

In Swindon 238 5-year-olds (approximately 69.4% 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 Swindon, other local authorities in the South West and England.

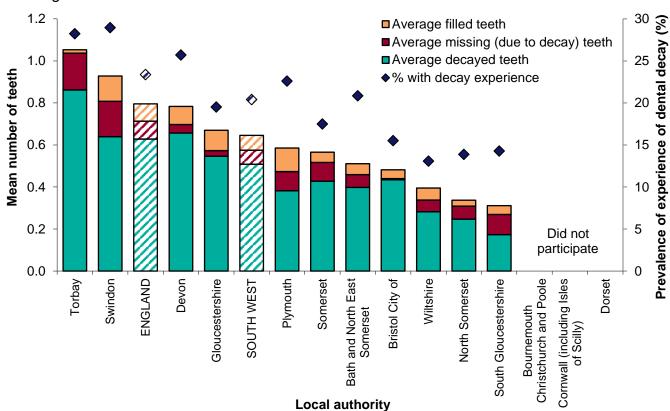


Table 1: Experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in Swindon, other local authorities in the South West and England.

| 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) | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| Swindon | 28.9 | 0.9 (0.59 - 1.27) | 3.2 (2.33 - 4.08) | | |
| Torbay | 28.2 | 1.1 (0.77 - 1.34) | 3.7 (3.01 - 4.44) | | |
| Devon | 25.7 | 0.8 (0.65 - 0.91) | 3.0 (2.69 - 3.41) | | |
| ENGLAND | 23.4 | 0.8 (0.78 - 0.81) | 3.4 (3.36 - 3.44) | | |
| Plymouth | 22.6 | 0.6 (0.36 - 0.81) | 2.6 (1.82 - 3.36) | | |
| Bath and North East Somerset | 20.8 | 0.5 (0.32 - 0.70) | 2.5 (1.86 - 3.04) | | |
| SOUTH WEST | 20.4 | 0.6 (0.59 - 0.70) | 3.2 (2.99 - 3.34) | | |
| Gloucestershire | 19.5 | 0.7 (0.56 - 0.78) | 3.4 (3.02 - 3.85) | | |
| Somerset | 17.5 | 0.6 (0.47 - 0.66) | 3.2 (2.84 - 3.63) | | |
| Bristol, City of | 15.5 | 0.5 (0.22 - 0.74) | 3.1 (1.91 - 4.31) | | |
| South Gloucestershire | 14.3 | 0.3 (0.15 - 0.47) | 2.2 (1.36 - 2.99) | | |
| North Somerset | 13.9 | 0.3 (0.11 - 0.56) | 2.4 (1.77 - 3.09) | | |
| Wiltshire | 13.1 | 0.4 (0.23 - 0.56) | 3.0 (2.24 - 3.8) | | |
| Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole | Did Not Participate | | | | |
| Cornwall (including Isles of Scilly) | Did Not Participate | | | | |
| Dorset | Did Not Participate | | | | |

Table 2. Measures of oral health among 5-year-olds in Swindon, it's statistical neighbours, i the South West and England.

| | Swindon | Statistical neighbour within South West: South Gloucestershire | Statistical neighbour comparator 1: Kent | South West | England |
|--|---------|--|---|---------------|---------|
| Prevalence of experience of dental decay | 28.9% | 14.3% | 19.9% | 20.4% | 23.4% |
| Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Mean number of teeth with experience of decay in those with experience of dental decay | 3.2 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| Mean number of decayed teeth in those with experience of dental decay | 2.3 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Proportion with active decay | 24.7% | 10.7% | 16.4% | 17.3% | 20.4% |
| Proportion with experience of tooth extraction ⁱⁱ | 2.9% | 3.6% | 2.2% | 1.9% | 2.2% |
| Proportion with dental abscess | 1.3% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 1.0% | 1.0% |
| Proportion with teeth decayed into pulp | 4.0% | 1.4% | 2.0% | 2.2% | 3.3% |
| Proportion with decay affecting incisors ⁱⁱⁱ | 10.6% | 1.7% | 2.4% | 4.0% | 5.2% |
| Proportion with high levels of plaque present on upper front teeth ^{iv} | 0.7% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 1.9% | 1.2% |

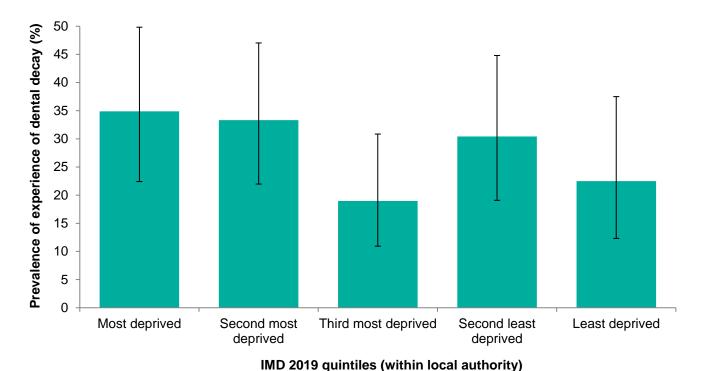
¹ generated by the children's services statistical neighbour benchmarking tool, the neighbour within the South West has "Very Close" comparator characteristics and the national neighbour 1 has "Very Close" comparator characteristics³.

[&]quot;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.

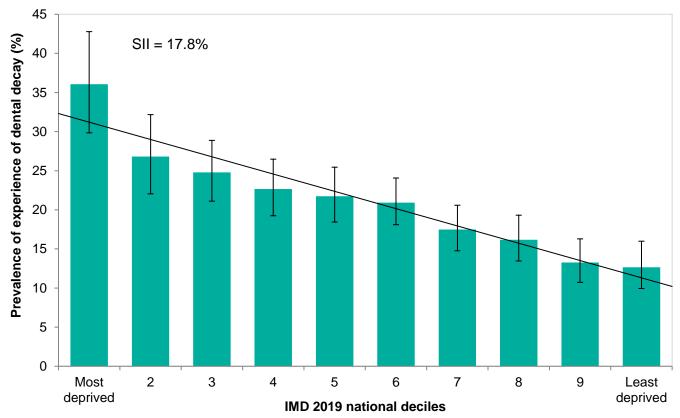
iv indicative of poor tooth brushing habits.

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



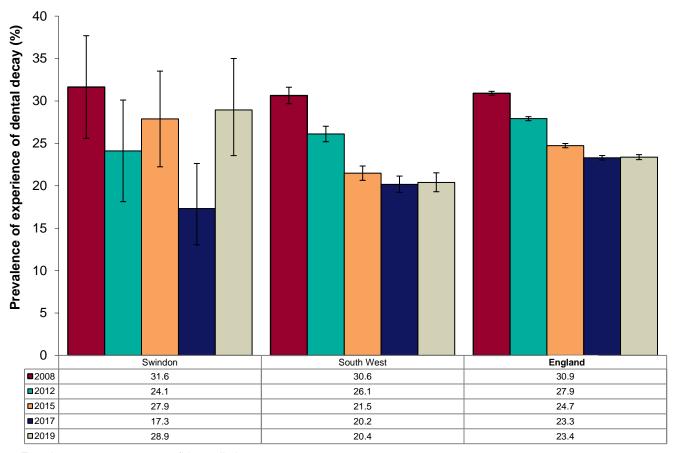
Error bars represent 95% confidence limits

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



Error bars represent 95% confidence limits

Figure 4: Prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in Swindon, the South West and England, by year.

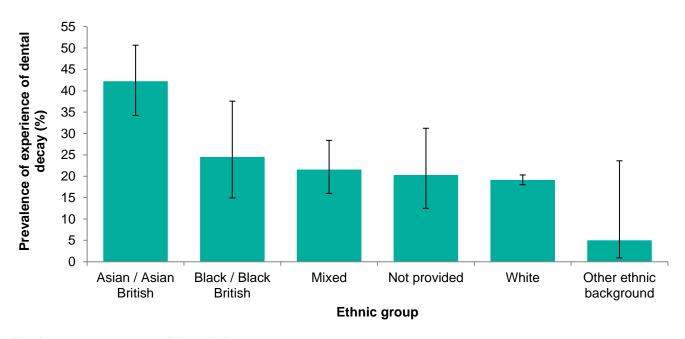


Error bars represent 95% confidence limits

Table 3: Experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in the South West, 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 (%) |
|--------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Asian / Asian British | 135 | 42.2 | 4.3 (3.39 - 5.21) | 24.4 |
| Black / Black British | 53 | 24.5 | 2.2 (1.34 - 3.12) | 3.8 |
| Mixed | 167 | 21.6 | 3.7 (2.72 - 4.72) | 4.8 |
| Not provided | 69 | 20.3 | 3.2 (2.14 - 4.29) | 5.8 |
| White | 4,577 | 19.1 | 3.0 (2.85 - 3.21) | 3.2 |
| Other ethnic background | 20 | 5.0 | 2.0 (2.0 – 2.0) | 0.0 |
| South West | 5,021 | 20.4 | 3.2 (2.99 - 3.34) | 4.0 |

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



Summary

In Swindon average levels of dental decay are higher than the average for England.

The small sample size means it is not possible to provide information at ward level. 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

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- 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].
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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

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