12 months within the last year. 47.5% indicated they typically worked between 31–40 hours per week over the past 12 months. 16.2% worked more than 40 hours per week and 22.8% worked part time (20 hours or less).

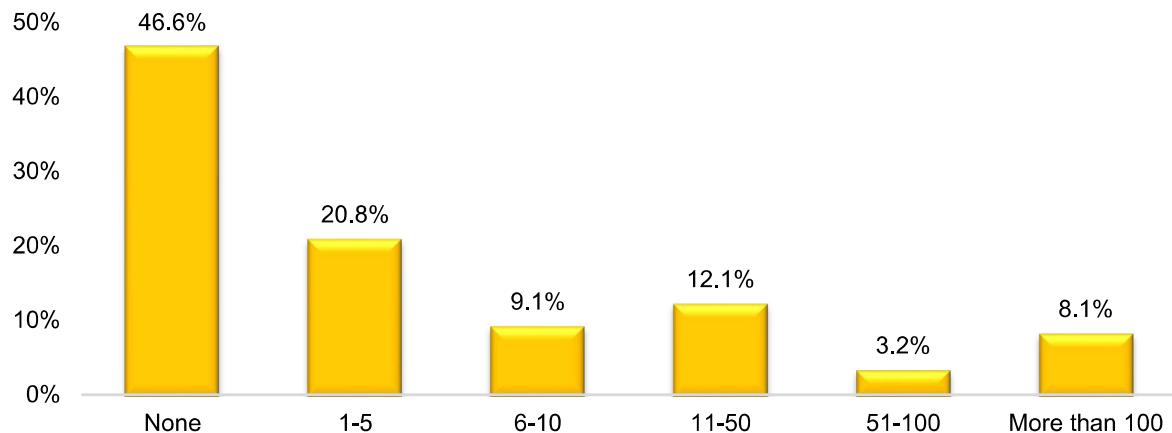
Services to Vulnerable Populations

Figure 13. Distribution of Volunteer Hours Provided Within the Last 12 Months Among Dentists in Florida, 2021–2022



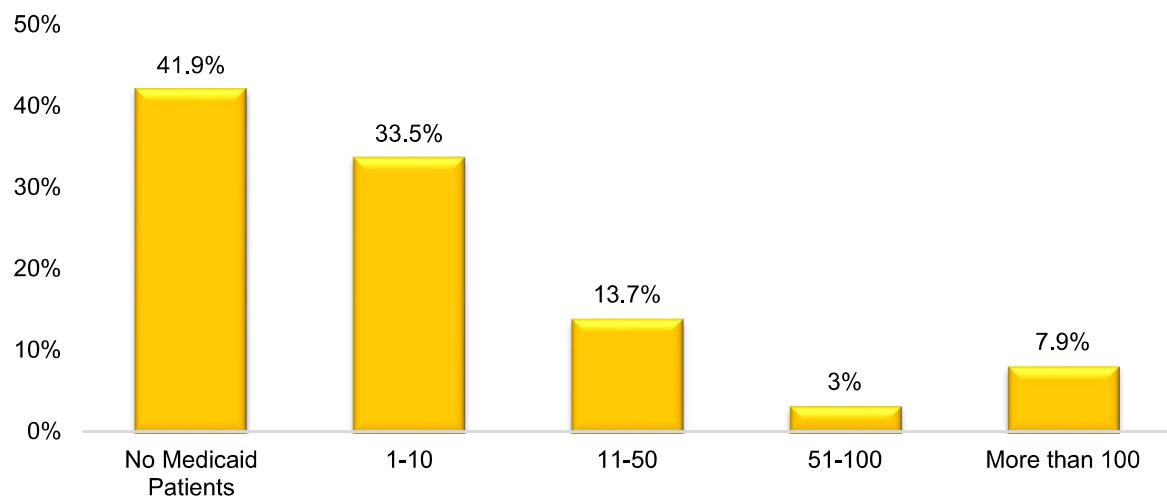
Volunteering dental services enhances access to care for low-income Floridians. According to Figure 15, 46.9% of dentists in Florida reported volunteering at least one hour of their time to provide dental care in the past year. Additionally, 5.4% of respondents indicated they dedicated over 30 hours to volunteer dental services during the same period.

