



Camden

Published November 2020 v1.2

Oral health of 5-year-old children

This profile describes the oral health of 5-year-olds living in Camden. It uses data from the National Dental Epidemiology Programme 2019 survey of 5-year-old children¹.

The profile is designed to help local government and health services improve the oral health and wellbeing of children and tackle health inequalities.

In Camden 205 5-year-olds (approximately 55.7% of those sampled) were examined at school by trained and calibrated examiners using the national standard method².

Figure 1: Prevalence of experience of dental decay and mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in Camden, other local authorities in London and England.

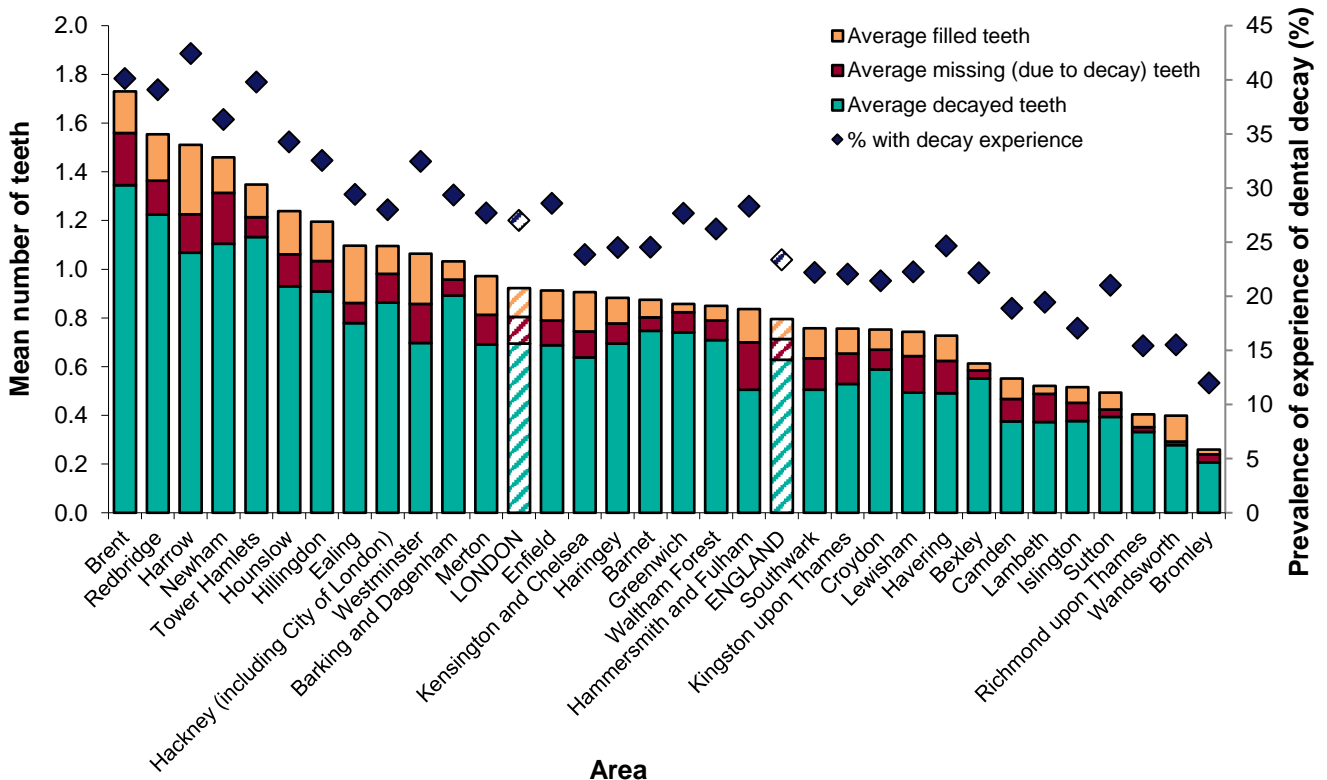


Table 1: Experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in Camden, other local authorities in London and England.

