In 2019, there were 13,913 actively licensed dentists in Texas.
- This number represented a 9.0% increase since 2014 and a 26.5% increase since 2009.
- Relative to population growth, the size of the dentist workforce has grown by 7.2% over the past 10 years.

The racial/ethnic distribution of Texas dentists differed greatly from that of the Texas population.2
- Race/ethnicity data were available for 13,002 of the state’s 13,913 dentists.

Dentists were not evenly distributed throughout the state.
- There was a 69.5% difference between the number of dentists in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas, the percent difference was 60.9%.

Gender of Dentists
- In 2019, 35.3% of dentists were female and 64.5% were male.
- In 2009, 26.2% were female and 73.8% were male.
- Among dentists aged 40 years or younger in 2019, 48.3% were female and 51.5% were male.
Within 10 years, 38.9% of the current Texas dentist workforce will be at or past retirement age.

- 12.7% of active dentists in Texas were older than 65 years of age in 2019.
- Among dentists over 55 years of age, males comprised 83.7% of the workforce.

Gender data were available for 13,833 of the state’s 13,913 dentists.

- 34.3% of white/Caucasian dentists were 61 years of age or older, while 27.3% were aged 40 years or younger.
- Among blacks/African Americans, 27.8% were between 41 and 50 years of age. Another 43.1% were aged 40 years or younger.
- 25.7% of Hispanics/Latinos were between 41 and 50 years of age, and 36.1% were aged 40 years or younger.