

2023–2024

ADEA OFFICIAL GUIDE TO

DENTAL SCHOOLS

For Students Entering Fall 2024 or Fall 2025

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School-specific information and some data were supplied by the dental schools in the summer and fall of 2020. During the same time period, some school-specific data were sourced from ADEA AADSAS® (ADEA Associated American Dental Schools Application Service) and the Texas Medical and Dental Schools Application Service. However, ADEA reminds readers to check with individual dental schools for their most up-to-date information, policies and practices.

CONTRIBUTOR

Paul Garrard



Dear Readers,

It is my pleasure to present the *2023-24 ADEA Official Guide to Dental Schools*!

Dentistry is a vibrant and valuable profession, with applications to dental schools running strong and dental schools embracing innovations, including greater options in virtual learning, to meet the needs of a changing landscape.

Working in dentistry—whether in clinical practice, scientific research, public health or academia—is a worthy venture for those individuals who desire a rewarding career and want to contribute to the well-being of their communities. Oral health professionals are key partners in integrated teams that take a holistic approach to treating patients and elevating health care across the board.

The *ADEA Official Guide to Dental Schools* is a resource for applicants, their families and health professions advisors. A decision to pursue a career in dentistry is not one made lightly, and this resource provides crucial information on the profession, the application process, financing and the dental school experience to help in those deliberations.

This latest edition provides a refreshed design, which improves the content's accessibility as an electronic-only publication. We've updated the comparative data tables and rewrote the chapter on financing. As in previous editions, this resource includes a chapter on access, diversity and inclusion as well as one on how to effectively select a dental school—with a thorough list of factors to consider.

Finally, I'd like to extend an invitation to all U.S. and Canadian dental students to join ADEA. If you are enrolled at an ADEA Member Institution, your individual membership is free—and offers you a wealth of benefits, including unparalleled professional networking opportunities and access to exclusive dental education news and resources. Please visit our Student Membership page for more information.

ADEA represents 80 dental schools in the United States and Canada and includes more than 15,000 individuals. I hope our guide proves to be a helpful resource in welcoming you to our community and introducing you to an exciting and fulfilling career.

All the best,

Karen P. West, D.M.D., M.P.H.
President and CEO
American Dental Education Association

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

Applying to dental school is an exciting and intense process, filled with anticipation. Right now you may be wondering: Which school is right for me? How will I know? When should I apply? This guide will help you answer these questions and more. Many of the chapters include worksheets to help you gather information, set priorities and brainstorm ideas for your application. You'll also find URLs for websites where you can access additional information and resources to assist you as you go.

AS YOU READ:

- ☐ Skim the chapter headings to get insight on what is in the chapter.
- ☐ Identify where you are in the process to find the most relevant information for you.
- ☐ Use the worksheets to help you work through the application process, reapplying, personal statement, etc.
- ☐ Review the data tables to get insight on applicants' GPAs, Dental Admission Test (DAT) scores and acceptance rates.

Five Steps to Applying To Dental School



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This section provides a reference list of individuals and organizations mentioned in the *Guide*. We added names and websites of organizations and publications you can consult for more information.

Happiness and the Pursuit of Dentistry

This section presents an overview of the dental profession, including the many career options available to dentists. Chapters in this section describe the experience you can expect to have in dental school, the subjects you are likely to study, the importance of a diverse student body for enriching learning and education and how dental schools are working to make all students feel welcome on campus.

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YOUR DENTAL CAREER



Photo credit: University of Louisville School of Dentistry

YOU'LL LEARN ABOUT:

- ☐ What Dentistry Can Do For You
- ☐ What You Can Do For Dentistry

When you hear the word dentist, what comes to mind? The family or pediatric dentist you visited as a child? The oral surgeon who extracted your wisdom teeth? The orthodontist who created your beautiful smile? Maybe a relative whose dental practice has always inspired you?

Whatever comes to mind when you think about dentistry, the image probably includes a vision of yourself a few years down the road. You'll learn more in Chapter 2 about the diverse pathways you might take to professional fulfillment in dentistry.

What Dentistry Can Do for You

There's a reason the dental profession has consistently ranked at or near the top of the *U.S. News & World Report* 100 Best Jobs list. Dental careers offer professional autonomy, flexible work hours and financial security. Dentists can also stay engaged with their work by following advances in science and technology and by exercising creativity in their practice. Many dentists enjoy both the challenge and independence of running a small business and the status that comes with being a recognized leader in the community. Best of all, dentists can sleep well at night, knowing they make a real difference in the lives of their patients and in the communities they serve.

This section discusses some of the leading reasons people choose dental careers.

PROFESSIONAL SATISFACTION

Caring for others is a reason to pursue any health career and dentistry is no exception. Eliminating pain, restoring smiles, diagnosing early-stage cancer and preventing unnecessary loss of natural teeth—these activities may be routine for dentists, but they can be transformative for persons needing care. Knowing that your clinical care positively affects people's lives is one of the best reasons to pursue a dental career.

INDEPENDENCE

Dental school graduates can begin practicing as soon as they receive their professional licenses. Many choose to become sole practitioners who own their own businesses—providing them an unusual degree of freedom in shaping their practice environments.

EARNING POTENTIAL

Incomes vary by location and type of practice, but all dentists can expect to earn a solid income. According to the 2021 Survey of Dental Practice published by the American Dental Association Health Policy Institute, in 2020, the average net income for an independent practitioner who owned all or part of the practice was \$170,160 for general dentists and \$323,780 for dental specialists. The survey also reported that, in 2020, dentists who worked for others also earned high salaries and were well-positioned to pay off their student loans.

FLEXIBILITY

Dentists are rarely on call and can often control when and where they practice. Combined, those factors are a big plus if you're looking for a challenging career with an appealing work/life balance.

DIVERSE CAREER OPTIONS

In Chapter 2, you will learn that dentists practice in a wide range of advanced education disciplines and practice settings. In addition, they can pursue careers in research, teaching and public policy at any stage of their careers.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

With a flexible work schedule and an annual income well above the national norm, many dentists derive additional satisfaction from providing reduced-cost or free care to those who lack access to affordable dental care.

What You Can Do for Dentistry

What Makes a Good Dentist?

There are a number of factors that contribute to being a good dental professional. The most common are:

- Care and compassion,
- A commitment to behaving ethically,
- Helping others,
- A love of science,
- A passion for research,
- An ability to precisely manipulate instruments and materials,
- A level of comfort working up close with persons needing care and an ability to earn their trust,
- Good communicators,
- Have an eye for aesthetics,
- Have a problem solver's approach to challenges,
- Have an entrepreneur's knack for business,
- Have the leadership skills needed to manage a dental team and
- An ability persuade patients to take good care of their dental health.

Not every dentist has all these traits in equal measure, but those considering a dental career usually possess some of these characteristics and a strong desire to acquire the rest in dental school. All of these qualities are essential if you want to help shape the profession of dentistry or influence dental health in your community and beyond.

Equally important, today's dentists must be guided by a passion for life-long learning, so they can succeed in a rapidly changing care-delivery environment. While the knowledge and technical skills that allow someone to extract a tooth or treat decay are still central to a dental education, today's dental students prepare to do much, much more.

Information is expanding with unprecedented speed. Considering the many advances in technology, research and clinical practice, in today's environment, dentists must be willing and able to:

- Acquire new knowledge.
- Evaluate evidence to support new approaches to treatment.
- Understand and respond to public health challenges.
- Adjust to a changing health system that has begun evaluating the performance of all health professionals.
- Adapt to new technologies that affect every aspect of the profession—from treating dental conditions, to manufacturing artificial teeth, to tracking population health or conducting research.

The arrival of so many exciting changes in dentistry poses new challenges that were unimaginable a few decades ago. So, if you're still wondering what you can do for dentistry, the answer is: A lot! As long as you enter dental school with curiosity, compassion and a commitment to professional values and hard work, you'll be able to contribute to this dynamic profession and its evolution in the decades ahead.

2023 is the ninth
consecutive year the
U.S. News & World Report
listed dental professions
among it's top jobs!

DENTAL HYGIENIST
ORTHODONTIST
PROSTHODONTIST
ORTHODONTIST
DENTAL HYGIENIST
DENTIST
ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGEON
PROSTHODONTIST
DENTIST
ORTHODONTIST
PROSTHODONTIST
DENTAL HYGIENIST
PROSTHODONTIST
DENTAL HYGIENIST
ORTHODONTIST
ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGEON

Join the best. **Go Dental.**

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100

CHAPTER 2

A DYNAMIC PROFESSION



Photo credit: University of California, San Francisco, School of Dentistry

YOU'LL LEARN ABOUT:

- ☐ The Oral Cavity: Just the Beginning
- ☐ Professional Fulfillment: Many Pathways to Consider
- ☐ Twelve Practice Opportunities in Addition to General Dentistry

Dentistry is an enormously rewarding career that offers an exciting range of professional opportunities. As a dentist, you'll promote oral health, ride the cutting edge of scientific research and provide services that enhance lives. In this chapter, you'll discover what it means to be a dental professional and learn more about the many directions a career in dentistry might take you.

The Oral Cavity: Just the Beginning

Dentistry is a rapidly changing profession, full of new challenges and opportunities for dental professionals. Dentists continue to prevent and treat problems, such as tooth decay and periodontal (gum-related) disease, and they work to address malocclusion (misaligned bite) and face and mouth irregularities before these cause additional problems. But the growing understanding of the connection between dental health and overall health is also redefining how we think about dentistry.

While caring for teeth remains central to the profession, today's dentists also contribute to maintaining their patients' overall well-being. Proper dental care not only produces healthy teeth and gums; it also prevents the development or progression of some serious health problems that affect the rest of the body. Left untreated, dental conditions can result in pain, improper chewing or digestion, dry mouth, abnormal speech and altered facial appearance. Poor oral health and unsightly teeth can impact a person's self-esteem, which leads to avoidance of relationships and less competitiveness for jobs. Improved oral health can change that.

Recent studies also reveal a link between dental disease and critical health conditions, such as cancer, diabetes and cardiovascular disease. Dentists educate their patients about these connections. They also save lives because they are often the first to recognize the signs of these systemic diseases.

Additionally, scientific advances coupled with technological innovations have greatly expanded and enhanced the services dentists have traditionally provided. Today's dentists use digital radiography to improve diagnosis and treatment planning. They employ newly engineered materials and cutting-edge techniques to fabricate replacement teeth and anchor them in the jaw. Today's dentists apply nonsurgical means to treat early-stage disease. Dentists may employ teledentistry to enhance in person visits and follow up care.

And that's just what's possible today. In a multitude of areas, dentists are leading the charge in creating innovations that can improve health in ways we've never before imagined. There's no question that this dynamic profession has an exciting future.

Professional Fulfillment: Many Pathways to Consider

As a dentist, you can explore an exciting array of career opportunities and choose the one best suited to your goals, personality and lifestyle. These include:

ACADEMIC DENTISTRY

A career in academia offers an intellectually stimulating environment and an opportunity to shape the future of dentistry and the future practitioner. As a dental educator, you will combine teaching with clinical practice, engage in research, publish your findings in academic journals, explore new technologies, become an administrator or all of the above. You can begin this profession right out of dental school or you can first pursue practice or research. Many practicing dentists enjoy sharing their expertise as part-time clinical educators. The opportunity to teach and mentor/influence students sets the stage for tomorrow's dentists.

DENTAL RESEARCH

As a researcher, you will improve care through scientific discovery. Research opportunities run the gamut, from the exploration of the microscopic organisms that inhabit the mouth to the study of interventions—such as water fluoridation—that improve dental health at the population level. Researchers also play key roles in the development of new dental materials and the creation of techniques that can revolutionize dental practice. Many researchers work in federal facilities, such as the National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research, part of the National Institutes of Health. Others work in the private sector or as university faculty. All dental schools provide opportunities for students to engage in research. Such early exposure will help you determine if this career path is right for you.

MILITARY DENTISTRY

The benefits of a U.S. military dental career are many. You can serve in general practice or as a specialist, on full-time active duty or part-time in the reserve. You'll enjoy a ready-made client base, opportunities for continuing education and generous benefits—including opportunities for substantial assistance financing dental school. Most of all, you'll have the chance to serve your country while also pursuing your professional passion. Non-U.S. citizens may have similar opportunities in their home countries.

PUBLIC SERVICE

You may also sign on for a position with the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps. As an officer in the corps, you will provide dental care services to underserved and disadvantaged communities. While improving oral health for those who most need it, you'll also enjoy leadership opportunities and a desirable work/life balance. As is the case for the U.S. military, this employer offers generous assistance in paying your student loans. If you are not a U.S. citizen, contact your home country's government to learn if similar opportunities are available to you.

Some people have a desire to provide care to the underserved and will work in areas such as the Indian Health Service, Federally Qualified Health Centers or other state or locally operated dental clinics.

PUBLIC HEALTH POLICY

As a public policy expert, you can reach beyond the care of individuals and use your knowledge to promote dental health on the community, state, regional or national level. Policy jobs might take you to universities or government agencies, such as the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. You might also work for an association like the American Dental Education Association or the American Dental Association. A career in dental policy might even lead you to work with elected officials on developing health-related legislation.

GLOBAL HEALTH

A career in global health is an excellent choice for those already focused on serving the broader world community. In this career, you'll provide dental

care to individuals in developing countries where access to care is rare or nonexistent. Employers who might hire dentists in this capacity include the World Health Organization and other global public health organizations. For more information, see the International Federation of Dental Educators and Associations at www.ifdea.org and the World Dental Federation at www.fdiworldental.org.

SELF-EMPLOYED PRIVATE PRACTICE

This option continues to be the most popular choice for new dentists. As a solo practitioner or as a partner in a group practice, you will have the opportunity to practice dentistry with a high degree of independence while also exercising your entrepreneurial muscles. In private practice, you will have the flexibility to structure your professional life according to your individual needs.

INTEGRATED PRIMARY CARE PRACTICE

In this innovative arrangement, you will provide dental care to persons needing care in concert with other primary care health professionals. You and your colleagues will share information and consult in a sustained manner to accurately diagnose emergent diseases and underlying illnesses. As part of an integrated practice, you will play an important role in raising awareness of the relationship between poor oral health and chronic conditions, such as heart disease and diabetes. Another component of integrated practice is working in a hospital or health care system in the provision of interprofessional practice.

MULTISPECIALTY DENTAL CLINIC

Multispecialty clinics offer opportunities to regularly collaborate with a variety of dental specialists. In this stimulating work environment, you will be part of a multidisciplinary team of professionals who provide dental care under the umbrella of a single practice.

SALARIED EMPLOYMENT

Employed dentists make up a growing portion of the total dental workforce. According to the *ADEA Survey of Dental School Seniors, 2022 Graduating Class*, almost a third of the 2022 overall respondents who planned to

go into private practice immediately upon graduation intended to join a Dental Service Organization (30%). This option eliminates or reduces the time dentists deal with accounting, marketing, legal obligations, human resource management and the other responsibilities associated with running a small business. Salaried

employment also offers regular work hours and the chance to practice dentistry in a range of settings. These might include a corporation that provides onsite dental care, a managed health care organization or a community health center.

Twelve Practice Opportunities in Addition to General Dentistry

After graduating from dental school, you can seek licensure and begin practicing or pursue advanced dental education in one of several advanced dental education programs.

General Dentistry

If you choose a career in general dentistry, you'll be in good company. In recent years, almost 80% of dentists have chosen this career path. As a general dentist, you will be able to use your preventive, diagnostic, surgical and rehabilitative skills to restore damaged or missing tooth structures as soon as you receive your license to practice. You will also treat diseases of the bone and the soft tissues in the mouth and work with your patients to prevent dental diseases.

A General Practice Residency or an Advanced Education in General Dentistry program can expand even further your career options and practice scope as a general dentist. These programs typically run an average of 12 to 13 months in length.

Advanced Dental Education Programs

If you pursue advanced dental education after receiving your doctoral degree, you will also have the option of pursuing one of 12 recognized clinical advanced dental education programs.

DENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

In this profession, you'll develop policies and programs that can improve health at the community, state or national levels. This dental career requires advanced education. You can choose from programs offering a certificate, master's (M.P.H.) or doctoral (Dr.P.H.) degree. The length of these programs varies depending

upon the educational route you choose. At some dental schools, you may be able to pursue a dual degree by combining an M.P.H. with a dental doctoral degree while you are still in school.

ENDODONTICS

Endodontists work to retain a person's natural teeth. As an endodontist, you will perform procedures, such as root canals and other root surgeries; therapies to preserve nerves, blood vessels and connective tissue; and procedures to repair tooth injuries or perforations (holes) that occur in teeth.

ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL PATHOLOGY

In this career, you will study the causes, processes and effects of diseases that originate in the mouth or jaw. You will diagnose cases using clinical, radiographic, microscopic, biochemical and other tests and perform biopsies in consultation with other dentists and physicians. Although you will not directly treat persons needing care, you will assist clinicians in providing dental care.

ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL RADIOLOGY

As a radiologist in this growing area, you will diagnose and treat orofacial diseases and conditions. To take and interpret conventional and digital images, you will need advanced education in radiation physics, biology, safety and hygiene. You will learn to use such imaging technologies as computed tomography scans and magnetic resonance imaging.

ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

Study in this challenging area will prepare you to diagnose and surgically treat a wide range of conditions. These include cleft lip and palate; facial

injuries; head, neck and oral cancers; and dental implants. Oral surgeons can also perform cosmetic procedures. Some education programs offer certificates while others involve residency programs and award M.D. degrees.

ORTHODONTICS AND DENTOFACIAL ORTHOPEDICS

This area focuses on treating and preventing problems caused by missing teeth and other dental abnormalities. If you pursue this discipline, applying braces is just one of the ways you will work to establish normal function and appearance for your patients.

PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

As a pediatric dentist, you will treat children and educate families about the importance of good oral hygiene to prevent tooth decay. You will also treat adults with special needs.

PERIODONTICS

Periodontists diagnose and treat diseases of the gums, oral mucous membranes and other tissues, as well as the underlying bones that support the teeth. Periodontists also place and repair dental implants. This discipline is critically important because periodontal disease is the most common cause of tooth loss among adults.

PROSTHODONTICS

As a prosthodontist, you will help individuals achieve better oral functioning and health by replacing missing natural teeth with appliances, such as dentures, bridges and implants. You will also specialize in treating temporomandibular joint disorder (TMJ or TMD) and other conditions that cause problems with the joint and muscles that control jaw movement.

Advanced Dental Education Programs, 2021–22

Program Type	No. of Programs ¹	Average Length in Months	First-year Enrollees
General Dentistry			
General Practice Residency	175	12.2	1127
Advanced Education in General Dentistry	91	13.2	790
Advanced Dental Education Programs			
Dental Anesthesiology	8	36.0	28
Dental Public Health	14	15.4	34
Endodontics	55	25.5	220
Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology	15	35.6	16
Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology	9	28.7	19
Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	100	53.9	266
Oral Medicine	6	27.7	16
Orofacial Pain	12	24.0	23
Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics	66	31.0	408
Pediatric Dentistry	81	24.5	478
Periodontics	56	35.0	193
Prosthodontics	47	35.4	164

Notes: ¹Number of accredited programs in operation.

Source: American Dental Association, Health Policy Institute, 2021-22 Survey of Advanced Dental Education.

DENTAL ANESTHESIOLOGY

Dental anesthesiologists focus on pain management, anxiety and overall patient health during dental, oral, maxillofacial and adjunctive surgical or diagnostic procedures. The specialty is dedicated to promoting patient safety as well as access to care for all dental patients, including young children and patients with special health care needs.

ORAL MEDICINE

Oral medicine specialists are responsible for the oral health care of medically complex patients and for the diagnosis and management of medically related diseases, disorders and conditions affecting the oral and maxillofacial region.

OROFACIAL PAIN

This is a specialty of dentistry that encompasses the diagnosis, management and treatment of pain disorders of the jaw, mouth, face, head and neck. The specialty is dedicated to the evidence-based understanding of the underlying pathophysiology, etiology, prevention and treatment of these disorders and improving access to interdisciplinary patient care.

CHAPTER 3

THE DENTAL SCHOOL EXPERIENCE



Photo credit: University of Missouri - Kansas City School of Dentistry

THIS CHAPTER DESCRIBES:

- ☐ What You Will Learn
- ☐ How You Will Learn
- ☐ How to Start Preparing Now

Each dental school has its own unique personality, but all dental schools will give you the knowledge and skills you need to practice dentistry. In this chapter, we'll outline the curricular content you'll find at any dental school and give you a taste of the various ways schools deliver that content to students.

This information, together with the guidance in Chapter 8, will prepare you to ask the kinds of questions that can help you figure out which dental school is right for you.

What You Will Learn

BASIC SCIENCES AND PATHOLOGY

At most schools, students begin by strengthening their grounding in the basic life sciences. Building on the foundational biological knowledge acquired in college, students develop a more in-depth understanding of the structure and function of the body and the diseases that affect it. Chemistry-based courses prepare future dental students to learn about drug classifications and their mechanisms of action. And physical sciences will be translated into the mechanics of treatments, like surgical extractions. A thorough understanding of these topics is an essential part of your preparation to become a health professional who will practice dentistry.

Classes typically include:

- Anatomy (structure of the human body),
- Physiology (functions of the human body),
- Histology (microscopic examination of tissues and organs),
- Microbiology (microscopic organisms, such as bacteria and viruses),
- Pathology (the disease process) and
- Pharmacology (action of drugs on living organisms and tissues).

CLINICAL SCIENCES

Dental students also study the oral cavity in great detail through courses such as:

- Oral anatomy (structure of the mouth),
- Oral pathology (diseases of the mouth) and
- Oral histology (anatomy of the tissues found in the mouth).

MANUAL DEXTERITY

In order to perform dental procedures, a dentist must be able to work with precision on an extremely small scale. Dental students spend time developing the eye-hand coordination needed to grasp and manipulate small objects and make precise movements.

CLINICAL SKILLS

Dental students also learn the use of universal precautions (UP) to maintain the health of their patients and themselves. In addition, proper assemblage and cleaning of work areas, along with the appropriate placement of coverings on treatment equipment and the care providers, is taught. Lastly, the use and care of diagnostic equipment and record keeping are explored in these courses.

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT PLANNING

Recognizing the signs of illnesses and planning appropriate treatments that restore health make up the heart of dental practice. Typically, there will be several different options to treat each patient. Dental students learn to choose the best possible options to care for their patients, and learn to work with the patients' wants, needs, and abilities to maintain the work they will render. Dental students learn to be keen observers and careful listeners, to think critically and to use the best available scientific evidence when determining how to treat persons needing care.

RESTORING DISEASED AND DAMAGED TEETH AND GUMS

To prepare for practice, dental students learn surgical skills and study the materials used to reconstruct teeth. They also learn about the use of prescription drugs, other medical interventions and lifestyle changes that can restore individuals' dental health and function and they learn about collaborating with dental specialists (see Chapter 2). Dental school also prepares students to recognize conditions that impact their patients' overall health and to make referrals to appropriate health providers or social services when needed.

PREVENTING DENTAL DISEASE

The vast majority of oral diseases are preventable. Dental students learn strategies for educating their patients about good oral hygiene and the oral health consequences of such behaviors as smoking. Schools also educate prospective dentists about public health interventions, such as community water fluoridation,

that can protect the health of entire populations. Dental students also participate in service learning and volunteering as a way to contribute to the health of communities in need of care.

SKILLS NEEDED FOR PRACTICE

These include business and professional skills, such as communicating effectively with patients and coworkers, managing a dental team, using an electronic health record, working collaboratively with other health professionals and understanding the ethics that should guide professional practice. Some schools also teach

students about public insurance programs and best practices for using social media.

ADDITIONAL PATHWAYS

Many schools offer specific educational opportunities that reflect the school's mission. These include optional curricular tracks that students may follow to prepare themselves for careers in global oral health, basic science research, academic dentistry or caring for underserved individuals.

For more details on the curriculum of a specific school, see the school's profile in the [ADEA Dental School Explorer](#) or visit the school's website.

How You Will Learn

Educational systems are always evolving to meet the needs of learners and the changing practice world that awaits them. By and large, today's classrooms reflect the technological advances that have reshaped education across the professions. You'll find:

EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES

Traditional lectures may be enhanced with interactive tools, such as:

- Smart boards for interactive visuals;
- Survey clickers that allow instructors to assess students' understanding of course materials in real time;
- Lecture capture, which lets students review lectures at their leisure while pausing and rewinding as often as needed; and

- Simulation training through virtual technologies that permit students to practice skills and receive feedback before interacting directly with persons needing care.

INTEGRATED CURRICULA

While many dental schools still devote most of the first two years of study to the basic sciences, many now integrate these foundational courses with courses related to clinical practice and behavioral sciences. Students may even have the opportunity to assist in the dental clinic, engage in preventive activities or educate individuals about dental health as early as the first year in dental school.

How To Start Preparing Now

CASE-BASED AND PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING

Most dental courses now incorporate case analysis to help students understand how new knowledge applies in the real world. During case-based or problem-based learning, students typically analyze patient cases in teams to acquire knowledge and develop clinical reasoning skills.

CAMPUS CLINIC

Most schools provide the bulk of their clinical training within the dental school. Often students are assigned to teams that function as group practices that provide comprehensive care to a consistent group of individuals. These clinics are typically outfitted with integrated electronic medical records that bring information straight to the appropriate workstation.

Some clinics also feature operating microscopes, the latest imaging devices and cutting-edge technologies such as three-dimensional printing.

COMMUNITY-BASED EDUCATION

In the last decade, more and more clinical education has migrated to the community. This form of service learning, sometimes called externships, gives students a chance to experience a wide range of work environments and populations. At schools that emphasize community-based education, students may spend 10 or more weeks during their fourth year in community practice settings. Most schools also offer opportunities for students to engage in short service trips abroad.

INTERPROFESSIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Consensus has grown around the idea that health professionals must collaborate to deliver the best quality care. As a result, schools have instituted new ways for students in various health professions programs and schools to learn together. These opportunities include joint classes in subjects such as anatomy or ethics;

engagement in interprofessional simulated clinical practice with actors or sophisticated mannequins; and partnerships that place students from different professions in community settings where they work as a team to treat individuals with complex conditions.

ASSESSMENT

While most dental schools assess students using traditional grading schemes, a growing number of schools now employ pass/no-pass systems of assessment. Schools using pass/no-pass have various methods to ensure class ranking is still available for students who apply to specialties programs. Regardless of the grading system in use, dental students are held to a high standard and must demonstrate competence (the ability to apply the knowledge and skills they have acquired) before advancing at each stage in their educations.

CHAPTER 4

ACCESS, DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION



Photo credit: University of Missouri - Kansas City School of Dentistry

YOU'LL LEARN ABOUT:

- ☐ Why Diversity in the Dental Workforce Matters
- ☐ Expanding Access to Dental School
- ☐ Making Everyone Feel Welcome

Dental schools are eager to ensure that individuals from a broad spectrum of backgrounds and life experiences have the opportunity to go to dental school and feel welcome in the profession. This chapter will help you understand the rationale behind diversifying the profession and the efforts dental schools are making to recruit and retain a wide range of students.

Why Diversity in the Dental Workforce Matters

What is diversity? We often think of diversity as the presence of individuals from a variety of races or ethnic backgrounds. That is partly correct, but a diverse dental workforce also includes individuals with a wide range of experiences, interests and points of view. These perspectives might be informed by gender, sexual identity, age, disability, socioeconomic status or geographic location, and by race or ethnicity. This chapter uses the term “diversity” to describe the extent of individual and human experience.

A dental workforce that lacks diversity can develop cultural blind spots that lead to health care disparities. Dental schools want to better serve those most in need of care by creating a generation of dentist that reflects the diverse demographic and other characteristics of the population.

Three areas that are noted to improve public health:

ACCESS

Health professionals from underrepresented minority groups and from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds are more likely to serve minority and medically underserved individuals.

INTERPERSONAL CARE

Individuals from minority populations tend to receive better interpersonal care when treated by health care providers who share their race or ethnicity.

COMPREHENSION AND FOLLOW-UP

People who speak languages other than English are more likely to understand medical information and keep follow-up appointments when their health care provider speaks their primary language.

While dental schools value diversity highly, some demographic groups, including people from low-income backgrounds, are still underrepresented in the profession. A group is considered underrepresented when the proportion of that group in the profession falls short of its proportion in the population.