Local authority	Prevalence of experience of dental decay (%)	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in all examined children n (95% confidence intervals)	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in children with any decay experience n (95% confidence intervals)
Brent	40.1	1.7 (1.40 - 2.06)	4.3 (3.74 - 4.89)
Redbridge	39.1	1.6 (1.20 - 1.91)	4.0 (3.29 - 4.66)
Harrow	42.4	1.5 (1.19 - 1.83)	3.6 (3.04 - 4.09)
Newham	36.3	1.5 (1.09 - 1.83)	4.0 (3.30 - 4.74)
Tower Hamlets	39.8	1.3 (1.04 - 1.65)	3.4 (2.82 - 3.95)
Hounslow	34.3	1.2 (0.98 - 1.49)	3.6 (3.10 - 4.13)
Hillingdon	32.5	1.2 (0.91 - 1.48)	3.7 (3.06 - 4.29)
Ealing	29.4	1.1 (0.79 - 1.40)	3.7 (3.04 - 4.42)
Hackney (including City of London)	28.0	1.1 (0.78 - 1.41)	3.9 (3.18 - 4.65)
Westminster	32.4	1.1 (0.78 - 1.35)	3.3 (2.67 - 3.89)
Barking and Dagenham	29.4	1.0 (0.74 - 1.33)	3.5 (2.80 - 4.24)
Merton	27.7	1.0 (0.66 - 1.28)	3.5 (2.72 - 4.30)
London	27.0	0.9 (0.88 - 0.97)	3.4 (3.30 - 3.53)
Enfield	28.6	0.9 (0.65 - 1.18)	3.2 (2.53 - 3.87)
Kensington and Chelsea	23.8	0.9 (0.53 - 1.28)	3.8 (2.63 - 4.97)
Haringey	24.5	0.9 (0.58 - 1.18)	3.6 (2.74 - 4.46)
Barnet	24.5	0.9 (0.61 - 1.14)	3.6 (2.84 - 4.29)
Greenwich	27.7	0.9 (0.66 - 1.05)	3.1 (2.64 - 3.56)
Waltham Forest	26.2	0.8 (0.64 - 1.06)	3.2 (2.72 - 3.77)

Local authority	Prevalence of experience of dental decay (%)	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in all examined children n (95% confidence intervals)	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in children with any decay experience n (95% confidence intervals)
Hammersmith and Fulham	28.3	0.8 (0.64 - 1.03)	3.0 (2.51 - 3.39)
England	23.4	0.8 (0.78 - 0.81)	3.4 (3.36 - 3.44)
Southwark	22.2	0.8 (0.52 - 1.00)	3.4 (2.72 - 4.11)
Kingston upon Thames	22.0	0.8 (0.51 - 1.00)	3.4 (2.63 - 4.24)
Croydon	21.4	0.8 (0.51 - 0.99)	3.5 (2.72 - 4.30)
Lewisham	22.3	0.7 (0.51 - 0.98)	3.3 (2.59 - 4.08)
Havering	24.6	0.7 (0.54 - 0.92)	3.0 (2.48 - 3.42)
Bexley	22.1	0.6 (0.43 - 0.80)	2.8 (2.19 - 3.35)
Camden	18.9	0.6 (0.32 - 0.78)	2.9 (2.04 - 3.81)
Lambeth	19.4	0.5 (0.35 - 0.69)	2.7 (2.11 - 3.26)
Islington	17.0	0.5 (0.32 - 0.71)	3.0 (2.34 - 3.71)
Sutton	21.0	0.5 (0.35 - 0.63)	2.3 (1.95 - 2.75)
Richmond upon Thames	15.4	0.4 (0.25 - 0.56)	2.6 (2.00 - 3.24)
Wandsworth	15.5	0.4 (0.26 - 0.54)	2.6 (2.02 - 3.11)
Bromley	12.0	0.3 (0.11 - 0.41)	2.2 (1.23 - 3.11)

Table 2. Measures of oral health among 5-year-olds in Camden, it's statistical neighbours,ⁱ London and England.

	Camden	Statistical neighbour within London: Westminster	Statistical neighbour comparator 1: Westminster	London	England
Prevalence of experience of dental decay	18.9%	32.4%	32.4%	27.0%	23.4%
Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8
Mean number of teeth with experience of decay in those with experience of dental decay	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4
Mean number of decayed teeth in those with experience of dental decay	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.7
Proportion with active decay	15.0%	26.4%	26.4%	23.2%	20.4%
Proportion with experience of tooth extraction ⁱⁱ	3.0%	5.1%	5.1%	3.2%	2.2%
Proportion with dental abscess	0.4%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%
Proportion with teeth decayed into pulp	1.1%	1.9%	1.9%	3.4%	3.3%
Proportion with decay affecting incisors ⁱⁱⁱ	4.9%	7.2%	7.2%	8.2%	5.2%
Proportion with high levels of plaque present on upper front teeth ^{iv}	1.2%	1.8%	1.8%	2.1%	1.2%

