

STATES WITHOUT A DENTAL SCHOOL

State	Dentists	Population (thousands)	Students	Private	Public
Alaska.....	70	274	5	4	31
Arizona.....	664	1.611	100	66	64
Arkansas.....	632	1.833	87	19	58
Colorado.....	1,157	1.985	149	97	64
Connecticut.....	1,895	2.785	190	129	21
Delaware.....	212	501	38	17	201
Florida.....	2,899	5.872	437	233	24
Hawaii.....	469	731	62	40	32
Idaho.....	341	697	69	38	141
Kansas.....	1,039	2.269	171	24	7
Maine.....	453	993	35	28	47
Mississippi.....	643	2.211	62	13	29
Montana.....	378	718	51	26	15
Nevada.....	185	400	47	35	2
New Hampshire.....	309	637	27	22	35
New Mexico.....	322	1.037	81	48	13
North Dakota.....	285	640	30	15	115
Oklahoma.....	994	2.411	206	95	1
Rhode Island.....	500	905	39	27	12
South Dakota.....	300	707	35	18	17
Utah.....	625	998	203	128	75
Vermont.....	194	396	11	6	5
Wyoming.....	154	351	33	22	11
Total.....	14,740	30.962	2,168	1,150	1,018
Percent.....				53	47

Dr. OSTRANDER. This concludes our testimony, Mr. Chairman. We are grateful for this opportunity to appear in support of H.R. 15757. We would be glad now to try and answer any questions.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you very much, Dr. Ostrander, for your statement. It will be most helpful to the committee.

What is the estimated shortage of dentists in this Nation?

Dr. OSTRANDER. It is a very difficult thing to arrive at because of a number of imponderables: For example, the degree to which preventive measures that are now known or now being developed will be applied, and I am thinking of fluoridation of public water supplies and other measures that are under research at the present time that give us quite considerable promise for better control of dental caries and periodontal disease. Our present ratio in the population is approximately one to 2,100 people.

Mr. ROGERS. One to—

Dr. OSTRANDER. One dentist to 2,100 people. I am not sure that we have, like the others who testified today, come to a numerical figure that would actually represent the ideal number of dentists. We are quite sure that there is no likelihood of reaching the level that we would consider ideal in the foreseeable future.

Do you have anything to add to that, Mr. Sullens?

Mr. SULLENS. We could supply for the record, Mr. Chairman, figures on what it would require to maintain the current ratio and I think this is roughly the best estimate that we could have at the present time.

If I recall correctly, I think the estimates that we have made suggest that we will need something in the neighborhood of 5,400 first-year students by 1975 in order to maintain this ratio. We can supply this information for the record if you would like to have it.

(Information requested follows:)