Ethnic and racial groups historically underrepresented in dentistry include Blacks or African Americans, Hispanics or Latinos, American Indians or Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders. In 2020, 18% of dental school applicants came from these groups.

That said, a more diverse dental workforce is only partially about increasing the chances that persons needing care will have access to a dentist with a matching demographic profile. Additionally, diversity efforts focus on preparing all dentists to respond to the needs and expectations of all individuals, including those whose culture and values differ from their own.

Expanding Access to Dental School

Dental schools want to be more inclusive to reduce disparities in dental care. To achieve these goals, institutions are actively recruiting and admitting applicants who, together, will form vibrant and diverse student bodies. Pathway programs strive to increase the pool of applicants from historically underrepresented groups. Meanwhile, recent changes to admissions practices make it easier for schools to identify a broader range of candidates with promising futures in dentistry.

Pathway Programs

These dental workforce programs support institutional efforts to diversify the health professions and offer individuals educational enrichment opportunities and additional pathways toward a career in dentistry.

SUMMER HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATION PROGRAM (SHPEP)

SHPEP is a free summer preparatory program designed to enhance the academic and career experience of students from backgrounds that are historically

underrepresented in the health professions. SHPEP—formerly known as the Summer Medical and Dental Education Program (SMDEP)—has been preparing students to enter dental or medical school for over a decade and has program sites across the United States. College students—whether rising sophomores or juniors from colleges, universities or community colleges—who are interested in medical, dental and other health careers are eligible to attend. The program is sponsored by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation with ADEA and the Association of American Medical Colleges serving as the National Program Office. To obtain additional information, visit their website at shpep.org

HEALTH CAREERS OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM (HCOP)

HCOP is a U.S. government program dedicated to increasing diversity in the health professions. Grants from HCOP support institutional efforts to recruit, train and retain individuals who come from economically or educationally disadvantaged backgrounds and who wish to pursue a career in the health professions. To obtain additional information, visit their website at bhwh.hrsa.gov/grants/healthcareers

MINORITY ACCESS TO RESEARCH CAREERS (MARC)

This U.S. government program provides research-training support to four-year colleges, universities and health professions schools with high minority-population enrollments. MARC aims to increase the number and competitiveness of students from underrepresented backgrounds who are studying biomedicine or biomedical research. To obtain additional information, visit their website at benefits.gov/benefit/695

SCHOOL-SPECIFIC PROGRAMS

Many schools offer their own summer programs or other preparatory opportunities designed to enhance the educational or career experience of students from underrepresented backgrounds. Please contact dental schools that you are interested in to inquire what specific programs they offer.

DACA Students

DACA, or Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, is an American immigration policy that was implemented in 2012. It allows certain undocumented immigrants who entered the country before their 16th birthday and before June 2007 to receive a renewable two-year work permit and exemption from deportation. As a result of DACA, undocumented students dreaming of becoming dentists can apply to some U.S. dental schools.

While you may face additional challenges as a dental student with DACA status, you may also be able to draw on the sources of support listed below. Additionally, DACA students may now indicate their status on the ADEA AADSAS® (ADEA Associated American Dental Schools Application Service) application.

PREHEALTH DREAMERS

This is an information-sharing network and community of prehealth undocumented students representing various career interests. Look for more information at phdreamers.org.

CALIFORNIA

The Golden State provides in-state tuition, financial aid and institutional funding to undocumented students with the deferred status granted by DACA.

FORD FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS

This source of financial aid is open to DACA students. These programs provide an avenue for financial support to undocumented students who are admitted using an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, known as an ITIN.

DENTAL SCHOOLS

A growing number of schools are reviewing admissions policies that include undocumented students. Some dental schools are also developing special programs to provide additional support.

OTHER SOURCES OF SUPPORT

You may also find financial aid through state educational institutions or private-funding sources.

POSTBACCALAUREATE (POSTBAC) PROGRAMS

Postbac programs offer an alternative pathway forward for students who, for a variety of reasons, aren't ready to apply to dental school directly after college. See Chapter 7 to determine if a postbac program might be the right path for you.

Holistic Review

This method of evaluating applicants, sometimes referred to as “whole-file review,” involves schools

looking beyond GPAs and standardized test scores. To gain a more balanced view of the applicant's potential, admissions officers consider each candidate's life experiences, cultural background and personal characteristics. See Chapter 5, “The Review Process,” for a description of this innovative and growing admissions practice.

Making Everyone Feel Welcome

Efforts to recruit and admit students from underrepresented backgrounds are important steps in diversifying the dental workforce. But once students are admitted, they need to feel connected to the campus community and the profession in order to succeed.

The Commission on Dental Accreditation (CODA) lists student-body diversity as an essential element of effective dental education.

CODA's *Accreditation Standards for Dental Education Programs* cite the need for different perspectives in classrooms so that students can learn from their interactions with people who think differently from the way they do. At their best, exchanges with a diverse set of peers prompt students to re-examine the beliefs they hold about themselves and their world and open minds to the views and values of others.

Most dental schools are actively working to create inclusive environments where all students feel respected and valued. These efforts may be reflected in program design or instructional strategies, or in clubs, activities and student organizations that create a welcoming campus culture and climate for all students.

SUPPORT SYSTEMS

No matter where you attend dental school, you can be confident that your chosen school wants you to succeed. Most schools provide a multitude of resources to help keep students engaged and on track. Ask about tutoring, mentoring, career counseling, and health and mental health services. Many schools also

offer services and supports for international students, English-language learners, students with disabilities, students who are parents, and students who are LGBTQIA+. These may include clubs or events that celebrate diversity and opportunities for students from underrepresented groups to connect with one another and engage in campus life.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Several national organizations exist to support specific demographic groups within dentistry, and many of these have student memberships or chapters. These organizations include:

- **American Association of Women Dentists**

A national nonprofit dedicated to advancing, connecting and enriching the lives of women dentists. To obtain additional information, visit their website at aawd.org

- **Hispanic Dental Association**

A national nonprofit dedicated to eliminating oral health disparities in the Hispanic community through service, education, advocacy and leadership. To obtain additional information, visit their website at hdassoc.org

- **Society of American Indian Dentists**

A national nonprofit dedicated both to promoting the oral health of American Indians and Alaska Natives and to advocating for dental professionals from these communities. To obtain additional information, visit their website at thesaidonline.org

- **Student National Dental Association**

This 40-year-old association aims to promote, aid and support the academic and social environment of minority dental students. To obtain additional information, visit their website at sndaonline.net

Other organizations that support students in their goal of becoming a dentist include:

- **American Student Dental Association**

This student-run organization protects and advances the rights, interests and welfare of dental students through services, information, education, representation and advocacy. To obtain additional information, visit their website at asdanet.org

- **ADEA Council of Students, Residents and Fellows (ADEA COSRF)**

ADEA COSRF is a student-run council within ADEA that serves as the national voice and advocate for all students, residents and fellows in the dental education community by addressing the issues that shape the present and future of dental education. To obtain additional information, visit their website at adea.org

You Can Do It! How to Prepare and Apply

This section will help you navigate the process of applying to dental school. It provides guidance on what you can do to lay an educational foundation for dental school, whether you're in high school or college, or you've graduated from college. Information is presented to help you work your way, step by step, through the process of applying to dental school. We also provide guidance for prospective dental students who are changing careers, taking a gap year, or re-applying.

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LAYING A FOUNDATION FOR DENTAL SCHOOL



YOU'LL FIND TIPS FOR:

- ☐ High School Students
- ☐ College Students
- ☐ College Graduates Interested in Postbaccalaureate Studies
- ☐ The Review Process

Before you begin the application process, it's best to lay a solid foundation. Having a strong background will improve your chances for success, regardless of your stage of life.

To help you become a strong candidate, a section on the review process also describes what dental schools look for in applicants.

High School: The Well-rounded Student

It's never too early to explore dentistry and lay a foundation for your dental career. A great way for high school students to deepen their understanding of dental medicine is to observe a local dentist. Ask if you can shadow your personal dentist for a few days, or apply for a part-time job or volunteer position that will allow you to observe as a dentist performs procedures and interacts with persons needing care. These experiences will help you gauge your comfort with the profession, allow you to ask questions and help you decide if dentistry is the right path for you.

Academic preparation is also important. Courses in chemistry, biology and algebra provide a solid foundation in math and science that will benefit you in college as well as in dental school. If you find you enjoy these subjects, consider taking advanced placement classes for a greater challenge.

The humanities and social sciences are also important. Classes in these areas will expose you to new ideas

while teaching you how to think critically and communicate effectively. No matter what courses you take, developing strong study skills and learning to be a good student who works well with others will prepare you for dental school.

Rounding out your academic program with diverse extracurricular activities will also shape you as an applicant and reward you as a dental student. Participating in sports or a musical group can enhance your eye-hand coordination, time-management skills and ability to work as part of a team. Community service is a great way to demonstrate your willingness to help others and your ability to collaborate with peers. Volunteering will also give you experiences and insights to help guide your career decisions.

All of these experiences will help you become an adult who can make positive contributions to dentistry and the world at large.

College: Planning for the Road Ahead

While some students begin college committed to dentistry, others explore different interests before settling on a career. Regardless of when you decide to pursue dental school, these tips can help you plan your coursework, enhance your college experience and strengthen your appeal as an applicant.

MEET WITH A COLLEGE HEALTH PROFESSIONS ADVISOR

Most universities and colleges have individuals on staff to assist students who plan to pursue health professions careers. These professionals can help you determine whether dentistry is the right choice for you. An advisor can also assist with planning a pre-dental program of study and navigating the dental school application process. If your school does not have a designated health professions advisor or health professions advising office, speak with a science professor to find out who usually assists students.

PLAN TO FULFILL PREREQUISITES

Requirements vary, but dental schools typically require one year each of these laboratory sciences:

- General/inorganic chemistry,
- Biology,
- Physics and
- Organic chemistry.

The majority of dental schools require biochemistry, while some require microbiology, physiology or anatomy. These courses are not assessed on the Dental Admission Test (DAT), so they can be taken senior year. You must review the specific prerequisites of each program that interests you. Even if these courses are not required, taking such additional courses can strengthen your preparation for dental school.

SELECT A MAJOR

You do not need to major in a science to apply to dental school. That said, you do need to demonstrate strong academic performance in your chosen profession and a strong foundation in the sciences. This grounding is crucial—not only to your application, but to your ability to succeed once you enroll in a dental program. Each school has minimum prerequisites that applicants must meet. Most successful applicants exceed these.

TAKE CLASSES IN A VARIETY OF DISCIPLINES

Exposure to a wide array of ideas and perspectives will help you prepare for your chosen profession. If, for example, you have your sights set on private practice, classes in business management could be useful.

BUILD RELATIONSHIPS WITH YOUR PROFESSORS

Participate in classes and meet with your professors one-on-one. Sharing your passion, goals and chosen career will help your professors get to know you and help them describe your attributes in positive terms when they write evaluation letters.

JOIN CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Look for opportunities to make meaningful contributions and to grow professionally. If your college or university has a pre dental society, that's a great place to start. You can share these experiences on your dental school applications to let schools know you are interested and engaged.

CULTIVATE LEADERSHIP SKILLS

Opportunities to step up to the plate present themselves in a variety of ways, so you don't have to be the president of every club you join. No matter the context, leadership experiences will help you stand out as a dental school applicant.

SHOW YOUR COMPASSION

Dental schools seek applicants who understand that dentistry is a service-oriented profession. Community-based volunteer activities will demonstrate your desire to help other people.

EXPLORE CLINICAL DENTISTRY

You can familiarize yourself with the dental profession by shadowing a dentist or volunteering in a community health clinic. You should take the opportunity to have diversified shadowing experiences, understanding that shadowing is more than what takes place in the patient's mouth (i.e., chairside manner). Shadowing in multiple areas—e.g., large practice, small practice, female and male practitioner, general and/or specialty—illustrates to admissions committees that you have seriously vetted the profession, but it also gives you a clearer picture of how you might want to practice. These activities can help you decide if dentistry is the right career for you.

IMPROVE YOUR EYE-HAND COORDINATION

Painting, sculpture, knitting, model building, playing an instrument or participating in sports, among other activities, will enrich your college experience and help you cultivate the dexterity needed to perform dental procedures.

TAKE PART IN ENRICHMENT PROGRAMS

These programs, some of which are described under “Pathway Programs” in Chapter 4, provide opportunities for you to explore dentistry while also helping you develop academic skills and build confidence in your career choice.

RESEARCH DENTAL SCHOOLS

Your decision about where to attend dental school depends on many factors, including your career goals, personal interests, geographical setting and family circumstances. Use the *ADEA Official Guide*, the online ADEA Dental School Explorer and dental school websites to begin preparing a list of dental schools that match your interests and needs.

TALK TO CURRENT DENTAL STUDENTS

Personal insight can be very informative. Joining the American Student Dental Association as a pre dental member is a great way to meet dental students from all over the country. You might also ask the admissions office at your preferred dental school to put you in touch with some current students.

After College: The Postbaccalaureate Path

Although applying to dental school by your junior year in college is the most common pathway, what if you aren't ready? There are still pathways forward, even if you begin your journey after college.

Students who want to improve their grades or standardized test scores, nonscience majors who lack prerequisite coursework and individuals who choose dentistry as a second career may want to consider

a postbaccalaureate (or postbac) program. Not everyone needs to attend one of these structured preparatory programs, but many students find that they ease the transition from undergraduate to professional education. Postbac programs also give students who want to reapply to dental school a way to enhance their applications. Find out more about postbaccalaureate programs in Chapter 7.

Search for programs tailored to your needs by visiting adea.org and ExploreHealthCareers.org.

The Review Process: How Dental Schools Evaluate Applicants

There's no question that gaining admission to dental school is competitive, but increasingly, schools consider factors beyond academics when evaluating candidates—not only to ensure a rich mix of students in their entering classes but also to admit students who demonstrate the most potential to succeed as dental professionals.

The strongest candidates bring a clear understanding of why dentistry is their chosen career and evidence to show they can become trusted health professionals and a history of service activities.

Holistic Review

Almost all dental school admission committees report that they evaluate candidates using a process known as “holistic” or “whole file” review. Admissions officers use holistic review to assess many aspects of an application. A candidate's life experiences, cultural background and personal characteristics are all considered.

Frequently, dental schools seek candidates who demonstrate leadership, the ability to persist in the face of adversity and compassion as evidenced by

a proven commitment to community service. Schools typically also seek candidates whose values align with their missions. This broader, more balanced view of applicants offers insight into their potential to become caring, ethical professionals.

Factors considered in the holistic admissions process include:

- **Experiences:** educational, employment, volunteer, research and dentistry-related (such as shadowing).
- **Attributes:** skills and abilities, personal and professional characteristics, challenges overcome and demographics.
- **Metrics:** grades and DAT scores.

As you prepare for dental school, keep in mind that the admissions process remains extremely competitive—even with holistic review. Therefore, candidates are encouraged to work to maintain a balance between academics and related experiences. Since metrics continue to be a vital factor in admissions decisions, you should work to achieve the strongest GPA and DAT scores you can.

TOOLS FOR NAVIGATING THE APPLICATION PROCESS



Photo credit: University of Detroit Mercy School of Dentistry

YOU'LL LEARN ABOUT:

- ☐ The Application Timeline
- ☐ The ADEA AADSAS® (ADEA Associated American Dental Schools Application Service) Application
- ☐ Writing Your Personal Statement
- ☐ Understanding the Dental Admission Test (DAT)
- ☐ The Canadian Dental Aptitude Test
- ☐ Preparing for Your Interview
- ☐ Preparing for Dental School Once You've Been Accepted

When you begin the application process, you may feel as though you have a tough climb ahead. Keep in mind that to reach any goal—even the summit of Mount Everest—you must take one step at a time. This chapter will provide you with the tools you need to take those steps and navigate the road ahead.

The Application Timeline

BEFORE APPLICATION SUBMISSION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Meet with your health professions advisor.<input type="checkbox"/> Research dental schools.<input type="checkbox"/> Begin selecting your preferred schools.<input type="checkbox"/> Create a budget for the application process. See the ADEA GoDental® website for details. adea.org/godental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Take part in predental activities.<input type="checkbox"/> Set an application submission timeline.<input type="checkbox"/> Consider attending the ADEA GoDental Recruitment Event.<input type="checkbox"/> Collect college and university transcripts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Request letters of evaluation and confirm the individuals who will be submitting them on your behalf.<input type="checkbox"/> Register and prepare for the DAT.<input type="checkbox"/> Draft your personal statement.<input type="checkbox"/> Take the DAT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Participate in ADEA GoDental Virtual Fairs.<input type="checkbox"/> Create a list of honors and awards with names of presenting organizations and issue dates.<input type="checkbox"/> Create a list of shadowing and volunteer experiences with dates, locations, hours and supervisor names.<input type="checkbox"/> Take advantage of the ADEA AADSAS preparation time, which begins in mid-May.
SUBMIT ADEA AADSAS APPLICATION			
AFTER SUBMISSION	AFTER RECEIVING A OFFER		BEFORE CLASSES START
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Submit supplementary applications required by your selected schools.<input type="checkbox"/> Check in with your health professions advisor.<input type="checkbox"/> Review your budget.<input type="checkbox"/> Retake the DAT, if needed.<input type="checkbox"/> Check ADEA AADSAS for the Academic Update time frame.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Determine if you have appropriate clothing for in-person interviews.<input type="checkbox"/> Practice your interview skills.<input type="checkbox"/> Make sure your transcripts and letters of evaluation have been received.<input type="checkbox"/> Participate in dental school interviews.<input type="checkbox"/> Receive notifications of admissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Select school and send deposit.<input type="checkbox"/> Consent to a background check.<input type="checkbox"/> Apply for federal financial aid, if applicable.<input type="checkbox"/> If you are a college senior or currently enrolled in classes, finish all courses and prepare to graduate!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Ask your chosen school about connecting with future classmates.<input type="checkbox"/> Stay updated on requests for documents from your dental school.<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare to relocate.<input type="checkbox"/> Attend orientation and other events for new dental students.

Note: This timeline is based on submitting an ADEA AADSAS® application on the first submission date in June.

Applying to dental school is a process best completed over the course of a year or longer. If you plan to enter dental school immediately after graduating from college, begin following this timeline no later than the start of your junior year. In the years leading up to this moment, meet consistently with a health professions advisor, complete prerequisite coursework, engage in shadowing experiences, research dentistry as a career

and use the guidance in Chapter 5 to cultivate the other skills and attributes that will make you a desirable dental school candidate.

Some students choose a dental career later in life or require more preparation before applying. If you fit into one of these categories, Chapter 7 offers additional guidance so you can adapt this timeline to your needs.

The ADEA AADSAS Application

ADEA AADSAS is a centralized application service that enables applicants to submit one standardized online application to any participating dental school. All U.S. dental schools and five Canadian dental schools participate in ADEA AADSAS (more Canadian dental schools will be joining in the coming years). For a complete list visit ADEA GoDental® at adea.org/godental.

ADEA AADSAS, which serves as an information clearinghouse only, collects information and forwards it to schools. It does not influence an applicant's evaluation or selection, nor does ADEA recommend applicants to dental schools or vice versa.

Getting Ready to Apply

MEET WITH YOUR HEALTH PROFESSIONS ADVISOR

Your advisor can assist with many aspects of the application process, including advising you on how to both gather letters of evaluation and stick to your application timeline.

RESEARCH EACH SCHOOL'S REQUIREMENTS

To find out about required supplemental materials and any additional fees, do your research before the ADEA AADSAS application officially opens in early June.

GET ORGANIZED

Create a folder to keep all of your application materials in one place. A spreadsheet or dedicated calendar will also help you track your progress. Hold on to all your records in case you need them for future applications.

REQUEST LETTERS OF EVALUATION

Decide whom to ask for letters of evaluation and seek the evaluators' commitment. Make sure it is someone who knows you well and can write a fair and objective assessment of you.

If you remember one thing about applying to dental school, remember this: **APPLY EARLY.** Submitting your application in June, July or August will maximize your chances of being considered for an interview.

EVALUATE YOUR SOCIAL MEDIA PROFILES

Ensure that your profiles are either private or very professional. Schools may view them and factor them into admissions decisions.

SET ASIDE MONEY

Application and exam fees, as well as interview, travel, lodging and clothing expenses, all add to the cost of applying to dental school. Researching and planning for these expenses can help you decide where you want to submit applications.

PREPARE AND REGISTER FOR THE DAT

See the "Understanding the DAT" section of this chapter for details.

Application Overview

ADEA AADSAS requires students to submit the following information:

DENTPIN®

This is your Dental Personal Identifier Number that you obtain from the American Dental Association. You will use this number throughout the application process when registering both for the DAT and for other standardized tests related to dental education and licensure.

ACADEMIC INFORMATION

You will need to supply a list of all college-level courses you have completed, as well as a list of the courses you plan to take prior to enrolling in dental school.

DAT SCORES

These will be reported directly to ADEA AADSAS. You must select at least one dental school in your DAT application for the scores to be reported.

PERSONAL INFORMATION

This includes your address, demographic information, citizenship and military status. You will also be asked to disclose any legal or disciplinary actions and to provide information about your parents' or guardians' occupations and levels of education. This family data will help admissions officers understand your socioeconomic status.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The application will ask you to discuss your interests and accomplishments, including extracurricular activities and hobbies, community service activities and academic achievements, as well as work, research and dental experience.

PERSONAL STATEMENT

Write an engaging essay showing who you are and why you are interested in dentistry. Be sure to check out the worksheet in this chapter designed to help you prepare your statement.

DENTAL SCHOOL DESIGNATIONS

Finalize your list of prospective schools before you complete the application. You may add schools to a submitted application, but you may not delete schools. ADEA AADSAS does not accept requests to refund related fees.

OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT

Upon request, registrars will deliver your transcripts directly to the application service. Read the ADEA AADSAS instructions to ensure you understand the process. Be sure to request all needed transcripts well before the application deadlines. **Your application will not be processed until all of your official undergraduate transcripts have been received.**

LETTERS OF EVALUATION

Undergraduate institutions vary in how they prepare letters of evaluation. Meet with your health professions



Texas residents who wish to apply to in-state dental schools must use the Texas Medical and Dental Schools Application Service (TMDSAS) at www.tmdsas.com.

Both the TMDSAS application and TMDSAS submission timeline are similar to those used by ADEA AADSAS. Texas residents must use ADEA AADSAS to apply to out-of-state schools. Out-of-state residents applying to Texas schools may apply through ADEA AADSAS.

advisor to learn about the process at your institution. A number of advisors prepare a committee letter based on input from faculty instructors (including science professors and/or instructors), research mentors, dentists and others. ADEA AADSAS allows applicants to submit four letters of evaluation, including one from a dentist you have worked with or shadowed. Be sure to give evaluators plenty of time to complete your evaluations.

Completing and Submitting the ADEA AADSAS Application: Some Pointers

APPLY EARLY!

Why is applying early so important? Because many schools have a rolling admissions cycle, they will begin to interview applicants as early as September—well *before* their application deadlines. You can take advantage of the ADEA AADSAS application

preparation time, which begins in mid-May. During this time, you can request letters of evaluation and work on your personal statement. Applications can be submitted to ADEA AADSAS starting in early June.

You can submit the ADEA AADSAS application *before* your evaluators finish writing their letters.

FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY AND COMPLETELY

Read through all of the application instructions before beginning. An accurate application will ensure a good first impression.

PRINT THE ADEA AADSAS TRANSCRIPT REQUEST FORM

We strongly encourage you to complete this form for each college and university you have attended. The Transcript Request Form should be attached to the official transcript and mailed by the registrar or submitted electronically through approved services to ADEA AADSAS.

APPLY TO SEVERAL SCHOOLS

Once you've completed the application, put it to use by applying to more than one school. Doing so will increase your chances of acceptance. Our research indicates that students apply to 10 dental schools on average. As you write your application, keep in mind that several schools will review it. Be sure to focus your personal statement on why you are well suited to a career in dentistry, not on why you are a good candidate for a particular school.

Application Processing

TIMING

Your application can take four to six weeks to process. Before your file can be distributed to schools, ADEA AADSAS must receive:

- The complete application,
- Fee and
- Official transcripts of all the undergraduate schools attended.

LETTERS OF EVALUATION

Letters that arrive late will not slow down the ADEA AADSAS application, but they might delay the review of your file by admissions committees. Some schools will put your application on hold until they receive all letters.

YOUR GPA

ADEA AADSAS will calculate your GPA to help dental schools evaluate applicants using uniform and consistent criteria. The service uses a formula described in the [ADEA AADSAS instructions](#). The way your current school accounts for grades in repeated courses or the way it converts letter grades to numerical values may differ.

Your ADEA AADSAS GPAs may differ from the ones that appear on your college or university transcripts.

FOLLOW-UP IS KEY

Be sure to:

- Check the status of your application regularly. Use the status menu on the home page of the application to view which transcripts, letters of evaluation and payments have and have not been received.
- Recheck the supplementary materials required by your designated dental schools to ensure everything has been sent.

Supplemental Applications

Some dental schools require you to send a supplemental application directly to the school. These applications often ask for more detail about your work history and other life experiences, and they usually require an additional fee. Some schools may ask for payment when you submit your ADEA AADSAS application; others may have their admissions office contact you to request payment. Keep a record each time you send a fee to avoid duplicate payments.

Writing Your Personal Statement

The ADEA AADSAS personal statement gives you the opportunity to tell schools who you are and why you want to pursue a dental career. This essay is not a creative writing assignment; rather, it's an opportunity for you to tell your unique story in an engaging manner. Include anecdotes as long as the end result is a clear, concise, professional account that expresses your passion for dentistry and makes you stand out as an applicant. The essay can be up to 4,500 characters long (including spaces and punctuation).

Crafting Your Essay

BRAINSTORM YOUR ESSAY

Complete the worksheet on page 28 to help you focus your thoughts and develop your ideas.

BE POSITIVE, IMAGINATIVE AND PERSONAL

Tell your story in a way that is memorable and enjoyable to read.

BE GENUINE

Express who you are without using a gimmicky style or format. Avoid jargon, clichés or phrases that you would not use in daily conversation.

AVOID SUMMARIZING YOUR RÉSUMÉ

Try to build on the answers you provided in your application rather than repeating the same information.

SEEK CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM

Ask your health professions advisor or other people you trust to read through your personal statement for advice on content and readability. Many colleges have writing tutors who are also happy to help.

PREPARE SEVERAL DRAFTS

Multiple drafts will help you refine your ideas and polish your prose. Give yourself ample time for writing and revising so that you can feel proud of the result.

Understanding the Dental Admission Test (DAT)

The DAT is a computer-based, standardized, multiple-choice test required by all dental schools in the United States. The U.S. DAT is conducted in English by the American Dental Association (ADA). The test measures overall academic ability, comprehension of scientific material and perceptual ability. The test takes about four and a half hours to complete and is given year-round at specified testing centers throughout the country.

Sections of the U.S. DAT

SURVEY OF NATURAL SCIENCES

Includes biology, inorganic chemistry and organic chemistry.

PERCEPTUAL ABILITY TEST

Assesses two- and three-dimensional problem solving.

READING COMPREHENSION

Measures the ability to read, understand and analyze basic scientific information.

QUANTITATIVE REASONING

Includes questions about data analysis, quantitative comparison, probability and statistics.

Registering for the U.S. DAT

While you may register for the DAT before you have taken all prerequisite classes in biology and in general and organic chemistry, you should not take the test until you have successfully completed these courses. Most applicants complete two or more years of college before taking the exam. It's a good idea to take the DAT at least one year prior to entering dental school, for example, at the end of spring semester of your junior year of college if you hope to matriculate into dental school right after graduation.



The Canadian Dental Aptitude Test

The Canadian Dental Aptitude Test (also called DAT)—designed to help students assess their aptitude for a dental career and to assist dental schools in selecting first-year students—is conducted by the Canadian Dental Association. Although some Canadian dental schools accept the U.S. DAT, most ask for the Canadian DAT. You can find the requirements of individual schools in the [ADEA Dental School Explorer](#).

Similarly to the U.S. DAT, the Canadian DAT is a computer based exam that is offered year-round at Prometric Test Centers. Contact the Dental Aptitude Test Program of the Canadian Dental Association for more information. Canadian students should also note that some U.S. dental schools accept the Canadian DAT. Consult the school profiles in the [ADEA Dental School Explorer](#) and school websites for individual policies. For more information on the Canadian DAT, visit cda-adc.ca.