Figure 14. Distribution of Number of Special Health Care Needs Patients Seen in the Last 12 Months Among Dentists in Florida, 2021–2022



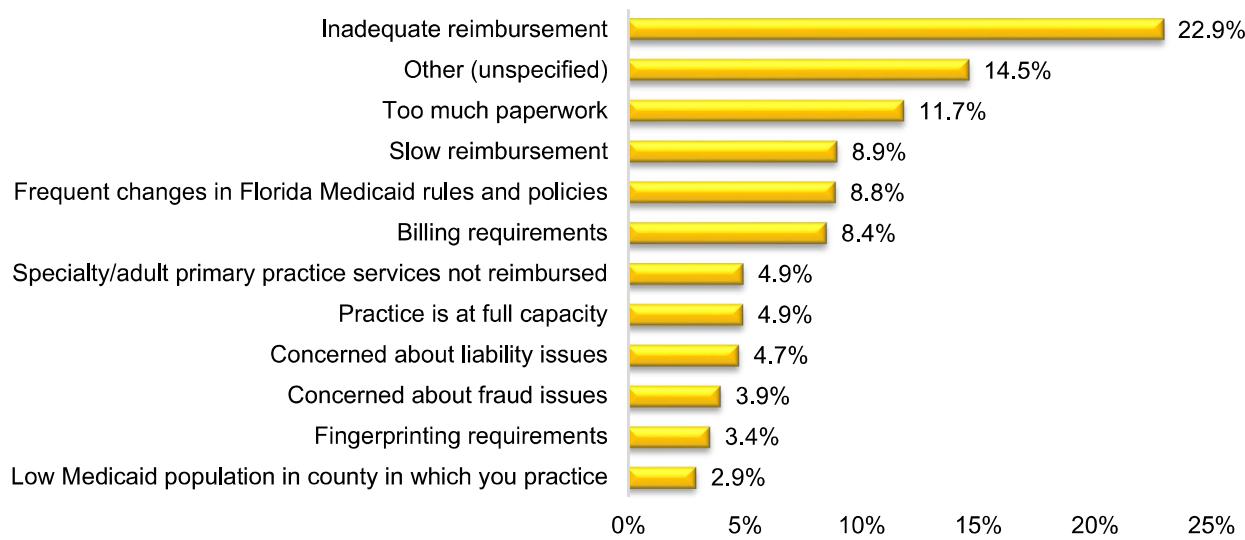
Individuals with SHCN, physical or mental disabilities, may be at an increased risk for oral diseases throughout their lifetime. The oral health of an individual with special needs can have a direct impact on their overall health and well-being. Survey respondents were asked about the number of patients with SHCN needs seen in the last 12 months (Figure 16). In the past 12 months, a total of 53.3% of Florida dentists reported seeing at least one patient with special health care needs, while 8.1% of dentists treated more than 100 such patients.

Figure 15. Distribution of Number of Medicaid Patients Seen in the Last 12 Months Among Dentists in Florida, 2021–2022



