Impacts of Improving Gender Diversity in Dentistry

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- **The content and conclusions of this presentation are those of OHWRC and do not necessarily represent positions or policies of SUNY, HRSA, or ADA**
Introduction

• The participation of females in higher-paying health professions has increased
  • Currently, about 38% of physicians\(^1\) and 36.7% of dentists\(^2\) are female

• Female participation will likely grow as the percentage of female graduates from medical (51.9%)\(^3\) and dental (51.6%)\(^4\) education programs increases

• While the reasons for gender diversification can be attributed to social and economic factors, the long-term impact of professional diversification is not yet well understood

References:
• A National Study of the Practice Characteristics of Women in Dentistry and Potential Impacts on Access to Care for Underserved Communities (Report)

• Evaluating the Impact of Dentists’ Personal Characteristics on Workforce Participation (Report)
Women in Dentistry and Potential Impacts on Access to Care for Underserved Communities

• **Study Aims:**
  - To evaluate characteristics of dental education and practice patterns
  - To identify differences by gender and discuss potential implications for the dental services delivery system

• **Data Sources:**
  - American Dental Association (ADA) Masterfile: A comprehensive database of all US dentists that includes demographics, dental specialty, year of graduation, dental school, and practice type and location (n=196,468 in 2016)
  - ADA Annual Survey of Dental Practice: A national representative survey of US dentists that collects information about the characteristics of private dental practices, dentists, and their patients (n=2,468 in 2016)
Changes in Gender Diversity in Dental Workforce, 2010-2022

The proportion of female dentists increased from 24% (n=43,421) in 2010 to 37% (n=74,331) in 2022.

Source: ADA Health Policy Institute, Masterfile, 2010-2022. Total n=202,536 (2022); gender unknown: <2.0%.
The proportion of female graduates increased from 45% (n=2,308) in 2011 to 52% (n=3,436) in 2021, reaching parity in 2018 and surpassing male graduates in 2019.
A higher proportion of female than male dentists were Asian, Hispanic, Black/African American, or of another race or ethnicity.

Source: ADA Health Policy Institute, Masterfile, 2016. Total n=196,468; gender unknown: <1%.
Proportionally more female dentists were foreign-trained and completed a dental residency in general practice dentistry or pediatric dentistry than male dentists.
Provision of Dental Care by Dentists’ Gender and Age, 2016

Female dentists were significantly more likely to provide dental services to children and patients covered by public dental insurance than male dentists.

The multilevel Poisson regression model estimated the effect of gender by age, adjusting for dentists’ race/ethnicity, location of training, residency, and specialty (individual level) and rurality of state in which the primary practice was located (state level). The effect of gender by age was statistically significant at \( P<.0001 \). 

**Source**: ADA Health Policy Institute, Survey of Dental Practice, 2017 (containing dentists’ responses pertaining to 2016).
Income Gap Between Men and Women in Dentistry

• Study Aims:
  • To provide an update on the income gap between men and women in dentistry
  • To evaluate the impact of dentists’ household, personal, and employment characteristics on income differences

• Data Source:
  • US Census Bureau’s 5-year American Community Survey (ACS), 2014-2018 (n=143,671 dentists in the analytic sample)
  • Data were analyzed using ordinary least squares (OLS) regressions and Oaxaca-Blinder regression decomposition on logged personal income
Female dentists were more likely to be racially/ethnically diverse, foreign born, and bilingual than male dentists, suggesting diversification by language and culture.

### Percentage of Income Gap Between Male and Female Dentists Explained by Their Characteristics, 2014-2018

Male dentists earned 22% more than female dentists, adjusting for personal/work characteristics.

Only about 27% of the gender income gap was explained by differences in personal/work factors.

White non-Hispanic race/ethnicity, having a partner/spouse, and not being bilingual were personal factors associated with higher income for male dentists.

**Source:** American Community Survey data, 2014-2018.

Note: The percent of the gender income gap explained by dentists’ characteristics was estimated using the Oaxaca-Blinder regression decomposition. The first bar shows the overall explained difference while the following bars show the percent of the explained gender income gap that each covariate accounts for.
OHWRC Research Studies on Post-Graduate Trainees’ Challenges and Opportunities

  - Examines individual, educational, community, and policy factors that predict whether postgraduate trained dentists serve Medicaid children, accept new Medicaid patients, or work in FQHCs

  - Examines individual, institutional, and policy factors that predict the pursuit of postgraduate dental training, which can influence access to care for underserved populations

  - Explores dental public health (DPH) post-graduate trainees’ challenges and opportunities during their residency program in the US
Conclusions and Implications

• Our research found that the **growing percentage of women in the dental workforce** was accompanied by a **rise in racial/ethnic and cultural and language diversity**

• **Female dentists** were more likely to serve **publicly-insured patients** than male dentists

• A well-prepared, **diverse oral health professional workforce** will be needed to provide services to an increasingly diverse patient population

• Workforce pipeline research found that **more females are now graduating** from dental school than males, but it will still take several years to **achieve parity in the active dental workforce**
Conclusions and Implications (Con’t)

• Our research indicated **persistence of a substantial income gap** between female and male dentists

• The **explained income gap** results from the interplay of **several personal and household factors** that combine to affect dentists’ annual income in a variety of ways

• Both **explained & unexplained variations in income are concerning**, but the portion of the gap that is **explained by personal characteristics of dentists** is especially disquieting

• The **diversification** of the dental workforce is a promising, but it is important that **existing income gaps are addressed**
Future Research

• Trends in the diversification of the dental workforce should be evaluated over time so that pipeline programs, policy advocates, and professional stakeholders can be proactive in responding to changes in practice patterns.

• Future research should also examine innovative service delivery models that have the potential to address the health care needs of the growing and aging US population, including:
  • Integration of primary care with oral health
  • Expanding scopes of practice
  • New workforce models (i.e., dental therapists)
  • Use of mobile dentistry or teledentistry
  • Providing workforce incentives
Thank You

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