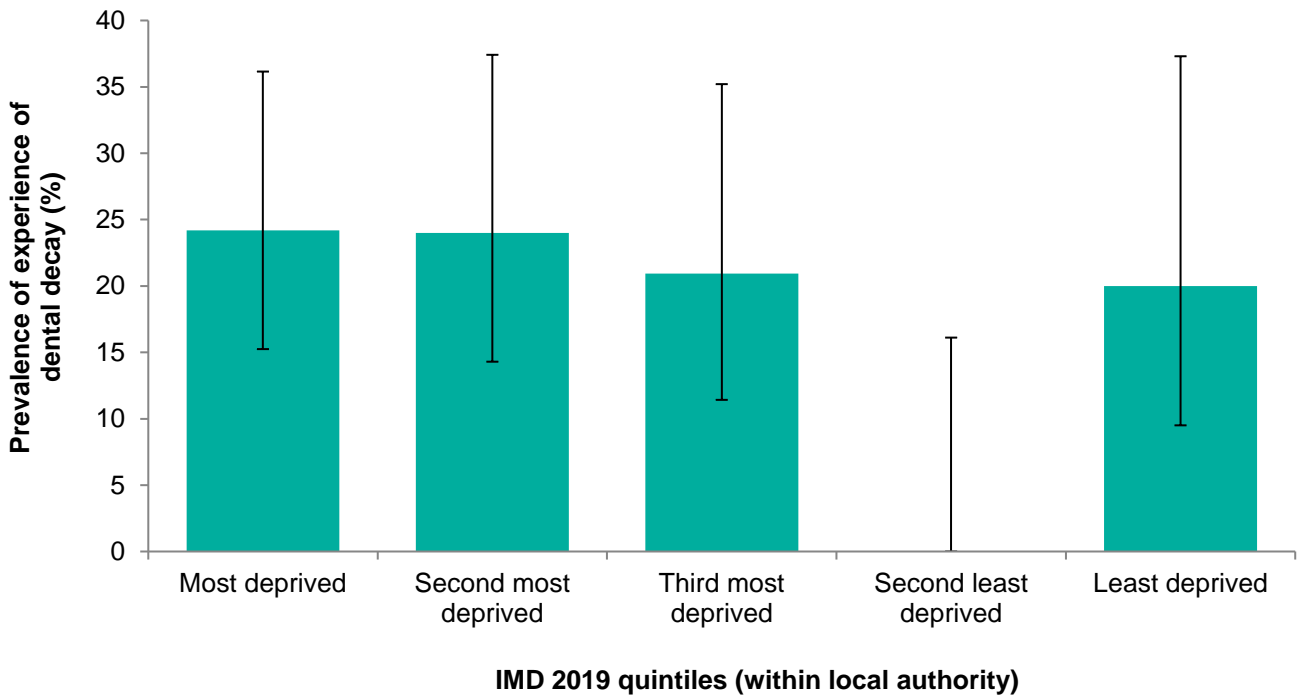
ⁱ generated by the children's services statistical neighbour benchmarking tool, the neighbour within London has "Very Close" comparator characteristics and the national neighbour 1 has "Very Close" comparator characteristics³.

ⁱⁱ experience of extraction of one or more teeth on one or more occasions.

ⁱⁱⁱ dental decay involving one or more surfaces of upper anterior teeth.