When choosing a test date, give yourself two to three months to study. Remember that you must wait 60 days between testing attempts, with a maximum of four such attempts permitted during any 12-month period.

Choosing a test date well in advance of application deadlines will allow time for a retake if you are dissatisfied with your scores. When budgeting time for a retake, remember to factor in the 60-day waiting period between tests. Note that some schools will not accept scores earned too far in the past. Check the requirements at each of your target schools before scheduling a time to take the DAT.

To register, follow the instructions on the ADA DAT website: ada.org/dat.

Preparing for the DAT

The DAT Guide provides details about content for each part of the test. For more information, visit ada.org/dat and click on the links to DAT Guide and to Test Preparation Material. Start by examining the content and structure of the exam to determine how confident you feel about each section. You can find a web-based DAT Practice Test under Test Preparation. Taking a practice exam will help you assess your study needs so you can devise a realistic preparation schedule.

To reduce stress, consider taking one day each week to refuel and refocus.

GIVE YOURSELF PLENTY OF TIME

You may want to develop a study schedule that allows you about two to three months to prepare and plan to study a minimum of three hours a day/six days a week.

RESEARCH DAT PREP COURSES AND MATERIALS

Do a little digging to find out which ones are reputable and fit into your budget. In addition to the prep courses and materials contained on the DAT website and in the DAT Guide, view the *Tips on Preparing for the DAT* video in the Application Prep section of the ADEA GoDental website. Canadian DAT prep materials are available from the Canadian Dental Association at cda-adc.ca/en/becoming/dat/information/preparation.

TAKE PRACTICE TESTS!

Try to incorporate practice questions at the end of each study session. In the last two weeks of preparation, take practice tests and review the sections you find difficult. Practice is particularly important for the Perceptual Ability Test.

Take care of yourself. Eat well, get adequate rest and remain physically active during this period. Maintaining a healthy lifestyle will help you reduce stress so you can perform at your highest level. In the words of one student, “It’s just a test. You can beat it!”

Preparing for Your Interview

After many months of working hard to prepare your application and study for the DAT, you receive a letter inviting you to interview at one of your chosen schools. That moment is a milestone in the application process, and one worthy of celebration. You can feel assured that the admissions committee is impressed with your efforts and is looking forward to getting to know you in person.

Nevertheless, it’s natural to feel nervous. As with the application and DAT, the best way to combat your anxiety is to prepare. Take time to understand the purpose and process of the interview and to anticipate what questions may be asked.

Reasons for the Interview

Admissions committees use interviews to more fully assess your interest in dentistry and to gain insight into your strengths and background. The committee will also observe your interpersonal and communication skills to see how you might conduct yourself as a dental professional. Interviewers often pose ethics questions relating to dentistry to assess your awareness of the complexities involved in being a health care provider, and sometimes, interviewers will ask you to compose an essay as part of the interview.

During your interviews, you’ll also have the opportunity to ask questions to determine whether each school is a good fit for you.

The Interviewers

At most dental schools, your interviewers will be faculty members who have chosen to participate in the admissions process. Most schools also invite current dental students or alumni to participate by answering your questions about the school or by providing input

for admissions decisions. Occasionally, other school representatives—such as staff from admissions, student and minority affairs—will participate in interviews.

The Interview Structure

Interviews occur in several formats, from in-person to video. To best prepare, contact each school to find out how the interview will be structured.

“OPEN FILE” INTERVIEW

In this type of interview, an evaluator will have read through your ADEA AADSAS and supplemental applications before meeting you. You can expect the conversation to explore your application in greater depth. Some schools exclude your transcripts and DAT scores from your file to discourage the interviewer from focusing on these metrics.

“CLOSED FILE” INTERVIEW

In this type of interview, the evaluator will not have seen your file and will likely use the interview to explore your experiences and interests.

“OPEN/CLOSED FILE” INTERVIEW

On occasion, an interviewer may have access to your file but will choose not to view it before your meeting. Although that is considered an “open file” interview, the conversation will proceed as if it were “closed file.”

“TRADITIONAL” INTERVIEW

Also called the “one-on-one” interview. These interviews take place between one evaluator and one candidate. This type of interview is generally 30 minutes long.

The worksheet on page 38 can help you prepare for your interviews.

Interview Checklist

- ❑ **Review the ADEA AADSAS Virtual Dental Schools Dos and Don'ts** at adea.org/GoDental/Interviews.
- ❑ **Review your budget.** Make sure you have money put aside for interview travel expenses.
- ❑ **Dress in business attire.** Be sure to consider clothing costs when planning your budget.
- ❑ **Review your applications.** Be prepared to discuss your background and experience so you can answer questions fluidly and with confidence.
- ❑ **Practice key messages.** No matter what format the interview takes, be prepared to explain your interest in dentistry in a clear, concise and genuine manner. Avoid memorizing a script, but be ready to articulate your interest in each school. Review school websites and other publications to remind yourself about curricula, advanced dental education programs, professors and other characteristics that influenced your decision to apply.
- ❑ **Prepare thoughtful questions.** Ask questions about the school to showcase your knowledge of the institution and to help you determine if the program is a suitable fit for your needs.
- ❑ **Know your strengths and weaknesses.** Be as honest and humble as you can be when describing challenges and gifts related to your intellect, character or practical skills, such as manual dexterity. Plan for how you will neutralize any concerns an admissions committee might have about your candidacy.
- ❑ **Conduct a mock interview.** Practice often to increase your confidence. You can rehearse answering interview questions with a friend, a career advisor or alone in front of a mirror. Find out if your school has access to any webcam-based programs, such as Perfect Interview™, designed to help students assess their interviewing skills.

“PANEL” INTERVIEW

In this scenario, a panel of two or three evaluators questions one candidate. The session can last from 30 minutes to one hour. These interviews often mix “open file” and “closed file” formats, with one interviewer having seen your file while others have not.

“MULTIPLE MINI-INTERVIEWS”

In this increasingly popular format, candidates rotate between stations of evaluators every 7–10 minutes and are asked a different question at each station. Evaluators may also ask individual candidates follow-up questions.

Preparing for Dental School Once You've Been Accepted

Congratulations! You are among a select group of people who have been accepted into dental school. Very soon, you'll be able to relax, but first:

ACCEPT AN OFFER AND SEND YOUR DEPOSIT

Check the deadline provided on your acceptance letter so you're sure to reply on time.

BE PREPARED FOR A BACKGROUND CHECK

Many schools include background checks as part of their admissions process. If your school is among them, you will receive an email from Certiphi Screening asking for your information and consent. A fee is often involved and varies from school to school.

KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK

Dental schools will expect you to maintain your grades, so be sure to do well in your remaining classes.

MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR HOUSING

If your school doesn't offer housing, you may need to research affordable and convenient accommodations.

CONNECT WITH FUTURE CLASSMATES

Use social networking sites, and check with your new school for other ways to connect with future classmates.

ARRANGE TO MOVE

It's best to relocate at least two weeks prior to the start of classes to allow time to acclimate and get to know other students.

WORKSHEET

Brainstorming Your Personal Statement

These questions are intended to generate ideas, nothing more. There is no single formula you should follow when composing your essay, and it doesn't have to contain answers to all of the questions below. This part of the application is your opportunity to distinguish yourself from other candidates and give admissions officers a glimpse of who you are. Focus on what matters to you.

1. How did you identify dentistry as a career choice? What did you do to learn about the profession?
2. How have you explored your interest in dentistry? How did observing and/or working in a dental office enhance your knowledge and understanding of the profession?
3. How do you envision using your dental degree?
4. What special talents or leadership skills do you possess that might be valuable while practicing dentistry?
5. What volunteer activities have you engaged in that demonstrate your commitment to helping others? What insights did you gain about yourself and working with others?
6. Did you work while in school? How did working affect your education?
7. Have you had to overcome hardships or obstacles? Did any of these experiences motivate you to pursue a dental career?
8. Have you had any previous exposure to dentistry, such as participating in research or internships?

WORKSHEET

Preparing for Your Interview

1. Tell me about yourself. (Consider discussing your background, your strengths and other attributes that might not stand out on your application.)
2. Why do you want to be a dentist?
3. What do you consider your strengths? What would you like to improve on in the future?
4. What research, volunteer or leadership experiences have you had?
5. Where do you see yourself in five or 10 years?
6. Why have you chosen to apply to this dental school?
7. Tell us about the most influential person (people) in your life?
8. Discuss a situation in which you've had to make an ethical decision. How did you handle it?
9. How do you think you might interact with an individual who has a serious, and perhaps contagious, disease?
10. Discuss your experiences shadowing or observing in a dental environment. What have you liked or disliked most?

CHAPTER 7

SAME DESTINATION, DIFFERENT PATHWAYS



YOU'LL LEARN ABOUT:

- ☐ Canadian and International Applicants to U.S. Dental Schools
- ☐ Postbaccalaureate Program Participants
- ☐ Career Changers
- ☐ Gap-year Students and Re-applicants
- ☐ International Dental Graduates

Regardless of where you come from or how long you've been out of school, it's possible to achieve your dream of attending a dental school. That said, you will need to take steps in addition to those outlined in Chapters 5 and 6 to complete your application.

Remember, no matter which road you take to reach your goal, dental schools welcome applicants who have a passion for dentistry and can contribute their unique insights, skills and experiences to the profession.

Canadian and International Applicants to U.S. Dental Schools

Even if you are not a U.S. native and you do not have permanent residency in the United States, you can apply to most U.S. dental schools. The application process will require extra steps, but with research and preparation, you can still successfully navigate your way.

First Steps

RESEARCH APPROPRIATE SCHOOLS

Make sure you only consider schools that accept international students. For more information, consult the [ADEA Dental School Explorer](#).

CHECK TOEFL® REQUIREMENTS

International students must demonstrate English-language proficiency and may need to take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) exam. You may need to practice or improve your English skills to prepare for this test and for the Reading Comprehension section of the Dental Admission Test (DAT). To register and learn more about the test, visit the TOEFL website at ets.org/toefl.

REGISTER FOR AND TAKE THE U.S. DAT

The exam is offered in Canada and in Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the District of Columbia and all 50 U.S. states.

THE APPLICATION

Follow the steps outlined in Chapter 6 for completing the ADEA AADSAS® (ADEA Associated American Dental Schools Application Service) application.

HAVE YOUR TRANSCRIPTS EVALUATED

If you have completed coursework outside of the United States and Canada, have World Education Services (WES) or Educational Credential Evaluators (ECE) evaluate your transcripts and forward them to ADEA AADSAS. Refer to the ADEA AADSAS application instructions to learn how transcript evaluations will be handled for your dental school application.

Legal Requirements

The information in this section does not constitute legal advice. Individual circumstances vary and requirements may change from time to time. You should fully explore these matters with a legal expert or by using additional resources, such as those highlighted in the boxes below and on the next page.

In order to study in the United States, all international students must obtain documents showing they meet certain criteria. These documents vary depending on a student's country of origin and source of educational funding, whether a student is already in the United States and whether a student is seeking asylum or another status in addition to that of student. A full discussion of the legal requirements that pertain in these circumstances is beyond the scope of this publication.

Obtaining a Student Visa

This U.S. government website will walk you through the steps for obtaining a student visa: travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/us-visas/study.html.

In general, international students must follow these steps:

- Receive a Form I-20 from the school they plan to attend. To acquire the form, students must receive an offer of admission, accept the offer and submit proof that they have the financial means to cover the cost of attendance (tuition, fees and living expenses) for the first year of the program.

FOR MORE COMPLETE INFORMATION, CONSULT:

- ☐ The U.S. State Department website: travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/us-visas/study.html
- ☐ The international student office at the dental school you wish to attend.
- ☐ The U.S. embassy in your home country.

- Use the school-issued Form I-20 to register with the Student and Exchange Visitor Information Service (SEVIS), the international student tracking system; pay the SEVIS fee and receive a SEVIS number.

If you are from Canada or Bermuda, you may skip the next step, but do refer to the information box above for more information on how you will use Form I-20.

Use the school-issued Form I-20, which will have a Class F-1 notation, to apply for and obtain an F-1 (nonimmigrant) visa for your passport. This visa will enable the student to enter the United States. Some international students need different or additional documentation.

Financial Aid

It can be difficult for international students to obtain financial aid in the United States and Canada, but there are exceptions. Here are some options to explore.

VISIT EDUPASS™

This website (edupass.org) has information on scholarships and loans for international students. It outlines how to apply for aid and lists organizations that can help with the process.

CONSULT YOUR DENTAL SCHOOL FINANCIAL AID OFFICE

Speak to the school you plan to attend to learn about financial assistance for international students. Ask if your

school designates scholarship funds for international students based on merit or academic interest.

INQUIRE WITH YOUR GOVERNMENT

If you have already relocated, check with your embassy. The cultural department or education minister's office may offer financial assistance.

EXPLORE CANADIAN PROGRAMS

Canadian citizens, permanent residents and protected persons (those applying for refugee status or citizenship) may also be eligible for loans or grants through the Ontario Student Assistance Program (OSAP). Canadian as well as some U.S. dental schools are on the OSAP list of approved schools. Learn more at ontario.ca/page/how-apply-osap.

Be sure to refer also to Chapter 9 for tips about budgeting, responsible borrowing and long-term financial wellness.

CONSIDER A PRIVATE LOAN

Check with a private lender to find out specific requirements for a loan. In some instances, having a creditworthy U.S. citizen or permanent resident as a cosigner may enable you to secure a loan.

Students from Canada and Bermuda do not need to obtain an F-1 U.S. visa for their passports. The Class F-1 notation on their Form I-20 is sufficient for entry into the United States. Canadian citizens can learn more about the process through this U.S. embassy website for Canadians: ca.usembassy.gov/visas/do-i-need-a-visa. Citizens from Bermuda can learn more through the following: bm.usconsulate.gov/visas/visa-exemptions-bermudians.

(The above information is current as of the publication date.)



Postbaccalaureate Program Participants

As previously mentioned in Chapter 5, not all college students apply to dental school during the junior year of their undergraduate programs. Some decide to attend postbaccalaureate programs prior to applying to dental school. Although these programs vary in length, cost and type of certificate or degree offered, all are designed to help students fulfill prerequisite courses and improve their academic records.

After identifying programs that match your objectives, research them to find out about program length, degree offered, tuition and available resources. In looking

at admissions requirements, it is also important to determine if they will accept your DAT scores in place of a GRE/GMAT, if required. Some schools will, however, this is not a time to take the DAT if you have not already done so. Discuss your findings with your health professions advisor and direct additional questions to staff or faculty at the programs you are considering.

The following questions can help you determine which programs best fit your needs:

<p>Do I need a formal program to get the courses I need and the support in applying? If so, should I pursue a certificate program or one that awards a master's degree?</p>	<p>Certificate programs are appropriate if you haven't majored in science and need to fulfill prerequisites. These programs can prepare you for dental school's rigorous curriculum. Master of Science programs are a good choice if you majored in a science but want to improve your grades and augment your knowledge with more advanced courses.</p>
<p>Do I need a formal program to get the courses I need and the support in applying? If so, should I pursue a certificate program or one that awards a master's degree?</p>	<p>Programs typically range in length from one to two years. Tuition also varies from \$20,000 to more than \$40,000. Financial aid is rarely available for these programs. Although some tuition-free programs exist to aid disadvantaged students, most students must fund post-bac studies themselves. Carefully consider cost in your decision to determine which programs offer the greatest benefit for the best price.</p>
<p>Will the program provide an advisor who can help me with the application process and career guidance?</p>	<p>It's worth doing your research to find out which programs provide advisors. A knowledgeable advisor can be extremely valuable. He or she can help you make the right academic choices, support you as you navigate the application process, assist with letters of evaluation and offer career guidance.</p>
<p>What are the class sizes?</p>	<p>Knowing whether a postbac program features large lectures or smaller classes may help you choose a program that both corresponds to your learning style and helps you develop relationships with your professors. You may want to call on them for evaluation letters as you prepare to apply to dental school.</p>
<p>Will the program help me meet the requirements of the dental schools I've selected?</p>	<p>Most programs will enrich your dental school application. Before applying to any program, however, do research to be sure it meets the requirements of the dental schools that interest you. Keep in mind that a number of dental schools now require biochemistry. You may also discover that some schools prefer applicants who have taken classes in calculus, psychology and writing. Ensuring that a postbac program offer the prerequisites you need will save time and money down the road.</p>

Your individual application timeline will depend on the length of the postbac program you attend. Your advisor can help you plan a schedule for submitting the ADEA AADSAS® (ADEA Associated American

Dental Schools Application Service) application and the supplemental materials requested by individual dental schools. See Chapters 6 and 7 of this guide for additional information about the application process.

Career Changers

Perhaps you pursued another career before deciding to switch to dentistry. Although the prospect of changing careers may seem daunting, it can be accomplished with focus and perseverance. Many career changers have become successful dental school candidates by following the steps that follow. Refer to the application timeline in Chapter 6 to help you plan the timing of your application.

UNDERSTAND THE PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY

Shadow a dentist to help you learn about dentistry and confirm your decision to change careers. Most schools require that applicants shadow a dentist—in most cases, for several weeks—before applying. Shadowing also helps you demonstrate your commitment to entering the profession.

SEEK ADVICE

Talk with a health professions advisor at your alma mater or with dental school admissions officers before starting the application process. These individuals can provide you with valuable insights into what schools expect from career changers.

CHECK REQUIREMENTS

Refer to the [ADEA Dental School Explorer](#) and check the websites of the schools that interest you to identify the prerequisites you must take before applying.

Be prepared to retake some courses, as those taken in the past may no longer be valid for admission and the prerequisite content needs to be fresh as you prepare for the DAT and future dental courses.

CONSIDER ENROLLING IN A POSTBACCALAUREATE (POSTBAC) PROGRAM

These programs allow you to fulfill prerequisites or retake courses to refresh your knowledge or improve your grades.

DECIDE HOW TO EXPLAIN YOUR CAREER CHANGE

Make sure you can clearly describe your decision in a personal statement and in dental school interviews. Use the worksheets in Chapter 6 to get started.

REQUEST EVALUATION LETTERS

Determine which letters your chosen schools require. If you have been away from school for a while, consider the following sources for letters, but be sure they meet the requirements for your chosen schools:

- Professors teaching any prerequisite classes you recently took or are currently taking,
- Former professors with whom you are still connected,
- Past or current employers who can provide details about your work ethic and professional behavior and
- A dentist you have shadowed.

Gap-year Students and Re-applicants

The practice of taking time off between high school and college or between college and dental school is usually called a gap year, but this pause in your education may last longer. While some students choose to put their education on hold, others are forced to take a break when, despite their best efforts, they are not admitted to a dental school. In either case, if you still have a passion for dentistry, you are encouraged to reapply.

Whether you are a gap-year student or a re-applicant, remember these three keys to a successful dental school application:

- Use the time away from school to pursue activities that will enhance your candidacy.
- Stay on top of the application process as if you were still in school.
- Apply as early as you can in the application cycle.

In addition to reviewing the timeline in Chapter 6, consider following these tips that are designed to help keep you on track.

MEET WITH A HEALTH PROFESSIONS ADVISOR

If you have yet to graduate, use this time to discuss plans for your gap year and obtain suggestions for how you might strengthen your application. Maintain contact after graduation. Your advisor can guide you during your time away and help you progress through the application process.

If you are a re-applicant, make sure you meet with your health professions advisor to discuss your previous application and how you can strengthen your candidacy.

MANAGE LETTERS OF EVALUATION

Whether you are a gap-year student or a re-applicant, check with your institution's prehealth advising office to find out how the school handles letters of evaluation. Some schools collect the letters and hold them until you are ready to apply. Others require you to inform your professors that you'll need a letter during the gap year.

Pointers for Re-applicants

Refer to adea.org/godental and search "Re-applicant Questions" for answers about how to resubmit the ADEA AADSAS application.

Complete the "Brainstorming Your Re-application" worksheet in this chapter to help evaluate your readiness to reapply.

Online services such as Interfolio will hold individual letters for later use. You may also want to obtain new letters from sources who can speak about your recent growth or accomplishments.

LEARN FROM ANY UNSUCCESSFUL APPLICATIONS

Contact admissions officers at schools where you weren't accepted to ask how you can make your new application more competitive.

CHECK IN WITH THE FINANCIAL AID OFFICE

Before you graduate from college, ask your financial aid officer about the repayment process for any outstanding undergraduate student loans. Refer to "Student Loans and Gap Years: The Importance of 'Good Standing'" on the ADEA GoDental website. This is a good time to organize your finances and determine how you will pay for dental school.

CONSIDER A POST-BACCALAUREATE (POSTBAC) PROGRAM

These programs allow you to fulfill prerequisite courses or improve your academic record. To learn more, see Chapter 7.

CONSIDER A SCIENCE-BASED MASTER'S PROGRAM

These programs allow you to improve your academic record and strengthen your biomedical science background.

STAY ENGAGED WITH DENTISTRY

Consider some of these ideas:

- Take a course to fill gaps in your preparation and keep your mind sharp.
- Shadow dentists in different settings.
(See the ADEA GoDental website for guidance.)
- Attend professional conferences.
- Volunteer in a dental clinic.
- Perform research at a hospital or dental school as either a volunteer or a paid employee.

PARTICIPATE IN OTHER ENRICHING ACTIVITIES

Consider travel, learning a new language and community service. These pursuits can demonstrate your openness to diverse perspectives and your inclination to help others.

STAY ON SCHEDULE

If you took the DAT in a prior year, some schools—but not all—will accept your scores. Check individual school profiles to learn which DAT score dates will be accepted for consideration. If you need or want to retake the DAT, make sure you set up a realistic study schedule.

International Dental Graduates

If you are a foreign-educated dentist, you can become licensed to practice in the United States by obtaining a D.D.S. or D.M.D. degree through an advanced standing program. These programs will enable you to complete your degree in two to three years.

To be eligible to sit for a dental licensure exam, most states require that your dental degree come from a program accredited by the American Dental Association's Commission on Dental Accreditation (CODA). The [ADEA Dental School Explorer](#) can help you identify which dental schools offer accredited advanced standing programs.

ADEA CAAPID

The ADEA CAAPID® (ADEA Centralized Application for Advanced Placement for International Dentists) service allows you to apply to multiple advanced standing programs through a single standardized application.

Although ADEA CAAPID simplifies the application process, not all advanced standing programs participate in this service. Refer to ADEA CAAPID Applicants at adea.org/CAAPIDapp for information about the application and participation in advanced standing programs.

WORKSHEET

Brainstorming Your Re-application

1. Why am I reapplying now and not later?
2. What will be different on my new application?
3. How can I articulate why I decided to reapply to dental school?
4. Can I explain how I determined that I am ready to reapply now?
5. Have I mastered the study and time management skills needed for dental school?
6. The last time I applied, were my GPA and DAT scores within range of those students accepted at my designated schools?
7. Do I need to improve my DAT score? If so, how can I prepare to be more successful?
8. Did I submit my ADEA AADSAS application before the end of September? Did I include all components of the application: DAT scores, letters of evaluation, transcripts, supplemental application and fee?
9. Do I need new letters of evaluation? If so, whom should I ask for new letters of evaluation?
10. Have I completed all prerequisite and related science courses with a grade of B or higher?
11. How can I refresh the experiences section of my previous application?
12. Should I revise my personal statement or start from scratch?
13. How did I perform in my interview? If needed, what can I do to improve my performance in interviews?
14. Are the schools where I first applied still the right fit for me?

CHAPTER 8

FINDING THE BEST FIT: CHOOSING A DENTAL SCHOOL



Photo credit: University of Detroit Mercy School of Dentistry

YOU'LL LEARN ABOUT:

- ☐ Questions to Help Determine If School Mission Matches Your Objective

Deciding where to apply to dental school is a very personal decision. You may want to begin by doing some soul searching. Thinking carefully about what excites you about a career in dentistry can help to clarify your priorities as you research prospective programs.

There are multiple factors to consider when deciding to which dental schools to apply. After evaluating all the factors, you will need to decide which are the most important to you. This will help in your decision-making process.

Key Considerations

LOCATION

Consider whether a school's location has the cultural environment and recreational opportunities that will make you comfortable calling it home for four years. It's also important to consider the climate and how you might function in a place where the weather differs from what you are used to. Some students will also want to think about whether a location will allow them to fulfill ongoing family responsibilities.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Money matters go beyond each dental school's tuition and fees. Consider the cost of living in the area surrounding your target schools and the cost of transportation to visit family. If you are looking at state schools, inquire if the school offers in-state tuition after the first year. Ask about the availability of scholarships, grants or loans.

INCOMING CLASS SIZE

Dental school class sizes range from a couple dozen to about 300 students. Whether you relish an intimate learning environment where you will get to know all of your classmates or you thrive in a large network of peers, class size may be a factor in your school selection.

FACULTY/STUDENT RATIO

If you prefer the opportunities for interaction afforded by small classes, look for schools with a lower faculty/student ratio. These schools may be more likely to implement learning models that emphasize discussion and collaboration over lectures in large classes.

GRADUATE STATISTICS

Learning about the career trajectories of recent graduates can help you see how closely their paths



Are You Canadian?

If you are a Canadian considering applying to a U.S. dental school or a U.S. citizen considering studying dentistry in Canada, this section also contains information to inform your choice about where to apply. Chapter 7 features additional pointers for international students from any country who want to study dentistry in the United States.

align with your aspirations. If you are considering advanced education in dentistry, it might be especially useful to ask how many graduates are accepted into advanced dental education programs. It is also very helpful to know if the school offers advanced dental education or specialty programs. If it does, there may be opportunities to interact with these programs as a dental student.

Mission of the School

While all schools will prepare you to provide excellent care and to understand the ethics of the profession, mission statements will reveal the values and priorities that determine the educational focus of an institution. Understanding the different experiences and exposures a school might offer can help you narrow down your search. If a school's mission doesn't mesh with your professional aspirations, chances are that school might not be the right fit.

Don't be discouraged if you can't find the information you want online. A quick phone call to an admissions office will usually do the trick to get you some answers.

Other Considerations

You will want to select a school that provides the working, learning and social environment in which you feel most comfortable. To familiarize yourself with a school's culture, you can speak with alumni or current students about their experiences. Admissions officers may be able to connect you with individuals interested in speaking with prospective students, and a campus tour can open conversations with students and staff while allowing you to view a school's facilities. These factors can also help you gauge the climate on campus:

CLASS DEMOGRAPHICS

Learn about campus diversity at specific schools by visiting school websites or through the online ADEA Dental School Explorer.

SUPPORT SYSTEMS

Key student supports include a health center, academic counseling, psychological counseling, mentoring programs, structured study groups and professional career development programs. If you require any assistance with learning, be sure to find out what systems a school has in place to accommodate your needs.

SCHOOL-RELATED ACTIVITIES

Obtain information about school supported activities. Inquire about interest groups and clubs, such as ADEA Chapters and American Student Dental Association.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

You'll want to find a school that not only meets your academic needs but also provides social outlets. Take into consideration activities you enjoy doing to relieve

Questions to Help Determine If School Mission Matches Your Objective

These questions can help you determine how well a school's mission matches your objectives:

Does the school offer opportunities for volunteer service and community-based education?	If you are committed to using your professional expertise to help underserved populations, you will want to make sure community-based service learning is a central component of your target school's curriculum.
Does the school provide a range of opportunities for clinical or scientific research?	If you are considering pursuing a career in academic dentistry or dental research, schools with a strong emphasis on research will allow you to see if research or academics is the right career path for you.
Does the school offer opportunities for advanced dental education?	If you have your sights set on a career in one of the 12 recognized advanced dental education programs detailed in Chapter 2, you may be looking for schools with those types of programs. That's fine, but keep in mind that you should not limit your opportunities by focusing on one type of program alone.
Does the school allow students to pursue a dual degree?	Programs that accommodate dual degrees are a great option if you want to combine other interests, such as public health with dentistry. Examples of degrees often combined with dentistry include the doctorate (Ph.D.), master's of business administration (M.B.A.), master's in public health (M.P.H.), master's in education (M.Ed.) and master's degrees in the sciences (M.S.).
Does the school emphasize case- and problem-based learning?	See Chapter 3 to learn more about this approach to instruction. Unlike listening to lectures, this teaching method requires that you actively participate in case analysis and work in teams with other students to acquire knowledge. Ask yourself whether regular immersion in this educational approach fits your learning style.

stress, such as participating in sports, pursuing outdoor activities, playing music, attending theater or enjoying the arts. It is also important to inquire about interest groups and clubs.

Considerations for Canadian Students Applying to U.S. Schools

U.S. VS. CANADIAN ACCEPTANCE RATES

Statistically speaking, you have a better chance of being accepted to a U.S. dental school. One in 2.5 students are accepted into U.S. schools compared with one in seven admitted to Canadian schools.

VISA REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students do not need an F-1 visa to enter the United States, but they must meet other requirements. Refer to Chapter 7 for additional information.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

See Chapter 9 for information regarding financial obligations.

Considerations for U.S. Students Applying to Canadian Schools

As you prepare your list of potential schools, keep in mind that only a few Canadian schools admit international predoctoral students. See Chapter 10 for more information on what students should anticipate when applying to Canadian dental schools. Consult the [ADEA Dental School Explorer](#) and see individual school websites to learn more about Canadian admission policies.

WORKSHEET

Brainstorming Your School Selections

To help you finalize your list of target schools, start by identifying your priorities. If you have strong family ties or pressing family obligations, location and cost may be key. If you learn best with smaller class sizes, campus climate and demographics may top your list. If intellectual curiosity has driven you to pursue a dental career, you may place considerable value on the research standing of a school's home university. Only you can determine what matters most to you.

Make a list of your priorities; then ask yourself the following questions about each school that interests you.

MY PRIORITIES

1. Will the school's educational focus help me reach my career goals if I want to:
 - *Open a private practice?*
 - *Engage in scientific research?*
 - *Pursue a career in public health?*
 - *Become a dental educator?*
 - *Have a range of career options?*
 - *Pursue advanced dental education?*
2. How can the school help me minimize the need for student loans? Does it offer scholarships? Grants? In-state tuition?
3. When will clinical experiences begin?
4. Is the school on the semester or quarter system, and how long are the breaks between semesters and quarters?
5. What percentage of the school's graduates who apply to advanced dental education programs are admitted?
6. What kinds of research opportunities does the school offer dental students?
7. In terms of time (i.e., four weeks, a semester), how much of my clinical experience occurs in a community or hospital setting or outside of dental school?
8. Are externships available?
9. What services will the school provide to assist me academically, physically and emotionally?
10. What clubs or extracurricular activities do the school and the community offer?

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Questions? Contact:

Sarah Weathers

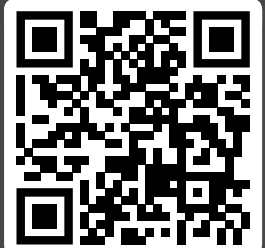
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YOU CAN DO THIS: FINANCING YOUR DENTAL EDUCATION



YOU'LL LEARN ABOUT:

- ☐ Ten Questions Every Incoming Dental Student Should Ask

While it's easy to focus your efforts on simply getting into dental school, knowing early on how you plan to pay for dental school and the potential long-term implications of doing so, should help you focus on your studies and contribute to your overall financial wellness. The more confident you are in your ability to fund your dental education in its entirety and to repay any student loans you have to borrow, the more successful you are likely to be.

In this chapter, you will see constant references to working with your financial aid office, as they are the number one contact for you regarding ways to pay for dental school. Note that some dental schools have a designated person in the dental school to help with financial aid, while financial aid at other dental schools may be handled by a main campus aid office. Regardless, find out who your financial contact is—this is a priority.

We've set up this chapter with a look at 10 questions every incoming dental school student should ask about paying for dental school. We encourage you to visit the Money Matters section of ADEA GoDental at adea.org/GoDental where you can find more information.

Q1: What is the total cost of attendance for my first year of dental school, as well as the entire length of the program?

The cost of attendance (COA, also called your student financial aid budget) is an estimate of the total amount of money it should cost most students at a specific institution to attend one year of school. The COA:

- Includes tuition and fees, plus an allowance for books and supplies, room and board, transportation, medical insurance, dental instrument rentals and purchases, and personal expenses.
- Does not include consumer debts, such as credit card and car payments. (You are strongly encouraged to pay these off before you start dental school.) It should be available on the dental school's website or from the financial aid office.
- Changes each year, based on changes in tuition, fees, and the length of enrollment each year (called your budget duration, anywhere from 9 to 12 months).

- Represents the maximum amount of financial aid a student may receive from all sources combined in any given year.

You may be tempted to only focus on paying for your first year of dental school, but remember you apply for financial aid each year, which is one reason it is so important to establish a relationship with your financial aid office, because it is ongoing. In this regard, we encourage you to consider how you will pay for your entire dental school education, and not just the first year. Working closely with your financial aid office, you can gain confidence in your ability to secure funding each year of your program, not just year one.

Q2: How can I control my expenses for dental school?

There are parts of your COA that you cannot control, such as tuition and fees. These are generally called direct costs, because you get a bill for them from the school as referenced on your student account. However, there are some expenses over which you should have some control, such as room and board, transportation, and personal expenses. The first step to controlling your expenses is to figure out this number each year, which is easy to do, simply:

- Take your annual budget from the dental school financial aid office and pull out those expenses referenced above that you have some control over (room and board, etc.).

- Divide that number by the number of months in your COA for that year (your budget duration, which should be available online or from your financial aid office), and that should be your monthly living allowance.

Once you know your monthly living allowance, try and stay at or below that amount each year, by focusing on those items in your COA over which you have some control.

Q3: What kinds of financial aid are available to help me pay for dental school, and how is my eligibility for financial aid determined?

In general, there are two categories of funding for dental students: scholarships and grants (called gift aid) and student loans.

Scholarships and grants are often limited for graduate and professional students, including dental school students, but you should always seek these funds out first when applying for financial aid, because every dollar of gift aid you receive means a dollar you do not have to borrow. Your dental school financial aid office is your best source of information for all types of financial aid, including gift aid. Scholarships and grants from your school:

- Do not have to be repaid.
- May be awarded based on financial need, merit, or a combination of these.
- May be available for DACA and international students (check with the financial aid office).

- Your school may require financial information on your family when determining eligibility for any need-based scholarships or grants. See your financial aid office for details.
- Scholarships for Disadvantaged Students (SDS) may be available. See your financial aid office.

In addition, you may want to consider a scholarship that is tied to a service commitment, such as the Armed Forces or National Health Service Corps. Your dental school financial aid office can provide information for you on these programs, and you can also find information on these programs online.

Whether or not you receive any gift aid from your school, you may still need to borrow, and student loans are the most popular way for dental students to pay for their dental education.

Q4: What kind of loans are available to pay for dental school and how do I choose the best ones?

In general, there are three categories of student loans:

- Federal Direct Loans (federal government is your lender)
 - o Direct unsubsidized*
 - o Direct PLUS (Grad PLUS)
- Campus-based (the dental school is your lender)
 - o Health Professions Student Loans (HPSL)
 - o Loans for Disadvantaged Students (LDS)
- Private Loans
 - o These loans come directly from a private bank or other lending institution.

** Subsidized loans are not available for graduate and professional students*

While it is ultimately your decision which loan program you apply for, federal loans have by far the most flexibility in terms of repayment, postponement,

and forgiveness options. These tend to make up the bulk of most dental school students' loan portfolios. In addition, since these federal loans are based on cost and not financial need, you can borrow up to the full COA with these two loans each year. A word of caution, just because you can borrow the full COA doesn't mean you have to if you really don't need that much money.

A general rule of thumb is to consider borrowing federal loans while in dental school to preserve your repayment and postponement options, especially if you are considering a postdoc program.

Your FAO at the dental school will have information on campus-based loans and whether or not they are available at your dental school. Terms and conditions of campus-based loans tend to be favorable, if they are available.

Some students are attracted to private loans because of what may be lower interest rates, especially if they can get a creditworthy cosigner on the loan. However, we strongly advise you to speak with your

dental school FAO before taking out private loans in lieu of or in addition to federal student loans. A general rule of thumb is to consider borrowing federal loans while in dental school to preserve your repayment and postponement options, especially if you are considering a postdoc program.

The Loan Comparison Chart in the Financing Options section of Money Matters at adea.org/GoDental for much more detail on these loan programs.

Q5: How can I be sure I am not borrowing more than I really need?

Once you determine you will need to borrow for dental school, there are at least two approaches to borrowing to consider:

- **First, borrow under your COA.** Then after several months in dental school, assess your monthly budget and if you need more money, you can borrow more at that time. You can always borrow up to the full COA; you don't have to do it right away.
 - o The advantage to this approach is that interest starts to accrue (build up) when you receive your loan, so this way, you are delaying the start
- **Second, borrow up to your full COA to start.** Then after several months in dental school, if find you don't need all the money you borrowed, work with your financial aid office to return some funds or cancel or reduce a future disbursement.
 - o When you return funds within 120 days of the disbursement, you don't pay any fees of interest on the amount returned.

of interest accrual which saves on your total repayment costs. This is especially important when interest rates are high.

Q6: How much debt can I expect to have when I leave dental school?

The current average debt for dental school graduates who have to borrow is around \$300,000, which includes any debt prior to dental school. The good news is that close to 20% of dental school graduates report having no student loan debt. However, the not-so-good news is that around 40% graduate with student loan debt in excess of \$300,000.

Dental school graduates have a terrific reputation for timely and responsible repayment, and there are many ways to effectively manage and repay your loans, as discussed in Question 8.

Q7: I will be an international dental student. Will I be able to find financial aid and are there grants, scholarships, and student loans specifically for international students?

International students coming to the United States to attend dental school should always check with the dental school financial aid office regarding financial aid options. While you must be a U.S. citizen or permanent

resident in order to qualify for federal student aid, there may be other opportunities for you to pay for your dental school education.

LOANS FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

You may be eligible for a private loan for dental school, but expect your lender to require a creditworthy cosigner who is a U.S. citizen or permanent resident for approval. Be sure you know all the terms and conditions of the loan, including interest rate, repayment terms, and any postponement provisions. The latter could be especially important if you pursue advanced dental education (postdoc) after dental school. It is also extremely important to find out your chances of subsequent funding each year you are in dental school, not just year one. See International Students under Money Matters at adea.org/GoDental for a link to possible loans for international students.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

Your dental school may designate funds for international students, including DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals), so check with your school's financial aid office regarding availability, especially your chances for more aid in subsequent years. The cultural department of education minister's office at your embassy may be able to offer assistance.

FINANCIAL AID FOR CANADIAN STUDENTS AT CANADIAN DENTAL SCHOOLS

You will need to work closely with the designated office at your Canadian dental school regarding financial aid options. The options may include:

- Gift aid in the form of grants or scholarships (often called bursaries),
- Canadian federal student loans,
- Canadian provincial or territorial loans and
- Support from the Ontario Student Assistance Program.

The Canada Student Loans program, available to Canadian citizens and permanent residents, provides financial assistance in the form of grants and loans to postsecondary students who demonstrate financial need. The program website, which offers detailed instructions on applying for and paying back the loans, includes links to the following resources such as the National Student Loans Service Centre (NSLSC), which administers both Canada Student Loans and some provincial loans.

Q8: How are dental school graduates handling their debt once they graduate? Are there lots of ways to repay?

As mentioned, dental school graduates have a terrific reputation for timely and responsible repayment of their student loans, and there are a number of repayment strategies they use to manage their student loans:

- Aggressive repayment – overpaying whenever possible on their loan with the highest interest rate
- Cautious – minimum payments to help with cash flow
- Public Service Loan Forgiveness – working full time in the non-profit sector for ten years after which time their debt is forgiven tax free
- Service commitment programs – Exchanging direct financial support for a service commitment

Of these, based on information from the 2022 ADEA Senior Survey, the most popular initial strategy is to be aggressive in repayment.

Whether or not you want to be aggressive in repayment when your loans come due (for federal loans, six months after you graduate), you should always be able to find a repayment plan you can comfortably afford on your federal loans, regardless of your debt level. This is because there are repayment plans based not just on the amount you have borrowed, but also repayment plans based on your income and not your debt level. You can find more information on these repayment plans, plus repayment examples at adea.org/GoDental under Money Matters.

There are two additional repayment strategies to briefly mention, with a reminder that you have plenty of

time to learn more about these programs before you graduate and your loans come due:

- **Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF)** – PSLF is designed to encourage borrowers of any degree program (including dental and dental hygiene students) to work in the non-profit sector for at least 10 years, with the promise to forgive any remaining debt at that time. There are three requirements you must meet in order to qualify for PSLF:

You must pay:

- o For 10 years with an eligible repayment plan (an income plan),
- o On federal direct loans and

- o While working full time (30 hours) per week for a non-profit employer.

You can get more information on PSLF at [StudentAid.gov/publicservice](https://studentaid.gov/publicservice).

- **Refinancing with Private Lenders** – One popular strategy for dental school graduates is to refinance their student loans with a private lender to secure a lower interest rate. This is an especially popular option for dental school graduates who do not want to pursue PSLF. Historically, there have been a number of reputable lenders who offer refinancing loans to dental students.

Q9: If I do have to borrow, are there some things I absolutely need to know?

In a word, yes, because the first step toward responsible borrowing, and ultimately responsible repayment, is to understand what you have borrowed and which programs you may be eligible for to help repay your student loans. Understanding student loan terms, phrases, references, and programs will help you borrow responsibly and repay responsibly. Being familiar with your student loan portfolio has never been more important than it is now. Although not comprehensive, this list provides definitions and explanations you should know:

LENDER

- This is who actually lends you the money and who you owe in repayment.
- Your lender for federal loans like direct unsubsidized and direct PLUS (Grad PLUS) is the federal government.
- Your lender for campus-based loans is your dental school.
- Your lender for private loans is a private entity such as a bank or other lending institution.

LOAN SERVICER

- Third party your lender contracts with to work with you in repayment and to help you track your loans.

- You should have one loan servicer for all your federal loans, including any loans from college and/or post-bac programs, which negates the need to consolidate loans after graduation.
- It is extremely important that you always know who your loan servicer is, since they are the ones who will work with you in repayment.

MASTER PROMISSORY NOTE (MPN)

- This is the legal document you sign for your federal loans where you promise to repay the loan under their terms and conditions.

INTEREST RATES

- This is what your lender charges you to use their money, expressed as a percentage.
- The higher the rate, the more expensive the loan.
- Interest rates on federal loans are fixed but change each July 1 on new loans.
- Direct PLUS rate is always 1% higher than direct unsub.
- Interest rates on campus-based loans are usually fixed
- Interest rates on private loans can be fixed or variable.

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

- This is the document that details the terms and conditions, including provisions about repayment, of your student loan.
- You may receive multiple disclosure statements from your loan servicer when you borrow – one when your loan is approved, one when it is disbursed, and one when you enter repayment.
- It is extremely important that you keep copies of your disclosure statements.

Q10: Where can I go for help and what should I be doing now to prepare for starting dental school in strong financial shape?

While paying for dental school is ultimately your responsibility, you have access to lots of help, and there are some things to do now to help you get ready to start dental school in the best financial shape possible:

- Make contact early on with your financial aid office to be sure you do not miss any deadlines for grants and scholarships, and don't forget, you don't have to wait to be accepted to apply for financial aid. The idea is to have your financial aid application complete, so that as soon as the dental school aid office finds out you are accepted, they can notify you what kind of financial aid you qualify for.
- Be sure you are in good standing on any loans you borrowed prior to dental school. Federal loans from college and/or a post-bac program should be put into deferment while you are in dental school, but confirm this with your loan servicer. Your school can help.
- Pay off any consumer debts you have before you start dental school, since these costs cannot be added to your COA.
- Start using the AAMC/ADEA Dental Loan Organizer (AAMC/ADEA DLOC) when you start dental school. DLOC is free for seven years and is specifically designed for dental school students and graduates, available at adea.org/DLOC.
- Be cautious where you get information about financial aid and student loans, especially with social media, use only trusted resources such as:
 - o Your dental school's financial aid office
 - o Money Matters at adea.org/GoDental
 - o Financial Resources for Students at adea.org
 - o AAMC/ADEA Dental Loan Organizer and Calculator at adea.org/DLOC

We hope these questions, and their answers, will help you better prepare to pay for your dental school education and thus put you in the best position possible to be successful in dental school. Don't forget to visit adea.org/GoDental for additional information and updates.

CANADA

This chapter explores what students should expect when applying to dental schools in Canada.

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A DENTAL DEGREE THAT CROSSES BORDERS: STUDENTS APPLYING TO CANADIAN DENTAL SCHOOLS



Photo credit: Marquette University School of Dentistry

YOU'LL LEARN ABOUT:

- ☐ Things to Consider Before Applying to a Canadian Dental School
- ☐ Navigating the Application
- ☐ Next Steps After Acceptance

In Chapter 7, we explored how Canadian and international students can navigate the application and admission process at dental schools in the United States. In this chapter, we will change course and explore in more detail what U.S. and other students should expect when applying to dental schools in Canada—a worthwhile and viable option for those seeking a dental education. Though the process is, by and large, almost identical to the process in the United States, U.S. students will need to know the nuances of the Canadian dental school application and acceptance process. This chapter will share both the similarities and differences they will encounter.

Things to Consider Before Applying to a Canadian Dental School

There are 70 dental schools in the United States and 10 dental schools in Canada. For U.S. and other students who want to pursue a dental education, expanding their options and applying to a dental school nestled among our neighbors to the north might be worth a consideration.

An Equivalent Education

Not only is the application process at many dental schools in Canada nearly identical to dental schools in the United States, but also—unlike dental degrees from other countries—a dental degree in Canada is accepted by the American Dental Association. This is due to a mutual accreditation agreement between the Commission on Dental Accreditation (CODA) in the United States and the Commission on Dental Accreditation of Canada (CDAC). This means a Doctor of Dental Medicine or a Doctor of Dental Surgery in Canada is the equivalent to a D.M.D. or a D.D.S. in the United States. In fact, some Canadian dental students choose to take the National Board Dental Examinations (NBDE) in preparation for taking licensure exams in the U.S. so they can practice in the United States.

Similarly, the curriculum at many Canadian dental schools is not very different from the U.S. dental programs. Students are presented with the fundamentals of dentistry along with the basic

sciences at the start of their dental program, and receive additional instruction on preclinical skill development, patient and practice management and clinical experiences throughout the four-year curriculum. Opportunities are provided to gain additional clinical experiences through community service learning during the third and fourth year. An overall arching component of the dental curriculum is comprehensive patient care.

A Competitive Application Process

But, as previously noted in the Official Guide, some Canadian dental schools do not accept applications from non-Canadian students. (Review school websites or consult the [ADEA Dental School Explorer](#) to determine which schools accept non-Canadian applicants.) Also, due to smaller class sizes, the admissions process to Canadian dental schools can be extremely competitive. And finally, as mentioned in Chapter 7, few Canadian dental schools accept many out-of-province students.

Those U.S. students who wish to apply to dental schools in Canada should weigh the pros and cons and do their research in order to put their best foot forward during the application, interview and (hopefully) acceptance process.

Navigating the Application

Five Canadian dental schools participate in ADEA AADSAS® (ADEA Associated American Dental Schools Application Service). Like dental schools in the United States, each dental school in Canada may have its own or supplemental application. Check the [ADEA Dental School Explorer](#) to see which schools participate in ADEA AADSAS and to find a respective dental school's prerequisite course and shadowing requirements. It is also important to find out which schools have an English Language Proficiency requirement and those whose curriculum is in French only.

The DAT in the Canada vs. United States

All dental schools require applicants to take a standardized multiple-choice exam as part of the application and admission process. Generally referred to as the DAT, this exam is called the Dental *Admission* Test in the United States and the Dental *Aptitude* Test in Canada. **Some Canadian dental schools accept the U.S. DAT, some do not.** (Consult the [ADEA Dental School Explorer](#) to determine which DAT is required at respective schools.)

Same Acronym, Different Tests

Formally a paper-based test administered twice a year, the Canadian DAT as of March 2022 is now entirely computer-based and is available year-round at 16 test centers across Canada. (Note: Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and other world events, it is always important to check the related testing websites for the most up-to-date information on changes to testing, administration, locations, etc.) Also, the DATs in both countries include different components, testing slightly different skills and knowledge areas. Finally, the testing time allotted for both the U.S. and Canadian DATs and their respective sections vary.

In the United States, the DAT consists of a Survey of Natural Sciences, a Perceptual Ability Test, a Reading Comprehension Test and a Quantitative Reasoning Test. In Canada, there is both an English and French DAT. The English DAT consists of a Survey of Natural Sciences, a Perceptual Ability Test, a Reading Comprehension Test and a Manual Dexterity Test. (There is no Reading Comprehension Test in the French DAT in Canada.)

Submission of DAT scores is an admission requirement of most of the 10 Canadian dental schools, though not all the schools require results from the Manual Dexterity Test, which includes a carved cylinder of soap used to assess psychomotor skills. Canadian DAT scores

are accepted by most U.S. dental schools, but because the U.S. DAT does not include a Manual Dexterity component, results of the U.S. DAT cannot be used for admission to Canadian dental schools. For exceptional circumstances, contact the dental school regarding their possible acceptance of U.S. DAT scores. Applicants should also contact Canadian schools directly to find out whether the Manual Dexterity Test is required.

Getting to Know the Candidates

After submitting their applications, including their personal essays, applicants may be asked to do an interview to give the dental schools a better impression of them as potential candidates for admission. This process is also identical to the interview process in the United States.

Many Canadian dental schools follow the multiple mini interview (MMI) format, but more schools in Canada are also requiring applicants to take the CASPer (Computer-based Assessment for Sampling Personal Characteristics) online test to develop a greater understanding of applicants' nonacademic attributes and to help assess applicants' fit for the profession. This screening test assesses non-cognitive skills and interpersonal characteristics, evaluating applicants' communication and "soft skills", such as empathy, ethics, problem-solving skills and resilience.

Similarities and Differences Between the DAT in Canada and the United States

	Dental Aptitude Test (Canada)		Dental Admission Test (United States)
Time frame to take the test	Year-round		Year-round
Format	Computer-based		Computer-based
Components	English Test (Canada)	French Test (Canada)	Test (United States)
	Perceptual Ability (90 questions)	Perceptual Ability (90 questions)	Perceptual Ability (90 questions)
	Reading Comprehension (50 questions)	N/A	Reading Comprehension (50 questions)
	Survey of the Natural Sciences (40 Biology and 30 General Chemistry questions)	Survey of the Natural Sciences (40 Biology and 30 General Chemistry questions)	Survey of the Natural Sciences (40 Biology, 30 General Chemistry and 30 Organic Chemistry questions)
	N/A	N/A	Quantitative Reasoning (40 questions)
	Manual Dexterity Test (school dependent)	Manual Dexterity Test (school dependent)	N/A

Next Steps After Acceptance

Once a U.S. student receives a letter of acceptance to a dental school in Canada, the applicant may be required to undergo a criminal background check known as a Vulnerable Sector Screening, an enhanced record check intended for those who come into contact with vulnerable populations through their employment and volunteer work.

Study Permits

Upon acceptance, U.S. students will also be required to apply for a study permit with the Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada (IRCC). To be approved for a study permit, students have to:

- Have enough funds to support themselves,
- Have a medical certificate from an approved doctor from the Canadian panel of physicians (if they plan to study in Canada for longer than six months),
- Have the intent to come to Canada for the sole purpose of studying,
- Inform the IRCC that they intend to leave after studies are completed and
- Provide Police Clearance, also known as a police certificate, to show that they are law-abiding with no criminal record.

In addition, as of February 2021, travelers to Canada are now required to provide proof of a valid COVID-19 molecular test result taken in the United States upon arrival at the border.

Note: Students should check with the Canadian travel website to determine the status of any COVID-19 protocols.

Access, Diversity and Inclusion at Canadian Dental Schools

Data regarding the ethnic and racial diversity of dental schools in Canada is not easy to come by. Many universities do not collect this information or only collect data in the broader categories of “international students” or “visible minorities”, a term which encompasses many different racial and ethnic groups who are non-White in race and non-White in color—with the exception of indigenous groups.

SPECIAL ADMISSIONS POLICIES

Because many universities have developed initiatives to address access, diversity and inclusion and increase diversity on campuses, some Canadian dental schools reserve a portion of their available class seats for international applicants.

Also, because Canada has a policy of Reconciliation that calls for the Canadian government to redress the harms inflicted upon indigenous groups and create a more equitable and inclusive society, many universities have an Aboriginal Admission Policy for those who self-identify as First-Nation, Aboriginal or one of the indigenous tribal groups and who can provide proof of ancestry. This policy at some universities means that some spots are reserved for those who fall in these tribal categories. At other universities, this policy allows the institutions to consider applicants for admission if they have satisfied the general admission and degree-specific requirements, but do not meet the program’s degree’s competitive GPA average requirements. The school is allowed, in those cases, to consider the applicant’s history, cultural knowledge, work experience, educational goals and other achievements in determining their admissibility.

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Tables

Consult this section for comparative data that can help you make informed decisions about where to apply. The tables include statistics on dental school applicants; first-time, first-year enrollees; admissions requirements; and other topics.

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Table 1 | U.S. Dental Admissions Information for First-time, First-year Enrollees—Class Entering Fall 2022**GENDER AND RACE/ETHNICITY**

	Applicants	Percent of Total Applicants	First-time, First-year Enrollees	Percent of Total Enrollees
Total	11,180		6,328	
Men	4,697	42.0%	2,747	43.4%
Women	6,471	57.9%	3,577	56.5%
Gender Unknown	12	0.1%	4	0.1%
Hispanic or Latino ¹	1,250	11.2%	638	10.1%
American Indian or Alaska Native	20	0.2%	12	0.2%
Asian	2,668	23.9%	1,546	24.4%
Black or African American	783	7.0%	405	6.4%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	18	0.2%	10	0.2%
White	5,018	44.9%	3,001	47.4%
Two or More Races	448	4.0%	261	4.1%
Race/Ethnicity Unknown	254	2.3%	143	2.3%
International	721	6.4%	312	4.9%

¹ Hispanic or Latino of any race.

*Race and ethnicity categories reported according to U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Diversity, Inclusion and Civil Rights.

DENTAL ADMISSION TEST (DAT)

	Academic Average		Perceptual Ability		Total Science	
	Mean	5th–95th Percentiles	Mean	5th–95th Percentiles	Mean	5th–95th Percentiles
Applicants	19.6	15-24	19.7	15-25	19.2	14-24
First-time, First-year Enrollees	20.8	17-25	20.6	17-25	20.5	17-25

GRADE POINT AVERAGE (GPA)

	Science GPA		Total GPA	
	Mean	5th–95th Percentiles	Mean	5th–95th Percentiles
Applicants	3.38	2.62-3.98	3.49	2.83-3.97
First-time, First-year Enrollees	3.54	2.92-4.00	3.61	3.07-3.99

Source: American Dental Education Association, U.S. Dental School Applicants and Enrollees, 2022 Entering Class
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Table 2 | Origin of First-time, First-year Enrollees by Dental School—Class Entering Fall 2022

State, Territory or Province	Dental School	Origin of Out-of-state, Out-of-province and International ¹ Enrollees
AL	University of Alabama at Birmingham School of Dentistry	AZ-1, CT-1, FL-8, GA-5, IL-2, LA-1, MS-2, PA-1, SC-1, VA-1, WA-1, Canada-1
AZ	A.T. Still University Arizona School of Dentistry & Oral Health	AL-1, CA-28, CO-1, FL-1, GA-2, HI-1, ID-1, IL-1, IA-1, LA-1, MI-5, MN-2, NJ-1, NY-2, NC-1, OH-3, TN-1, TX-7, UT-3, VA-1, WA-3, WI-1
AZ	Midwestern University College of Dental Medicine-Arizona	CA-26, CO-3, CT-1, FL-10, GA-1, HI-1, ID-7, IL-6, IN-1, LA-2, MD-3, MI-7, NJ-1, NM-3, NY-2, OK-2, OR-2, SC-1, SD-1, TX-14, UT-8, VA-1, WA-4, WI-3, WY-1, Canada-4, China-1
CA	University of the Pacific, Arthur A. Dugoni School of Dentistry	AZ-3, CO-1, FL-1, GA-1, HI-3, IL-3, MD-1, MI-1, NV-2, NJ-1, RI-1, SC-2, TX-3, UT-6, WA-7, India-1, South Korea-3, Taiwan-1
CA	University of California, San Francisco, School of Dentistry	CO-1, FL-1, GA-2, IL-1, MN-1, NJ-1, OR-1, PA-1, VA-1, Taiwan-2, Yemen-1
CA	University of California, Los Angeles, School of Dentistry	AZ-1, FL-1, HI-1, MA-1, NY-1, TX-1, WA-1, South Korea-1, Syria-1
CA	Herman Ostrow School of Dentistry of USC	AL-2, AZ-1, DC-2, FL-4, GA-3, HI-1, IL-1, KS-1, MI-1, MN-1, NJ-2, NY-5, NC-1, OH-1, TX-3, UT-2, VA-1, WA-4, State Not Reported-1, Canada-4, China-3, Iran-1, Kuwait-2, Peru-1, South Korea-1, Venezuela-2
CA	Loma Linda University School of Dentistry	AZ-1, FL-3, GA-4, GU-1, ID-1, IL-1, MD-1, NE-1, NJ-1, NC-2, OH-1, OR-1, SD-1, TN-1, TX-2, VA-1, WA-4, Canada-3, Iran-1, Jordan-1, South Korea-5, Taiwan-1, Vietnam-1
CA	Western University of Health Sciences College of Dental Medicine	AZ-1, CT-1, GA-3, GU-2, HI-1, IL-1, MI-2, MN-1, MO-1, MT-1, NY-1, OH-1, OR-1, TX-3, VA-1, WA-2, WI-1, China-1, South Korea-1
CA	California Northstate University College of Dental Medicine	CO-1, FL-2, GA-1, IL-1, MI-1, NY-1, NC-1, OH-1, OR-3, TX-5, VA-1
CO	University of Colorado School of Dental Medicine	AZ-5, CA-2, FL-4, IL-1, IN-1, MI-1, MT-2, NM-3, NC-2, ND-3, OH-1, OR-2, PA-2, RI-1, SC-3, VA-1, China-1, Moldova-1
CT	University of Connecticut School of Dental Medicine	FL-2, MA-8, NV-1, NH-2, NJ-2, NY-4, PA-1, TN-1, UT-1, VA-1
DC	Howard University College of Dentistry	AL-2, AZ-1, CA-1, DE-1, FL-6, GA-6, IN-2, IA-1, KY-1, LA-4, MD-7, MA-1, MO-1, NV-1, NJ-3, NY-4, NC-4, OH-1, PA-3, SC-1, TN-2, TX-1, VA-9, India-1, Saint Lucia-1, The Bahamas-1
FL	University of Florida College of Dentistry	AL-1, GA-5, MS-1, NJ-1, NY-1, OH-1, SC-2, VA-1
FL	Nova Southeastern University College of Dental Medicine	AZ-2, CA-2, CO-1, GA-4, IL-4, LA-1, MI-2, NH-1, NJ-6, NY-4, NC-1, OH-1, OR-1, TN-1, TX-1, VA-1, Canada-3, France-2, India-2, Jamaica-1, South Korea-1, United Kingdom-1, Venezuela-1

Table 2 | Origin of First-time, First-year Enrollees by Dental School—Class Entering Fall 2022, *continued*

State, Territory or Province	Dental School	Origin of Out-of-state, Out-of-province and International ¹ Enrollees
FL	Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine School of Dental Medicine	AL-1, AZ-1, CA-3, GA-4, IL-4, IA-1, LA-2, MI-3, MN-2, MT-1, NJ-4, NY-7, OH-7, PA-8, TX-10, UT-1, VA-2, WI-2, Canada-1
GA	Dental College of Georgia at Augusta University	FL-1, NC-4, SC-3, India-1, Zimbabwe-1
IA	The University of Iowa College of Dentistry & Dental Clinics	CA-1, CT-1, GU-1, ID-2, IL-5, IN-1, MI-1, MN-4, NE-1, ND-1, OH-1, SD-1, TX-3, UT-1, WA-1, WI-4
IL	Southern Illinois University School of Dental Medicine	MO-3
IL	University of Illinois Chicago College of Dentistry	CA-1, FL-1, State Not Reported-1
IL	Midwestern University College of Dental Medicine-Illinois	AZ-2, CA-13, FL-27, GA-1, HI-1, IN-3, IA-1, LA-1, MD-1, MI-14, MN-2, NJ-3, NY-3, NC-3, OH-2, OK-1, OR-1, PA-2, TN-1, TX-5, UT-1, VA-3, WI-5, Canada-4, Syria-2
IN	Indiana University School of Dentistry	AZ-1, AR-1, FL-4, GA-1, IL-3, KY-1, MD-1, MI-2, NY-2, NC-1, OR-1, TX-2, VA-2, WA-2, WV-1, WI-1, Canada-1
KY	University of Kentucky College of Dentistry	AZ-2, FL-2, GA-3, ID-1, IL-2, MO-1, OH-3, SC-2, TN-1, TX-1, UT-2, VA-2, Canada-1
KY	University of Louisville School of Dentistry	AL-1, AZ-1, CA-1, FL-13, GA-10, IL-5, IN-3, IA-1, KS-1, LA-1, MD-1, MI-12, MS-1, MO-1, NJ-2, NC-2, OH-6, PA-1, TN-3, TX-5, UT-10, VA-4, Canada-1, Honduras-1
LA	Louisiana State University Health New Orleans School of Dentistry	AR-2, FL-3, MS-1, NY-1, OK-1, TX-3
MA	Harvard School of Dental Medicine	CA-3, CT-1, FL-3, GA-2, IL-3, IN-1, ME-1, MD-1, MI-1, MN-1, NV-1, NJ-4, NY-2, NC-2, OH-1, TN-1, VA-2, China-2
MA	Boston University Henry M. Goldman School of Dental Medicine	CA-5, CT-1, FL-7, GA-1, GU-1, IL-4, IN-1, MD-6, MI-4, MN-1, MO-2, NH-2, NJ-5, NM-1, NY-18, NC-2, OH-1, OK-2, PA-1, RI-1, TX-2, VA-1, Canada-2, China-2, Denmark-1, South Korea-1, Taiwan-1
MA	Tufts University School of Dental Medicine	AL-3, AK-1, AR-1, CA-18, CO-1, CT-1, FL-30, GA-5, IL-6, IN-2, KS-2, LA-5, ME-1, MD-7, MI-4, MN-3, MS-3, NJ-5, NM-1, NY-10, NC-8, OH-1, OR-2, PA-2, RI-1, SC-2, TN-2, TX-12, VT-2, VA-9, WA-3, WV-1, Canada-2, China-3, Country Not Reported-2, Jordan-1, Mexico-1, Venezuela-1
MD	University of Maryland School of Dentistry	AZ-1, CA-6, FL-11, GA-4, IL-1, MI-4, NJ-6, NY-8, NC-1, PA-4, UT-1, VA-9, WA-2, China-2, Mexico-1, United Kingdom-1, Vietnam-1
ME	University of New England College of Dental Medicine	CA-2, CT-3, FL-4, ID-4, IN-1, LA-1, MA-7, MI-3, MT-1, NH-3, NJ-1, NY-4, NC-2, OH-3, PA-4, RI-2, SC-1, TN-1, TX-1, UT-2, VA-1, WA-1, WV-1, WI-1, Canada-2

Table 2 | Origin of First-time, First-year Enrollees by Dental School—Class Entering Fall 2022, *continued*

State, Territory or Province	Dental School	Origin of Out-of-state, Out-of-province and International ¹ Enrollees
MI	University of Detroit Mercy School of Dentistry	CA-7, FL-4, GA-1, ID-1, IL-7, IN-1, KY-1, NY-1, NC-1, OH-5, TN-1, TX-7, VA-2, Canada-16, Colombia-1, India-1, South Korea-1, Vietnam-1
MI	University of Michigan School of Dentistry	AK-1, AZ-2, CA-8, FL-2, GA-3, IL-6, IN-4, IA-1, KY-1, MN-1, MT-2, NV-1, NJ-2, NC-1, OH-4, PA-1, RI-1, WA-2, WI-1, China-4, Iraq-1
MN	University of Minnesota School of Dentistry	CA-1, CO-2, FL-1, IL-1, IA-2, MD-1, MI-3, NC-1, ND-2, OH-1, SD-2, TX-1, VA-1, WI-10, Canada-5, China-2, Malaysia-1, Palestine-1
MO	University of Missouri - Kansas City School of Dentistry	AZ-1, AR-3, HI-4, IL-2, KS-32, LA-1, MN-1, NM-2, OK-1, Kuwait-1
MO	A.T. Still University Missouri School of Dentistry & Oral Health	AZ-1, AR-3, CA-5, FL-2, GA-1, ID-1, IL-5, IN-1, KS-5, MD-1, MI-4, NE-1, NC-3, OH-1, OK-4, TN-1, TX-11, UT-3, VA-1, WI-1
MS	University of Mississippi Medical Center School of Dentistry	No out-of-state or international enrollees data provided.
NC	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Adams School of Dentistry	CA-1, CT-1, FL-4, GA-3, IL-3, IA-1, MD-1, NJ-1, TX-1, UT-1, VA-2, Trinidad and Tobago-1
NC	East Carolina University School of Dental Medicine	TN-1
NE	Creighton University School of Dentistry	AK-1, AZ-2, CA-3, CO-5, GA-1, HI-3, ID-8, IL-4, IN-1, IA-4, KS-4, MA-1, MI-1, MN-10, MO-4, MT-3, NV-1, NJ-1, NM-2, NY-1, ND-12, OH-1, OK-1, OR-1, SD-5, TN-1, TX-1, UT-3, VA-1, WA-1, WV-2, WI-3, WY-5, Kuwait-2, Mexico-1
NE	University of Nebraska Medical Center College of Dentistry	AZ-1, IL-1, IA-1, KS-3, MD-1, MN-1, SD-4, UT-1, WY-1
NJ	Rutgers School of Dental Medicine	AZ-1, FL-1, IN-1, KS-1, MA-2, MN-1, NV-1, NY-14, PA-4, TX-1, VA-2, WI-1, Ethiopia-1, South Korea-2
NV	University of Nevada, Las Vegas, School of Dental Medicine	AZ-2, CA-16, CO-1, FL-1, HI-1, ID-2, KS-1, TX-1, UT-16, State Not Reported-1, Mexico-1, Thailand-1
NY	Columbia University College of Dental Medicine	CA-7, CO-1, FL-10, GA-2, IL-3, KY-1, ME-1, MD-4, MA-2, MI-1, NE-1, NV-1, NJ-11, NC-1, PA-4, TN-1, TX-3, VA-1, WI-1, Canada-1, China-3, India-1, South Korea-1
NY	NYU College of Dentistry	AR-1, CA-43, CT-2, FL-15, IL-3, IN-4, MD-8, MA-3, MI-5, NV-1, NH-1, NJ-35, NC-1, OH-2, OK-1, PA-6, RI-1, SC-1, TN-1, TX-15, UT-1, VA-7, WA-6, WI-1, State Not Reported-6, Bangladesh-1, Canada-45, China-6, Guyana-1, India-1, Indonesia-2, Iran-2, Morocco-2, Poland-1, Russia-1, South Korea-18, Syria-1, Taiwan-3, Vietnam-2
NY	Stony Brook University School of Dental Medicine	AZ-1, CT-1, NJ-1, SC-1, TX-1, VT-1, China-1

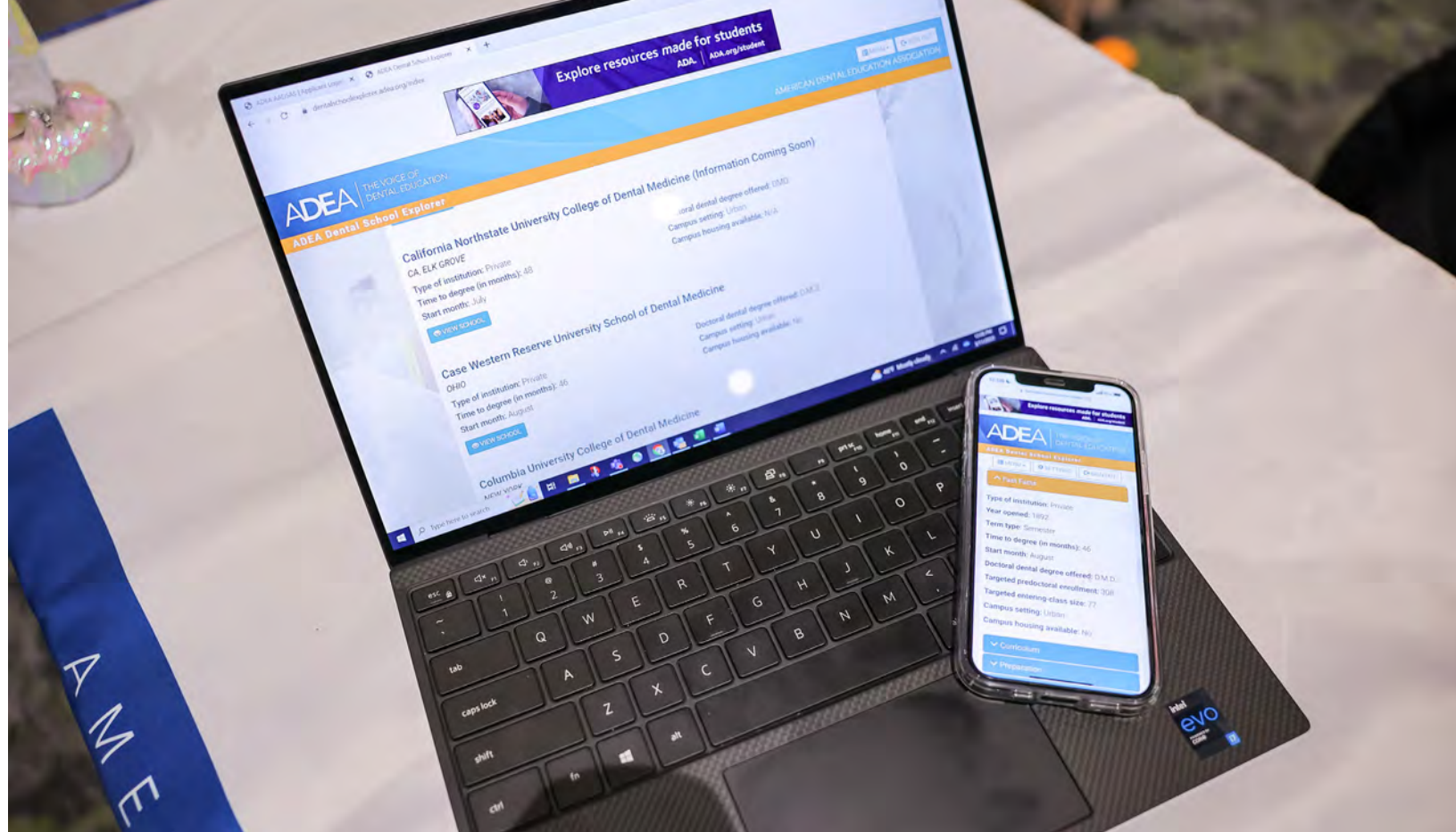
Table 2 | Origin of First-time, First-year Enrollees by Dental School—Class Entering Fall 2022, *continued*

State, Territory or Province	Dental School	Origin of Out-of-state, Out-of-province and International ¹ Enrollees
NY	University at Buffalo School of Dental Medicine	AZ-1, CA-2, FL-3, GA-1, IL-1, MI-3, NJ-3, NC-1, OH-1, PA-2, VA-1, WI-1, Canada-4, Chile-1, China-1
NY	Touro College of Dental Medicine at New York Medical College	CA-18, CT-1, FL-3, GA-2, MA-3, MI-1, NJ-17, NC-1, TX-3, VA-4, WA-1, State Not Reported-1, Canada-4, China-1, South Korea-3
OH	The Ohio State University College of Dentistry	CA-2, FL-1, IL-1, IN-1, LA-1, MI-6, MN-1, TN-1, UT-1, VA-1, WI-1, South Korea-1
OH	Case Western Reserve University School of Dental Medicine	CA-4, CT-1, FL-4, IL-1, IN-1, MD-2, MI-12, NH-1, NY-4, NC-2, PA-2, TX-3, UT-1, WA-1, WI-1, Canada-11, China-1, South Korea-2
OK	University of Oklahoma College of Dentistry	TX-1, UT-1, Ghana-1
OR	Oregon Health & Science University School of Dentistry	AK-2, AZ-2, CA-7, ID-2, MN-1, MT-1, PA-1, TX-1, UT-1, WA-9, WI-2, South Korea-1
PA	The Maurice H. Kornberg School of Dentistry, Temple University	AZ-2, CA-1, DE-4, FL-5, GA-3, IL-4, MD-4, MA-1, MI-4, MN-1, NJ-18, NY-9, NC-1, OH-1, TX-1, VA-3, WY-1, Canada-8, China-2, Indonesia-1, Iran-1, Kuwait-3, Pakistan-1, Vietnam-1
PA	University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine	AL-1, CA-11, CT-1, DE-2, FL-16, GA-2, IL-11, KY-1, MD-6, MA-10, MI-2, MN-3, MO-1, NJ-14, NM-1, NY-21, NC-3, OH-2, SC-1, TX-1, VA-11, WI-1, State Not Reported-2, Albania-1, Bangladesh-1, Canada-5, Costa Rica-1, Indonesia-1, Russia-1, South Korea-2
PA	University of Pittsburgh School of Dental Medicine	CA-1, DC-1, FL-5, GA-1, IL-1, MD-3, MA-1, MO-1, NJ-2, NY-5, NC-1, OH-3, TX-1, VA-1, Canada-3, India-1
PR	University of Puerto Rico School of Dental Medicine	AR-1, FL-2
SC	Medical University of South Carolina James B. Edwards College of Dental Medicine	AZ-1, AR-1, CA-1, FL-1, ID-1, MD-2, MI-1, NJ-1, NM-1, NY-1, NC-1, OH-4, PA-2, UT-1, VA-2
TN	Meharry Medical College School of Dentistry	AL-3, AR-1, FL-13, GA-9, IL-1, IN-3, LA-7, MD-3, MI-3, MS-3, NJ-3, NY-2, NC-4, PA-2, SC-2, TX-4, WA-1, South Korea-1
TN	University of Tennessee Health Science Center College of Dentistry	AL-1, AR-23, IN-1, LA-1, MS-9, MO-1, VT-1, WI-1
TX	Texas A&M University School of Dentistry	AR-3, CA-2, IA-1, MI-1, NV-1, South Korea-1
TX	UTHealth Houston School of Dentistry	FL-1, OK-1, OR-1, UT-3, WA-1
TX	UT Health San Antonio School of Dentistry	AL-1, ID-1, MS-1, NC-1, OR-1, UT-1

Table 2 | Origin of First-time, First-year Enrollees by Dental School—Class Entering Fall 2022, *continued*

State, Territory or Province	Dental School	Origin of Out-of-state, Out-of-province and International ¹ Enrollees
TX	Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center El Paso Woody L. Hunt School of Dental Medicine	CA-1, NM-3, UT-1
UT	Roseman University of Health Sciences College of Dental Medicine – South Jordan, Utah	AL-2, AZ-2, CA-25, CO-2, FL-5, GA-4, ID-1, IL-3, IN-1, IA-1, LA-1, MD-2, MA-1, MI-5, MN-2, NJ-1, NY-2, OK-1, OR-2, PA-4, TX-5, VA-4, WA-2, WI-1, WY-1, State Not Reported-1, Canada-1
UT	University of Utah School of Dentistry	AZ-1, CA-5, CT-1, FL-1, HI-1, ID-2, IL-1, LA-1, MN-1, MO-1, MT-3, NM-1, NY-1, NC-1, SD-1, WA-2, WV-1, WI-1
VA	Virginia Commonwealth University School of Dentistry	CA-1, DE-1, FL-5, GA-2, MD-4, NJ-3, NY-1, NC-7, PA-1, SC-2, TX-1, UT-1, Kuwait-4, Venezuela-1
WA	University of Washington School of Dentistry	AK-1, CA-7, CO-1, FL-1, HI-1, VA-1, Mexico-2
WI	Marquette University School of Dentistry	AK-1, CA-3, FL-4, HI-1, IL-22, IN-2, MI-4, MN-4, MO-1, NE-2, NV-1, OH-1, SD-1, TX-3, Canada-1
WV	West Virginia University School of Dentistry	LA-1, MD-3, MI-2, OH-2, PA-3, VA-4, Kuwait-1

¹ International = non-citizens who are not permanent residents



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Table 3 | Characteristics of the Class Entering Fall 2022 by Dental School

State, Territory or Province	Dental School	Age Mean	Predental Education*					DAT Scores Mean		
			2 Yrs.	3 Yrs.	4 Yrs. (w/o B.A./B.S.)	B.A./B.S. Degree	M.A. Degree and Above**	AA	PAT	Sci
AL	University of Alabama at Birmingham School of Dentistry	23	0	0	0	79	4	21.3	20.4	20.8
AZ	A.T. Still University Arizona School of Dentistry & Oral Health	26	0	0	1	66	11	19.1	20.1	18.9
AZ	Midwestern University College of Dental Medicine-Arizona	25	0	1	0	116	28	20.1	20.6	19.8
CA	University of the Pacific, Arthur A. Dugoni School of Dentistry	23	5	0	0	143	2	22.5	22	22
CA	University of California, San Francisco, School of Dentistry	24	0	0	0	58	2	23.3	22.2	23.3
CA	University of California, Los Angeles, School of Dentistry	23	0	0	0	88	0	23.1	23.2	23.1
CA	Herman Ostrow School of Dentistry of USC	24	0	0	0	124	20	20.5	20.1	20.1
CA	Loma Linda University School of Dentistry	25	0	0	0	99	2	21	21.1	20.6
CA	Western University of Health Sciences College of Dental Medicine	26	0	0	0	55	14	20.3	20.5	19.8
CA	California Northstate University College of Dental Medicine	26	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	19.7	20.3	19.3
CO	University of Colorado School of Dental Medicine	25	0	0	0	74	6	20.5	21.2	19.8
CT	University of Connecticut School of Dental Medicine	23	0	0	0	50	2	21	19.8	20.9
DC	Howard University College of Dentistry	25	0	0	0	56	14	18.3	18.1	18.4
FL	University of Florida College of Dentistry	23	0	0	0	86	7	22.1	21.4	21.9
FL	Nova Southeastern University College of Dental Medicine	24	0	2	0	94	20	20.8	19.9	20.7

Table 3 | Characteristics of the Class Entering Fall 2022 by Dental School, *continued*

State, Territory or Province	Dental School	DAT Scores 5th-95th Percentiles			Undergraduate GPA Mean		Undergraduate GPA 5th-95th Percentiles	
		AA	PAT	Sci	Science	Total	Science	Total
AL	University of Alabama at Birmingham School of Dentistry	18-24	16-25	18-24	3.71	3.76	3.35-4.00	3.40-4.00
AZ	A.T. Still University Arizona School of Dentistry & Oral Health	16-22	17-25	16-22	3.33	3.43	2.83-3.93	3.03-3.90
AZ	Midwestern University College of Dental Medicine-Arizona	18-24	17-25	17-24	3.48	3.54	2.88-3.93	3.04-3.91
CA	University of the Pacific, Arthur A. Dugoni School of Dentistry	20-26	19-27	19-26	3.55	3.61	3.08-4.00	3.16-3.99
CA	University of California, San Francisco, School of Dentistry	20-27	16-27	19-30	3.61	3.68	2.94-4.00	3.06-4.00
CA	University of California, Los Angeles, School of Dentistry	19-27	18-30	19-27	3.81	3.83	3.47-4.00	3.60-4.00
CA	Herman Ostrow School of Dentistry of USC	17-25	17-25	17-25	3.67	3.73	3.07-4.00	3.25-4.00
CA	Loma Linda University School of Dentistry	18-25	17-25	18-24	3.42	3.5	2.85-3.94	2.86-3.95
CA	Western University of Health Sciences College of Dental Medicine	18-24	17-25	17-24	3.26	3.35	2.71-3.81	2.85-3.82
CA	California Northstate University College of Dental Medicine	17-23	15-25	16-23	3.2	3.31	2.75-3.62	2.87-3.66
CO	University of Colorado School of Dental Medicine	18-24	18-27	17-24	3.48	3.54	2.92-3.99	2.87-3.99
CT	University of Connecticut School of Dental Medicine	18-24	15-23	18-25	3.55	3.64	3.14-3.93	3.34-3.95
DC	Howard University College of Dentistry	16-21	15-21	16-21	3.15	3.29	2.50-3.97	2.75-3.98
FL	University of Florida College of Dentistry	18-26	18-27	19-26	3.76	3.82	3.19-4.00	3.43-4.00
FL	Nova Southeastern University College of Dental Medicine	18-24	16-24	18-24	3.53	3.59	2.98-3.98	3.10-3.98

Table 3 | Characteristics of the Class Entering Fall 2022 by Dental School, *continued*

State, Territory or Province	Dental School	Age Mean	Predental Education*					DAT Scores Mean		
			2 Yrs.	3 Yrs.	4 Yrs. (w/o B.A./B.S.)	B.A./B.S. Degree	M.A. Degree and Above**	AA	PAT	Sci
FL	Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine School of Dental Medicine	23	0	0	0	99	6	20.4	20.4	20
GA	Dental College of Georgia at Augusta University	23	0	0	0	79	15	20.9	21.1	20.5
IA	The University of Iowa College of Dentistry & Dental Clinics	23	1	0	0	77	2	21.3	21.3	20.9
IL	Southern Illinois University School of Dental Medicine	23	0	2	0	45	3	21	20.4	20.4
IL	University of Illinois Chicago College of Dentistry	23	0	0	0	65	5	20.4	20.2	20.1
IL	Midwestern University College of Dental Medicine-Illinois	25	0	0	0	113	27	19.2	19.5	19.1
IN	Indiana University School of Dentistry	23	0	0	0	97	6	20.7	20	20.1
KY	University of Kentucky College of Dentistry	23	0	0	0	58	7	20.2	20	19.6
KY	University of Louisville School of Dentistry	24	0	0	0	108	12	20.2	20.1	19.9
LA	Louisiana State University Health New Orleans School of Dentistry	24	0	0	0	68	7	21.1	20.9	20.4
MA	Harvard School of Dental Medicine	22	0	0	0	34	1	24.7	23.1	24.3
MA	Boston University Henry M. Goldman School of Dental Medicine	23	0	1	0	88	25	21.1	20.8	20.5
MA	Tufts University School of Dental Medicine	25	0	0	0	91	114	19	19.1	18.8
MD	University of Maryland School of Dentistry	24	0	0	0	118	11	21.1	20.2	20.7
ME	University of New England College of Dental Medicine	25	0	3	0	55	6	19.2	20.1	18.8
MI	University of Detroit Mercy School of Dentistry	23	0	13	0	124	7	20.2	20	20.1

Table 3 | Characteristics of the Class Entering Fall 2022 by Dental School, *continued*

State, Territory or Province	Dental School	DAT Scores 5th-95th Percentiles			Undergraduate GPA Mean		Undergraduate GPA 5th-95th Percentiles	
		AA	PAT	Sci	Science	Total	Science	Total
FL	Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine School of Dental Medicine	18-23	17-25	18-22	3.62	3.69	3.17-3.99	3.30-3.99
GA	Dental College of Georgia at Augusta University	17-25	18-25	17-24	3.67	3.73	3.14-4.00	3.31-4.00
IA	The University of Iowa College of Dentistry & Dental Clinics	18-25	18-26	18-24	3.66	3.74	2.96-4.00	3.26-4.00
IL	Southern Illinois University School of Dental Medicine	18-24	17-25	18-24	3.58	3.67	2.91-3.96	3.15-3.97
IL	University of Illinois Chicago College of Dentistry	17-25	17-25	16-25	3.7	3.76	3.28-3.98	3.40-3.99
IL	Midwestern University College of Dental Medicine-Illinois	17-22	16-24	17-22	3.3	3.41	2.84-3.92	3.02-3.91
IN	Indiana University School of Dentistry	18-24	17-24	17-24	3.54	3.63	2.95-3.99	3.06-3.98
KY	University of Kentucky College of Dentistry	18-23	16-25	17-23	3.54	3.64	3.05-4.00	3.18-4.00
KY	University of Louisville School of Dentistry	18-24	17-24	18-24	3.5	3.61	3.04-3.95	3.21-4.00
LA	Louisiana State University Health New Orleans School of Dentistry	19-24	17-24	17-24	3.55	3.62	2.88-3.99	3.00-3.99
MA	Harvard School of Dental Medicine	21-28	19-30	21-28	3.92	3.94	3.76-4.00	3.79-4.00
MA	Boston University Henry M. Goldman School of Dental Medicine	18-25	17-25	18-24	3.43	3.52	2.80-3.93	2.93-3.93
MA	Tufts University School of Dental Medicine	16-23	15-25	15-23	3.27	3.32	2.64-3.89	2.66-3.89
MD	University of Maryland School of Dentistry	18-25	17-25	18-24	3.52	3.6	2.96-3.94	3.15-3.95
ME	University of New England College of Dental Medicine	17-23	17-25	16-22	3.5	3.59	3.09-3.89	3.24-3.91
MI	University of Detroit Mercy School of Dentistry	18-24	16-25	17-24	3.56	3.63	3.05-3.97	3.20-3.97

Table 3 | Characteristics of the Class Entering Fall 2022 by Dental School, *continued*

State, Territory or Province	Dental School	Age Mean	Predental Education*					DAT Scores Mean		
			2 Yrs.	3 Yrs.	4 Yrs. (w/o B.A./B.S.)	B.A./B.S. Degree	M.A. Degree and Above**	AA	PAT	Sci
MI	University of Michigan School of Dentistry	23	0	0	0	103	6	22.5	22	22
MN	University of Minnesota School of Dentistry	24	0	0	0	99	5	20.7	20.9	20.1
MO	University of Missouri - Kansas City School of Dentistry	23	0	0	0	108	1	20.1	20.4	19.7
MO	A.T. Still University Missouri School of Dentistry & Oral Health	24	0	1	0	57	5	19.2	19.6	18.6
MS	University of Mississippi Medical Center School of Dentistry	24	0	0	0	34	6	19.6	19.8	19
NC	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Adams School of Dentistry	23	0	1	0	63	10	22.5	21.5	22
NC	East Carolina University School of Dental Medicine	24	0	0	44	10	0	20.6	20.9	20.2
NE	Creighton University School of Dentistry	23	0	1	1	104	5	19.9	20.6	19.4
NE	University of Nebraska Medical Center College of Dentistry	23	0	0	1	51	3	20.7	20.7	20.1
NJ	Rutgers School of Dental Medicine	24	0	0	0	76	16	21.2	20.6	21.4
NV	University of Nevada, Las Vegas, School of Dental Medicine	26	0	0	0	74	8	20.9	20.9	20.6
NY	Columbia University College of Dental Medicine	23	0	0	0	84	0	24	21.8	24
NY	NYU College of Dentistry	24	0	13	0	328	37	21.1	20.4	20.7
NY	Stony Brook University School of Dental Medicine	23	0	0	0	42	3	22.1	20.6	21.6
NY	University at Buffalo School of Dental Medicine	23	0	0	0	87	8	21.4	20.9	21.1
NY	Touro College of Dental Medicine at New York Medical College	24	0	0	0	101	13	21.4	20.5	21.3

Table 3 | Characteristics of the Class Entering Fall 2022 by Dental School, *continued*

State, Territory or Province	Dental School	DAT Scores 5th-95th Percentiles			Undergraduate GPA Mean		Undergraduate GPA 5th-95th Percentiles	
		AA	PAT	Sci	Science	Total	Science	Total
MI	University of Michigan School of Dentistry	19-27	18-27	19-27	3.75	3.8	3.27-4.00	3.40-4.00
MN	University of Minnesota School of Dentistry	18-24	17-26	17-24	3.54	3.62	3.05-3.97	3.22-3.95
MO	University of Missouri - Kansas City School of Dentistry	17-24	16-25	17-23	3.59	3.71	3.13-3.94	3.27-4.00
MO	A.T. Still University Missouri School of Dentistry & Oral Health	17-23	16-23	16-22	3.41	3.53	2.83-3.89	2.97-3.88
MS	University of Mississippi Medical Center School of Dentistry	18-24	16-24	16-23	3.58	3.69	2.74-4.00	3.19-4.00
NC	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Adams School of Dentistry	19-26	18-27	19-27	3.59	3.65	2.97-4.00	3.17-3.99
NC	East Carolina University School of Dental Medicine	17-24	16-27	17-25	3.52	3.6	3.09-3.97	3.19-3.98
NE	Creighton University School of Dentistry	17-24	17-25	17-23	3.58	3.62	3.19-3.98	3.10-3.98
NE	University of Nebraska Medical Center College of Dentistry	18-24	18-25	16-24	3.64	3.72	3.07-4.00	3.33-4.00
NJ	Rutgers School of Dental Medicine	18-25	17-25	18-26	3.59	3.65	3.08-3.99	3.17-3.97
NV	University of Nevada, Las Vegas, School of Dental Medicine	17-25	15-26	16-25	3.43	3.49	2.72-3.93	2.84-3.96
NY	Columbia University College of Dental Medicine	19-27	18-26	19-28	3.69	3.72	3.10-4.00	3.23-4.00
NY	NYU College of Dentistry	19-25	16-25	18-25	3.41	3.51	2.87-3.95	3.05-3.95
NY	Stony Brook University School of Dental Medicine	20-25	17-24	19-24	3.69	3.74	3.35-4.00	3.48-4.00
NY	University at Buffalo School of Dental Medicine	18-24	17-26	18-25	3.64	3.71	3.23-3.99	3.37-3.99
NY	Touro College of Dental Medicine at New York Medical College	18-24	16-25	18-24	3.43	3.53	2.85-3.98	3.08-3.97

Table 3 | Characteristics of the Class Entering Fall 2022 by Dental School, *continued*

State, Territory or Province	Dental School	Age Mean	Predental Education*					DAT Scores Mean		
			2 Yrs.	3 Yrs.	4 Yrs. (w/o B.A./B.S.)	B.A./B.S. Degree	M.A. Degree and Above**	AA	PAT	Sci
OH	The Ohio State University College of Dentistry	23	8	49	15	39	9	21	21.3	20.5
OH	Case Western Reserve University School of Dental Medicine	23	0	1	3	66	7	20.7	20.3	20
OK	University of Oklahoma College of Dentistry	24	0	2	0	51	1	19.7	19.9	19.1
OR	Oregon Health & Science University School of Dentistry	23	0	0	0	73	2	21.1	21.2	20.7
PA	The Maurice H. Kornberg School of Dentistry, Temple University	23	0	5	2	121	7	21.3	20.2	21
PA	University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine	23	0	7	0	138	5	22.9	21.8	22.4
PA	University of Pittsburgh School of Dental Medicine	23	0	1	0	78	1	20.6	20.2	20.3
PR	University of Puerto Rico School of Dental Medicine	24	0	16	0	24	4	17.7	18.7	18.1
SC	Medical University of South Carolina James B. Edwards College of Dental Medicine	23	0	0	2	71	5	19.8	20.9	19.2
TN	Meharry Medical College School of Dentistry	25	0	0	0	32	30	17.5	17	17.1
TN	University of Tennessee Health Science Center College of Dentistry	23	2	0	0	104	0	20.1	20.2	19.4
TX	Texas A&M University School of Dentistry	23	0	0	0	93	12	21.8	21.5	21.4
TX	UTHealth Houston School of Dentistry	23	0	0	0	96	9	22	21	21.8
TX	UT Health San Antonio School of Dentistry	23	0	5	1	86	4	21.6	20.8	21.3
TX	Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center El Paso Woody L. Hunt School of Dental Medicine	24	0	0	0	31	9	20	20.4	19.6
UT	Roseman University of Health Sciences College of Dental Medicine – South Jordan, Utah	26	0	1	1	78	20	19.6	20	19.1

Table 3 | Characteristics of the Class Entering Fall 2022 by Dental School, *continued*

State, Territory or Province	Dental School	DAT Scores 5th-95th Percentiles			Undergraduate GPA Mean		Undergraduate GPA 5th-95th Percentiles	
		AA	PAT	Sci	Science	Total	Science	Total
OH	The Ohio State University College of Dentistry	18-25	18-25	17-25	3.57	3.63	3.05-4.00	3.14-3.99
OH	Case Western Reserve University School of Dental Medicine	18-24	17-25	17-24	3.51	3.6	2.78-3.99	3.04-3.96
OK	University of Oklahoma College of Dentistry	17-23	16-24	15-23	3.59	3.69	2.90-4.00	3.11-4.00
OR	Oregon Health & Science University School of Dentistry	18-25	17-25	17-25	3.67	3.71	3.24-3.99	3.29-3.99
PA	The Maurice H. Kornberg School of Dentistry, Temple University	19-25	17-24	18-24	3.52	3.59	2.94-4.00	3.08-3.97
PA	University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine	20-27	18-26	19-27	3.71	3.77	3.33-4.00	3.49-3.99
PA	University of Pittsburgh School of Dental Medicine	18-24	16-24	17-25	3.53	3.64	3.03-4.00	3.13-4.00
PR	University of Puerto Rico School of Dental Medicine	15-21	15-23	15-22	3.34	3.5	2.82-3.95	3.13-3.97
SC	Medical University of South Carolina James B. Edwards College of Dental Medicine	17-23	17-26	16-22	3.55	3.62	3.03-4.00	3.16-4.00
TN	Meharry Medical College School of Dentistry	15-19	14-21	14-20	3.16	3.29	2.57-3.75	2.76-3.81
TN	University of Tennessee Health Science Center College of Dentistry	18-23	16-24	17-23	3.57	3.67	3.09-3.99	3.32-3.99
TX	Texas A&M University School of Dentistry	19-26	17-28	18-27	3.69	3.77	3.20-4.00	3.35-4.00
TX	UTHealth Houston School of Dentistry	19-26	17-25	18-26	3.8	3.83	3.29-4.00	3.43-4.00
TX	UT Health San Antonio School of Dentistry	18-26	17-25	18-26	3.69	3.77	3.22-4.00	3.43-4.00
TX	Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center El Paso Woody L. Hunt School of Dental Medicine	17-24	16-25	16-23	3.55	3.66	3.06-4.00	3.28-4.00
UT	Roseman University of Health Sciences College of Dental Medicine – South Jordan, Utah	17-23	17-24	17-22	3.17	3.31	2.67-3.76	2.85-3.83

Table 3 | Characteristics of the Class Entering Fall 2022 by Dental School, *continued*

State, Territory or Province	Dental School	Age Mean	Predental Education*					DAT Scores Mean		
			2 Yrs.	3 Yrs.	4 Yrs. (w/o B.A./B.S.)	B.A./B.S. Degree	M.A. Degree and Above**	AA	PAT	Sci
UT	University of Utah School of Dentistry	25	0	0	0	50	0	20.9	21.1	20.7
VA	Virginia Commonwealth University School of Dentistry	24	0	3	0	81	12	21.3	20.9	20.9
WA	University of Washington School of Dentistry	25	0	0	0	61	2	21	21	20.9
WI	Marquette University School of Dentistry	23	0	9	0	90	1	20.5	20.8	20
WV	West Virginia University School of Dentistry	23	0	1	0	45	3	19.6	19.5	19.3

Table 3 | Characteristics of the Class Entering Fall 2022 by Dental School, *continued*

State, Territory or Province	Dental School	DAT Scores 5th-95th Percentiles			Undergraduate GPA Mean		Undergraduate GPA 5th-95th Percentiles	
		AA	PAT	Sci	Science	Total	Science	Total
UT	University of Utah School of Dentistry	18-25	18-26	18-25	3.67	3.72	3.16-4.00	3.31-3.99
VA	Virginia Commonwealth University School of Dentistry	18-25	17-26	18-24	3.56	3.64	3.04-4.00	3.22-4.00
WA	University of Washington School of Dentistry	18-24	17-25	18-24	3.53	3.61	3.00-3.94	3.22-3.94
WI	Marquette University School of Dentistry	17-24	17-26	16-24	3.56	3.64	2.91-4.00	3.09-4.00
WV	West Virginia University School of Dentistry	17-23	16-25	16-24	3.67	3.73	3.12-4.00	3.38-4.00

* Source: American Dental Association, Health Policy Institute, Surveys of Dental Education, Report 1: Academic Programs, Enrollment, and Graduates, 2021-2022: Table 6.

"MA Degree and Above" includes Master's and Ph.D. degrees.

DNR = Did not report

Table 4 | Dental School Applicants and Enrollees, In-state or -province vs. Out-of-state or -province and International—Class Entering Fall 2022

State, Territory or Province	Dental School	Total Applicants	In-state or -province Applicants		Out-of-state or -province Applicants		International Applicants	
			Total In-state or -prov.	Offers Made	Total Out-of -state or -prov.	Offers Made	Total Internat'l	Offers Made
AL	University of Alabama at Birmingham School of Dentistry	1153	114	62	1008	75	31	2
AZ	A.T. Still University Arizona School of Dentistry & Oral Health	2770	117	28	2586	197	67	1
AZ	Midwestern University College of Dental Medicine-Arizona	2553	111	38	2262	271	180	15
CA	University of the Pacific, Arthur A. Dugoni School of Dentistry	2142	977	164	913	87	252	11
CA	University of California, San Francisco, School of Dentistry	1417	740	64	578	34	99	3
CA	University of California, Los Angeles, School of Dentistry	1489	781	118	620	21	88	3
CA	Herman Ostrow School of Dentistry of USC	2252	946	192	1048	173	258	48
CA	Loma Linda University School of Dentistry	1344	551	106	653	70	140	16
CA	Western University of Health Sciences College of Dental Medicine	2561	965	68	1462	62	134	2
CA	California Northstate University College of Dental Medicine	638	357	93	259	48	22	2
CO	University of Colorado School of Dental Medicine	1965	106	47	1804	92	55	4
CT	University of Connecticut School of Dental Medicine	1288	72	31	1146	36	70	0
DC	Howard University College of Dentistry	718	1	0	660	144	57	6
FL	University of Florida College of Dentistry	1684	612	114	1067	40	5	0

Table 4 | Dental School Applicants and Enrollees, In-state or -province vs. Out-of-state or -province and International—Class Entering Fall 2022, *continued*

State, Territory or Province	Dental School	Total Enrollees	In-state or -province Enrollees		Out-of-state or -province Enrollees		International Enrollees	
			Total In-state or -prov.	% of Total Enrollees	Total Out-of- state or -prov.	% of Total Enrollees	Total Internat'l	% of Total Enrollees
AL	University of Alabama at Birmingham School of Dentistry	83	58	69.9%	24	28.9%	1	1.2%
AZ	A.T. Still University Arizona School of Dentistry & Oral Health	78	10	12.8%	68	87.2%	0	0.0%
AZ	Midwestern University College of Dental Medicine-Arizona	144	28	19.4%	111	77.1%	5	3.5%
CA	University of the Pacific, Arthur A. Dugoni School of Dentistry	146	105	71.9%	36	24.7%	5	3.4%
CA	University of California, San Francisco, School of Dentistry	60	47	78.3%	10	16.7%	3	5.0%
CA	University of California, Los Angeles, School of Dentistry	88	79	89.8%	7	8.0%	2	2.3%
CA	Herman Ostrow School of Dentistry of USC	144	93	64.6%	37	25.7%	14	9.7%
CA	Loma Linda University School of Dentistry	100	61	61.0%	27	27.0%	12	12.0%
CA	Western University of Health Sciences College of Dental Medicine	67	41	61.2%	24	35.8%	2	3.0%
CA	California Northstate University College of Dental Medicine	39	21	53.8%	18	46.2%	0	0.0%
CO	University of Colorado School of Dental Medicine	79	43	54.4%	34	43.0%	2	2.5%
CT	University of Connecticut School of Dental Medicine	52	29	55.8%	23	44.2%	0	0.0%
DC	Howard University College of Dentistry	66	0	0.0%	63	95.5%	3	4.5%
FL	University of Florida College of Dentistry	93	80	86.0%	13	14.0%	0	0.0%

Table 4 | Dental School Applicants and Enrollees, In-state or -province vs. Out-of-state or -province and International—Class Entering Fall 2022, *continued*

State, Territory or Province	Dental School	Total Applicants	In-state or -province Applicants		Out-of-state or -province Applicants		International Applicants	
			Total In-state or -prov.	Offers Made	Total Out-of -state or -prov.	Offers Made	Total Internat'l	Offers Made
FL	Nova Southeastern University College of Dental Medicine	2407	654	156	1154	140	199	27
FL	Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine School of Dental Medicine	3784	675	110	3067	210	42	1
GA	Dental College of Georgia at Augusta University	1038	307	98	713	22	18	2
IA	The University of Iowa College of Dentistry & Dental Clinics	844	119	53	705	82	20	0
IL	Southern Illinois University School of Dental Medicine	716	320	77	376	8	20	0
IL	University of Illinois Chicago College of Dentistry	1522	429	115	1037	7	56	1
IL	Midwestern University College of Dental Medicine-Illinois	2612	367	66	2090	255	155	9
IN	Indiana University School of Dentistry	1125	150	91	932	125	43	6
KY	University of Kentucky College of Dentistry	964	113	51	827	81	24	1
KY	University of Louisville School of Dentistry	1722	119	40	1527	214	76	9
LA	Louisiana State University Health New Orleans School of Dentistry	722	155	65	560	38	7	0
MA	Harvard School of Dental Medicine	990	56	3	822	45	112	3
MA	Boston University Henry M. Goldman School of Dental Medicine	2426	137	69	1983	210	306	14

Table 4 | Dental School Applicants and Enrollees, In-state or -province vs. Out-of-state or -province and International—Class Entering Fall 2022, *continued*

State, Territory or Province	Dental School	Total Enrollees	In-state or -province Enrollees		Out-of-state or -province Enrollees		International Enrollees	
			Total In-state or -prov.	% of Total Enrollees	Total Out-of- state or -prov.	% of Total Enrollees	Total Internat'l	% of Total Enrollees
FL	Nova Southeastern University College of Dental Medicine	125	81	64.8%	33	26.4%	11	8.8%
FL	Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine School of Dental Medicine	105	41	39.0%	63	60.0%	1	1.0%
GA	Dental College of Georgia at Augusta University	95	85	89.5%	8	8.4%	2	2.1%
IA	The University of Iowa College of Dentistry & Dental Clinics	80	51	63.8%	29	36.3%	0	0.0%
IL	Southern Illinois University School of Dental Medicine	49	46	93.9%	3	6.1%	0	0.0%
IL	University of Illinois Chicago College of Dentistry	70	67	95.7%	3	4.3%	0	0.0%
IL	Midwestern University College of Dental Medicine-Illinois	139	37	26.6%	96	69.1%	6	4.3%
IN	Indiana University School of Dentistry	101	74	73.3%	26	25.7%	1	1.0%
KY	University of Kentucky College of Dentistry	65	42	64.6%	22	33.8%	1	1.5%
KY	University of Louisville School of Dentistry	113	26	23.0%	85	75.2%	2	1.8%
LA	Louisiana State University Health New Orleans School of Dentistry	74	63	85.1%	11	14.9%	0	0.0%
MA	Harvard School of Dental Medicine	35	3	8.6%	30	85.7%	2	5.7%
MA	Boston University Henry M. Goldman School of Dental Medicine	115	39	33.9%	69	60.0%	7	6.1%

Table 4 | Dental School Applicants and Enrollees, In-state or -province vs. Out-of-state or -province and International—Class Entering Fall 2022, *continued*

State, Territory or Province	Dental School	Total Applicants	In-state or -province Applicants		Out-of-state or -province Applicants		International Applicants	
			Total In-state or -prov.	Offers Made	Total Out-of -state or -prov.	Offers Made	Total Internat'l	Offers Made
MA	Tufts University School of Dental Medicine	3799	156	59	3326	367	317	18
MD	University of Maryland School of Dentistry	2504	186	82	2138	192	180	14
ME	University of New England College of Dental Medicine	870	19	7	805	173	46	7
MI	University of Detroit Mercy School of Dentistry	1804	423	125	1094	163	287	54
MI	University of Michigan School of Dentistry	1675	380	68	1193	131	102	7
MN	University of Minnesota School of Dentistry	1068	172	81	751	114	145	32
MO	University of Missouri - Kansas City School of Dentistry	927	127	74	788	91	12	1
MO	A.T. Still University Missouri School of Dentistry & Oral Health	1686	83	15	1581	164	22	0
MS	University of Mississippi Medical Center School of Dentistry	207	118	46	89	0	0	0
NC	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Adams School of Dentistry	1382	274	70	1064	46	44	2
NC	East Carolina University School of Dental Medicine	323	284	78	35	2	4	0
NE	Creighton University School of Dentistry	2003	60	23	1825	220	118	4
NE	University of Nebraska Medical Center College of Dentistry	703	70	44	604	31	29	0
NJ	Rutgers School of Dental Medicine	2317	310	78	1809	97	198	6

Table 4 | Dental School Applicants and Enrollees, In-state or -province vs. Out-of-state or -province and International—Class Entering Fall 2022, *continued*

State, Territory or Province	Dental School	Total Enrollees	In-state or -province Enrollees		Out-of-state or -province Enrollees		International Enrollees	
			Total In-state or -prov.	% of Total Enrollees	Total Out-of- state or -prov.	% of Total Enrollees	Total Internat'l	% of Total Enrollees
MA	Tufts University School of Dental Medicine	201	37	18.4%	154	76.6%	10	5.0%
MD	University of Maryland School of Dentistry	133	70	52.6%	58	43.6%	5	3.8%
ME	University of New England College of Dental Medicine	62	6	9.7%	54	87.1%	2	3.2%
MI	University of Detroit Mercy School of Dentistry	144	85	59.0%	39	27.1%	20	13.9%
MI	University of Michigan School of Dentistry	109	60	55.0%	44	40.4%	5	4.6%
MN	University of Minnesota School of Dentistry	103	65	63.1%	29	28.2%	9	8.7%
MO	University of Missouri - Kansas City School of Dentistry	109	61	56.0%	47	43.1%	1	0.9%
MO	A.T. Still University Missouri School of Dentistry & Oral Health	60	5	8.3%	55	91.7%	0	0.0%
MS	University of Mississippi Medical Center School of Dentistry	40	40	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NC	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Adams School of Dentistry	82	62	75.6%	19	23.2%	1	1.2%
NC	East Carolina University School of Dental Medicine	51	50	98.0%	1	2.0%	0	0.0%
NE	Creighton University School of Dentistry	114	14	12.3%	97	85.1%	3	2.6%
NE	University of Nebraska Medical Center College of Dentistry	51	37	72.5%	14	27.5%	0	0.0%
NJ	Rutgers School of Dental Medicine	89	56	62.9%	30	33.7%	3	3.4%

Table 4 | Dental School Applicants and Enrollees, In-state or -province vs. Out-of-state or -province and International—Class Entering Fall 2022, *continued*

State, Territory or Province	Dental School	Total Applicants	In-state or -province Applicants		Out-of-state or -province Applicants		International Applicants	
			Total In-state or -prov.	Offers Made	Total Out-of -state or -prov.	Offers Made	Total Internat'l	Offers Made
NV	University of Nevada, Las Vegas, School of Dental Medicine	1655	60	38	1525	81	70	4
NY	Columbia University College of Dental Medicine	1503	300	34	1042	130	161	10
NY	NYU College of Dentistry	2994	468	115	2144	170	382	86
NY	Stony Brook University School of Dental Medicine	1068	397	65	593	35	78	5
NY	University at Buffalo School of Dental Medicine	2273	487	109	1464	56	322	11
NY	Touro College of Dental Medicine at New York Medical College	2630	511	160	1880	234	239	40
OH	The Ohio State University College of Dentistry	1140	256	127	848	94	36	5
OH	Case Western Reserve University School of Dental Medicine	2106	162	35	1666	224	278	36
OK	University of Oklahoma College of Dentistry	691	143	53	524	6	24	1
OR	Oregon Health & Science University School of Dentistry	795	93	45	671	101	31	3
PA	The Maurice H. Kornberg School of Dentistry, Temple University	2783	248	90	2220	273	315	30
PA	University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine	2211	133	14	1831	124	247	12
PA	University of Pittsburgh School of Dental Medicine	1671	197	55	1300	76	174	8
PR	University of Puerto Rico School of Dental Medicine	359	89	37	263	4	7	0

Table 4 | Dental School Applicants and Enrollees, In-state or -province vs. Out-of-state or -province and International—Class Entering Fall 2022, *continued*

State, Territory or Province	Dental School	Total Enrollees	In-state or -province Enrollees		Out-of-state or -province Enrollees		International Enrollees	
			Total In-state or -prov.	% of Total Enrollees	Total Out-of- state or -prov.	% of Total Enrollees	Total Internat'l	% of Total Enrollees
NV	University of Nevada, Las Vegas, School of Dental Medicine	78	34	43.6%	42	53.8%	2	2.6%
NY	Columbia University College of Dental Medicine	84	22	26.2%	56	66.7%	6	7.1%
NY	NYU College of Dentistry	371	115	31.0%	170	45.8%	86	23.2%
NY	Stony Brook University School of Dental Medicine	44	37	84.1%	6	13.6%	1	2.3%
NY	University at Buffalo School of Dental Medicine	93	67	72.0%	20	21.5%	6	6.5%
NY	Touro College of Dental Medicine at New York Medical College	113	50	44.2%	55	48.7%	8	7.1%
OH	The Ohio State University College of Dentistry	120	102	85.0%	17	14.2%	1	0.8%
OH	Case Western Reserve University School of Dental Medicine	74	20	27.0%	40	54.1%	14	18.9%
OK	University of Oklahoma College of Dentistry	52	49	94.2%	2	3.8%	1	1.9%
OR	Oregon Health & Science University School of Dentistry	72	42	58.3%	29	40.3%	1	1.4%
PA	The Maurice H. Kornberg School of Dentistry, Temple University	132	52	39.4%	63	47.7%	17	12.9%
PA	University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine	150	14	9.3%	124	82.7%	12	8.0%
PA	University of Pittsburgh School of Dental Medicine	78	47	60.3%	27	34.6%	4	5.1%
PR	University of Puerto Rico School of Dental Medicine	40	37	92.5%	3	7.5%	0	0.0%

Table 4 | Dental School Applicants and Enrollees, In-state or -province vs. Out-of-state or -province and International—Class Entering Fall 2022, *continued*

State, Territory or Province	Dental School	Total Applicants	In-state or -province Applicants		Out-of-state or -province Applicants		International Applicants	
			Total In-state or -prov.	Offers Made	Total Out-of -state or -prov.	Offers Made	Total Internat'l	Offers Made
SC	Medical University of South Carolina James B. Edwards College of Dental Medicine	1469	117	74	1323	39	29	0
TN	Meharry Medical College School of Dentistry	2076	88	13	1894	84	94	4
TN	University of Tennessee Health Science Center College of Dentistry	1350	135	81	1210	53	5	0
TX	Texas A&M University School of Dentistry	1001	865	148	119	12	17	1
TX	UTHealth Houston School of Dentistry	1011	879	182	121	15	11	0
TX	UT Health San Antonio School of Dentistry	1022	883	191	126	15	13	0
TX	Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center El Paso Woody L. Hunt School of Dental Medicine	951	842	121	100	8	9	0
UT	Roseman University of Health Sciences College of Dental Medicine – South Jordan, Utah	2052	120	24	1813	134	119	4
UT	University of Utah School of Dentistry	442	117	26	324	89	1	0
VA	Virginia Commonwealth University School of Dentistry	1986	244	79	1626	119	116	9
WA	University of Washington School of Dentistry	681	152	55	493	25	36	3
WI	Marquette University School of Dentistry	2586	153	60	2298	140	135	2
WV	West Virginia University School of Dentistry	946	56	33	853	45	37	2

* Number of applicants interviewed not reported.

Table 4 | Dental School Applicants and Enrollees, In-state or -province vs. Out-of-state or -province and International—Class Entering Fall 2022, *continued*

State, Territory or Province	Dental School	Total Enrollees	In-state or -province Enrollees		Out-of-state or -province Enrollees		International Enrollees	
			Total In-state or -prov.	% of Total Enrollees	Total Out-of- state or -prov.	% of Total Enrollees	Total Internat'l	% of Total Enrollees
SC	Medical University of South Carolina James B. Edwards College of Dental Medicine	78	57	73.1%	21	26.9%	0	0.0%
TN	Meharry Medical College School of Dentistry	75	10	13.3%	64	85.3%	1	1.3%
TN	University of Tennessee Health Science Center College of Dentistry	109	71	65.1%	38	34.9%	0	0.0%
TX	Texas A&M University School of Dentistry	90	81	90.0%	8	8.9%	1	1.1%
TX	UTHealth Houston School of Dentistry	106	99	93.4%	7	6.6%	0	0.0%
TX	UT Health San Antonio School of Dentistry	101	95	94.1%	6	5.9%	0	0.0%
TX	Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center El Paso Woody L. Hunt School of Dental Medicine	60	55	91.7%	5	8.3%	0	0.0%
UT	Roseman University of Health Sciences College of Dental Medicine – South Jordan, Utah	100	18	18.0%	81	81.0%	1	1.0%
UT	University of Utah School of Dentistry	50	24	48.0%	26	52.0%	0	0.0%
VA	Virginia Commonwealth University School of Dentistry	95	61	64.2%	29	30.5%	5	5.3%
WA	University of Washington School of Dentistry	63	49	77.8%	12	19.0%	2	3.2%
WI	Marquette University School of Dentistry	100	49	49.0%	50	50.0%	1	1.0%
WV	West Virginia University School of Dentistry	47	31	66.0%	15	31.9%	1	2.1%

Table 5 | Dental School Applicants and Enrollees by Gender, Race and Ethnicity—Class Entering Fall 2022

State, Terr. or Prov.	Dental School		Total (T)	M	W	Gndr Un-known	American Indian or Alaska Native				Asian				Black or African American			
							T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU
AL	University of Alabama at Birmingham School of Dentistry	App.	1153	552	599	2	2	2	0	0	188	78	110	0	97	37	60	0
		Enr.	83	34	48	1	0	0	0	0	10	3	7	0	8	2	6	0
AZ	A.T. Still University Arizona School of Dentistry & Oral Health	App.	2770	1248	1521	1	5	2	3	0	826	343	483	0	135	57	78	0
		Enr.	78	32	46	0	1	0	1	0	32	10	22	0	3	1	2	0
AZ	Midwestern University College of Dental Medicine-Arizona	App.	2553	1179	1373	1	2	0	2	0	737	314	423	0	86	39	47	0
		Enr.	144	66	78	0	0	0	0	0	34	11	23	0	3	1	2	0
CA	University of the Pacific, Arthur A. Dugoni School of Dentistry	App.	2142	959	1182	1	1	0	1	0	857	367	490	0	62	30	32	0
		Enr.	146	76	70	0	0	0	0	0	68	28	40	0	3	3	0	0
CA	University of California, San Francisco, School of Dentistry	App.	1417	574	842	1	1	0	1	0	624	249	375	0	58	23	35	0
		Enr.	60	18	42	0	0	0	0	0	29	6	23	0	4	1	3	0
CA	University of California, Los Angeles, School of Dentistry	App.	1489	658	829	2	0	0	0	0	611	251	360	0	76	36	40	0
		Enr.	88	34	54	0	0	0	0	0	47	23	24	0	1	0	1	0
CA	Herman Ostrow School of Dentistry of USC	App.	2252	971	1279	2	1	1	0	0	854	369	485	0	95	39	56	0
		Enr.	144	64	80	0	0	0	0	0	43	19	24	0	13	4	9	0
CA	Loma Linda University School of Dentistry	App.	1344	662	680	2	1	1	0	0	449	217	232	0	64	34	30	0
		Enr.	100	55	45	0	0	0	0	0	44	22	22	0	4	2	2	0
CA	Western University of Health Sciences College of Dental Medicine	App.	2561	1104	1454	3	3	3	0	0	1004	428	576	0	111	48	63	0
		Enr.	67	32	35	0	0	0	0	0	32	17	15	0	3	1	2	0
CA	California Northstate University College of Dental Medicine	App.	638	300	337	1	0	0	0	0	255	116	139	0	26	15	11	0
		Enr.	39	18	21	0	0	0	0	0	19	11	8	0	1	0	1	0
CO	University of Colorado School of Dental Medicine	App.	1965	887	1078	0	3	1	2	0	447	174	273	0	45	24	21	0
		Enr.	79	28	51	0	1	1	0	0	10	4	6	0	2	1	1	0
CT	University of Connecticut School of Dental Medicine	App.	1288	567	720	1	0	0	0	0	374	153	221	0	63	33	30	0
		Enr.	52	19	33	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	7	4	3	0

Table 5 | Dental School Applicants and Enrollees by Gender, Race and Ethnicity—Class Entering Fall 2022, *continued*

State, Terr. or Prov.	Dental School		Hispanic or Latino				Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander				White				Two or More Races				Race and Ethnicity Unknown				International			
			T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU
AL	University of Alabama at Birmingham School of Dentistry	App.	125	43	82	0	0	0	0	0	634	330	302	2	49	32	17	0	27	16	11	0	31	14	17	0
		Enr.	11	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	50	23	26	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
AZ	A.T. Still University Arizona School of Dentistry & Oral Health	App.	289	108	181	0	6	4	2	0	1268	623	645	0	113	50	63	0	61	35	25	1	67	26	41	0
		Enr.	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	36	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
AZ	Midwestern University College of Dental Medicine-Arizona	App.	234	87	147	0	5	4	1	0	1145	577	568	0	110	53	57	0	54	30	23	1	180	75	105	0
		Enr.	16	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	79	41	38	0	4	3	1	0	3	2	1	0	5	2	3	0
CA	University of the Pacific, Arthur A. Dugoni School of Dentistry	App.	172	62	110	0	3	2	1	0	648	320	328	0	92	45	47	0	55	33	21	1	252	100	152	0
		Enr.	17	8	9	0	1	1	0	0	41	25	16	0	6	4	2	0	5	3	2	0	5	4	1	0
CA	University of California, San Francisco, School of Dentistry	App.	139	50	89	0	3	1	2	0	398	173	225	0	63	24	38	1	32	17	15	0	99	37	62	0
		Enr.	12	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	4	0	4	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	3	2	1	0
CA	University of California, Los Angeles, School of Dentistry	App.	159	60	99	0	2	1	1	0	456	222	234	0	55	32	22	1	42	19	22	1	88	37	51	0
		Enr.	11	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	24	6	18	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	0
CA	Herman Ostrow School of Dentistry of USC	App.	194	69	125	0	3	1	2	0	714	326	388	0	75	32	42	1	58	30	27	1	258	104	154	0
		Enr.	17	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	48	25	23	0	5	2	3	0	4	3	1	0	14	3	11	0
CA	Loma Linda University School of Dentistry	App.	132	53	79	0	4	2	2	0	464	245	219	0	55	32	23	0	35	20	13	2	140	58	82	0
		Enr.	12	8	4	0	1	0	1	0	21	16	5	0	3	2	1	0	3	0	3	0	12	5	7	0
CA	Western University of Health Sciences College of Dental Medicine	App.	265	95	170	0	9	5	4	0	859	390	469	0	114	53	60	1	62	33	27	2	134	49	85	0
		Enr.	6	1	5	0	1	0	1	0	14	6	8	0	4	2	2	0	5	4	1	0	2	1	1	0
CA	California Northstate University College of Dental Medicine	App.	65	21	44	0	1	1	0	0	229	113	116	0	18	8	10	0	22	13	8	1	22	13	9	0
		Enr.	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	14	6	8	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
CO	University of Colorado School of Dental Medicine	App.	202	67	135	0	3	1	2	0	1091	529	562	0	80	41	39	0	39	21	18	0	55	29	26	0
		Enr.	14	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	41	17	24	0	8	3	5	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0
CT	University of Connecticut School of Dental Medicine	App.	107	40	67	0	1	0	1	0	576	258	318	0	61	32	28	1	36	19	17	0	70	32	38	0
		Enr.	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	29	13	16	0	3	1	2	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5 | Dental School Applicants and Enrollees by Gender, Race and Ethnicity—Class Entering Fall 2022, *continued*

State, Terr. or Prov.	Dental School		Total (T)	M	W	Gndr Un- known	American Indian or Alaska Native				Asian				Black or African American			
							T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU
DC	Howard University College of Dentistry	App.	718	292	425	1	1	1	0	0	163	70	93	0	253	93	160	0
		Enr.	66	31	35	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	3	0	47	23	24	0
FL	University of Florida College of Dentistry	App.	1684	711	972	1	2	2	0	0	283	111	172	0	97	32	65	0
		Enr.	93	27	66	0	0	0	0	0	20	4	16	0	5	1	4	0
FL	Nova Southeastern University College of Dental Medicine	App.	2407	1002	1402	3	4	3	1	0	535	224	311	0	105	38	67	0
		Enr.	125	48	77	0	1	1	0	0	18	7	11	0	5	2	3	0
FL	Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine School of Dental Medicine	App.	3784	1641	2139	4	7	4	3	0	1023	411	612	0	202	86	116	0
		Enr.	105	48	57	0	0	0	0	0	25	7	18	0	3	1	2	0
GA	Dental College of Georgia at Augusta University	App.	1038	462	574	2	4	2	2	0	190	74	116	0	100	31	69	0
		Enr.	95	40	55	0	0	0	0	0	15	7	8	0	8	1	7	0
IA	The University of Iowa College of Dentistry & Dental Clinics	App.	844	400	444	0	0	0	0	0	122	56	66	0	26	11	15	0
		Enr.	80	35	45	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	4	0	2	0	2	0
IL	Southern Illinois University School of Dental Medicine	App.	716	316	399	1	1	1	0	0	151	68	83	0	35	13	22	0
		Enr.	49	24	25	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	4	0	1	0	1	0
IL	University of Illinois Chicago College of Dentistry	App.	1522	602	918	2	0	0	0	0	427	167	260	0	75	31	44	0
		Enr.	70	24	46	0	0	0	0	0	24	8	16	0	10	2	8	0
IL	Midwestern University College of Dental Medicine-Illinois	App.	2612	1103	1507	2	0	0	0	0	817	319	498	0	103	47	56	0
		Enr.	139	51	88	0	0	0	0	0	24	11	13	0	10	4	6	0
IN	Indiana University School of Dentistry	App.	1125	502	622	1	0	0	0	0	246	97	149	0	38	15	23	0
		Enr.	101	46	54	1	0	0	0	0	15	4	11	0	2	1	1	0
KY	University of Kentucky College of Dentistry	App.	964	467	494	3	2	1	1	0	122	56	66	0	34	14	20	0
		Enr.	65	29	36	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	1	0	1	0
KY	University of Louisville School of Dentistry	App.	1722	846	873	3	2	1	1	0	319	147	172	0	75	30	45	0
		Enr.	113	48	65	0	0	0	0	0	20	9	11	0	2	2	0	0
LA	Louisiana State University Health New Orleans School of Dentistry	App.	722	345	376	1	1	0	1	0	138	65	73	0	42	16	26	0
		Enr.	74	35	39	0	0	0	0	0	12	7	5	0	2	2	0	0
MA	Harvard School of Dental Medicine	App.	990	436	552	2	2	1	1	0	322	131	191	0	45	21	24	0
		Enr.	35	14	21	0	0	0	0	0	11	4	7	0	3	2	1	0

Table 5 | Dental School Applicants and Enrollees by Gender, Race and Ethnicity—Class Entering Fall 2022, *continued*

State, Terr. or Prov.	Dental School		Hispanic or Latino				Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander				White				Two or More Races				Race and Ethnicity Unknown				International			
			T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU
DC	Howard University College of Dentistry	App.	73	27	46	0	2	1	1	0	122	57	65	0	35	16	19	0	12	6	5	1	57	21	36	0
		Enr.	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	3	0
FL	University of Florida College of Dentistry	App.	312	92	220	0	1	1	0	0	858	408	449	1	89	47	42	0	37	17	20	0	5	1	4	0
		Enr.	22	7	15	0	0	0	0	0	39	12	27	0	3	1	2	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
FL	Nova Southeastern University College of Dental Medicine	App.	373	106	267	0	4	2	2	0	1044	492	551	1	90	40	50	0	53	24	28	1	199	73	125	1
		Enr.	31	8	23	0	0	0	0	0	52	26	26	0	5	2	3	0	2	0	2	0	11	2	9	0
FL	Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine School of Dental Medicine	App.	459	161	298	0	8	5	3	0	1805	844	960	1	153	70	82	1	85	41	42	2	42	19	23	0
		Enr.	9	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	61	31	30	0	3	2	1	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	1	0
GA	Dental College of Georgia at Augusta University	App.	97	36	61	0	1	1	0	0	551	268	282	1	51	27	24	0	26	14	11	1	18	9	9	0
		Enr.	7	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	58	23	35	0	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0
IA	The University of Iowa College of Dentistry & Dental Clinics	App.	62	30	32	0	3	2	1	0	566	266	300	0	32	20	12	0	13	7	6	0	20	8	12	0
		Enr.	5	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	63	28	35	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IL	Southern Illinois University School of Dental Medicine	App.	49	24	25	0	1	0	1	0	409	177	232	0	25	11	14	0	25	10	14	1	20	12	8	0
		Enr.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	21	16	0	2	1	1	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
IL	University of Illinois Chicago College of Dentistry	App.	131	41	90	0	2	0	2	0	713	291	422	0	72	37	35	0	46	15	29	2	56	20	36	0
		Enr.	9	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	21	7	14	0	3	1	2	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
IL	Midwestern University College of Dental Medicine-Illinois	App.	212	73	139	0	6	3	3	0	1159	531	628	0	98	42	56	0	62	27	34	1	155	61	93	1
		Enr.	23	4	19	0	0	0	0	0	69	30	39	0	5	1	4	0	2	0	2	0	6	1	5	0
IN	Indiana University School of Dentistry	App.	75	32	43	0	1	0	1	0	655	306	348	1	33	18	15	0	34	16	18	0	43	18	25	0
		Enr.	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	72	37	34	1	2	0	2	0	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	0
KY	University of Kentucky College of Dentistry	App.	75	31	44	0	0	0	0	0	637	318	318	1	41	23	17	1	29	15	13	1	24	9	15	0
		Enr.	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	50	22	28	0	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
KY	University of Louisville School of Dentistry	App.	140	55	85	0	1	1	0	0	1012	540	472	0	61	27	33	1	36	15	19	2	76	30	46	0
		Enr.	7	2	5	0	1	1	0	0	78	34	44	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
LA	Louisiana State University Health New Orleans School of Dentistry	App.	60	21	39	0	0	0	0	0	412	211	200	1	38	19	19	0	24	12	12	0	7	1	6	0
		Enr.	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	21	33	0	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MA	Harvard School of Dental Medicine	App.	82	35	47	0	3	1	2	0	354	171	182	1	39	16	22	1	31	15	16	0	112	45	67	0
		Enr.	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	10	4	6	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	1	0

Table 5 | Dental School Applicants and Enrollees by Gender, Race and Ethnicity—Class Entering Fall 2022, *continued*

State, Terr. or Prov.	Dental School		Total (T)	M	W	Gndr Un- known	American Indian or Alaska Native				Asian				Black or African American			
							T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU
MA	Boston University Henry M. Goldman School of Dental Medicine	App.	2426	974	1451	1	0	0	0	0	748	274	474	0	90	37	53	0
		Enr.	115	51	64	0	0	0	0	0	35	16	19	0	6	2	4	0
MA	Tufts University School of Dental Medicine	App.	3799	1537	2259	3	2	1	1	0	1172	453	719	0	309	107	202	0
		Enr.	201	86	115	0	2	1	1	0	66	32	34	0	33	9	24	0
MD	University of Maryland School of Dentistry	App.	2504	1042	1460	2	1	1	0	0	768	303	465	0	186	73	113	0
		Enr.	133	51	81	1	0	0	0	0	44	16	28	0	16	6	10	0
ME	University of New England College of Dental Medicine	App.	870	386	483	1	0	0	0	0	208	82	126	0	29	13	16	0
		Enr.	62	24	38	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	7	0	1	0	1	0
MI	University of Detroit Mercy School of Dentistry	App.	1804	803	1000	1	0	0	0	0	442	175	267	0	114	46	68	0
		Enr.	144	67	77	0	0	0	0	0	37	17	20	0	1	0	1	0
MI	University of Michigan School of Dentistry	App.	1675	763	910	2	0	0	0	0	434	178	256	0	86	37	49	0
		Enr.	109	47	62	0	0	0	0	0	31	12	19	0	8	5	3	0
MN	University of Minnesota School of Dentistry	App.	1068	498	569	1	0	0	0	0	262	121	141	0	33	19	14	0
		Enr.	103	46	57	0	0	0	0	0	14	3	11	0	3	2	1	0
MO	University of Missouri - Kansas City School of Dentistry	App.	927	464	462	1	1	1	0	0	173	76	97	0	59	24	35	0
		Enr.	109	57	52	0	0	0	0	0	16	8	8	0	1	1	0	0
MO	A.T. Still University Missouri School of Dentistry & Oral Health	App.	1686	821	865	0	2	1	1	0	462	205	257	0	79	38	41	0
		Enr.	60	24	36	0	0	0	0	0	18	7	11	0	1	0	1	0
MS	University of Mississippi Medical Center School of Dentistry	App.	207	110	97	0	0	0	0	0	22	15	7	0	28	11	17	0
		Enr.	40	17	23	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	2	3	0
NC	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Adams School of Dentistry	App.	1382	616	764	2	4	2	2	0	266	109	157	0	91	31	60	0
		Enr.	82	31	51	0	0	0	0	0	18	3	15	0	6	2	4	0
NC	East Carolina University School of Dental Medicine	App.	323	134	188	1	4	2	2	0	61	21	40	0	29	15	14	0
		Enr.	51	20	30	1	1	1	0	0	7	2	5	0	6	3	3	0
NE	Creighton University School of Dentistry	App.	2003	1022	978	3	1	1	0	0	493	214	279	0	61	31	30	0
		Enr.	114	69	45	0	1	1	0	0	5	3	2	0	1	0	1	0
NE	University of Nebraska Medical Center College of Dentistry	App.	703	364	338	1	1	1	0	0	127	68	59	0	18	9	9	0
		Enr.	51	24	27	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0

Table 5 | Dental School Applicants and Enrollees by Gender, Race and Ethnicity—Class Entering Fall 2022, *continued*

State, Terr. or Prov.	Dental School		Hispanic or Latino				Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander				White				Two or More Races				Race and Ethnicity Unknown				International			
			T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU
MA	Boston University Henry M. Goldman School of Dental Medicine	App.	222	59	163	0	4	1	3	0	895	403	492	0	103	42	61	0	58	24	33	1	306	134	172	0
		Enr.	6	3	3	0	1	0	1	0	49	22	27	0	8	4	4	0	3	2	1	0	7	2	5	0
MA	Tufts University School of Dental Medicine	App.	357	116	241	0	4	2	2	0	1387	612	775	0	165	76	89	0	86	38	46	2	317	132	184	1
		Enr.	20	5	15	0	0	0	0	0	59	31	28	0	6	3	3	0	5	2	3	0	10	3	7	0
MD	University of Maryland School of Dentistry	App.	183	71	112	0	4	2	2	0	1012	454	558	0	104	45	58	1	66	25	40	1	180	68	112	0
		Enr.	17	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	43	18	25	0	7	3	4	0	1	0	0	1	5	2	3	0
ME	University of New England College of Dental Medicine	App.	75	27	48	0	3	3	0	0	461	222	238	1	29	15	14	0	19	10	9	0	46	14	32	0
		Enr.	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	43	20	23	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
MI	University of Detroit Mercy School of Dentistry	App.	108	43	65	0	4	1	3	0	741	363	378	0	65	32	33	0	43	19	24	0	287	124	162	1
		Enr.	7	2	5	0	1	0	1	0	70	39	31	0	4	1	3	0	4	2	2	0	20	6	14	0
MI	University of Michigan School of Dentistry	App.	110	49	61	0	2	0	2	0	828	403	424	1	66	29	36	1	47	20	27	0	102	47	55	0
		Enr.	8	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	53	22	31	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	4	0
MN	University of Minnesota School of Dentistry	App.	56	24	32	0	0	0	0	0	519	247	272	0	36	19	17	0	17	8	8	1	145	60	85	0
		Enr.	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	72	36	36	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	7	0
MO	University of Missouri - Kansas City School of Dentistry	App.	74	32	42	0	1	0	1	0	550	292	257	1	39	21	18	0	18	10	8	0	12	8	4	0
		Enr.	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	83	44	39	0	3	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
MO	A.T. Still University Missouri School of Dentistry & Oral Health	App.	145	56	89	0	6	4	2	0	861	444	417	0	74	37	37	0	35	25	10	0	22	11	11	0
		Enr.	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	33	15	18	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
MS	University of Mississippi Medical Center School of Dentistry	App.	9	4	5	0	1	1	0	0	137	75	62	0	6	3	3	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
		Enr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	14	19	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NC	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Adams School of Dentistry	App.	142	47	95	0	0	0	0	0	745	367	376	2	58	29	29	0	32	11	21	0	44	20	24	0
		Enr.	7	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	39	17	22	0	7	4	3	0	4	2	2	0	1	1	0	0
NC	East Carolina University School of Dental Medicine	App.	29	7	22	0	0	0	0	0	167	74	92	1	19	10	9	0	10	3	7	0	4	2	2	0
		Enr.	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	29	12	16	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
NE	Creighton University School of Dentistry	App.	154	70	84	0	2	1	1	0	1059	598	461	0	74	39	34	1	41	22	17	2	118	46	72	0
		Enr.	8	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	88	54	34	0	7	3	4	0	1	1	0	0	3	2	1	0
NE	University of Nebraska Medical Center College of Dentistry	App.	43	24	19	0	2	0	2	0	440	222	218	0	29	16	13	0	14	6	7	1	29	18	11	0
		Enr.	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	20	24	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5 | Dental School Applicants and Enrollees by Gender, Race and Ethnicity—Class Entering Fall 2022, *continued*

State, Terr. or Prov.	Dental School		Total (T)	M	W	Gndr Un- known	American Indian or Alaska Native				Asian				Black or African American			
							T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU
NJ	Rutgers School of Dental Medicine	App.	2317	921	1395	1	0	0	0	0	796	306	490	0	132	52	80	0
		Enr.	89	39	50	0	0	0	0	0	20	6	14	0	4	2	2	0
NV	University of Nevada, Las Vegas, School of Dental Medicine	App.	1655	835	819	1	4	2	2	0	566	257	309	0	68	29	39	0
		Enr.	78	43	35	0	1	1	0	0	23	7	16	0	1	0	1	0
NY	Columbia University College of Dental Medicine	App.	1503	620	881	2	0	0	0	0	508	193	315	0	68	35	33	0
		Enr.	84	45	39	0	0	0	0	0	29	14	15	0	6	4	2	0
NY	NYU College of Dentistry	App.	2994	1175	1814	5	0	0	0	0	914	363	551	0	136	54	82	0
		Enr.	371	140	231	0	0	0	0	0	128	48	80	0	7	1	6	0
NY	Stony Brook University School of Dental Medicine	App.	1068	414	652	2	0	0	0	0	339	123	216	0	49	23	26	0
		Enr.	44	18	26	0	0	0	0	0	18	9	9	0	0	0	0	0
NY	University at Buffalo School of Dental Medicine	App.	2273	965	1307	1	1	1	0	0	664	260	404	0	107	48	59	0
		Enr.	93	38	55	0	0	0	0	0	21	6	15	0	3	2	1	0
NY	Touro College of Dental Medicine at New York Medical College	App.	2630	1062	1564	4	0	0	0	0	917	357	560	0	112	44	68	0
		Enr.	113	51	62	0	0	0	0	0	39	11	28	0	6	2	4	0
OH	The Ohio State University College of Dentistry	App.	1140	576	562	2	0	0	0	0	226	102	124	0	36	16	20	0
		Enr.	120	55	65	0	0	0	0	0	19	8	11	0	0	0	0	0
OH	Case Western Reserve University School of Dental Medicine	App.	2106	930	1173	3	1	0	1	0	608	257	351	0	78	34	44	0
		Enr.	74	32	42	0	0	0	0	0	16	4	12	0	3	0	3	0
OK	University of Oklahoma College of Dentistry	App.	691	361	329	1	5	2	3	0	145	70	75	0	14	8	6	0
		Enr.	52	27	25	0	2	1	1	0	7	2	5	0	0	0	0	0
OR	Oregon Health & Science University School of Dentistry	App.	795	397	398	0	0	0	0	0	239	101	138	0	24	16	8	0
		Enr.	72	37	35	0	0	0	0	0	21	10	11	0	0	0	0	0
PA	The Maurice H. Kornberg School of Dentistry, Temple University	App.	2783	1155	1626	2	1	1	0	0	877	342	535	0	163	60	103	0
		Enr.	132	70	62	0	0	0	0	0	38	20	18	0	5	3	2	0
PA	University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine	App.	2211	919	1290	2	1	1	0	0	686	271	415	0	95	37	58	0
		Enr.	150	53	97	0	0	0	0	0	50	18	32	0	7	4	3	0
PA	University of Pittsburgh School of Dental Medicine	App.	1671	700	970	1	0	0	0	0	470	188	282	0	55	28	27	0
		Enr.	78	35	43	0	0	0	0	0	12	3	9	0	8	5	3	0
PR	University of Puerto Rico School of Dental Medicine	App.	359	155	203	1	0	0	0	0	44	24	20	0	19	12	7	0
		Enr.	40	10	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5 | Dental School Applicants and Enrollees by Gender, Race and Ethnicity—Class Entering Fall 2022, *continued*

State, Terr. or Prov.	Dental School		Hispanic or Latino				Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander				White				Two or More Races				Race and Ethnicity Unknown				International			
			T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU
NJ	Rutgers School of Dental Medicine	App.	219	65	154	0	2	0	2	0	835	353	481	1	77	39	38	0	58	22	36	0	198	84	114	0
		Enr.	13	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	41	20	21	0	4	3	1	0	4	2	2	0	3	2	1	0
NV	University of Nevada, Las Vegas, School of Dental Medicine	App.	168	63	105	0	1	1	0	0	667	391	275	1	72	42	30	0	39	22	17	0	70	28	42	0
		Enr.	8	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	35	26	9	0	5	2	3	0	3	1	2	0	2	1	1	0
NY	Columbia University College of Dental Medicine	App.	120	44	76	0	1	0	1	0	538	242	295	1	61	27	33	1	46	16	30	0	161	63	98	0
		Enr.	15	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	23	14	9	0	3	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	3	3	0
NY	NYU College of Dentistry	App.	282	89	193	0	4	2	2	0	1076	443	632	1	111	46	64	1	89	33	54	2	382	145	236	1
		Enr.	15	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	108	43	65	0	11	3	8	0	16	6	10	0	86	32	54	0
NY	Stony Brook University School of Dental Medicine	App.	79	26	53	0	2	0	2	0	434	178	255	1	54	23	31	0	33	12	20	1	78	29	49	0
		Enr.	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	19	8	11	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	2	0	1	0	1	0
NY	University at Buffalo School of Dental Medicine	App.	175	65	110	0	3	1	2	0	864	390	474	0	84	46	38	0	53	23	30	0	322	131	190	1
		Enr.	12	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	43	19	24	0	5	2	3	0	3	1	2	0	6	3	3	0
NY	Touro College of Dental Medicine at New York Medical College	App.	234	75	159	0	4	2	2	0	946	415	530	1	107	47	59	1	71	28	41	2	239	94	145	0
		Enr.	9	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	44	25	19	0	6	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	8	5	3	0
OH	The Ohio State University College of Dentistry	App.	60	27	33	0	1	0	1	0	702	371	330	1	51	31	20	0	28	12	15	1	36	17	19	0
		Enr.	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	88	42	46	0	3	1	2	0	6	2	4	0	1	1	0	0
OH	Case Western Reserve University School of Dental Medicine	App.	118	41	77	0	5	2	3	0	881	425	456	0	89	37	51	1	48	22	25	1	278	112	165	1
		Enr.	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	34	18	16	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	7	7	0
OK	University of Oklahoma College of Dentistry	App.	51	25	26	0	1	1	0	0	393	214	179	0	40	23	17	0	18	9	8	1	24	9	15	0
		Enr.	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	35	19	16	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
OR	Oregon Health & Science University School of Dentistry	App.	80	34	46	0	2	2	0	0	364	202	162	0	38	18	20	0	17	12	5	0	31	12	19	0
		Enr.	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	36	19	17	0	8	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
PA	The Maurice H. Kornberg School of Dentistry, Temple University	App.	196	68	128	0	4	2	2	0	1042	467	575	0	114	55	58	1	71	31	39	1	315	129	186	0
		Enr.	7	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	57	27	30	0	5	2	3	0	3	2	1	0	17	11	6	0
PA	University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine	App.	181	59	122	0	2	1	1	0	852	389	462	1	82	40	41	1	65	28	37	0	247	93	154	0
		Enr.	17	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	58	23	35	0	4	1	3	0	2	0	2	0	12	4	8	0
PA	University of Pittsburgh School of Dental Medicine	App.	112	34	78	0	0	0	0	0	756	335	421	0	60	30	29	1	44	19	25	0	174	66	108	0
		Enr.	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	40	16	24	0	7	5	2	0	2	1	1	0	4	3	1	0
PR	University of Puerto Rico School of Dental Medicine	App.	197	56	141	0	0	0	0	0	76	51	25	0	5	2	3	0	11	6	4	1	7	4	3	0
		Enr.	39	10	29	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5 | Dental School Applicants and Enrollees by Gender, Race and Ethnicity—Class Entering Fall 2022, *continued*

State, Terr. or Prov.	Dental School		Total (T)	M	W	Gndr Un- known	American Indian or Alaska Native				Asian				Black or African American			
							T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU
SC	Medical University of South Carolina James B. Edwards College of Dental Medicine	App.	1469	614	854	1	3	1	2	0	228	88	140	0	73	28	45	0
		Enr.	78	41	37	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	7	0	5	2	3	0
TN	Meharry Medical College School of Dentistry	App.	2076	811	1264	1	5	2	3	0	431	179	252	0	488	165	323	0
		Enr.	75	27	48	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	66	21	45	0
TN	University of Tennessee Health Science Center College of Dentistry	App.	1350	607	742	1	3	1	2	0	227	101	126	0	102	39	63	0
		Enr.	109	55	54	0	1	0	1	0	14	7	7	0	10	2	8	0
TX	Texas A&M University School of Dentistry	App.	1001	416	585	0	1	1	0	0	311	127	184	0	50	13	37	0
		Enr.	90	39	51	0	0	0	0	0	29	8	21	0	11	4	7	0
TX	University of Texas School of Dentistry at Houston	App.	1011	420	590	1	1	1	0	0	311	128	183	0	50	13	37	0
		Enr.	106	38	68	0	1	1	0	0	36	10	26	0	4	2	2	0
TX	UT Health San Antonio School of Dentistry	App.	1022	428	593	1	1	1	0	0	315	129	186	0	50	14	36	0
		Enr.	101	37	64	0	0	0	0	0	32	14	18	0	1	0	1	0
TX	Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center El Paso Woody L. Hunt School of Dental Medicine	App.	951	400	550	1	1	1	0	0	302	127	175	0	47	12	35	0
		Enr.	60	23	37	0	0	0	0	0	13	6	7	0	3	1	2	0
UT	Roseman University of Health Sciences College of Dental Medicine – South Jordan, Utah	App.	2052	982	1069	1	3	3	0	0	624	264	360	0	64	36	28	0
		Enr.	100	53	47	0	0	0	0	0	24	8	16	0	1	1	0	0
UT	University of Utah School of Dentistry	App.	442	280	161	1	0	0	0	0	64	26	38	0	5	4	1	0
		Enr.	50	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
VA	Virginia Commonwealth University School of Dentistry	App.	1986	870	1115	1	3	2	1	0	522	200	322	0	143	58	85	0
		Enr.	95	37	58	0	0	0	0	0	21	3	18	0	4	2	2	0
WA	University of Washington School of Dentistry	App.	681	292	388	1	0	0	0	0	243	96	147	0	28	11	17	0
		Enr.	63	22	41	0	0	0	0	0	18	6	12	0	5	0	5	0
WI	Marquette University School of Dentistry	App.	2586	1214	1368	4	1	0	1	0	658	283	375	0	88	43	45	0
		Enr.	100	40	60	0	0	0	0	0	14	7	7	0	1	1	0	0
WV	West Virginia University School of Dentistry	App.	946	472	473	1	1	1	0	0	182	72	110	0	36	17	19	0
		Enr.	47	27	20	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	0

Table 5 | Dental School Applicants and Enrollees by Gender, Race and Ethnicity—Class Entering Fall 2022, *continued*

State, Terr. or Prov.	Dental School		Hispanic or Latino				Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander				White				Two or More Races				Race and Ethnicity Unknown				International			
			T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU	T	M	W	GU
SC	Medical University of South Carolina James B. Edwards College of Dental Medicine	App.	148	40	108	0	0	0	0	0	890	401	488	1	63	31	32	0	35	13	22	0	29	12	17	0
		Enr.	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	54	35	19	0	4	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
TN	Meharry Medical College School of Dentistry	App.	239	86	153	0	1	1	0	0	673	289	383	1	110	41	69	0	35	15	20	0	94	33	61	0
		Enr.	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
TN	University of Tennessee Health Science Center College of Dentistry	App.	104	37	67	0	0	0	0	0	839	388	451	0	51	29	22	0	19	9	9	1	5	3	2	0
		Enr.	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	77	42	35	0	3	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TX	Texas A&M University School of Dentistry	App.	214	76	138	0	0	0	0	0	347	169	178	0	35	14	21	0	26	12	14	0	17	4	13	0
		Enr.	13	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	30	18	12	0	2	1	1	0	4	2	2	0	1	0	1	0
TX	University of Texas School of Dentistry at Houston	App.	221	79	142	0	0	0	0	0	353	170	183	0	37	14	22	1	27	13	14	0	11	2	9	0
		Enr.	21	9	12	0	0	0	0	0	38	13	25	0	3	2	1	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
TX	UT Health San Antonio School of Dentistry	App.	218	79	139	0	0	0	0	0	360	174	186	0	38	14	23	1	27	13	14	0	13	4	9	0
		Enr.	30	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	35	12	23	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TX	Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center El Paso Woody L. Hunt School of Dental Medicine	App.	202	72	130	0	0	0	0	0	325	159	166	0	38	14	23	1	27	13	14	0	9	2	7	0
		Enr.	17	5	12	0	0	0	0	0	22	10	12	0	3	0	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
UT	Roseman University of Health Sciences College of Dental Medicine – South Jordan, Utah	App.	196	77	119	0	6	4	2	0	928	498	430	0	68	31	36	1	44	27	17	0	119	42	77	0
		Enr.	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	57	32	25	0	8	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
UT	University of Utah School of Dentistry	App.	32	14	18	0	1	1	0	0	311	217	93	1	21	13	8	0	7	5	2	0	1	0	1	0
		Enr.	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	35	19	16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
VA	Virginia Commonwealth University School of Dentistry	App.	168	55	113	0	3	2	1	0	891	436	454	1	93	46	47	0	47	18	29	0	116	53	63	0
		Enr.	7	1	6	0	1	0	1	0	48	26	22	0	5	3	2	0	4	1	3	0	5	1	4	0
WA	University of Washington School of Dentistry	App.	73	29	44	0	0	0	0	0	257	123	133	1	32	12	20	0	12	7	5	0	36	14	22	0
		Enr.	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	32	14	18	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
WI	Marquette University School of Dentistry	App.	211	82	129	0	4	3	1	0	1327	670	656	1	102	52	49	1	60	25	33	2	135	56	79	0
		Enr.	13	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	62	26	36	0	7	3	4	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
WV	West Virginia University School of Dentistry	App.	56	24	32	0	2	1	1	0	567	306	261	0	35	21	14	0	30	13	16	1	37	17	20	0
		Enr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	25	16	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0

Table 6 | Undergraduate Majors of Dental School Applicants and First-time, First-year Enrollees, 2022

Predental Major	Percent of Applicants	Percent of First-time, First-year Enrollees	Percent Rate of Enrollment
Biological and Biomedical Science	65.3%	66.7%	58.3%
Health Professions and Related Programs	9.4%	9.1%	55.0%
<i>Dental, Medical or Health Preparatory Programs</i>	0.4%	0.3%	42.1%
<i>Dental Support Services and Allied Professions</i>	1.1%	0.8%	41.8%
<i>Health Professions and Related Programs, Others</i>	7.9%	7.9%	57.4%
Physical Sciences	3.6%	3.5%	55.2%
Psychology	4.0%	3.8%	53.7%
Parks, Recreation, Leisure and Fitness Studies	2.8%	2.7%	55.4%
Multi- or Interdisciplinary Studies	3.1%	3.0%	54.8%
Business, Management, Marketing and Related Support Services	2.0%	1.9%	52.8%
Family and Consumer Sciences or Human Sciences	1.8%	2.0%	61.7%
Engineering and Engineering-related Fields	1.5%	1.6%	63.1%
Social Sciences	1.6%	1.5%	52.8%
All Other Majors	4.9%	4.3%	51.0%

Source: American Dental Education Association, U.S. Dental School Applicants and Enrollees, 2022 Entering Class

Note: ADEA follows Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) to report undergraduate fields of study.

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Table 7 | Dental Doctoral and Combined Degree Programs by Dental School

State, Territory, or Province	Dental School	Doctoral Dental Degree	Ph.D.	M.D.	M.P.H.	M.S.	Other	Predental
AL	University of Alabama at Birmingham School of Dentistry	D.M.D.	✓					
AZ	A.T. Still University Arizona School of Dentistry & Oral Health	D.M.D.			✓		✓	
AZ	Midwestern University College of Dental Medicine–Arizona	D.M.D.			✓			
CA	University of the Pacific, Arthur A. Dugoni School of Dentistry	D.D.S.						✓
CA	University of California, San Francisco, School of Dentistry	D.D.S.	✓			✓		
CA	University of California, Los Angeles, School of Dentistry	D.D.S.	✓					
CA	Herman Ostrow School of Dentistry of USC	D.D.S.						
CA	Loma Linda University School of Dentistry	D.D.S.					✓	
CA	Western University of Health Sciences College of Dental Medicine	D.M.D.						
CO	University of Colorado School of Dental Medicine	D.D.S.			✓			
CT	University of Connecticut School of Dental Medicine	D.M.D.	✓		✓	✓		✓
DC	Howard University College of Dentistry	D.D.S.						
FL	University of Florida College of Dentistry	D.M.D.	✓					✓
FL	Nova Southeastern University College of Dental Medicine	D.M.D.			✓		✓	✓
FL	Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine School of Dental Medicine	D.M.D.						✓
GA	Dental College of Georgia at Augusta University	D.M.D.				✓		✓
IA	The University of Iowa College of Dentistry & Dental Clinics	D.D.S.						
IL	Southern Illinois University School of Dental Medicine	D.M.D.						✓

Table 7 | Dental Doctoral and Combined Degree Programs by Dental School, *continued*

State, Territory, or Province	Dental School	Doctoral Dental Degree	Ph.D.	M.D.	M.P.H.	M.S.	Other	Predental
IL	University of Illinois Chicago College of Dentistry	D.M.D.	✓					✓
IL	Midwestern University College of Dental Medicine-Illinois	D.M.D.			✓	✓		
IN	Indiana University School of Dentistry	D.D.S.	✓		✓			
KY	University of Kentucky College of Dentistry	D.M.D.						
KY	University of Louisville School of Dentistry	D.M.D.	✓			✓		✓
LA	Louisiana State University Health New Orleans School of Dentistry	D.D.S.	✓					
MA	Harvard School of Dental Medicine	D.M.D.	✓					
MA	Boston University Henry M. Goldman School of Dental Medicine	D.M.D.						
MA	Tufts University School of Dental Medicine	D.M.D.			✓	✓		
MD	University of Maryland School of Dentistry	D.D.S.	✓		✓	✓		
ME	University of New England College of Dental Medicine	D.M.D.						✓
MI	University of Detroit Mercy School of Dentistry	D.D.S.						✓
MI	University of Michigan School of Dentistry	D.D.S.	✓					
MN	University of Minnesota School of Dentistry	D.D.S.	✓		✓	✓		
MO	University of Missouri - Kansas City School of Dentistry	D.D.S.	✓					
MO	A.T. Still University Missouri School of Dentistry & Oral Health	D.M.D.			✓		✓	
MS	University of Mississippi Medical Center School of Dentistry	D.M.D.						
NC	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Adams School of Dentistry	D.D.S.						
NC	East Carolina University School of Dental Medicine	D.M.D.					✓	
NE	Creighton University School of Dentistry	D.D.S.						

Table 7 | Dental Doctoral and Combined Degree Programs by Dental School, *continued*

State, Territory, or Province	Dental School	Doctoral Dental Degree	Ph.D.	M.D.	M.P.H.	M.S.	Other	Predental
NE	University of Nebraska Medical Center College of Dentistry	D.D.S.					✓	✓
NJ	Rutgers School of Dental Medicine	D.M.D.	✓		✓			✓
NV	University of Nevada, Las Vegas, School of Dental Medicine	D.M.D.			✓			✓
NY	Columbia University College of Dental Medicine	D.D.S.			✓		✓	
NY	NYU College of Dentistry	D.D.S.			✓		✓	
NY	Stony Brook University School of Dental Medicine	D.D.S.						✓
NY	University at Buffalo School of Dental Medicine	D.D.S.				✓		
NY	Touro College of Dental Medicine at New York Medical College	D.D.S.						
OH	The Ohio State University College of Dentistry	D.D.S.	✓		✓	✓	✓	
OH	Case Western Reserve University School of Dental Medicine	D.M.D.			✓	✓		✓
OK	University of Oklahoma College of Dentistry	D.D.S.						
OR	Oregon Health & Science University School of Dentistry	D.M.D.	✓					
PA	The Maurice H. Kornberg School of Dentistry, Temple University	D.M.D.			✓			
PA	University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine	D.M.D.			✓	✓	✓	✓
PA	University of Pittsburgh School of Dental Medicine	D.M.D.	✓			✓	✓	✓
PR	University of Puerto Rico School of Dental Medicine	D.M.D.						
SC	Medical University of South Carolina James B. Edwards College of Dental Medicine	D.M.D.	✓					
TN	Meharry Medical College School of Dentistry	D.D.S.	✓					
TN	University of Tennessee Health Science Center College of Dentistry	D.D.S.						

Table 7 | Dental Doctoral and Combined Degree Programs by Dental School, *continued*

State, Territory, or Province	Dental School	Doctoral Dental Degree	Ph.D.	M.D.	M.P.H.	M.S.	Other	Predental
TX	Texas A&M University School of Dentistry	D.D.S.	✓					
TX	UTHealth Houston School of Dentistry	D.D.S.			✓			
TX	UT Health San Antonio School of Dentistry	D.D.S.	✓					✓
TX	Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center El Paso Woody L. Hunt School of Dental Medicine	D.M.D.					✓	
UT	Roseman University of Health Sciences College of Dental Medicine–South Jordan, Utah	D.M.D.						
UT	University of Utah School of Dentistry	D.D.S.						
VA	Virginia Commonwealth University School of Dentistry	D.D.S.						✓
WA	University of Washington School of Dentistry	D.D.S.	✓					
WI	Marquette University School of Dentistry	D.D.S.						✓
WV	West Virginia University School of Dentistry	D.D.S.						✓

Degree Awarded: Source: American Dental Association, Health Policy Institute, 2021-2022 *Survey of Dental Education, Report 1, Table 1.*

Combined Degree Programs: Source: American Dental Association, Health Policy Institute, 2021-2022 *Survey of Dental Education, Report 2, Table 16.*

Finding More Information

This section provides a list of organizations that can inform you about the dental profession and offer support during various phases of the application process. In this section, we provide a quick reference list of individuals and organizations mentioned in the Guide. We've also added the names and websites of organizations and publications you may wish to consult for additional information.

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FINDING MORE INFORMATION

This section provides lists of individuals, organizations and references that can help you find answers to any remaining questions you may have.

Who Can Advise Me?

First, consider talking to people involved in dental education. They are interested in encouraging students like you to consider dentistry as a career. Next, think about approaching other professionals, such as the ones indicated here:

These professionals	Can help you by ...
Health Professions Advisors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting you with a broad range of issues about dental education and dental schools. • Informing you about the academic preparation necessary (before you begin the application process) to be accepted into a dental school. • Helping coordinate letters of evaluation (during the application process).
Science Professors (especially those in biological sciences)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing letters of evaluation. • Substituting for a health professions advisor if your undergraduate school does not have one.
Practicing Dentists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing their knowledge about the education and skills needed to pursue a variety of careers in dentistry. • Describing day-to-day work and addressing work-life balance. • Offering you internship or “shadowing” opportunities.
Dental School Admissions Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing information about the dental schools they represent, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Admission criteria, > Academic program highlights and > Student support services.
Dental School Minority/Diversity Affairs Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing information about diversity at their schools. • Welcoming and assisting students from diverse backgrounds. • Providing information about support services.
Financial Aid Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advising you on ways to finance the cost of attending dental school. • Helping you understand the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Financial aid application process and > Eligibility requirements for governmental, institutional and private sources of financial aid.
Dental Students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing perceptions and personal experiences about the education they are receiving. (Keep in mind that it is always a good idea to base your decisions on information collected from a variety of sources.) • Describing their experiences of their schools’ nonacademic features, such as student support services and social atmosphere.

What Organizations Can Help Me?

A number of organizations offer information about careers in dentistry, preparing for admission to dental school and seeking financial aid.

Dental Education

Organization	Contact Information	Mission/Objectives
American Dental Education Association (ADEA)	adea.org adea.org/GoDental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides information about dental school application and admissions processes. • Sponsors application services for admission to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Dental school (ADEA AADSAS®), > Advanced placement for international dentists (ADEA CAAPID®), > Dental hygiene programs (ADEA DHCAS®) and > Advanced dental education (ADEA PASS®). • The ADEA GoDental® website is dedicated as an online career-building and networking resource for people on the pathway to careers in dentistry or dental hygiene. • ADEA GoDental promotes collaboration, community and connection between prehealth and current health professionals.
Canadian Dental Association	cda-adc.ca/en/index.asp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serves as a free multidisciplinary website allowing users to explore more than 100 health professions careers, including dentistry and allied dentistry. • Provides a database with more than 500 resources about scholarships and predental enrichment programs.
ExploreHealthCareers	ExploreHealthCareers.org feedback@explorehealthcareers.org	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operates a web-based, knowledge-sharing resource for the dental education community. • Gathers international resources and expertise in dental education.
International Federation of Dental Educators and Associations	www.ifdea.org	

Research Organizations

Organization	Contact Information	Mission/Objectives
American Association for Dental Research	iadr.org/AADR	Both organizations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance research and increases knowledge for the improvement of oral health, • Support and represent the oral health research community and • Facilitate the communication and application of research findings.
International Association for Dental Research	iadr.org	
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research	nidcr.nih.gov	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims to improve dental, oral and craniofacial health through research, research training and the dissemination of health information.

What Organizations Can Help Me Learn More About the Dental Profession?

Professional Organizations

Students can join these organizations during dental school or after graduation:

Organization	Website
American Association of Women Dentists	aawd.org
American Dental Association	ada.org
American Student Dental Association	asdanet.org
Association of Schools and Programs of Public Health	aspph.org
Hispanic Dental Association	hdassoc.org
National Dental Association and Student National Dental Association	ndaonline.org sndaonline.net
Society of American Indian Dentists	thesaidonline.org

Dental Organizations

Organization	Website
Academy of General Dentistry	agd.org
American Academy of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology	aaomp.org
American Academy of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology	aaomr.org
American Academy of Oral Medicine	aaom.com
American Academy of Orofacial Pain	aaop.org
American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry	aapd.org
American Academy of Periodontology	perio.org
American Association of Endodontists	aae.org
American Association of Hospital Dentists	See under: Special Care Dentistry Association, scdaonline.org
American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons	aaoms.org
American Association of Orthodontists	mylifemysmile.org
American Association of Public Health	aaphd.org
American College of Prosthodontists	gotoapro.org
American Society of Dentist Anesthesiologists	asda.org
Special Care Dentistry Association	scdaonline.org

Are There Other Helpful Resources I Can Access?

College, university and public libraries generally have a range of publications about careers, undergraduate and graduate education, and financial aid. Many also offer computer use for access to electronic resources.

You can find American Student Dental Association (ASDA) publications, including a monthly newspaper and quarterly journal, on www.asdanet.org/utility-navigation/Publications. The association also offers its members free copies of the following:

- *Getting Into Dental School: ASDA's Guide for Predental Students*
- *Getting Through Dental School: ASDA's Guide for Dental Students*

Go Dental! Discover Dentistry Tips

Stay motivated and inspired on your path to a dental career by remembering the phrase **Go Dental!** Each letter represents an action to help you prepare for your future. Start now and you will be set up for success!

G **GIVING BACK**—Volunteer in your community or find a way to make a positive impact on someone in your life.

O **OBSERVE**—Confirm dentistry is the path for you by observing the work first hand. Reach out to your neighborhood dentist to set up a shadowing experience.

Remember to have fun along the way! Exploring your future can be informative and exciting!

D **DISCOVER**—There are more than 75 dental schools in the United States and Canada. Use the **ADEA Official Guide to Dental Schools** to research what makes each school unique.

E **ENGAGE**—Start talking to friends and family about dentistry. Join or start a pre dental club to connect with others who are interested in the profession.

N **NAVIGATE**—Visit adea.org/godental to sign up for the ADEA GoDental newsletter and start your dental career journey.

T **TAILOR**—Adjust your schedule to start taking STEM courses so you are on track to complete your prerequisite requirements for dental school.

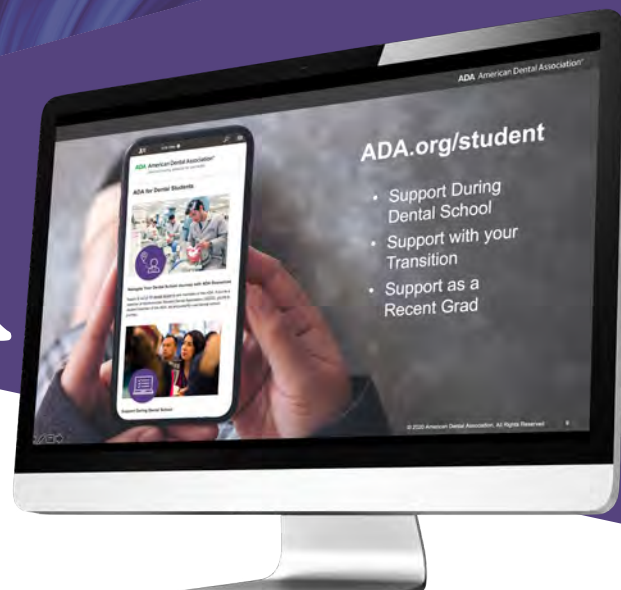
A **APPLY**—Many dental schools require applicants to have hands-on experience. A part-time job in a dental office or summer enrichment program are good ways to discover if dentistry is the right path for you.

L **LISTEN**—Listen to others who have taken this journey. Attend free ADEA GoDental events to hear about others' experiences and connect with dental students, admissions staff and practitioners.



ADA Success Programs

VIRTUAL &
IN-PERSON
OPTIONS



Free Programs for Dental Schools

NOW ELIGIBLE FOR 1 HOUR CE

ADA Success is a series of programs on topics most relevant to students today. Each program is one hour in length and is presented by a volunteer dentist or other subject matter expert. The programs are presented at no charge to students or dental schools by the ADA and/or state and local dental societies. Be prepared for life as a dentist — good choices now, great dentists later.



Leadership & Ethics in Dentistry

Understand what it takes to be a leader in dentistry and learn about the ADA Code and explore real-life ethical dilemmas



Managing Debt & Wealth*

Gain essential debt management skills and take control of your finances with budgeting and loan repayment information



State of the Dental Profession*

Get acquainted with the forces shaping the dental care market and the practice environment



Finding a Job*

Know your options and how to prepare for your career



Understanding Employment Agreements*

Explore and understand the complexities of contracts and make informed decisions before you sign



Practice Management for All Dentists*

Manage the business, your teams' and patients' expectations for practice success



Organized Dentistry: You and the ADA

Learn how the ADA helps dentists succeed and how to get involved



ADA Ask Me Anything

Customize a program with a panel of dentists or subject matter experts

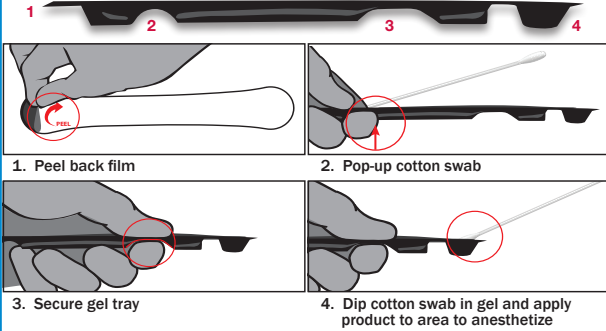
Courses marked with an asterisk () offer 1 hour of CE.*

Schedule today for your school at [ADA.org/SuccessPrograms](https://ada.org/SuccessPrograms).

HURRICaine®

Unit-Dose Topical Anesthetic Gel
20% Benzocaine Oral Anesthetic

DIRECTIONS



NEW

Unit Dose Gel

HurriCaine® Topical Anesthetic Gel is now available in a unit dose form which eliminates cross-contamination. HurriCaine Unit Dose Topical Anesthetic Gel is designed to provide fast, temporary relief of occasional irritation and pain associated with, sore mouth and throat, canker sores, irritation from dentures or orthodontic appliances and other dental procedures. Available in five flavors Original Wild Cherry, Piña Colada, Fresh Mint, Watermelon, and Strawberry.

Benefits:

- Individually wrapped
- Unit dose convenience
- Eliminates cross-contamination
- Fast onset – within 30 seconds

ORDERING INFORMATION

HurriCaine Unit Dose Topical Anesthetic Gel - Original Wild Cherry - 60 ct.	NDC 0283-0871-59
HurriCaine Unit Dose Topical Anesthetic Gel - Piña Colada - 60 ct.	NDC 0283-0886-59
HurriCaine Unit Dose Topical Anesthetic Gel - Fresh Mint - 60 ct.	NDC 0283-0998-59
HurriCaine Unit Dose Topical Anesthetic Gel - Watermelon - 60 ct.	NDC 0283-0293-59
HurriCaine Unit Dose Topical Anesthetic Gel - Strawberry - 60 ct.	NDC 0283-1016-59

HURRICaine®

Topical Anesthetic GEL
Prefilled Syringes
20% Benzocaine Oral Anesthetic

Beutlich® Pharmaceuticals, LLC is excited to introduce HurriCaine® Topical Anesthetic Gel in a prefilled Syringe! This specially formulated gel allows for easy dispensing prior to root planing and scaling or full mouth debridement allowing you to deliver product



NEW

Prefilled Unit Dose Gel Syringes!

right where it is needed. Flexible but firm plastic irrigation tips enable effective sub-gingival application of HurriCaine Topical Anesthetic Gel and are gentle to soft tissue. Each package contains 4 x 1.5 g prefilled syringes and 4 dispensing tips.

FEATURES

BENEFITS

Fast onset	Works within 30 seconds
Short duration	15-30 minutes
Flexible but firm plastic irrigation tips	Accepted well by patients • Needleless pain-free delivery
Original Wild Cherry and Piña Colada flavors	Pleasant tasting

ORDERING INFORMATION

HurriCaine Topical Anesthetic Gel - Original Wild Cherry - Syringe.....	NDC #0283-0520-34
HurriCaine Topical Anesthetic Gel - Piña Colada - Syringe	NDC #0283-1820-34

HURRIView®

Plaque Indicating Snap -n- Go™ Swabs

HURRIView II®

Two-Tone Plaque Indicating Snap -n- Go™ Swabs



HurriView® and HurriView II® will help you show patients where they have plaque build-up & help motivate them to improve their oral hygiene routines.

- HurriView highlights where improved oral hygiene is needed
- HurriView II highlights old plaque in blue and new plaque in reddish-pink
- Individually wrapped
- In-office evaluation or dispense for home use
- Available in boxes of 72
- No messy rinses or tablets!



SNAP
colored ring to send solution to the opposite tip



APPLY
cotton tip to teeth and gumline

ORDERING INFORMATION

HurriView Box of 72 Snap -n- Go Swabs	Product #0283-0104-72
HurriView II Box of 72 Snap -n- Go Swabs	Product #0283-1105-72

Beutlich®
PHARMACEUTICALS LLC
Since 1954

Call Beutlich® Pharmaceuticals, LLC at 1-800-238-8542, M-F: 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. ET for more information or contact your preferred dealer. www.beutlich.com

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