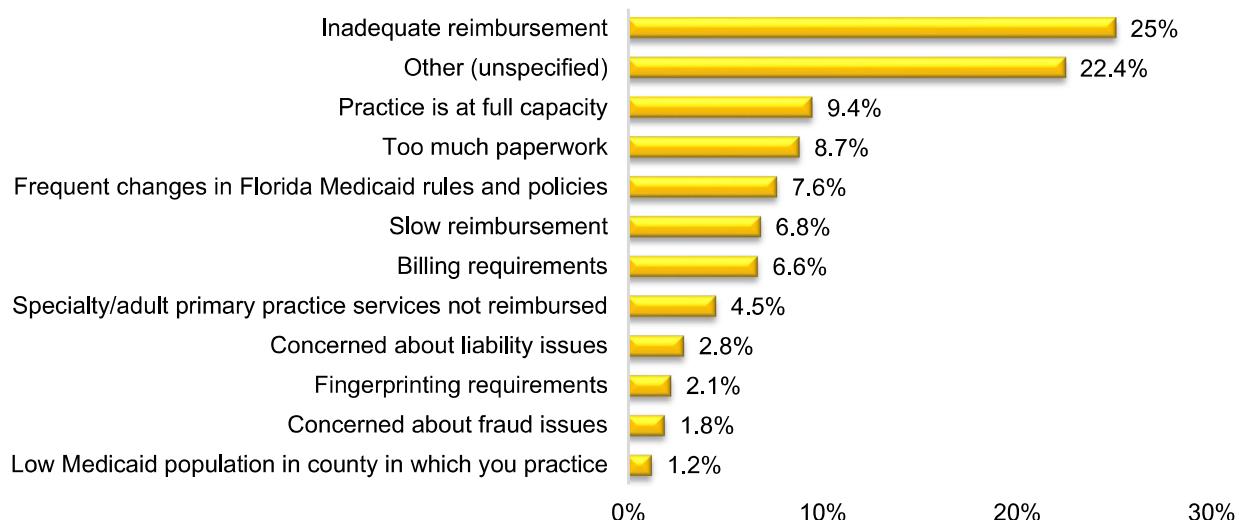
Only 20.7% of Florida's dentists reported they were enrolled as a Medicaid provider. Figure 17 shows the number of Medicaid patients seen by respondents in the past 12 months. A total of 58.1% of respondents saw at least one Medicaid patient in the past 12 months, and 10.9% saw 51 or more Medicaid patients in the past 12 months.

Figure 16. Reasons Dentists Gave for Not Enrolling in the Medicaid Program in Florida, 2021–2022



Respondents were asked to share the reasons why they were not enrolled in Medicaid (Figure 18). The most common response was "inadequate reimbursement."

Figure 17. Reasons Dentists Gave for Not Accepting New Medicaid Patients in Florida, 2021–2022



4.6% of Florida's dentists who were enrolled as a Medicaid provider indicated they were not accepting new Medicaid patients in 2021–2022. Respondents were asked to share the reasons why they were not accepting new Medicaid patients (Figure 19). The most common response was "inadequate reimbursement."

Table 3. Current Patients and Acceptance of New Patients by Population Among Florida Dentists, 2021-2022

Population	Patients Currently Seeing	New Patients Accepted
Children ages 1-18 years	17.6%	17.1%
Children ages 1-18 years with special health care needs	9.4%	9.9%
Medicaid	4.4%	4.2%
Pregnant women	16.4%	16.2%
Adults ages 19-59 years	20.2%	19.8%
Adults ages 18 years or older with special health care needs	12.4%	12%
Older adults ages 60 years or older	19.6%	19.3%

Respondents indicated the patient populations they were currently seeing and whether they were accepting new patients in each of those categories (Table 3). Dentists reported the most common population they served was adults ages 19–59 years (20.2%) and the least common was Medicaid patients (4.4%).

Retention and Attrition

Table 4. Demographic Characteristics of Florida Dentists Who Plan to Retire in the Next Five Years, 2021-2022

Demographic	Percent
Gender	
Male	80%
Female	19.3%
Age Group	
Less than 50 Years	4.3%
50-59 Years	10%
60-69 Years	45.9%
70 Years and Older	39.7%

When asked about their clinical dentistry practice within the next five years, 11.8% of respondents indicated they plan to retire from clinical dentistry. Table 4 shows the demographic characteristics of dentists planning to retire in the next five years. Most of these dentists were male (80%), and ages 60-69 (45.9%).