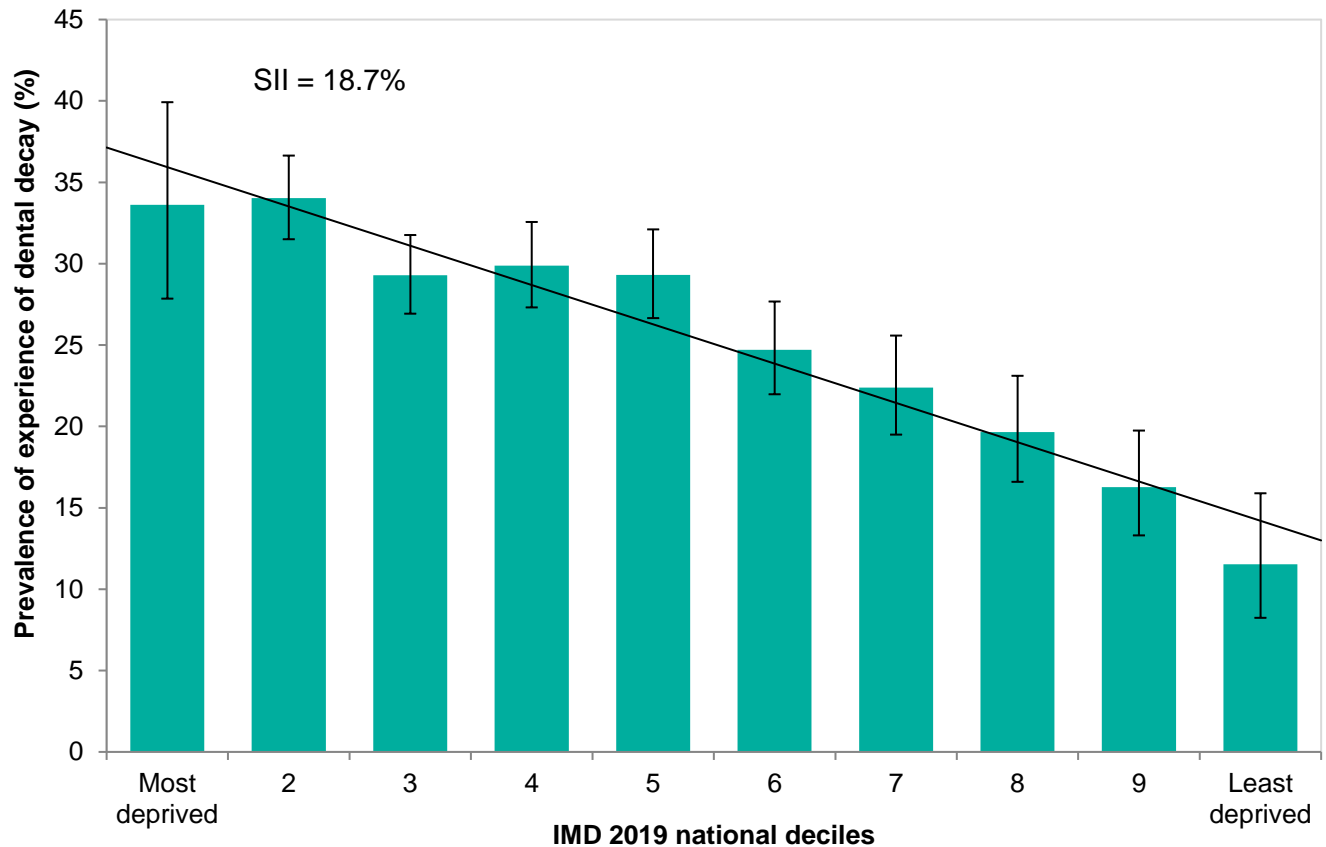
^{iv} indicative of poor tooth brushing habits.

Figure 2: Prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in Camden, by local authority Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 quintiles.



