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**The Child Dental Health Survey  
South Australia  
January - December 1991**

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by

The AIHW Dental Statistics  
and Research Unit

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Phone: (08) 303-5027  
Fax: (08) 232-4062

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This report is the South Australian component of the Child Dental Health Survey, a project in which all States and Territories are participating.

The AIHW Dental Statistics and Research Unit (DSRU) is an external unit of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare and was established in 1988 at The University of Adelaide. The DSRU was funded to improve the range and quality of dental statistics and research on the dental workforce, dental health status, dental practices and use of dental services.

**DSRU Staff:**

	Head:	Professor John Spencer
	Research Officers:	Mr Fearnley Szuster Mr Michael Davies Mr David Brennan
Consultant Oral Epidemiologist:		Dr Gary Slade
Technical Assistant:		Ms Judy Stewart

## THE CHILD DENTAL HEALTH SURVEY - SOUTH AUSTRALIA 1991

### Purpose of this report

This report establishes the series of annual reports providing descriptive statistics concerning child dental health in South Australia, and follows the 1990 report. Information listed in the tables includes: the age and sex of children in the sample, their deciduous and permanent caries experience, frequency of fissure sealants and children's history of School Dental Service examinations. These data were collected during the 1991 calendar year from SA School Dental Service patients by dental therapists and dentists. A random sampling procedure was used to select patients. Prior to June, this was achieved by selecting those children whose birthdays were on the 13th or 31st day of any month. After June, the days of 13th and 31st applied in metropolitan Adelaide. Non-metropolitan areas included birthdays falling on the 13th, and 26th through to 31st.

This sampling scheme represents a modification from the procedures used in 1990.

The following sections describe briefly each table and contain a simple summary statement highlighting differences between the 1991 and 1990 data. However, no formal hypothesis tests have been undertaken, and descriptions of difference between years are intended as a guide to the reader, rather than an evaluation of trends.

### Table 1: Demographic composition of the sample

The first table lists at the left the number of children sampled according to their date of birth. The constituted the greater majority (97 per cent) of children sampled in 1991. The small percentage of records with unknown date of birth (represented in the middle columns of the table) represent data from all children whose birthdate was unknown. Data from those children were weighted during computation to avoid their over-representation in comparison with children with known date of birth who were sampled at the ratio of 1:19 during January to May. Children with unknown dates of birth were not sampled in the period June to December. The weighted sample is represented in the columns at the right.

The majority of children were aged five years or more, and there were large numbers of children in the range five to 15 years. There was a tendency for younger children within this age range to be represented in slightly greater numbers. Males and females were represented in approximately equivalent numbers, and the percentage of males in any single age group did not exceed 55 per cent.

The age distribution of the sample is related to the main target groups of children served by the school dental service in SA. This illustrates that the sample is representative of children in primary school and early secondary school, rather than all children in South Australia. Consequently, those children who are outside the main school dental service target groups (less than 5 or more than 15 years) may differ on key characteristics and are likely to be less representative of their respective age groups in the SA population.

### *Changes since 1990*

The 1991 sample is larger than the 1990 sample by approximately 12,000 children, reflecting the different sampling arrangements described previously. In other respects, the proportional distribution of ages and sexes is similar to the 1990 sample.

### **Table 2: Country of birth**

This information, collected for the first time in 1990, highlights the large percentage of sampled children who were born in Australia. Even after allowing for 11 per cent of children with unknown country of birth, fewer than five per cent of children were born in other countries. A higher percentage of mothers were born outside Australia, with Europe and the United Kingdom being the most frequent overseas birthplace. The data reported in this table were collected during the period January to May.

### **Table 3: Deciduous teeth: age-specific prevalence**

The mean number of decayed teeth shows considerable variation among ages, ranging from a high of 0.8 among children aged 4 years to a low of 0.3 among 10 year-olds. The age-associated decline in number of decayed teeth is fairly linear. Variation in mean dmft is less consistently associated with age, being highest among 8 year-olds (mean = 2.45), and tending to be smaller among younger and older ages. A pattern of reducing dmft among older children is consistent with natural exfoliation of teeth.

The percentage of caries experience due to decay (d/dmft) shows a strong age-associated decline, reducing from 60.0 per cent among children aged 4 years or less to below 20 per cent for children aged 9 years or more. This pattern of deciduous caries experience among the youngest groups (dominated by patients new to the School Dental Service) indicates that they enter the dental program with a relatively high level of untreated caries.

The percentage of caries-free children (% dmft=0) also shows an age-associated reduction from 60.2 per cent among 4 year-old children to 39.7 per cent among 8 and 9 year-olds. The percentage of caries free children therefore mirrors the mean dmft prevalence.

### *Changes since 1990*

The mean number of decayed teeth was similar between the two years for children aged 4 to 10 years. However, there were noticeable declines in the mean dmft, ranging from 0.1 to 0.3 in the age range 6 to 9 years. As a consequence, the percentage of caries experience due to decay (d/dmft) increased by between 2 and 3 percentage points in that age range. There were also indications of modest decreases (2 to 6 per cent) in the percentage of children with no deciduous caries experience (dmft=0).

### **Table 4: Permanent teeth: age-specific prevalence**

The mean number of decayed permanent teeth is consistently smaller than the mean number of decayed deciduous teeth for children aged 11 years or less. Although the figure increases among older ages, it is substantially less than the highest mean number of decayed deciduous teeth. As expected, the mean DMFT increases quite consistently across age groups. Permanent caries experience of children age 14 year or more is of a similar magnitude to the equivalent maximum observed in the deciduous dentition among 8 and 9 year-olds.

As a consequence of these age-associated trends, the percentage of DMFT due to decay (D/DMFT) and the percentage caries free (DMFT=0) each decline across age groups. Indeed, fewer than one half of children aged over 12 years have no caries experience.

#### *Changes since 1990*

There were observable reductions of approximately 0.1 to 0.3 teeth in the mean DMFT of most age groups in the range 5 to 14 years, and the mean number of decayed permanent teeth decreased by 0.1 teeth on average across the same age range. Differences were observed in the percentage of caries experience due to untreated decay (D/DMFT), which increased on average by 2 per cent for 9-12 year-olds. This appears to represent a reduction in the denominator of that ratio rather than a change in the mean number of decayed (D) teeth. The percentage of caries free children (DMFT=0) increased in most ages by between 3 and 11 per cent.

In summary, there is evidence of reductions in caries experience (mean DMFT), although there appears to be no significant variation in untreated decay (D component) as observed in the deciduous dentition.

#### **Table 5: All teeth: age-specific prevalence**

Untreated caries in the combined deciduous and permanent dentitions exists for 20 to 30 per cent of children in most ages. Based on observations from previous tables, much of this untreated decay can be attributed to the deciduous dentition. Furthermore, it is noteworthy that the most extensive levels of untreated decay (4 or more deciduous or permanent teeth) occur in the younger age groups, with six per cent of children aged 5 years or less being affected to this extent. This is further evidence that the most extensive levels of untreated decay occur in the deciduous dentition.

More than 96 per cent of children across all ages have no deciduous or permanent teeth missing due to caries ( $m+M=0$ ). As expected, the percentage of children with neither deciduous or permanent caries experience ( $dmft+DMFT=0$ ) declines among older ages, and less than 45 per cent of those aged 13 years or more have no caries experience.

#### *Changes since 1990*

There were increases in the percentage of children with decay ( $\% d+D=1$ ) in ages 7 to 12 years, and there were small but consistent decreases (generally in the range of 1 to 3 per cent) in the percentage of children with no caries experience ( $dmft+DMFT=0$ ). Those changes in dental health status are consistent with the changes noted separately for the deciduous and permanent dentitions.

#### **Table 6: Fissure sealants: age-specific prevalence**

Fissure sealants were recorded for the first time during 1990 in South Australia. Sealants were frequent in children aged 8 years or more, and in that range the mean number of fissure sealants was at the same order of magnitude as the mean DMFT. The prevalence of fissure sealants among those without permanent caries experience (DMFT=0) was consistently greater than among those with some permanent caries experience (DMFT=1+). This indicates that fissure sealants were being used preferentially in children with past caries experience.

#### *Changes since 1990*

There were increases in the mean number of teeth with fissure sealants across all ages, generally within the range of 0.1 to 0.5 teeth.

#### **Table 7: Immediate treatment needs**

This data item was recorded for the first time in 1990 and refers to children who at the time of examination have, or are likely to develop within four weeks, pain, infection or serious life threatening conditions. It is intended to capture the more severe clinical conditions which may not be apparent from statistics such as the number of teeth affected with some caries experience. Fewer than 10 per cent of children had immediate treatment needs, and there was little variation among ages with only a tendency for older children to have a higher prevalence. Both deciduous and permanent caries experience (dmft and DMFT) were high among those with permanent caries experience, being approximately twice the mean level as the population overall (Tables 3 and 4). In addition, large percentages, particularly among the youngest age groups, had four or more teeth with untreated decay.

#### *Changes since 1990*

There has been a slight increase across most age groups in the percentage of children sampled in need of immediate treatment, within the range of 2 to 5 per cent.

#### **Table 8: School Dental Service examinations**

This table demonstrates that the great majority (over 90 per cent) of children over the age of 5 years had previously been examined within the School Dental Service. The percentage of children aged 3 years or less with a previous examination is difficult to interpret, as it may be expected that virtually all of them would receive a first examination.

The right hand side of the table refers to the period since the previous school dental service examination among children with a previous record of examination. There was a distinctive age-related pattern with younger children more likely than older children to have received a previous examination within the last 12 months. Indeed, more than 10 per cent of children aged 5 years or less had received a previous examination within the previous 6 months.

#### *Changes since 1990*

The months since last examination reveal a large increase in the proportion of children who last received care over 12 months ago, which reflects moves to extended recall for the majority of children.

#### **Figure 1: Percentage of children with dmft=0, DMFT=0 and d+D=4+**

This figure presents data contained in Tables 3, 4 and 5 to summarize the extent of dental health (represented by percentage with no caries experience) and the extent of more extensive untreated decay (represented by the percentage with d+D=4 or more).

#### **Figure 2: Time since last dental examination**

This figure draws on information from Table 8, and selects six and 12 year-olds to demonstrate the variation in time since last examination.

*For further information contact:*

Mr Michael Davies or Dr Gary Slade  
AIHW Dental Statistics and Research Unit  
The University of Adelaide Ph: (08) 303-5027  
South Australia 5005 Fax: (08) 232-4062

**TABLE 1: DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF THE SAMPLE**

Data for the Child Dental Health Survey are collected from a stratified random sample of children in all Australian States and Territories. In South Australia for 1991 the sampling ratio was 1:19 for January to May. During the period from June to December, the ratio was 1:12 for metropolitan Adelaide, and 1:5 for the rest of the State. This ratio is achieved by systematically selecting every nineteenth record of data from all children examined in the School Dental Service. The following table describes the number of records processed from children in South Australia.

**State/Territory:** South Australia

**Sampling ratio:**

January–May (all) 1:19  
 June–December (metro) 1:5  
 June–December (non-metro) 1:12

**Data for period:** January–December 1991

**Date of report:** 28th July 1993

Age (years)	NUMBER OF RECORDS PROCESSED						NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN SAMPLE <sup>1</sup>		
	TYPE OF SAMPLING			TYPE OF SAMPLING			Males	Females	Persons
	Known date of birth	Age only known		Known date of birth	Age only known				
Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
2	9	11	20	0	0	0	13	16	29
3	48	24	72	4	3	7	69	33	103
4	95	95	190	5	2	7	126	126	252
5	799	740	1539	3	4	7	819	751	1570
6	891	868	1759	5	7	12	925	886	1810
7	950	909	1859	1	3	4	945	928	1873
8	926	876	1802	6	2	8	925	864	1788
9	958	855	1813	7	3	10	975	868	1843
10	928	845	1773	4	4	8	905	830	1735
11	840	851	1691	1	1	2	834	839	1673
12	711	722	1433	1	2	3	686	711	1397
13	678	708	1386	2	3	5	662	695	1358
14	657	616	1273	6	1	7	655	599	1254
15	449	489	938	3	2	5	434	477	911
16	63	89	152	0	0	0	78	109	186
17	15	18	33	0	0	0	15	23	38
18	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9019</b>	<b>8716</b>	<b>17735</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>9066</b>	<b>8754</b>	<b>17820</b>

<sup>1</sup> The number of children included in the sample equals the number of records sampled where date of birth is known plus the product of the number of records of children with unknown birthdate and sampling ratio. Second and subsequent examinations of children within the reporting period are eliminated. These are rounded numbers of children.



**TABLE 2: COUNTRY OF BIRTH (INCLUDING ABORIGINALITY)**

The country of birth of children is determined from information concerning birthplace of the child and mother. The number and percentage of children in each group is provided in this State-wide report.

**State/Territory:** South Australia

**Sampling ratio:**

January–May (all) 1:19  
 June–December (metro) 1:5  
 June–December (non-metro) 1:12

**Data for period:** January–December 1991

**Date of report:** 28th July 1993

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	CHILDREN		MOTHERS	
	Number <sup>1</sup>	%	Number	%
Australia (non-Aboriginal)	2679	83.5	1985	61.8
Australia (Aboriginal or TSI)	21	0.7	23	0.7
United Kingdom and Eire	46	1.4	197	6.1
Other English speaking	18	0.6	23	0.7
Southern Europe	3	0.1	73	2.3
Other Europe	18	0.6	52	1.6
Middle East	5	0.1	14	0.4
South East Asia	43	1.3	52	1.6
Other Asia	2	0.2	18	0.6
Other	14	0.4	14	0.4
Not known	349	10.9	749	23.3
Blank	6	0.2	9	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3204</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3204</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data are weighted to reflect the sampling scheme by correcting for the over-representation in the sample of children with an unknown date of birth and children from outside the Darwin region. Data relating to second or subsequent examinations of children within this reporting period are eliminated.

**TABLE 3: DECIDUOUS TEETH: AGE-SPECIFIC PREVALENCE<sup>1</sup>**

This table uses Statewide data to describe the dmft index and its components for individual (year of birth) ages. Indices are calculated from data collected over a 12 month period. Where children received more than one examination during this period, the information derived from examinations other than the first is excluded. Age-specific indices denoted with an asterisk (\*) are those in which the relative standard error exceeds 40 per cent, and population estimates of these indices are statistically unreliable.

**State/Territory:** South Australia

**Sampling ratio:**

January–May (all) 1:19  
 June–December (metro) 1:5  
 June–December (non-metro) 1:12

**Data for period:** January–December 1991

**Date of report:** 28th July 1993

Age (years)	Number of children in sample	decayed		dmft		d/dmf %	Children with dmft=0 %
		mean	sd	mean	sd		
4	252	0.78	1.66	1.48	2.59	60.0	60.2
5	1570	0.71	1.61	1.55	2.63	49.9	59.4
6	1810	0.64	1.31	1.98	2.96	37.9	51.0
7	1873	0.50	1.06	2.26	2.89	26.2	42.5
8	1788	0.44	0.90	2.45	2.83	20.8	39.7
9	1843	0.38	0.82	2.36	2.69	19.4	39.7
10	1735	0.30	0.70	2.07	2.50	16.5	42.9

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<sup>1</sup> Legend:      d - decayed deciduous teeth  
                   dmft - decayed, missing or filled deciduous teeth  
                   sd - standard deviation

**TABLE 4: PERMANENT TEETH: AGE-SPECIFIC PREVALENCE<sup>1</sup>**

This table uses Statewide data to describe the DMFT index and its components for individual (year of birth) ages. Indices are calculated from data collected over a 12 month period. Where children received more than one examination during this period, the information derived from examinations other than the first is excluded. Age-specific indices denoted with an asterisk (\*) are those in which the relative standard error exceeds 40 per cent, and population estimates of these indices are statistically unreliable.

**State/Territory:** South Australia

**Sampling ratio:**

January–May (all) 1:19  
 June–December (metro) 1:5  
 June–December (non-metro) 1:12

**Data for period:** January–December 1991

**Date of report:** 28th July 1993

Age (years)	Number of children in sample	DECAYED		DMFT		D/DMFT	Children with
		mean	sd	mean	sd	%	DMFT=0 %
5	1570	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.11	69.8	99.2
6	1810	0.05	0.29	0.07	0.33	82.3	95.1
7	1873	0.08	0.35	0.13	0.47	61.1	90.8
8	1788	0.09	0.39	0.27	0.68	33.1	82.7
9	1843	0.09	0.34	0.34	0.77	30.1	78.6
10	1735	0.11	0.42	0.55	1.02	22.1	70.5
11	1673	0.13	0.43	0.71	1.18	18.8	63.9
12	1397	0.20	0.56	1.06	1.51	19.3	52.2
13	1358	0.23	0.61	1.36	1.79	17.1	46.3
14	1254	0.25	0.74	1.85	2.09	12.8	35.6
15	911	0.22	0.62	2.37	2.52	10.4	28.7

<sup>1</sup> Legend: D - decayed permanent teeth  
 DMFT - decayed, missing or filled permanent teeth  
 sd - standard deviation

**TABLE 5: ALL TEETH: AGE-SPECIFIC PREVALENCE<sup>1</sup>**

This table uses Statewide data to describe the combined dmft and DMFT indices and their components for individual (year of birth) ages. Indices are calculated from data collected over a 12 month period. Where children received more than one examination during this period, the information derived from examinations other than the first is excluded. Age-specific indices denoted with an asterisk (\*) are those in which the relative standard error exceeds 40 per cent, and population estimates of these indices are statistically unreliable.

**State/Territory:** South Australia

**Sampling ratio:**

January–May (all) 1:19  
 June–December (metro) 1:5  
 June–December (non-metro) 1:12

**Data for period:** January–December 1991

**Date of report:** 28th July 1993

Age (years)	Number of children in sample	% of children with d+D=					% of children with		
		0	1	2	3	4+	m+M=0	f+F=0	dmft+DMFT=0
4	252	70.0	10.2	9.0	4.9	5.9	97.0	79.6	59.0
5	1570	72.5	11.2	6.3	3.4	6.6	98.0	73.6	59.2
6	1810	68.2	14.4	8.1	4.6	4.8	98.0	62.7	49.8
7	1873	67.3	19.1	7.7	3.0	3.0	96.2	49.7	40.1
8	1788	69.5	17.8	7.2	2.9	2.6	96.9	42.5	35.7
9	1843	71.6	17.3	6.8	2.5	1.8	97.4	41.3	35.0
10	1735	74.4	16.4	5.3	2.4	1.5	97.5	38.3	32.7
11	1673	78.5	15.8	4.0	1.1	0.6	99.5	46.7	40.6
12	1397	80.3	13.2	4.6	1.0	1.0	99.7	46.1	40.0
13	1358	81.9	12.7	3.5	1.2	0.7	99.2	48.7	43.5
14	1254	83.7	10.6	3.3	1.4	1.0	99.5	38.4	34.3
15	911	83.6	12.2	2.2	1.3	0.8	99.2	31.3	27.5

<sup>1</sup> Legend:

- d - decayed deciduous teeth
- D - decayed permanent teeth
- m - deciduous teeth missing due to caries
- M - permanent teeth missing due to caries
- f - deciduous teeth restored due to caries
- F - permanent teeth restored due to caries
- dmft - decayed, missing or filled deciduous teeth
- DMFT - decayed, missing or filled permanent teeth

**TABLE 6: FISSURE SEALANTS: AGE-SPECIFIC PREVALENCE<sup>1</sup>**

This table uses State-specific data to describe the distribution of fissure sealants for individual (year of birth) ages, along with the caries experience of those who have fissure sealants and those who do not. Indices are calculated from data collected over a 12 month period. Where children received more than one examination during this period, the information derived from examinations other than the first is excluded. Age-specific indices denoted with an asterisk (\*) are those in which the relative standard error exceeds 40 per cent, and population estimates of these indices are statistically unreliable.

**State/Territory:** South Australia

**Sampling ratio:**

January–May (all) 1:19  
 June–December (metro) 1:5  
 June–December (non-metro) 1:12

**Data for period:** January–December 1991

**Date of report:** 28th July 1993

Age (years)	Number of children in sample	Number of sealants		CHILDREN WITH DMFT=0		CHILDREN WITH DMFT=1+	
		mean	sd	number	% with F/S=1+	number	% with F/S=1+
6	1810	0.07	0.43	1722	2.1	88	12.1
7	1873	0.28	0.87	1700	10.0	172	25.9
8	1788	0.64	1.25	1479	21.1	310	47.7
9	1843	1.02	1.45	1448	35.2	394	57.8
10	1735	1.27	1.55	1224	43.6	511	60.0
11	1673	1.32	1.59	1069	44.4	604	62.8
12	1397	1.57	1.72	730	48.9	668	65.9
13	1358	1.78	2.11	629	50.8	729	64.8
14	1254	1.98	2.12	446	48.7	808	69.8
15	911	2.12	2.50	261	44.4	650	71.7

<sup>1</sup> Legend: DMFT - decayed, missing or filled permanent teeth

**TABLE 7: IMMEDIATE TREATMENT NEEDS: AGE-SPECIFIC DISTRIBUTION<sup>1</sup>**

This table, based on State-wide data, describes the number and proportion of children in immediate need of dental treatment. This classification is accorded to children who have, or who are likely to develop within four weeks, oral pain or infection. The dental caries experience of this group of children is also described. Indices are calculated from data collected over a 12 month period. Where children received more than one examination during this period, the information derived from examinations other than the first is excluded. Age-specific indices denoted with an asterisk (\*) are those in which the relative standard error exceeds 40 per cent, and population estimates of these indices are statistically unreliable.

State/Territory: South Australia

Sampling ratio:

January–May (all) 1:19  
 June–December (metro) 1:5  
 June–December (non-metro) 1:12

Data for period: January–December 1991

Date of report: 28th July 1993

**CHILDREN IN NEED OF IMMEDIATE TREATMENT**

Age (years)	Number of <sup>2</sup> children in sample		% of all children	dmft		DMFT		0	% with d+D=			
	No.			mean	sd	mean	sd		1	2	3	4+
4	285	23	8.0	4.87	2.89	-	-	0.0	*	26.7	*	40.0
5	238	26	10.9	4.94	3.49	-	-	23.5	29.4	35.3	*	*
6	336	31	9.1	4.95	3.38	*	*	*	35.0	*	*	25.0
7	284	34	11.8	4.55	3.45	*	*	*	54.5	*	*	22.7
8	260	23	8.8	4.13	3.54	0.87	1.39	26.7	40.0	*	*	*
9	328	32	9.8	3.67	3.06	0.86	0.96	28.6	28.6	23.8	*	*
10	264	27	10.4	3.89	2.47	1.44	1.45	27.8	44.4	*	*	*
11	247	24	9.9	1.31	1.52	1.56	1.53	25.0	43.8	*	*	*
12	194	14	7.1	*	*	2.00	1.83	66.7	*	*	0.0	0.0
13	226	11	4.7	*	*	2.71	1.66	42.9	*	*	0.0	*
14	211	12	5.8	-	-	3.88	2.97	*	62.5	0.0	*	*
15	336	18	5.5	-	-	3.67	3.23	50.0	25.0	0.0	*	*

<sup>1</sup> Legend: dmft - number of decayed, missing or filled deciduous teeth  
 DMFT - number of decayed, missing or filled permanent teeth  
 d - number of decayed deciduous teeth  
 D - number of decayed permanent teeth

<sup>2</sup> Includes children sampled during January to May only.

**TABLE 8: SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS:  
AGE-SPECIFIC DISTRIBUTION**

This table describes the percentage distribution of children who have received initial and subsequent dental examinations in the School Dental Service. Data from all examinations of children who were examined during the report period are included in this table; percentage estimates denoted with an asterisk (\*) are those in which the relative standard error exceeds 40 per cent, and population estimates of these percentages are statistically unreliable.

**State/Territory:** South Australia

**Sampling ratio:**

January–May (all) 1:19  
June–December (metro) 1:5  
June–December (non-metro) 1:12

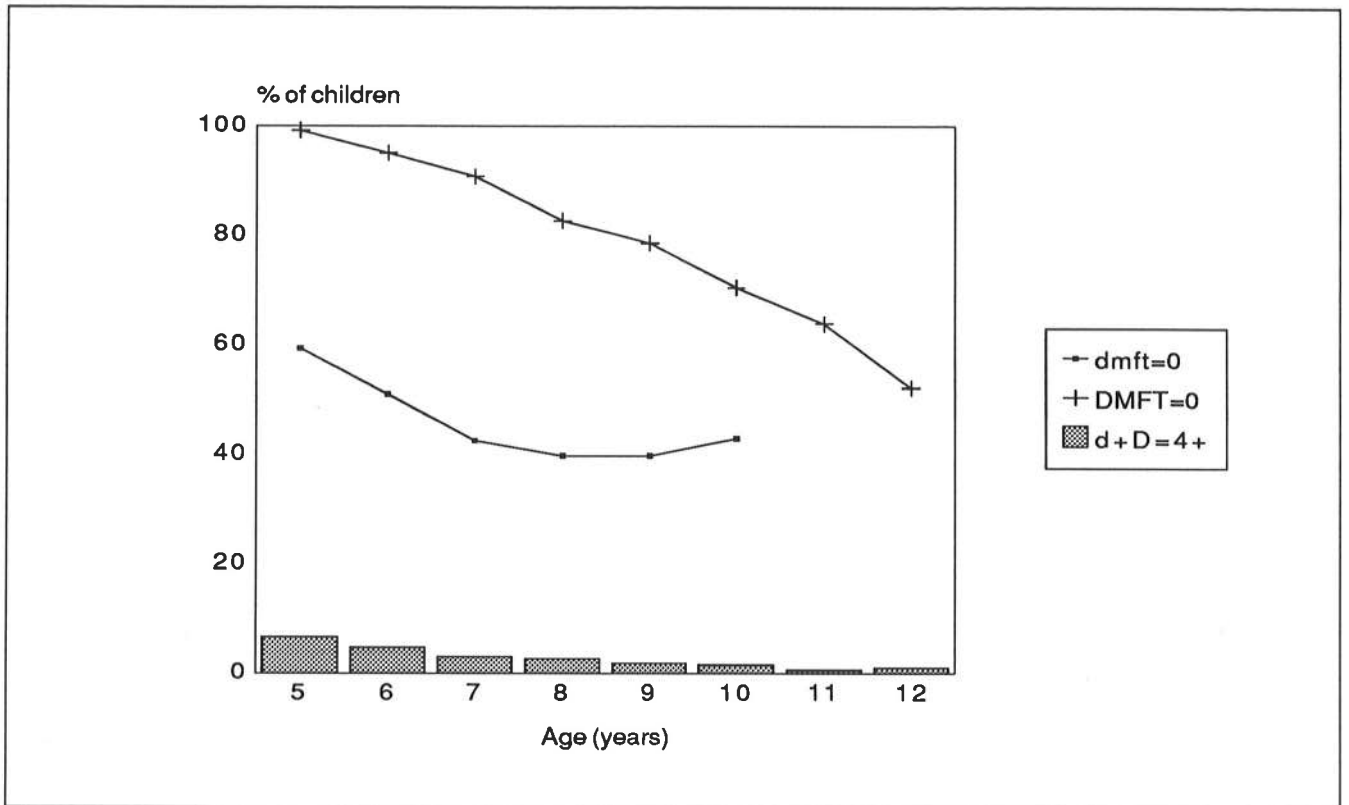
**Data for period:** January–December 1991

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Age (years)	Number of children examined	Previous examination in School Dental Service (%)			CHILDREN WITH PREVIOUS EXAMINATION			
		No	Yes	Unknown	Months since last examination <sup>1</sup> (%)			
					0-6	7-12	13-24	25+
4	203	48.3	47.8	4.0	17.7	52.1	30.2	0.0
5	1684	27.3	68.7	4.0	10.8	44.1	42.3	2.8
6	1912	7.1	91.1	1.8	8.3	43.8	46.0	1.8
7	2005	2.5	95.2	2.3	6.4	44.4	47.0	2.2
8	1936	1.9	95.7	2.4	5.5	42.7	49.0	2.8
9	1935	1.5	96.1	2.4	5.4	44.0	48.0	2.6
10	1873	1.0	97.0	2.0	4.3	42.7	49.8	3.2
11	1753	0.7	97.1	2.1	3.6	40.6	52.9	2.9
12	1518	*	98.6	1.3	4.0	39.7	52.9	3.4
13	1449	*	98.1	1.5	3.7	35.9	57.9	2.4
14	1325	*	98.9	1.0	3.5	35.8	57.0	3.7
15	976	*	98.6	1.1	3.5	37.9	55.0	3.5

<sup>1</sup> Excludes those with no previous examination and where the date of previous examination is unknown.

**FIGURE 1: PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WITH dmft=0, DMFT=0 and d+D=4+**



**FIGURE 2: TIME SINCE LAST DENTAL EXAMINATION**