Licensed Dentists Not Practicing in Florida

Most survey respondents with an active Florida license reported practicing in Florida (76.8%). Among those not currently practicing in Florida (3,143), the most common reasons given were they were currently practicing in another state (62.3%) or currently retired (11.6%). Of dentist respondents with an active license not practicing in Florida, 80.8% stated they plan to relocate to Florida sometime in the future.

Conclusions

Workforce survey assessments can provide policymakers and community partners with information regarding the clinical practice, geographic location, and scope of practice for Florida dentists. The Department continues to work with professional health organizations to develop an innovative, patient-centered, oral health care delivery system.

Appendix A: 2021 – 2022 Dentist Workforce Survey

Assessing Florida's current and future dental workforce is critical in shaping Florida's health care policies. Your responses, which constitute a public record, will be summarized in a Florida Dentist Workforce Report. Previous reports are available online at the Florida Department of Health's Public Health Dental Program website: www.flhealth.gov/dental/reports. We appreciate your time and effort in completing the survey questions.

Part 1: Demographics

1. Do you hold an active dental license in any location other than Florida? (Select all that apply).

- No
- Yes – another state (*include a drop down list of all states*)
- Yes – Puerto Rico or another U.S. territory
- Yes – out of country

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

- Lake Erie College of Medicine: Bradenton Dental School
- Nova Southeastern University College of Dental Medicine
- University of Florida College of Dentistry
- U.S. dental school in another state
- Puerto Rico or other U.S. territory dental school
- Foreign dental school or program

3. How many years have you practiced clinical dentistry? (Select one).

- a. 0–1 years
- b. 2–5 years
- c. 6–10 years
- d. 11–15 years
- e. 16–20 years
- f. More than 20 years
- g. Not applicable

4. At present, do you practice clinical dentistry in Florida or have you accepted employment for practicing dentistry in Florida? (Select one).

- a. Yes (Continue to question 5). ***Note: These respondents will complete the rest of survey.***
- b. No (Continue to 4a and 4b). ***Note: These respondents will be directed out of survey after they answer 4a and 4b.***

4a. The primary reason you are not using your Florida license to practice clinical dentistry in Florida is: (Select one).

- a. I currently practice clinical dentistry in another state.
- b. I currently practice clinical dentistry outside the U.S.
- c. I teach dentistry in Florida and do not engage in clinical practice.
- d. I teach dentistry outside Florida and do not engage in clinical practice.
- e. I work in Florida in an administrative capacity related to dentistry but do not practice clinical dentistry.
- f. I work outside Florida in an administrative capacity related to dentistry but do not practice clinical dentistry.
- g. I am employed or self-employed in Florida in a job unrelated to dentistry.
- h. I am employed or self-employed outside Florida in a job unrelated to dentistry.
- i. I am currently unemployed and seeking employment related to the clinical practice, teaching, or administration of dentistry.
- j. I am currently unemployed and seeking employment unrelated to dentistry.
- k. I am currently retired.
- l. Other (unspecified).

4b. If you do not currently practice dentistry in Florida, do you plan to practice dentistry in Florida in the near future? (Select one).

- a. Yes, I plan to practice clinical dentistry in Florida within the next 12 months.
- b. Yes, I plan to practice clinical dentistry in Florida in 1-2 years.
- c. Yes, I plan to practice clinical dentistry in Florida in 3-4 years.
- d. Yes, I plan to practice clinical dentistry in Florida, but I am not sure when.
- e. No, 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.

5. Which languages do you speak? (Select all that apply.)

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

Part 2: Clinical Practice Characteristics

6. How many months did you practice clinical dentistry in Florida in the last 12 months? (Select one).

- a. 0–2 months
- b. 3–4 months
- c. 5–6 months
- d. 7–8 months
- e. 9–10 months
- f. 11–12 months

7. How many years have you been in your current primary practice position? (Select one).

- a. 0–1 years
- b. 2–5 years
- c. 6–10 years
- d. 11–15 years
- e. 16–20 years
- f. More than 20 years

8. In a typical work week, approximately how many hours and in which Florida county(ies) do you practice clinical dentistry? You may select up to three counties. If you are employed to practice but have not yet started, select "Not applicable."

- 8a. County 1: (select county from drop down menu with all 67 Florida counties)
8aa. Hours for County 1: (Select one)
 - a. 1–10 hours
 - b. 11–20 hours
 - c. 21–30 hours
 - d. 31–40 hours
 - e. 41–50 hours
 - f. More than 50 hours
- 8b. County 2: (select county from drop down menu with all 67 Florida counties)
8bb. Hours for County 2: (Select one)
 - a. 1–10 hours
 - b. 11–20 hours
 - c. 21–30 hours
 - d. 31–40 hours
 - e. 41–50 hours
 - f. More than 50 hours
- 8c. County 3: (select county from drop down menu with all 67 Florida counties)
8cc. Hours for County 3: (Select one)
 - a. 1–10 hours
 - b. 11–20 hours
 - c. 21–30 hours
 - d. 31–40 hours
 - e. 41–50 hours
 - f. More than 50 hours

Or

- Not applicable – I have not started employment yet.

9. If you routinely practice clinical dentistry fewer than 40 hours per week, please select the reason(s) from the list below. (Select all that apply).

- 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 into retirement
- I adjust my hours to fit the patient workload
- My position is part-time
- Other (unspecified)

10. How many hours of clinical volunteer dental service did you provide in the past 12 months? (Select one).

- a. None
- b. 1–8 hours
- c. 9–16 hours
- d. 17–24 hours
- e. 25–30 hours
- f. 31–60 hours
- g. 61–120 hours
- h. More than 120 hours

11. Where did you provide clinical volunteer dental services in the past 24 months? (Select all that apply).

- I did not provide any clinical volunteer dental services
- In a private office(s), on my own
- In a private office(s), as part of an organized event (e.g. Give Kids a Smile Day)
- At a safety net clinic (e.g. county health department, community health center, Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC), Mission of Mercy)
- As part of a health fair
- As part of a school-based or school-linked event
- International charitable organization (mission trips outside of U.S.)
- Other (unspecified)

12. Indicate your primary type of practice. (Select one).

- a. General Private Practice (basic preventive, restorative, surgical)
- b. General Public Health Practice (basic preventive, restorative, surgical)
- c. Specialty Practice: Endodontics
- d. Specialty Practice: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology
- e. Specialty Practice: Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology
- f. Specialty Practice: Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
- g. Specialty Practice: Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics
- h. Specialty Practice: Pediatric Dentistry
- i. Specialty Practice: Periodontics
- j. Specialty Practice: Prosthodontics
- k. Private Practice Administrative Services
- l. Public Health Administrative Services
- m. Other

13. Please indicate if you have received a certificate from a CODA-accredited specialty program or are board certified in an ADA-recognized specialty from the options below. (Select 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
- None

14. Indicate your primary practice setting. (Select one).

- a. Solo Office Practice (Private Sector)
- b. Group Office Practice: Single Specialty (Private Sector)
- c. Group Office Practice: Multi Specialty (Private Sector)
- d. County Health Department
- e. Community Health Center
- f. Federally Qualified Health Center
- g. State or Federal Correctional Facility Clinic
- h. Other State Government Clinical Setting
- i. Military Facility Clinic
- j. U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Clinic
- k. Academic Institution
- l. Indian Health Service
- m. Long-Term Care Facility (Nursing Home)
- n. Other (unspecified)

15. What best describes your practice arrangement? (Select one).

- a. Sole owner
- b. Co-owner
- c. Employee
- d. Independent contractor
- e. Other (unspecified)

16. Do you practice clinical dentistry in the county where you reside? (Select one).

- a. Yes – all of the time (100%)
- b. Yes – some of the time (1-99%)
- c. No – none of the time (0%)

17. On average, how many patient encounters do you have in a typical work week? (Select one).

- a. 1–25 encounters
- b. 26–50 encounters
- c. 51–75 encounters
- d. 76–100 encounters
- e. 101–125 encounters
- f. More than 125 encounters
- g. Not applicable – I have not started employment.

18. Approximately how many special needs (physical or mental disability) and Medicaid patients did you see in the past 12 months? (*Complete separately for each patient population below*).

18a. Special health care needs patients— physically or mentally disabled (Select one).

- a. None
- b. 1–5
- c. 6–10
- d. 11–20
- e. 21–50
- f. 51–100
- g. 101–125
- h. More than 125

18b. Medicaid patients (Select one).

- a. None
- b. 1–5
- c. 6–10
- d. 11–20
- e. 21–50
- f. 51–100
- g. 101–125
- h. More than 125

19. Are you currently seeing any of these following patient populations in your primary practice setting? (Select all that apply).

- Children (age 1–18 years)
- Medicaid
- Pregnant women
- Adults (age 19–59 years)
- Older adults (age 60 years or older)
- Children (age 1–18 years) with special health care needs
- Adults (age 18 years or older) with special health care needs

20. Are you currently accepting **new** patients?

- a. No – I am not currently accepting any new patients (continue to question 21).
- b. Yes – I am accepting new patients (continue to question 20a).

20a. Are you accepting new patients from any of the following patient populations? (Select all that apply?)

- Children (age 1–18 years)
- Medicaid
- Pregnant women
- Adults (age 19–59 years)
- Older adults (age 60 years or older)
- Children (age 1–18 years) with special health care needs
- Adults (age 18 years or older) with special health care needs

21. Are you currently enrolled as a Medicaid provider?

- a. Yes (continue to question 23)
- b. No (continue to question 22)

22. Which of the following reasons best explains why you are not enrolled in Medicaid? (Select all that apply.)

- Inadequate reimbursement
- Slow reimbursement
- Frequent changes in Florida Medicaid rules, regulations, and policies
- Fingerprinting requirements
- Billing requirements
- Too much paperwork
- Practice is at full capacity
- Medicaid population characteristics
- Low Medicaid population in your county or counties in which you practice
- Concerned about fraud issues
- Concerned about liability issues
- Specialty or adult primary practice services are not reimbursed by Medicaid
- Other (unspecified)

23. Are you currently accepting new Medicaid patients?

- a. Yes (continue to question 25)
- b. No (continue to question 24)

24. Which of the following reasons best explains why you are not accepting new Medicaid patients? (Select all that apply.)

- Inadequate reimbursement
- Slow reimbursement
- Frequent changes in Florida Medicaid rules, regulations, and policies
- Fingerprinting requirements
- Billing requirements
- Too much paperwork
- Practice is at full capacity
- Medicaid population characteristics
- Low Medicaid population in your county or counties in which you practice
- Concerned about fraud issues
- Concerned about liability issues
- Specialty or adult primary practice services are not reimbursed by Medicaid
- Other (unspecified)

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

25a. Dental hygienist(s):

- a. None (0)
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3–5
- e. More than 5

25b. Dental assistant(s):

- a. None (0)
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3–5
- e. More than 5

26. Regarding your practice of clinical dentistry in Florida within the next five years, which of the following apply? (Select one.)

- a. I plan to retire from clinical dentistry.
- b. I plan to end my clinical practice in Florida due to non-clinical employment in dentistry.
- c. I plan to end my clinical practice in Florida due to non-dental employment.
- d. I plan to end my clinical practice in Florida due to another reason.
- e. I plan to practice clinical dentistry in another state or country.
- f. I plan to reduce my clinical practice hours but continue practicing in Florida.
- g. I have no plans to end or reduce my Florida clinical practice within the next five years.

Attestation Statement:

I confirm that the information provided is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and the submission does not contain any knowingly false information or statements.

- a. Yes
- b. No

Thank you for completing the Dentist Workforce Survey.