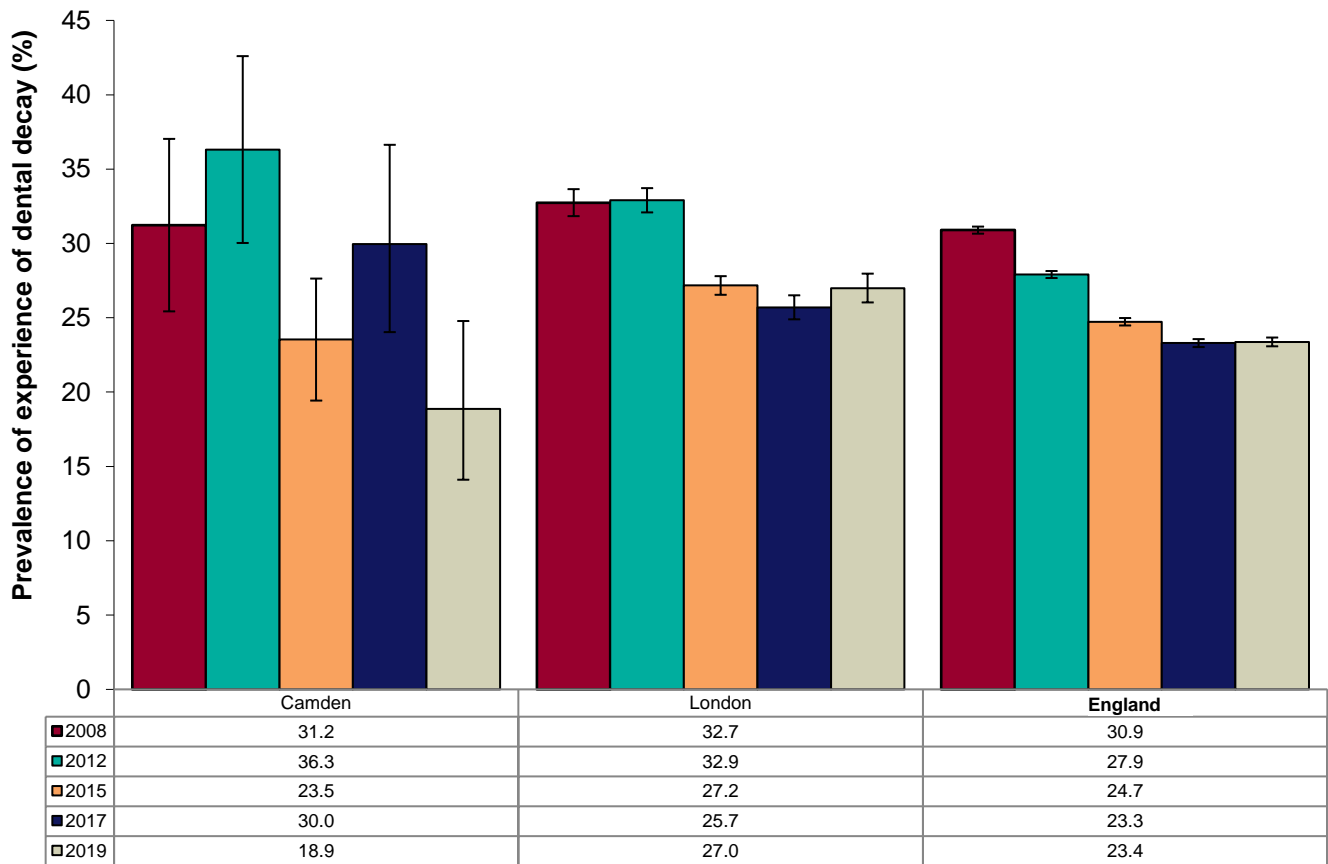
Error bars represent 95% confidence limits

Figure 3: Slope index of inequality in the prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in London.



Error bars represent 95% confidence limits

Figure 4: Prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in Camden, London and England, by year.

