



444 N. Michigan Ave.
Suite 400
Chicago, IL 60611
P: 312/440-8900
F: 312/467-1806
www.adha.org

Facts about the Dental Hygiene Workforce in the United States

Dental hygienists are licensed health professionals and members of the oral health care team who focus on preventing oral disease and identifying and treating oral disease while it is still manageable. Dental hygienists are primary care health professionals who administer a range of oral health services including prophylaxis, sealants, fluoride treatments, oral cancer screenings, oral health education, and in many states dental hygienists play an active role in placing restorations.ⁱ

To become licensed as a dental hygienist, an individual must graduate from a dental hygiene education program accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation (CODA). In addition to graduation, an applicant for licensure must successfully complete both a national written examination and state or regional clinical examination. In all 50 states and the District of Columbia, dental hygienists are required to undertake continuing education as part of the licensure renewal process to maintain and demonstrate continued professional competence.ⁱⁱ

Key Numbers on Dental Hygiene Workforce and Education

- **215,150** dental hygienists across the country according to the Bureau of Labor Statisticsⁱⁱⁱ
- **329** accredited dental hygiene education programs^{iv}
- **84** credit hours or 3 academic years for entry-level program^v
- **7,300** dental hygiene graduates annually^{vi}
- **19** Master's degree dental hygiene education programs
- **42** states allow dental hygienists to practice in direct access settings^{vii}

Oral Health is Vital to Total Health and Most Dental Disease is Preventable

Research is continually emerging that demonstrates the link between oral health and total health. The Centers for Disease Control has noted the relationship between periodontal disease and health problems like diabetes, heart disease, and strokes.^{viii} The tragic death of 12-year-old Deamonte Driver who died in 2007 as a result of complications from a brain infection that was brought about by an abscessed tooth was an unfortunate demonstration of the impact of untreated oral disease. In 2012, Kyle Willis, a 24-year-old father died from a tooth infection because he couldn't afford the antibiotics he needed, offering a sobering reminder of the importance of oral health and the serious-even fatal consequences- that people without access to dental care suffer. Lack of access to dental care forces too many Americans to enter hospital emergency rooms seeking treatment for preventable dental conditions, which emergency rooms are typically ill-equipped to handle.

Dental Hygienists Impact on Access and Care

Dental hygienists work in a host of settings to deliver clinical care and work under varying levels of supervision, depending on the state practice act. States are increasingly recognizing the importance of increasing direct access to dental hygiene services. In 1995, five states allowed direct access. Currently, 42 states have policies that allow dental hygienists to work in community-based settings (such as public health clinics, schools, and nursing homes) to

population was between the ages of 0 and 18 years old. 70% of the patients were covered by Medicaid and 55% of the patients referred for restorative care attended those visits.^{xv}

Public Policy Recommendations

Following an executive order from President Trump, in December 2018 the U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services (HHS), Treasury and Labor, in collaboration with the U.S. Federal Trade Commission and White House offices made public policy recommendations in a report titled *Reforming America's Healthcare System Through Choice and Competition*. Relevant to the issue at hand, the report said, "dental hygienists can safely and effectively provide some services offered by dentists, as well as complementary services." It also recommended:

- "States should consider changes to their scope-of-practice statutes to allow all healthcare providers to practice to the top of their license, utilizing their full skill set."
- "States should consider eliminating requirements for rigid collaborative practice and supervision agreements between physicians and dentists and their care extenders (e.g., physician assistants, hygienists) that are not justified by legitimate health and safety concerns."
- "The federal government and states should consider accompanying legislative and administrative proposals to allow non-physician and non-dentist providers to be paid directly for their services where evidence supports that the provider can safely and effectively provide that care."
- "States should consider adopting interstate compacts and model laws that improve license portability, either by granting practitioners licensed in one state a privilege to practice elsewhere, or by expediting the process for obtaining licensure in multiple states."^{xvi}

The Federal Trade Commission has separately acted in support of protecting consumers and promoting competition related to oral health. In a guest editorial in *Access*, the FTC provides an overview of its body of work: "The FTC's law enforcement and policy initiatives have long recognized the competitive benefits that arise from greater reliance on dental hygienists and other affiliated providers, such as nurse practitioners and physician assistants. For consumers to realize these benefits, however, state laws and regulations must allow these providers to practice to the "top of their license," i.e., to the full extent of their training and knowledge."^{xvii}

ⁱ Commission on Dental Accreditation. (2019). *Accreditation Standards for Dental Hygiene Education Programs*. Retrieved from: https://www.ada.org/~media/CODA/Files/2019_dental_hygiene_standards.pdf?la=en.

ⁱⁱ American Dental Hygienists' Association. (2019). *States Requiring Continuing Education for Licensure Renewal*. Retrieved from: https://www.adha.org/resources-docs/7512_CE_Requirements_by_State.pdf.

ⁱⁱⁱ Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. *Occupational Employment and Wages: 29-2021 Dental Hygienists, May 2018*. Retrieved from: <https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes292021.htm#st>.

^{iv} Commission on Dental Accreditation. (2019). *Find a Program resource*. Retrieved from: <https://www.ada.org/en/coda/find-a-program>.

^v American Dental Hygienists' Association. (2014). *Dental Hygiene Education: Curricula, Program Enrollment, and Graduate Information*. Retrieved from: https://www.adha.org/resources-docs/72611_Dental_Hygiene_Education_Fact_Sheet.pdf.

^{vi} American Dental Association, Health Policy Institute. (2018). *Surveys of Dental Hygiene Education Programs, Surveys of Dental Assisting Education Programs, and Surveys of Dental Laboratory Technology Education Programs*. Retrieved from: <https://www.ada.org/en/science-research/health-policy-institute/data-center/dental-education>.

^{vii} American Dental Hygienists' Association (2019). *Direct Access Map*. Retrieved from: https://www.adha.org/resources-docs/7524_Current_Direct_Access_Map.pdf.

^{viii} U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Links between Oral and General Health*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2004.

^{ix} American Dental Hygienists' Association (2019). *Direct Access Chart*. Retrieved from: https://www.adha.org/resources-docs/7513_Direct_Access_to_Care_from_DH.pdf.

^x American Dental Hygienists' Association. (n.d.). *States Which Directly Reimburse Dental Hygienists for Services Under the Medicaid Program*. Retrieved from: <https://www.adha.org/reimbursement>.

^{xi} Oral Health Workforce Research Center. (2016). *Development of a Dental Hygiene Professional Practice Index by State, 2016* [Health Workforce Policy Brief]. Retrieved from http://www.oralhealthworkforce.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/SOP_Policy_Brief_2016.pdf.

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- ^{xiii} Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Oral Health. (2019). *State Oral Health Survey*. Retrieved from: <https://nccd.cdc.gov/oralhealthdata/rdDownload/rdExport-fe3092d2-ac4b-450e-9175-fc746fad33cc/Export.pdf>.
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- ^{xv} Delta Dental of Colorado Foundation. (2019). *CO MDI Project Evaluation Overview*. Retrieved from: <http://medicaldentalintegration.org/co-mdi-overview/evaluation/>.
- ^{xvi} U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2018). *Reforming America's Healthcare System Through Choice and Competition*. Retrieved from: <https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/Reforming-Americas-Healthcare-System-Through-Choice-and-Competition.pdf>.
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