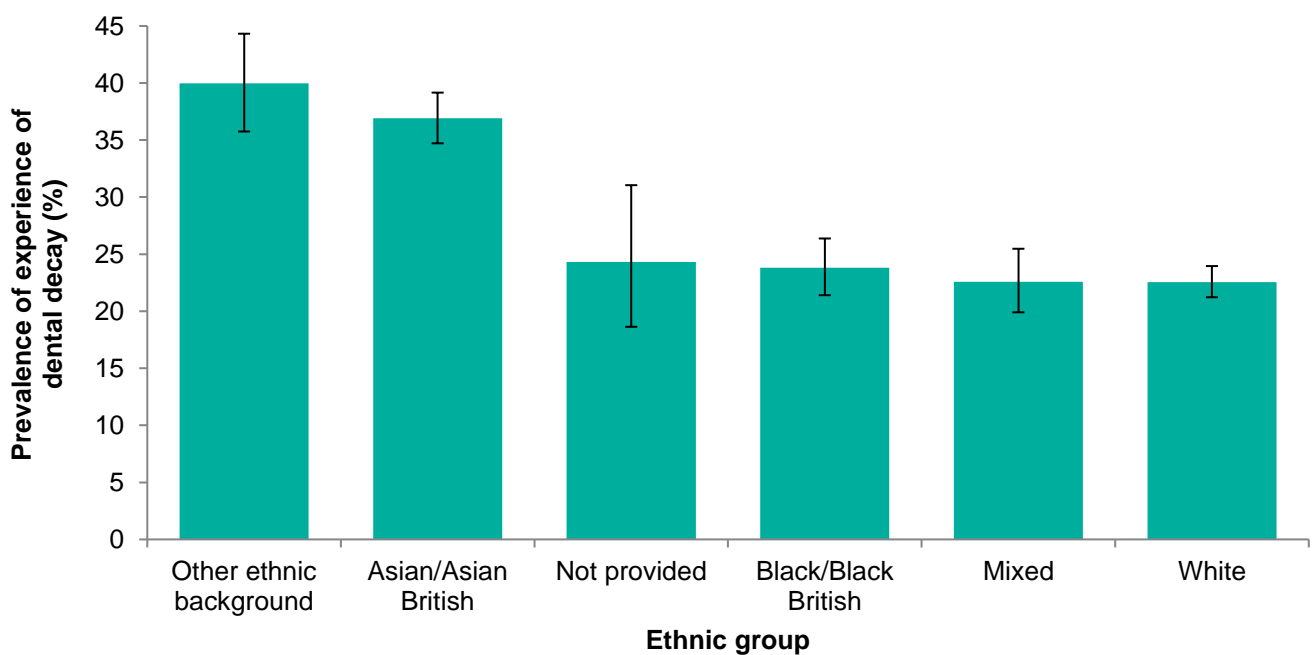


Error bars represent 95% confidence limits

Table 3: Experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in London, by ethnic group.

Ethnic group	Number of children examined (N)	Prevalence of experience of dental decay (%)	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay among children with any experience of dental decay n (95% CI)	Prevalence of dental decay affecting incisors (%)
Other ethnic background	498	40.0	3.8 (3.42 - 4.18)	13.1
Asian/Asian British	1,807	36.9	3.7 (3.48 - 3.92)	14.1
Not provided	181	24.3	2.6 (1.92 - 3.30)	6.1
Black/Black British	1,126	23.8	3.0 (2.69 - 3.26)	6.0
Mixed	864	22.6	3.3 (2.93 - 3.69)	6.6
White	3,590	22.6	3.3 (3.12 - 3.51)	5.8
London	8,066	27.0	3.4 (3.30 - 3.53)	8.2

Figure 5: Prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in London, by ethnic group.



Error bars represent 95% confidence limits

Table 4: Prevalence and severity of experience of dental decay experience in 5-year-olds in Camden, in wards where an enhanced sample was undertaken.

Ward	Prevalence of experience of dental decay (%)	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in the whole sample n (95% CI)	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay among children with any experience of dental decay n (95% CI)
Gospel Oak	11.5	0.3 (0.00 - 0.71)	Data not available
Haverstock	21.4	0.7 (0.00 - 1.37)	3.2 (0.72 - 5.62)
Kentish Town	16.0	0.4 (0.00 - 0.89)	Data not available
King's Cross	31.3	0.4 (0.07 - 0.68)	Data not available
St Pancras and Somers Town	31.3	0.9 (0.00 - 1.88)	Data not available
Camden	18.9	0.6 (0.32 - 0.78)	2.9 (2.04 - 3.81)

Summary

In Camden average levels of dental decay are lower than the average for England.

The small sample sizes mean it is not possible to provide information at ward level for the whole area. Future surveys could be commissioned to provide larger samples to facilitate local analysis. Commissioning High Quality Information to Support Oral Health Improvement: A toolkit about dental epidemiology for local authorities, commissioners and partners is available to support the commissioning of oral health surveys⁴.

Public health interventions can improve child oral health at a local level. Local authorities improving oral health: commissioning better oral health for children and young people is available to support local authorities to commission oral health improvement programmes for children and young people aged up to 19 years⁵.

If further local analysis is required, please contact the national dental public health team:

DentalPHIntelligence@phe.gov.uk

References

1. Public Health England (2020). National Dental Epidemiology Programme for England: oral health survey of 5-year-olds 2019 [Online]. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/oral-health-survey-of-5-year-old-children-2019> [Accessed 29 May 2020].
2. Pine, C.M., Pitts, N.B. and Nugent, Z.J. (1997a). British Association for the Study of Community Dentistry (BASCD) guidance on the statistical aspects of training and calibration of examiners for surveys of child dental health. A BASCD co-ordinated dental epidemiology programme quality standard. Community Dental Health 14 (Supplement 1):18-29.
3. Children's services statistical neighbour benchmarking tool [online]. Available at: www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait [Accessed 29 May 2020].
4. Public Health England (2016). Commissioning high quality information to support oral health improvement. A toolkit about dental epidemiology for local authorities, commissioners and partners [Online]. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/773332/Commissioning_High_Quality_Information_to_Support_Oral_Health_Improvement.pdf
5. Public Health England (2014). Local authorities improving oral health: commissioning better oral health for children and young people [Online]. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/321503/CBOHMaindocumentJUNE2014.pdf

More information is available at www.gov.uk/government/collections/oral-health
Please send any enquiries to DentalPHIntelligence@phe.gov.uk

PHE publications gateway number: GW-1530

© Crown Copyright, 2020. You may re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence. To view this licence, visit www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence