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England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

National Dental Epidemiology Programme for England: oral health survey of 5-year-olds 2019

**A report on the variations in prevalence and
severity of dental decay**

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Executive summary

Dental decay among young children remains an important public health issue as it leads to pain and distress, sleepless nights for children and parents, and time off school and work. Measuring dental decay levels among 5-year-olds can give early indication of the success, or otherwise, of interventions aimed at improving the oral and general health of very young children including those designed to improve parenting, children's weight or overall health or diet. It is therefore important to know what the levels of decay are in the population and the Public Health England (PHE) National Dental Epidemiology Programme (NDEP) is designed to find this out in a standardised way.

The summarised results in this report are from the fifth PHE NDEP oral health survey of 5-year-old children, 2019.ⁱ Estimates at national, regional, PHE centre and upper and lower-tier local authority level are given for prevalence of experience of dental decay (the percentage of children with one or more teeth with visually obvious dental decay experience) and severity of experience of dental decay (the average number of teeth per child with visually obvious dental decay experience). This data is the source for the dental indicator (percentage of 5-year-olds with visually obvious tooth decay) included in the Public Health Outcomes Framework¹.

Overall, 23.4% of 5-year-old children in England whose parents gave consent for participation in this survey had experience of dental decay. This was similar to the finding of the previous survey of 5-year old children in 2017, where 23.3% of the surveyed children had experience of dental decay. Among the 23.4% of children with experience of dental decay, the average number of teeth with experience of dental decay was 3.4 (CI 3.36-3.44)ⁱⁱ (at age 5-years, children normally have 20 primary teeth).

There was wide variation in both prevalence and severity of experience of dental decay by geographical area, level of deprivation and ethnic group. Severity of experience of dental decay in children who have experienced dental decay was 5 times higher in Norwich, Norfolk (5.4 teeth; CI 4.36-6.49) than in Rushcliffe, Nottinghamshire (1.6 teeth; CI 1.23-1.92). The prevalence of experience of dental decay was higher in children from more deprived areas (34.3%) than in children from less deprived areas (13.7%). There was variation in prevalence of experience of dental decay by ethnic group and this was significantly higher in the 'Other Ethnic Groups' (44.3%) and the Asian/Asian British ethnic group (36.9%) than other ethnic groups.

ⁱ These survey data were collected during the 2018/19 school year but are referred to here as 2019.

ⁱⁱ All report confidence intervals are the 95% confidence intervals. This is the range of measures in which we can be 95% confident that the true value lies.

The methods used in this survey were the same as those used in previous surveys during 2008ⁱⁱⁱ, 2012^{iv}, 2015^v and 2017^{vi} therefore it is possible to make comparisons between the results arising from them. There was a decrease in the proportion of children with experience of dental decay from 30.9% in 2008, 27.9% in 2012, 24.8% in 2015 to 23.3% in 2017. There was no continuing improvement in the results of this latest survey. The mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay fell from 1.1 in 2008 to 0.8 in 2015 after which there have been no further improvements, including in the current survey. Inequalities in prevalence of dental decay experience in 5-year-olds reduced from 2008 to 2015 but there have been no further reductions in inequalities since then.

Local authorities are responsible for improving health, including oral health^{2, 3}. This report provides data that may be used in joint strategic needs assessments and oral health needs assessments to plan and commission oral health improvement interventions. PHE and the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence have published documents to support local authorities in these activities^{4, 5, 6, 7, 8}.

Dental decay is largely a preventable disease. Further work to improve oral health and reduce inequalities is needed as nearly a quarter of 5-year-olds had experience of dental decay and the inequalities gap remains unacceptably high.

Summary results can be found in the **appendices** to this report. Full tables of results are available at www.gov.uk/government/collections/oral-health

ⁱⁱⁱ These survey data were collected during the 2007/08 school year but are referred to here as 2008.

^{iv} These survey data were collected during the 2011/12 school year but are referred to here as 2012.

^v These survey data were collected during the 2014/15 school year but are referred to here as 2015.

^{vi} These survey data were collected during the 2016/17 school year but are referred to here as 2017.

1. Introduction

As part of Public Health England's co-ordinated National Dental Epidemiology Programme (NDEP), standard examinations of a random sample of 5-year-old children were undertaken in the academic year 2018 to 2019. This was the fifth national dental survey of this age group to take place under positive consent for participation.

Since 1985, standardised and coordinated surveys of child dental health have been conducted across the United Kingdom (UK). These have produced robust, comparable information for use at regional and local government level and for varying health geographies. PHE now has responsibility for coordinating these surveys in England as part of an annual programme. The PHE national dental public health team facilitated the survey and worked with the British Association for the Study of Community Dentistry (BASCD), which ensured standardisation of examiners. Each local authority commissioned local dental providers to undertake the fieldwork according to a national protocol⁹.

NHS and local authority commissioners and other health planners may use the information produced from the surveys when conducting oral health needs assessments at a local level. These form an important component of the commissioning cycle when planning and evaluating local services and health improvement interventions. The data is also required to provide the dental indicator (percentage of 5-year-olds with experience of visually obvious dental decay) for the Public Health Outcomes Framework,¹ which is used to monitor health improvement and the reduction of health inequalities at national and local levels.

The survey data reported here involved children from mainstream, state-funded schools. Information on the oral health of 5-year-old children attending special support schools was collected in several local authority areas but the data is not included in this report.

2. Methods

The sampling frame for this survey was children attending mainstream schools who were aged 5-years at the time of the survey. It was undertaken during the 2018/19 school year. Data was collected by trained and calibrated clinicians who were generally employed by NHS trusts providing community dental services. Pine et al.¹⁰ described the methods whereby examiners should be trained and calibrated and these standards were applied, along with British Association for the Study of Community Dentistry (BASCD) standards for sampling and clinical examination^{11, 12} as in previous surveys.

A visual-only examination method was used and informed the d₃mft index. This is the standard severity index for teeth with experience of dental decay. It includes teeth with visually obvious decay into dentine, which was the threshold for recording the presence of decay and is indicated by the subscript '3' (d₃t), missing teeth due to decay (mt) and filled teeth due to decay (ft). Visually obvious decay into dentine is the measurement threshold that is widely accepted in the literature for dental surveys, but it provides an underestimate of the true prevalence and severity of disease. The presence and absence of plaque and oral sepsis (infection) were also recorded.

The primary sampling unit was lower-tier local authority areas. Samples were drawn for each local authority in England using the same methods and similar sampling intensities used in previous surveys and according to the survey protocol⁹. In some local authority areas larger samples were drawn at the request of commissioners to facilitate analysis at smaller geographical levels.

Sampled schools were contacted to seek co-operation and age-eligible children were identified. In larger schools, random samples of children were taken. Requests for consent for sampled children were sent to parents and followed by a second request where no response was made to the first.

Data was collected using a tailor-made data collection format in Microsoft Access. Electronic files of the raw, anonymised data were uploaded to a secure folder on a shared network drive by regional dental epidemiology coordinators (DECs). The data was collated, checked and cleaned and assigned using home postcodes to lower super output areas so that Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD 2019) scores could be linked¹³.

Population weighting^{vii} was used to calculate estimates of a range of measures of oral health for each local authority. Deprivation scores were used to allow weighting of the sample data to more closely match the actual distribution of deprivation quintiles^{viii} in the source population.

Prevalence of experience of dental decay is presented with confidence limits calculated using the Wilson-Score method. Due to the skewed nature of the data, mean numbers of teeth with experience of dental decay for all children (for trend comparison) and mean numbers for those children with experience of dental decay are presented together with the upper and lower 95% confidence limits. The median number of teeth with experience of dental decay for all children is also presented, together with the interquartile range, in line with good practice for reporting dental epidemiological studies¹⁴. However, the median values at regional and local authority area level are not presented. This is due to the distribution of experience of dental decay in the 5-year-old population where the majority of children have not experienced the disease hence the median values are all zero.

Confidence intervals were used to assess statistical significance.

Error bars indicate 95% confidence limits on charts in this report and in the tables available from www.gov.uk/government/collections/oral-health.

Data suppression was applied when there were insufficient children examined in a group to allow production of a reliable estimate.

^{vii} The sampling methodology used for this survey was school based and therefore not truly representative of the population of five-year-old children by Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) quintile. Thus, the sample was treated as a stratified random sample, that is, children were selected randomly from each IMD quintile but the sampling probability varied between IMD quintiles. For this reason, IMD-weighted estimates were produced to provide more robust estimates of overall prevalence.

^{viii} Deprivation quintiles divide populations into fifths according to distribution of IMD 2019 scores.

3. Results

Headline results are presented here along with an indication of the range of measures and some high-level illustrations of the inequalities noted. Full tables and charts of results at national, government region, lower and upper-tier local authorities and for PHE centres are available from www.gov.uk/government/collections/oral-health.

Participation in the survey

One hundred and thirty-seven out of 151 upper-tier local authorities took part in the survey covering 273 out of 317 lower-tier local authorities.

Positive consent was gained for approximately 65% of sampled children.

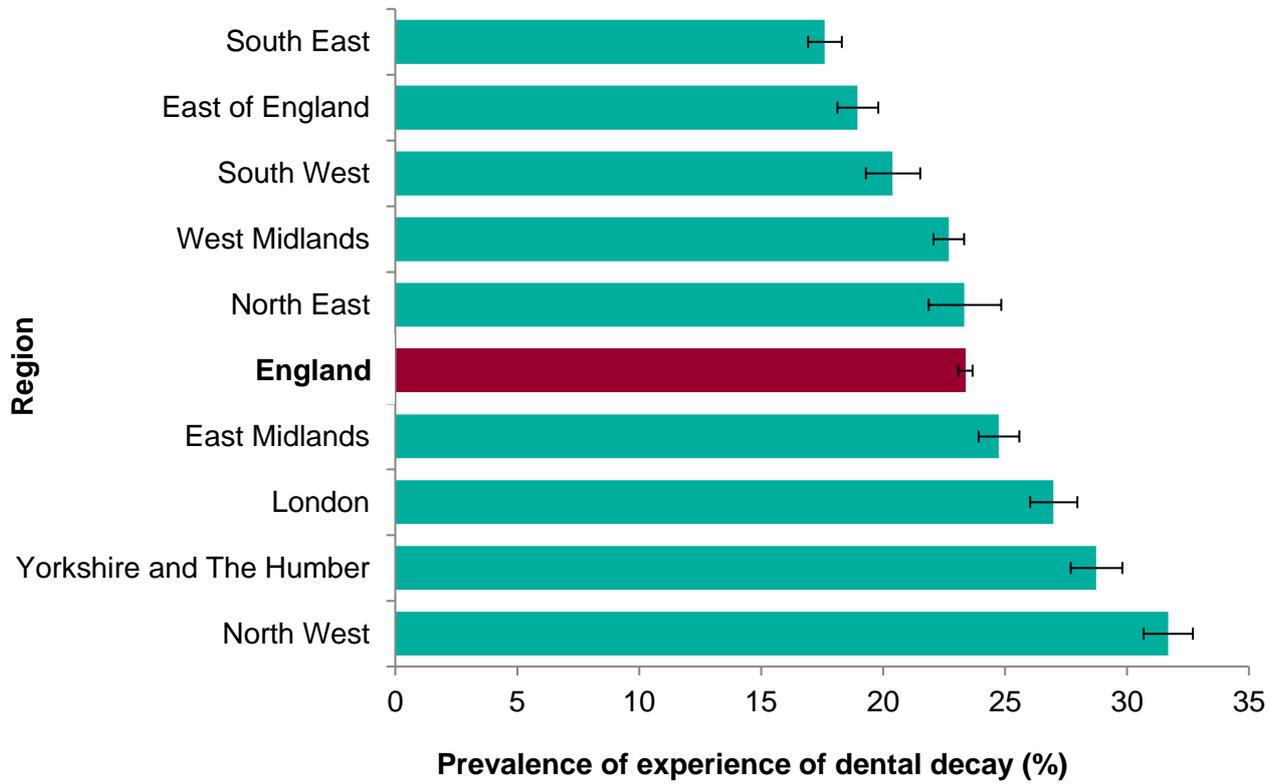
In total 78,767 clinical examinations of children with parental consent were included in the final analysis for this report.

The proportion of sampled children who were examined varied by regional from approximately 58% in East of England to 68% in the East Midlands and by lower-tier local authority level from approximately 37% in Derby to 88% in Copeland, Cumbria.

Prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds

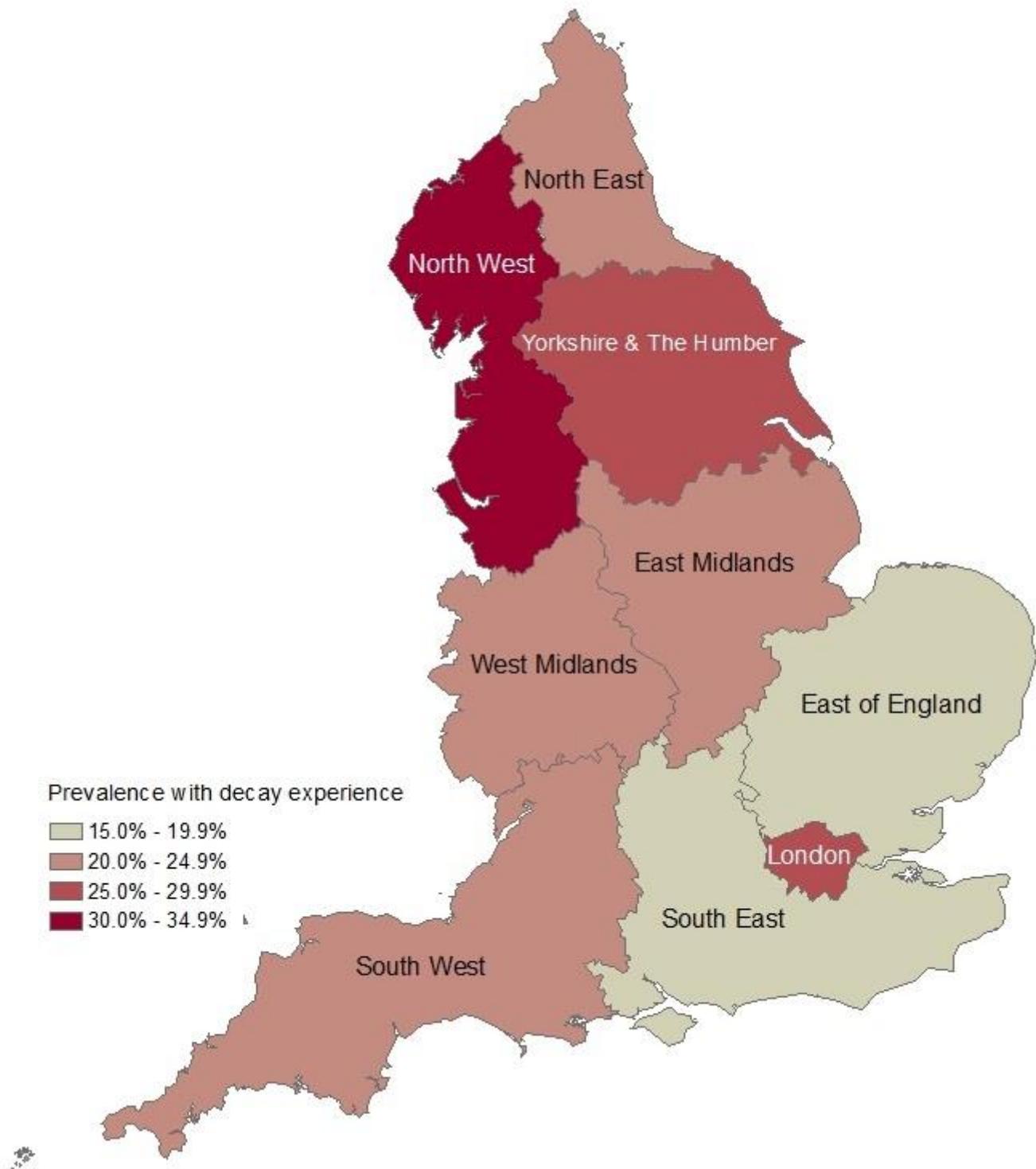
The prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-old children in England (d₃mft) was 23.4%. Prevalence varied at regional level, ranging from 17.6% in the South East to 31.7% in the North West (Figure 1; Map 1).

Figure 1: Prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in England by region, 2019.



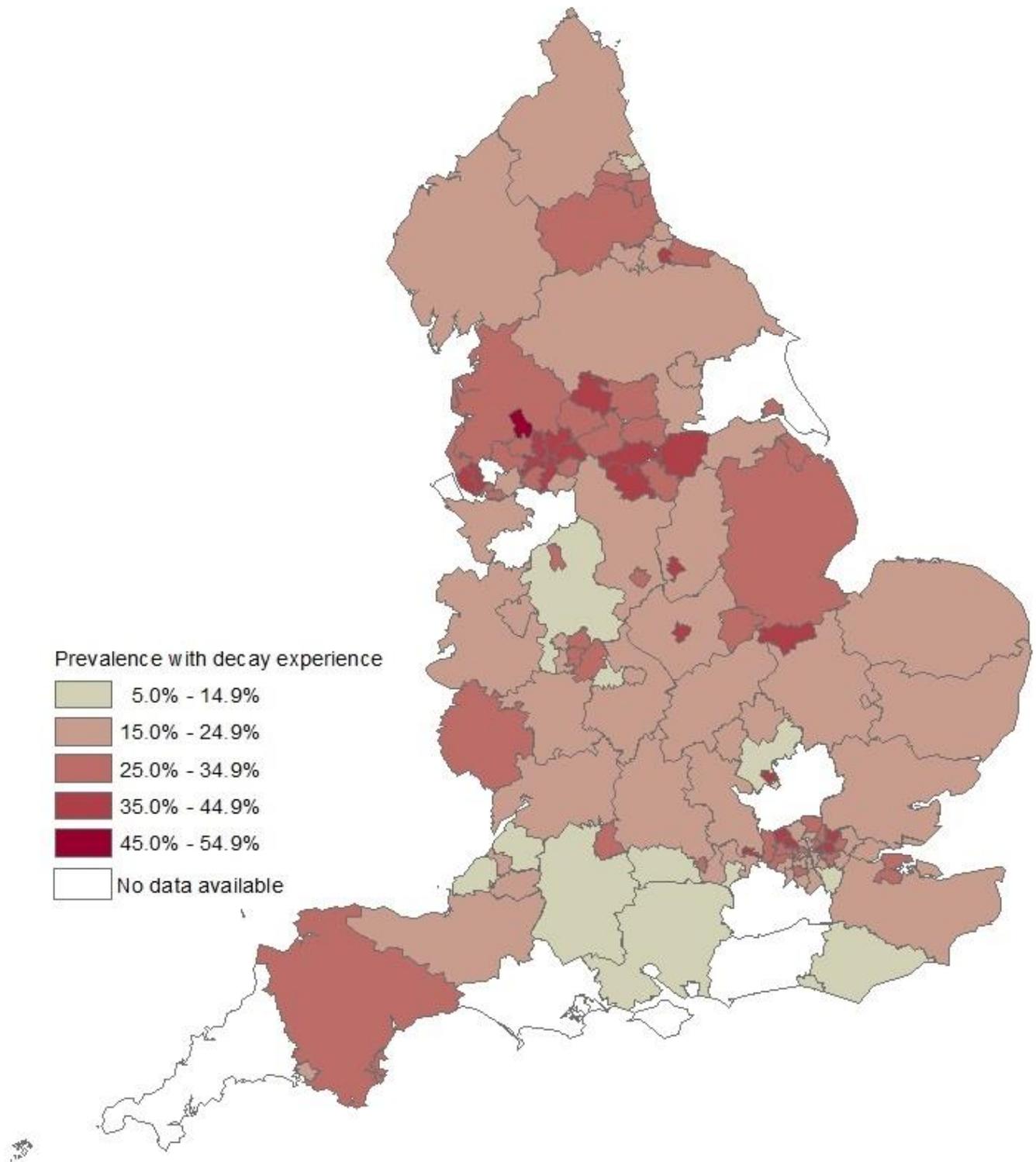
Error bars represent 95% confidence limits

Map 1: Prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in England by region, 2019.



At upper-tier local authority level prevalence of experience of dental decay ranged from 8.7% of 5-year-olds in East Sussex to 50.9% in Blackburn with Darwen (Map 2).

Map 2: Prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in England by upper-tier local authority, 2019.



At lower-tier local authority level there was wider variation in prevalence of experience of dental decay, ranging from 1.1% in Hastings, East Sussex to 50.9% in Blackburn with Darwen.

Severity of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds

The mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in all children was 0.8 (CI 0.78-0.81). The median number of teeth with experience of dental decay was 0.0 (inter quartile range 0-0), which was to be expected, as more than 50% of the children surveyed had no experience of dental decay.

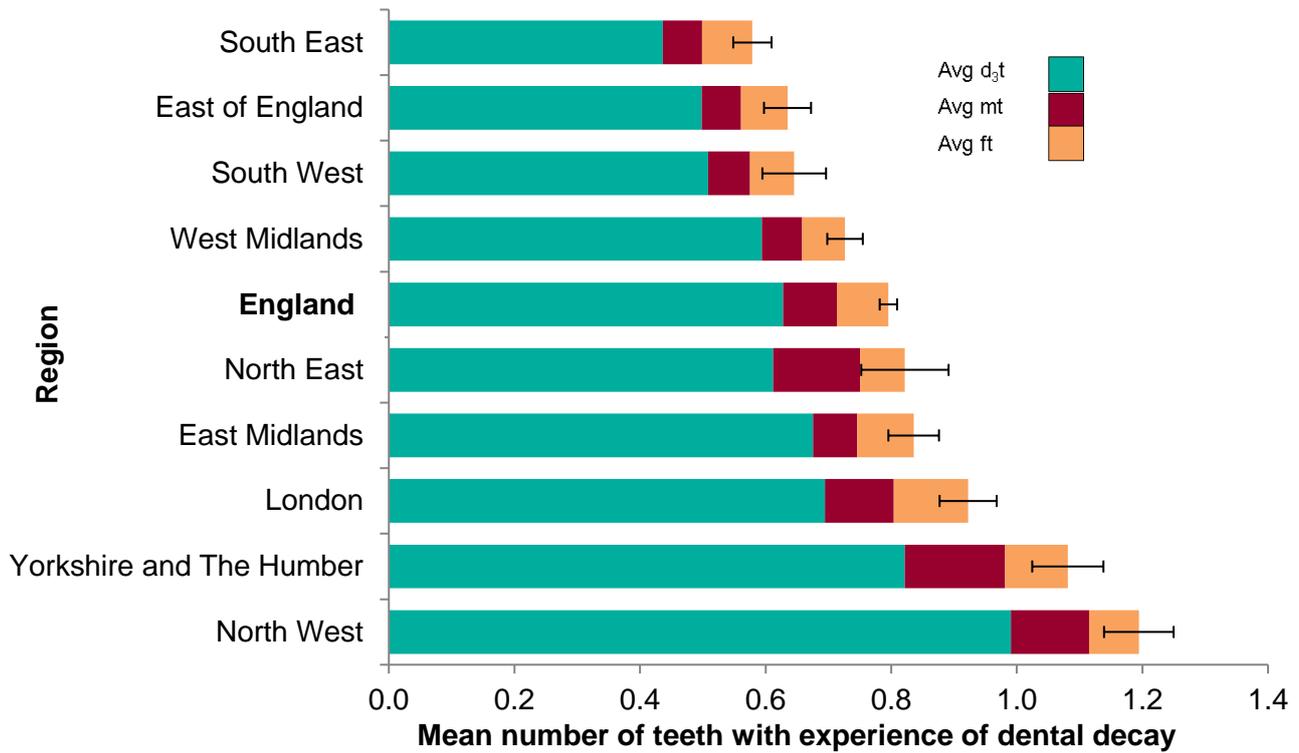
Mean values for England and by region are presented below (Table 1).

Table 1: Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in England, by region 2019.

Region Name	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in the whole sample (95% confidence intervals)	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in those with decay experience (95% confidence intervals)
North East	0.8 (0.75-0.89)	3.5 (3.32-3.72)
North West	1.2 (1.14-1.25)	3.8 (3.65-3.89)
Yorkshire and the Humber	1.1 (1.02-1.14)	3.8 (3.62-3.90)
East Midlands	0.8 (0.80-0.88)	3.4 (3.26-3.49)
West Midlands	0.7 (0.70-0.75)	3.2 (3.11-3.29)
East of England	0.6 (0.60-0.67)	3.3 (3.21-3.48)
London	0.9 (0.88-0.97)	3.4 (3.30-3.53)
South East	0.6 (0.55-0.61)	3.3 (3.17-3.40)
South West	0.6 (0.59-0.70)	3.2 (2.99-3.34)
England	0.8 (0.78-0.81)	3.4 (3.36-3.44)

There was wide variation in the severity of experience of dental decay between the regions, with the mean number of teeth ranging from 0.6 (CI 0.55-0.61) in the South East to 1.2 (CI 1.14-1.25) in the North West (Figure 2).

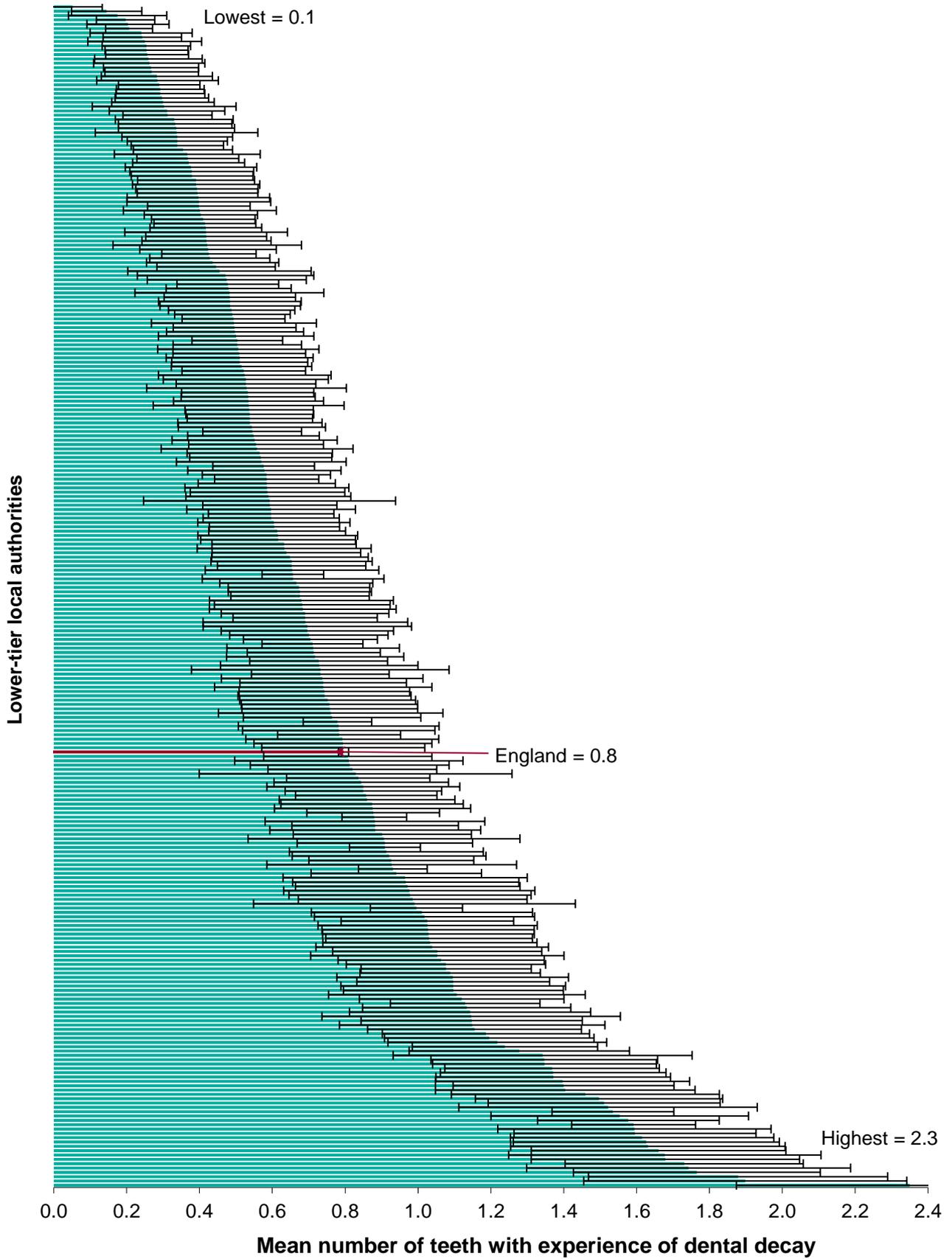
Figure 2: Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay among 5-year-olds in England by region, 2019.



Error bars represent 95% confidence limits

There was also variation at lower-tier local authority area level, ranging from 0.1 (CI 0.00-0.13) teeth with experience of dental decay in Hastings to 2.3 (CI 1.87-2.82) in Blackburn with Darwen (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay among 5-year-olds in England by lower-tier local authority areas, 2019.

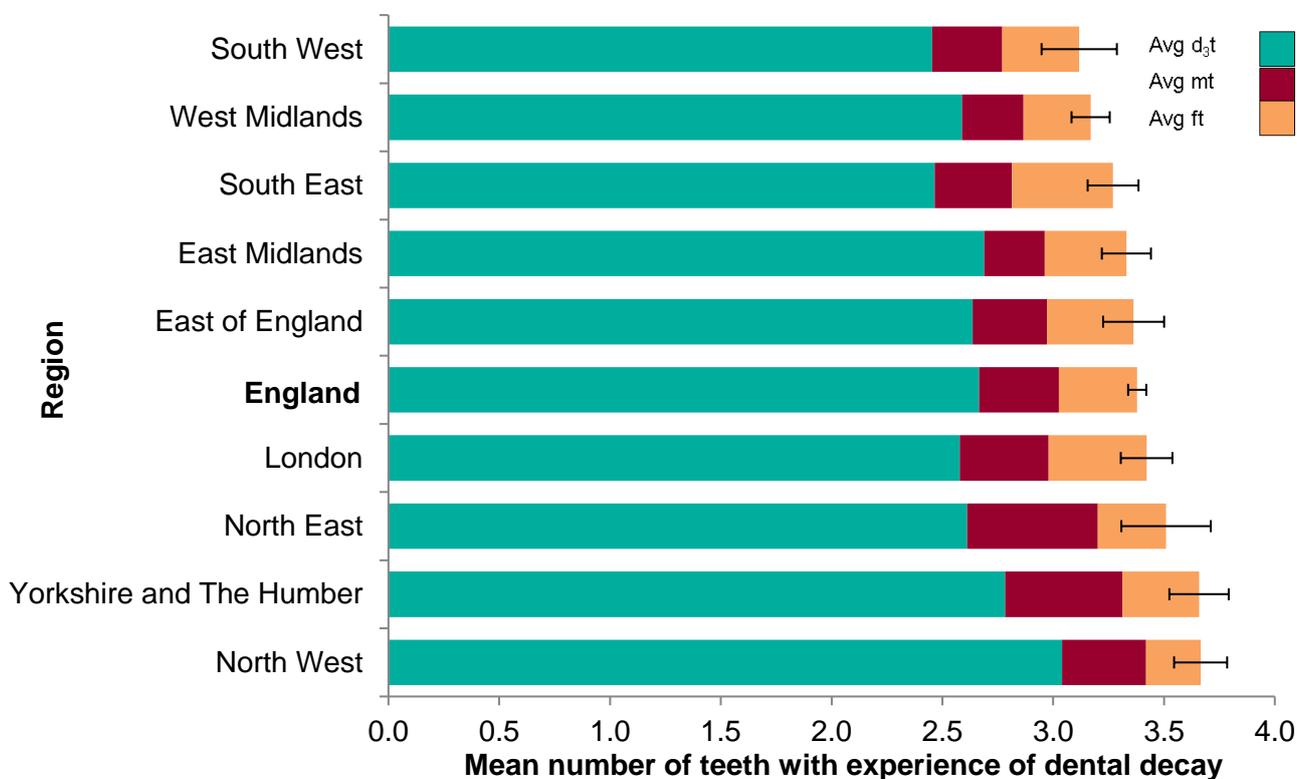


Error bars represent 95% confidence limits

As the majority of children had no experience of dental decay it is important to look at the severity of disease in only those children who have experienced dental decay. Among these children, the mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay was 3.4 (CI 3.36-3.44) (a child at this age normally has 20 primary teeth). Evidence shows that these are the children who are more likely to develop more dental decay later in their childhood¹⁵.

At a regional level there was little variation in experience of dental decay among 5-year-old children with any dental decay experience (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay among 5-year-olds with any decay experience in England by region, 2019.



Error bars represent 95% confidence limits

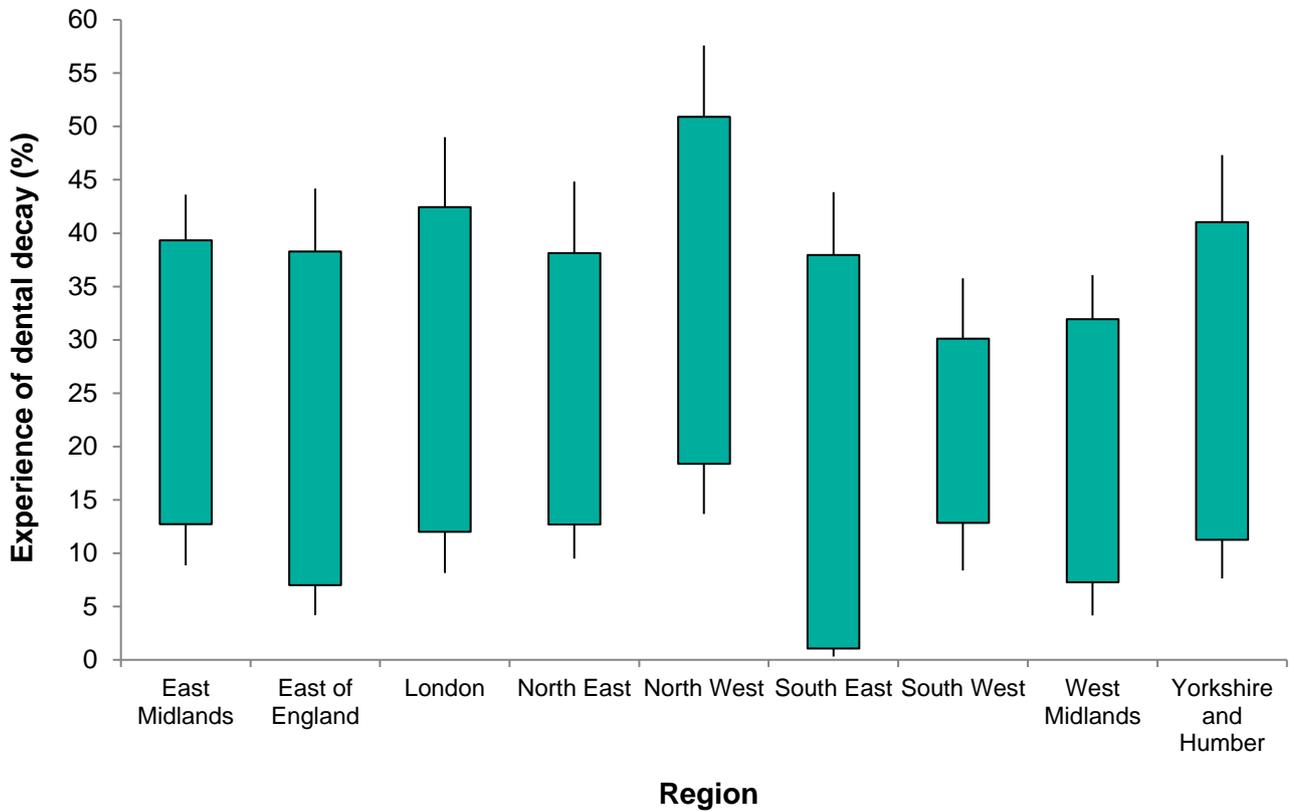
At lower-tier local authority level experience of dental decay among 5-year-old children with any dental decay experience ranged from 1.6 (CI 1.23-1.92) in Rushcliffe, Nottinghamshire to 5.4 (CI 4.36-6.49) in Norwich, Norfolk.

Variations in prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds

Within regions there was variation in the prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds by lower-tier local authority area (Figure 5). The greatest variation was found

in the South East region, where the lowest prevalence was 1.1% and the highest was 37.9%. In the South West there was less variation ranging from 12.8% to 30.1%.

Figure 5: Range of experience of dental decay in lower-tier local authority areas among 5-year-olds in England by region, 2019.



Vertical error bars represent 95% confidence limits

The variations in the prevalence of experience of dental decay between local authority areas within each region is shown below (Figures 6 to 14).

Figure 6: Prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in the East Midlands by lower-tier local authority area, 2019.

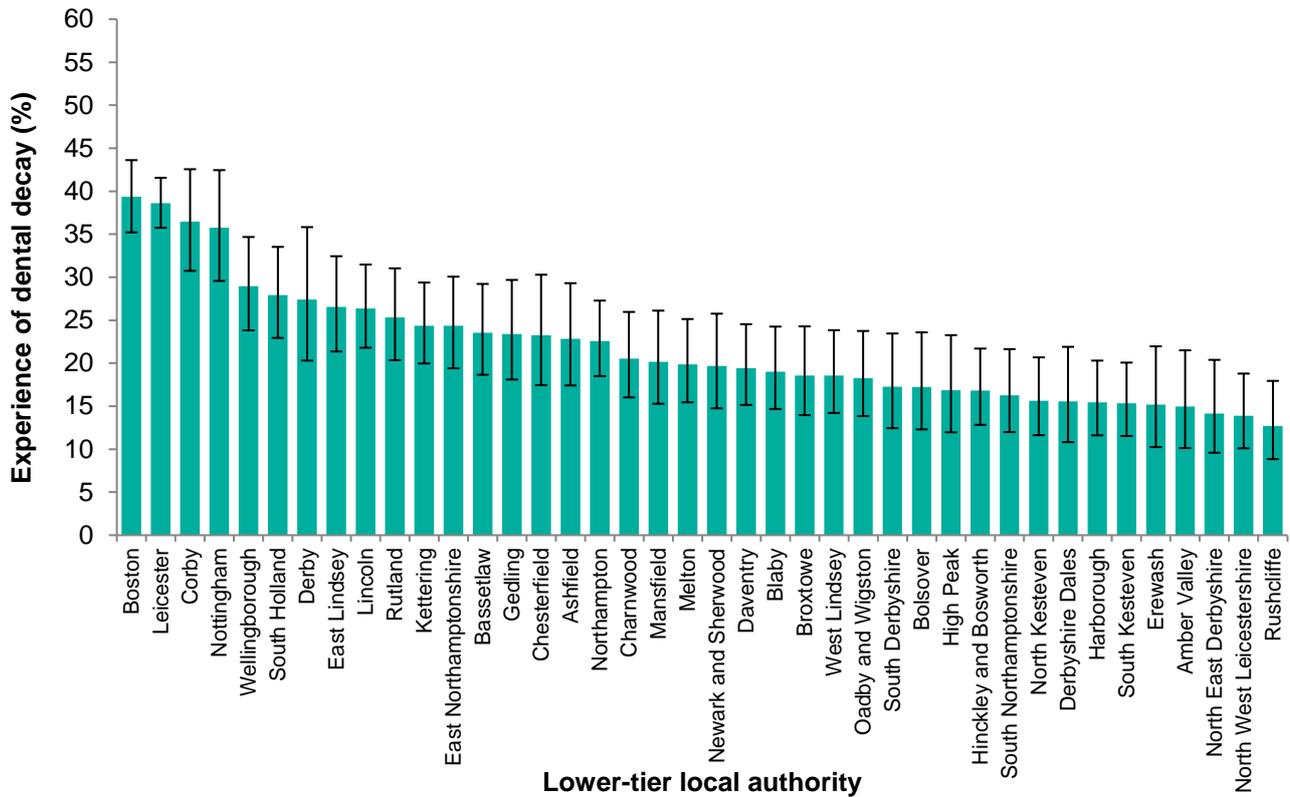


Figure 7: Prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in the East of England by lower-tier local authority area, 2019.

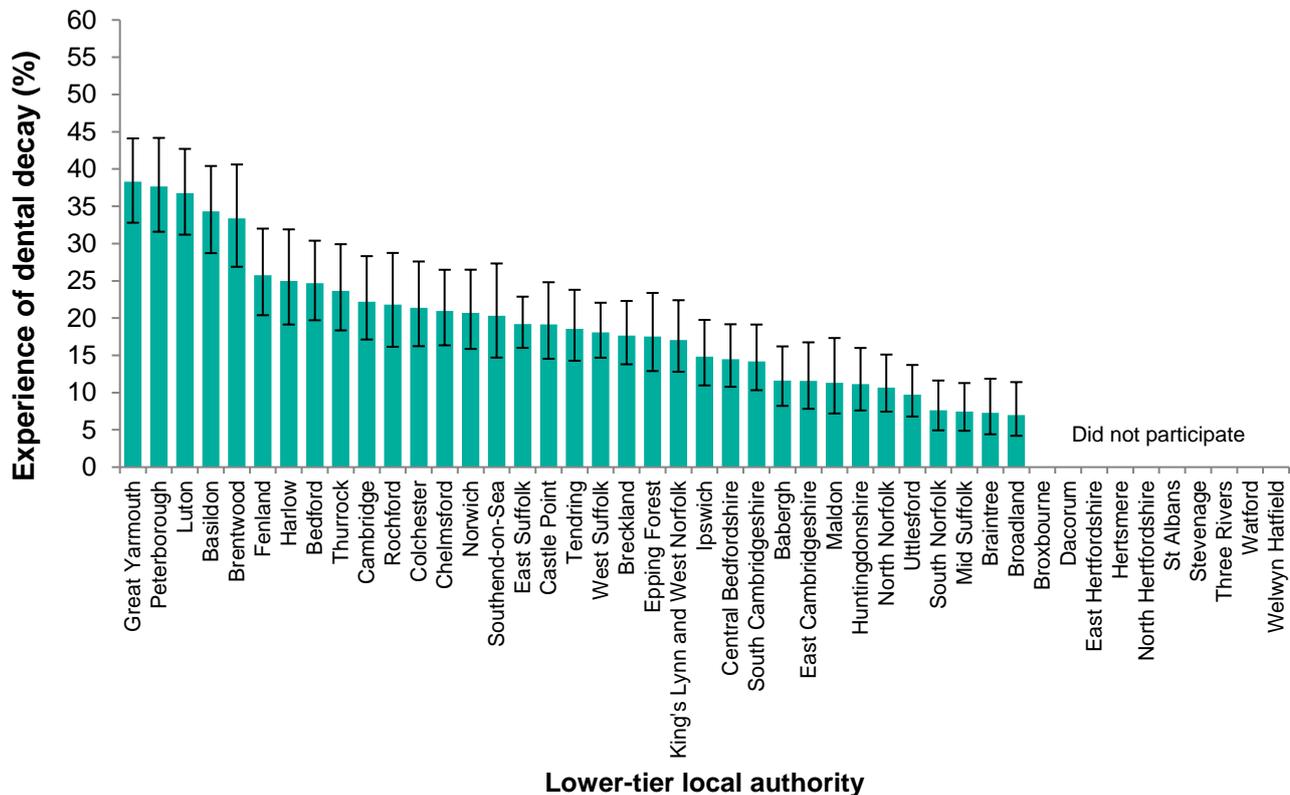


Figure 8: Prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in London by lower-tier local authority area, 2019.

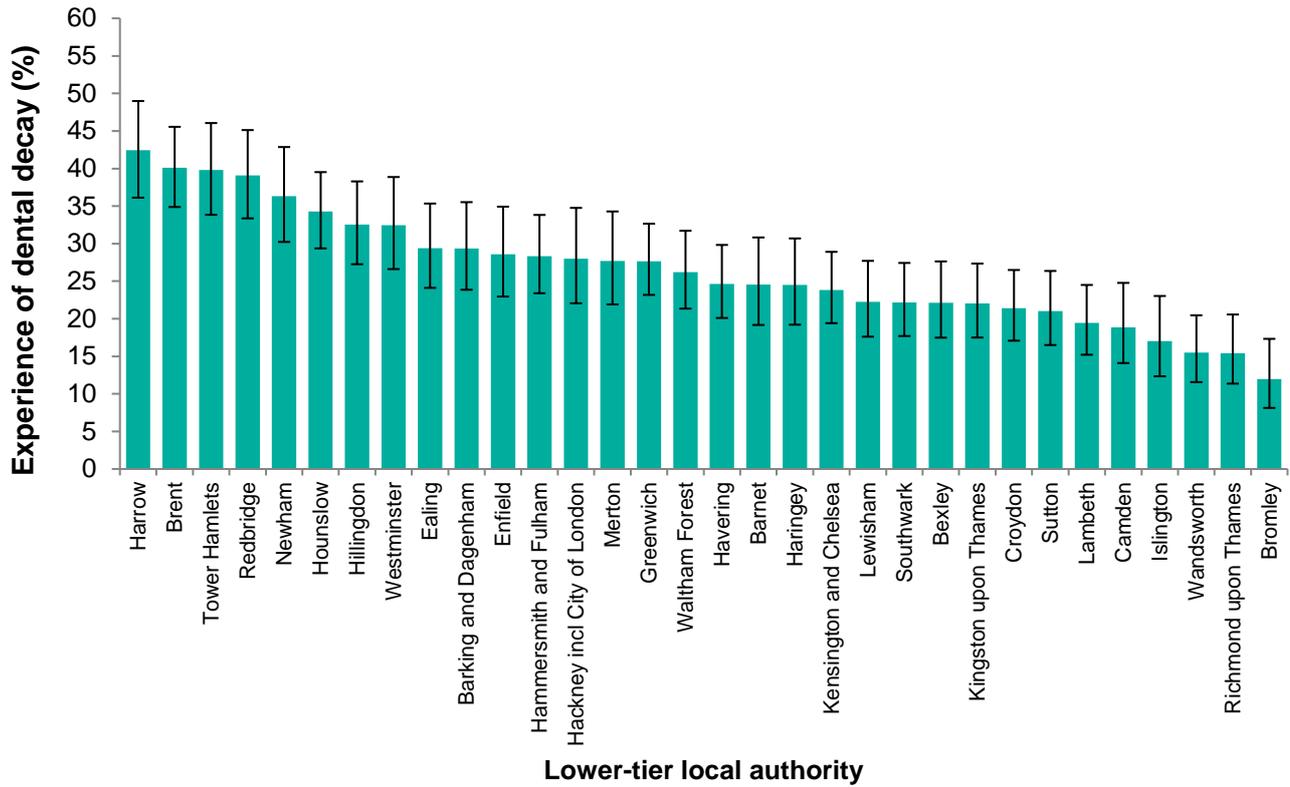


Figure 9: Prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in the North East by lower-tier local authority area, 2019.

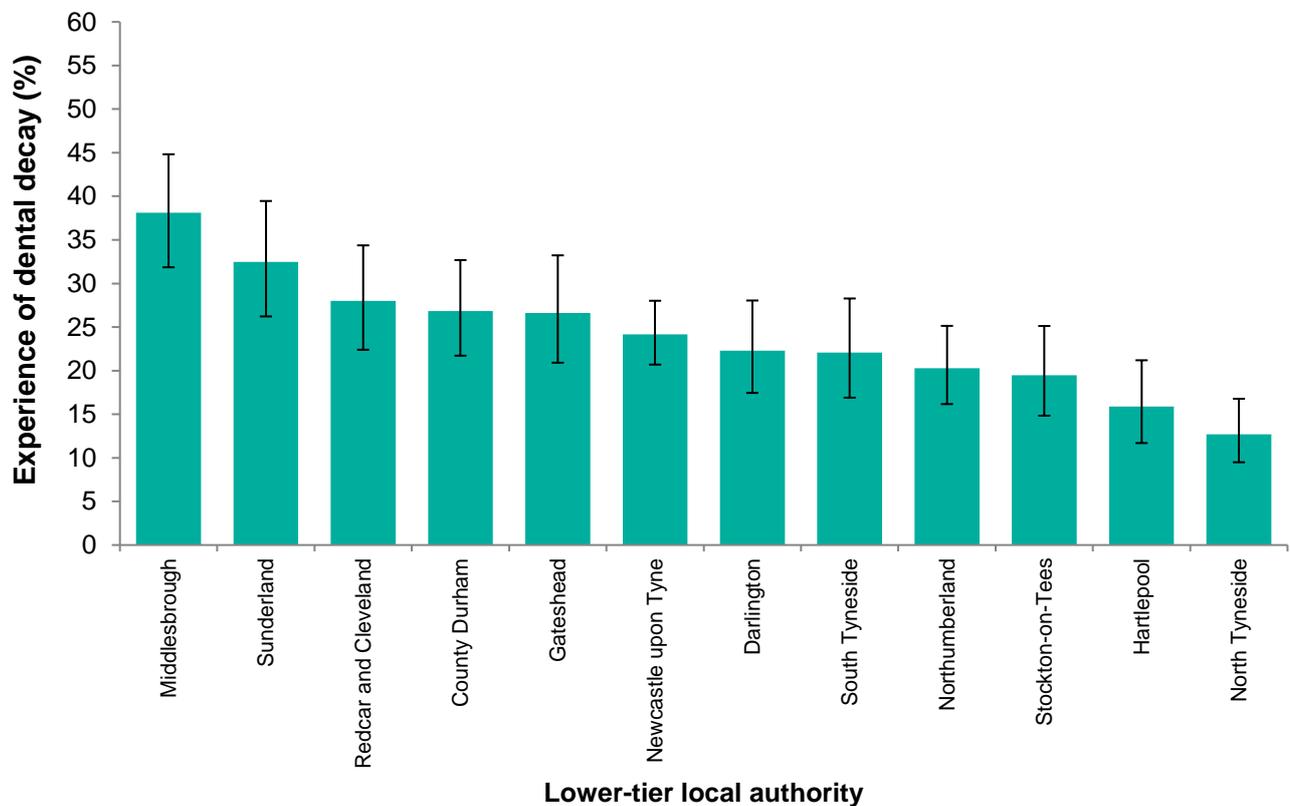


Figure 10: Prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in the North West by lower-tier local authority area, 2019.

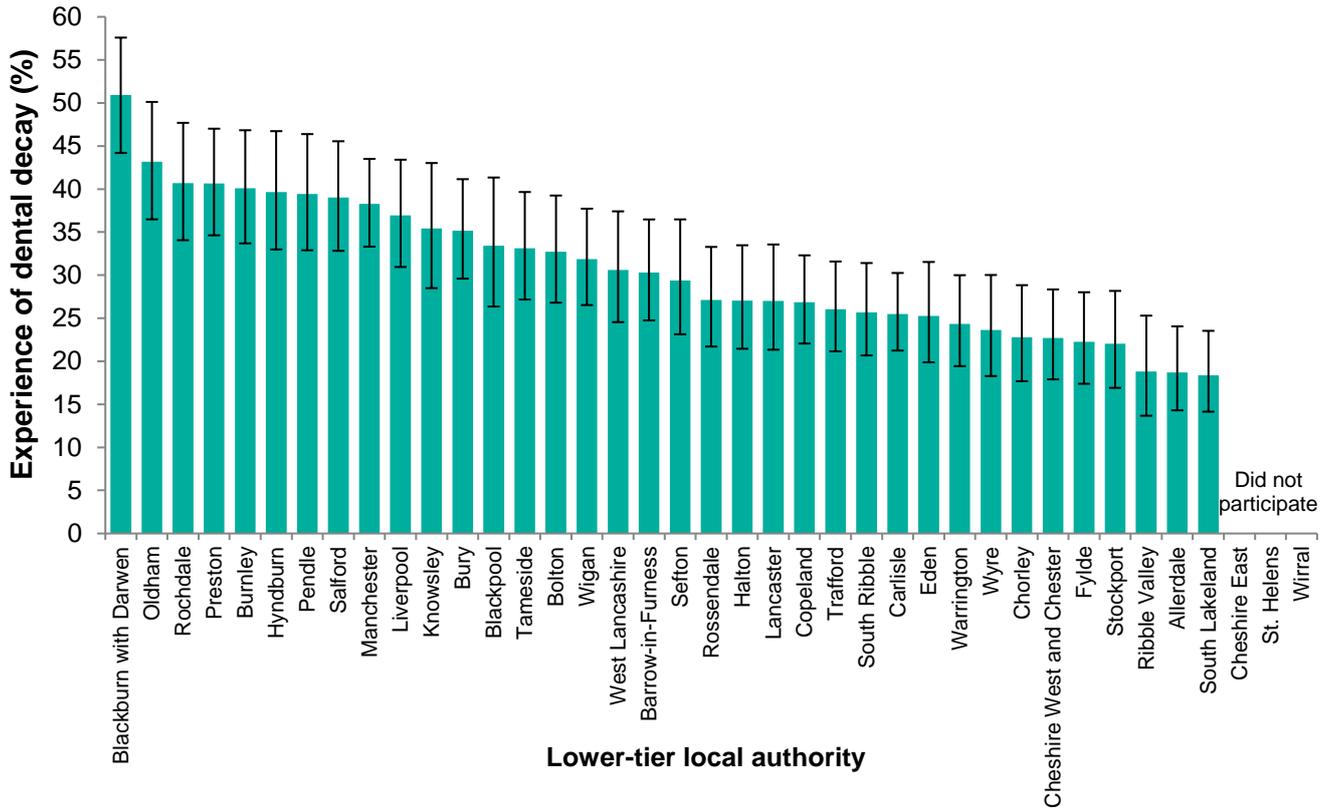


Figure 11: Prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in the South East by lower-tier local authority area, 2019.

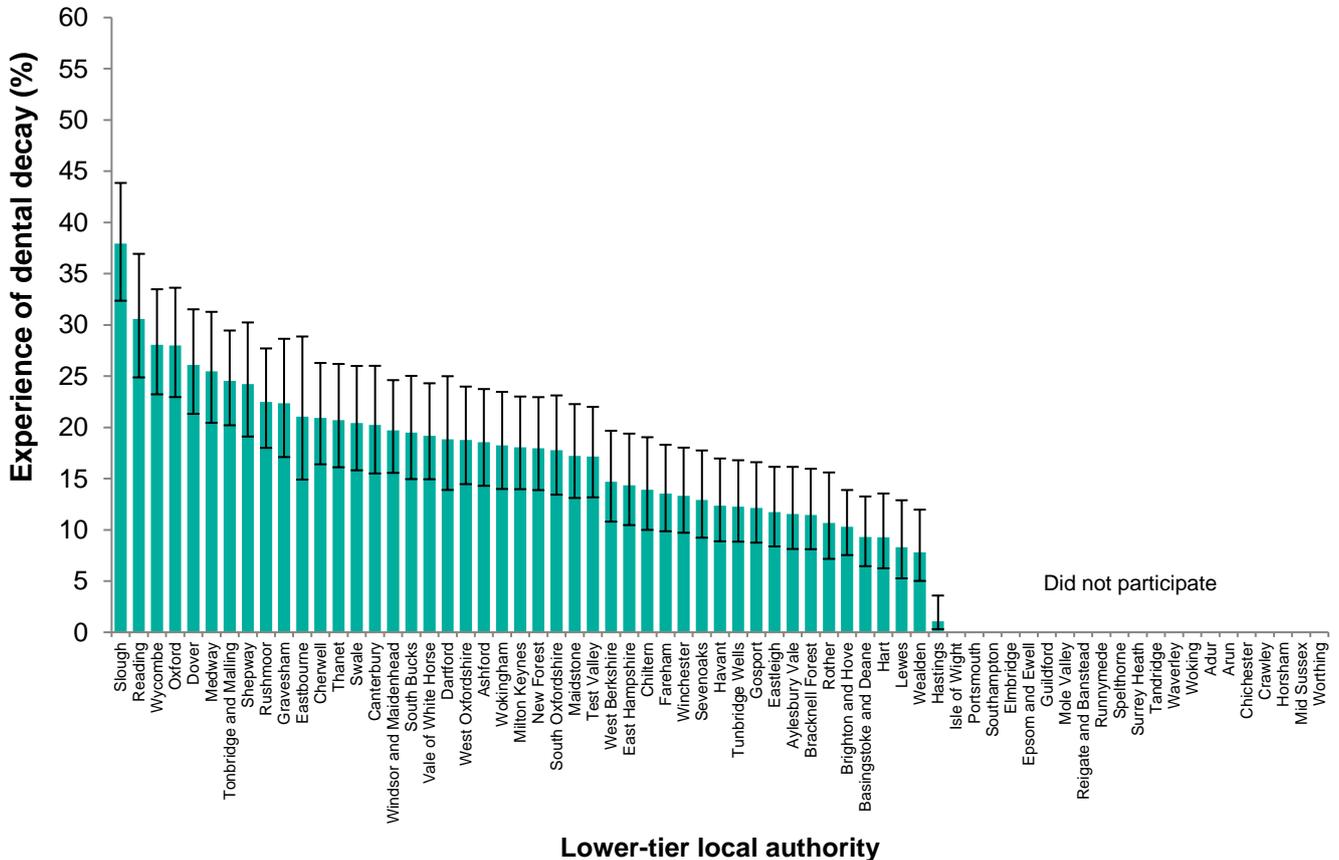


Figure 12: Prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in the South West by lower-tier local authority area, 2019.

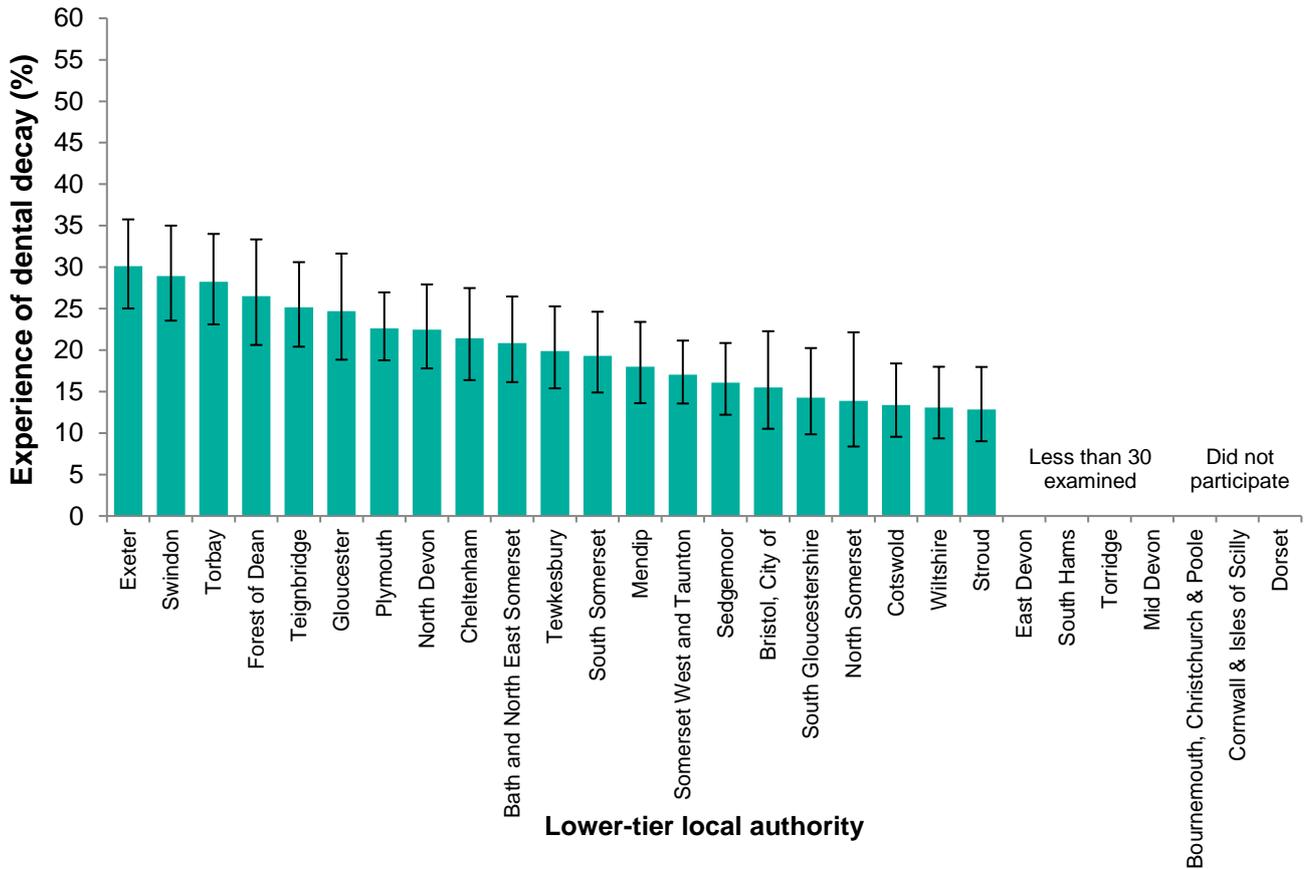


Figure 13: Prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in the West Midlands by lower-tier local authority area, 2019.

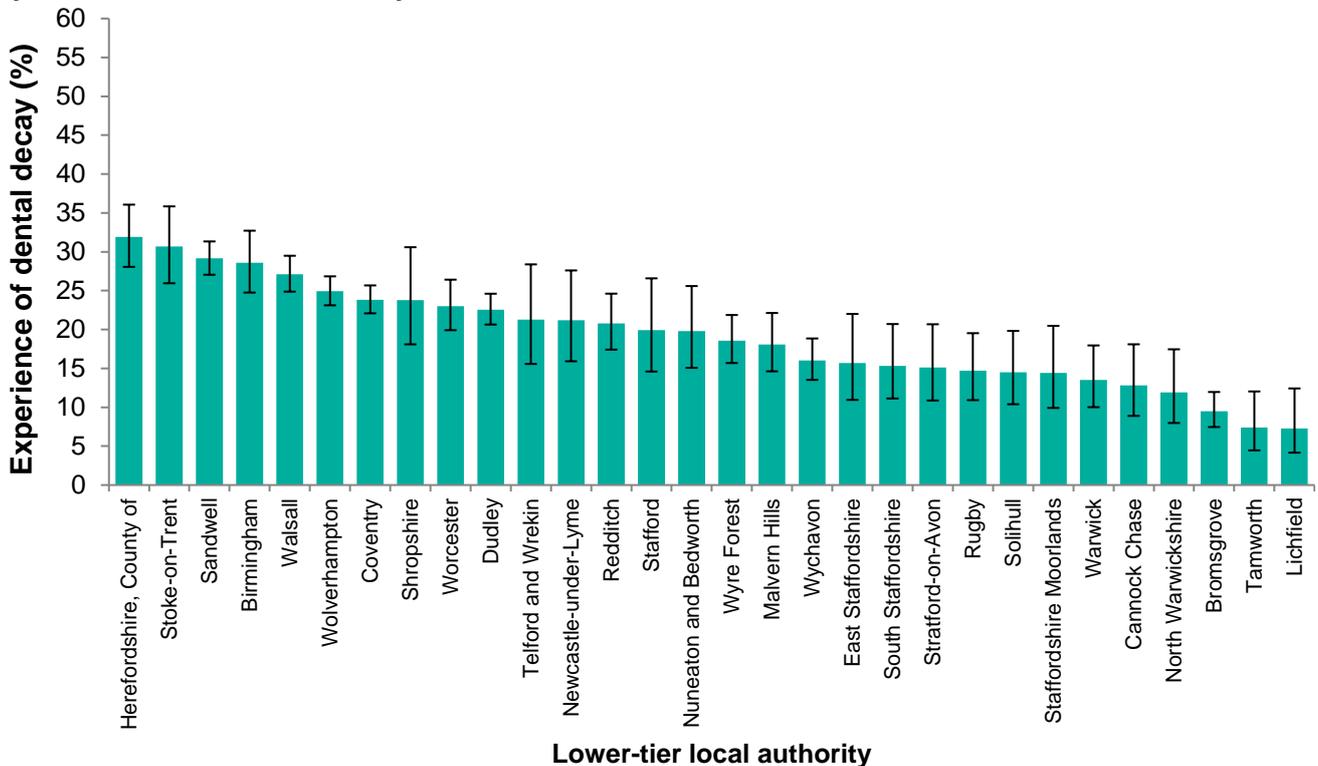
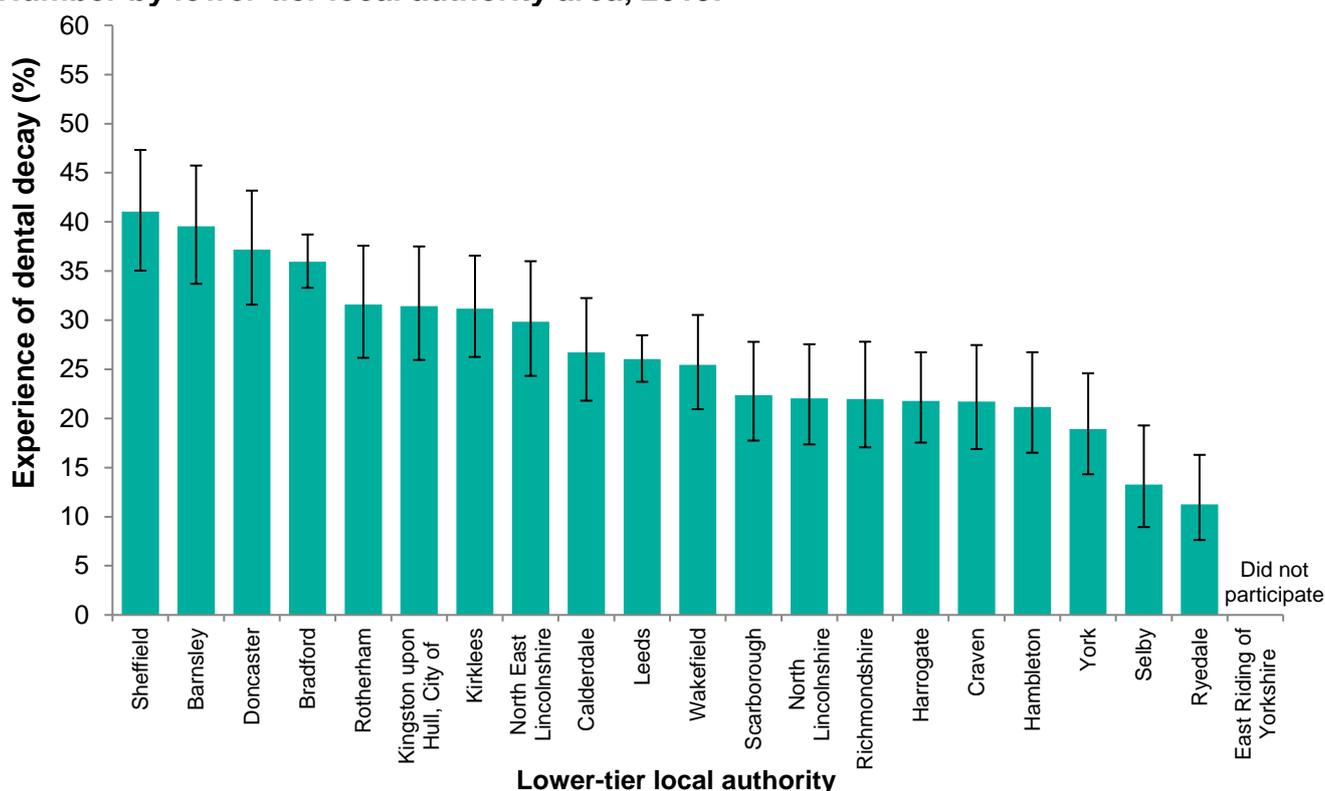


Figure 14: Prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in Yorkshire and The Humber by lower-tier local authority area, 2019.



Untreated dental decay in 5-year-olds

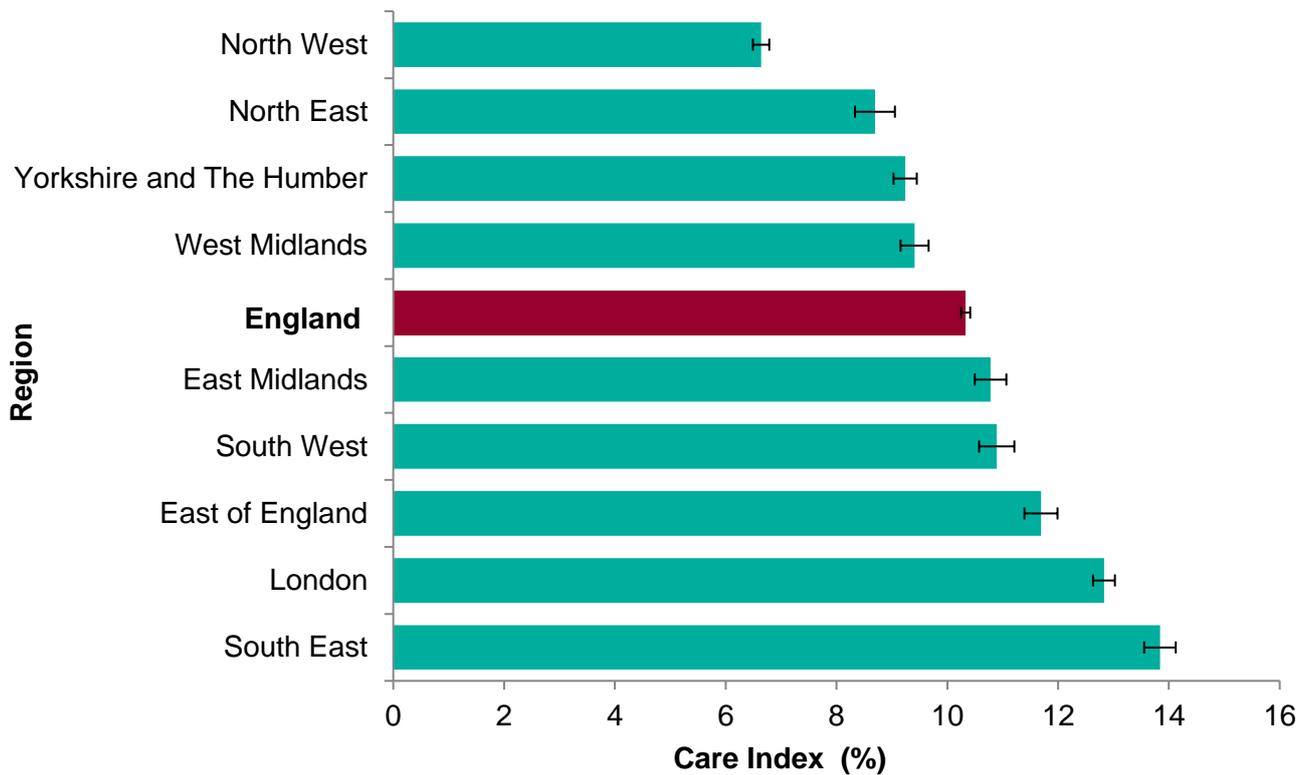
The major component of the d_{3mft} index was visually obvious, untreated decay into dentine (d_{3t}) (Figure 2). On average, 5-year-olds with experience of dental decay in England had 2.7 (CI 2.63-2.70) teeth with untreated decay into dentine. At a regional level the mean number ranged from 2.5 (CI 2.29-2.61) in the South West to 3.0 (CI 2.93-3.15) in the North West. There was wider variation at lower-tier local authority area level, from 1.1 (0.63 to 1.50) teeth with untreated decay into dentine in Havant, Hampshire to 4.6 (3.46 to 5.73) in Norwich, Norfolk.

The care index in 5-year-olds

The care index gives an indication of the restorative activity of dentists in each area. It is the proportion of teeth with experience of dental decay that have been treated by filling (ft/d_{3mft}). Caution should be taken in making assumptions about the extent or the quality of clinical care available when using this index.

The proportion of decayed teeth that were filled was 10.3% across England as a whole. This varied between regions from 6.6% in the North West to 13.8% in the South East (Figure 15) and within regions, for example, in the South West from 1.5% in Torbay to 34.9% in Stroud.

Figure 15: Care index in 5-year-olds in England by region, 2019.



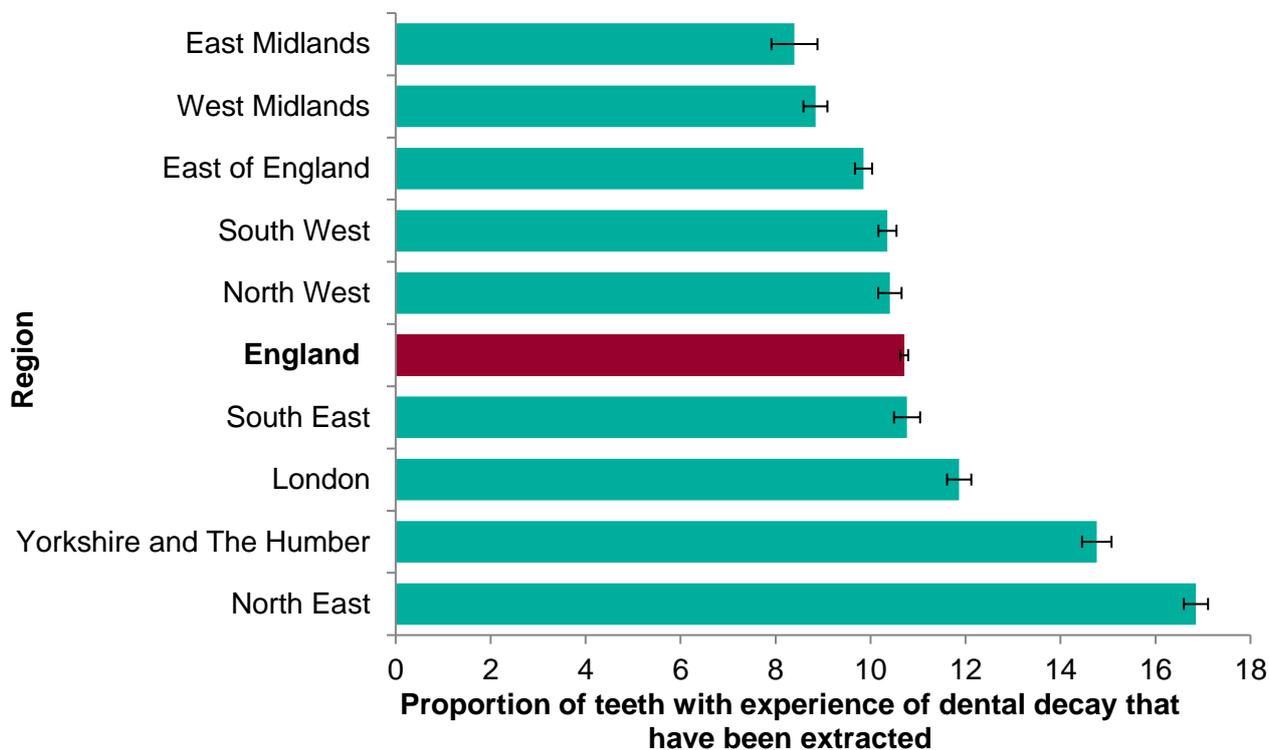
Error bars represent 95% confidence limits

There was also considerable variation between lower-tier local authority areas from 0.0% in Ribble Valley and Lichfield to 34.9% in Stroud.

The proportion of teeth with experience of dental decay that have been extracted in 5-year-olds

Extraction of teeth in young children often involves admission to hospital and a general anaesthetic. The proportion of teeth with experience of dental decay that had been extracted in 5-year-olds across England was 10.7%. At regional level this ranged from 8.4% in the East Midlands to 16.9% in the North East (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Proportion of teeth with experience of dental decay that have been extracted in 5-year-olds in England by region, 2019.



Error bars represent 95% confidence limits

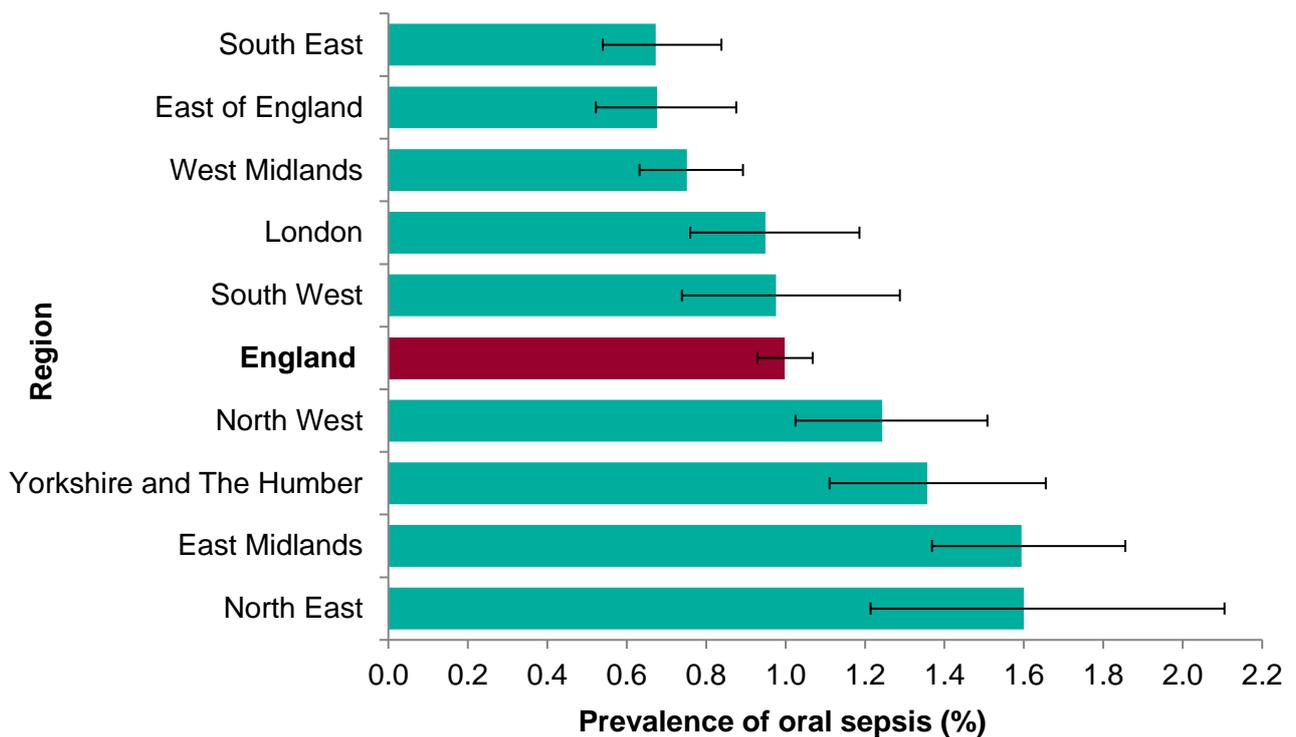
For lower-tier local authority areas this varied from 0.0% in 13 local authorities^{ix} to 50.9% in Mid Suffolk.

Prevalence of oral sepsis in 5-year-olds

At the age of 5-years, nearly all oral sepsis will be the result of dental decay. A small number of cases will be linked to traumatic injury of teeth, but no diagnosis of cause was recorded during this survey. Oral sepsis was defined in the protocol as the presence of a dental abscess or sinus recorded by visual examination of the soft tissues. Oral sepsis was recorded for 1.0% of 5-year-olds examined. The highest levels occurred in the North East and East Midlands (1.6%) and the lowest in the South East and East of England (0.7%) (Figure 17).

^{ix} Erewash, Derbyshire; East Lindsey, Lincolnshire; Brentwood and Rochford, Essex; Broadland, Norfolk; Aylesbury Vale, Buckinghamshire; Hastings and Lewes, East Sussex; Cotswold, Forest of Dean and Stroud, Gloucestershire; South Staffordshire, Staffordshire; Rugby, Warwickshire.

Figure 17: Prevalence of oral sepsis in 5-year-olds in England by region, 2019.

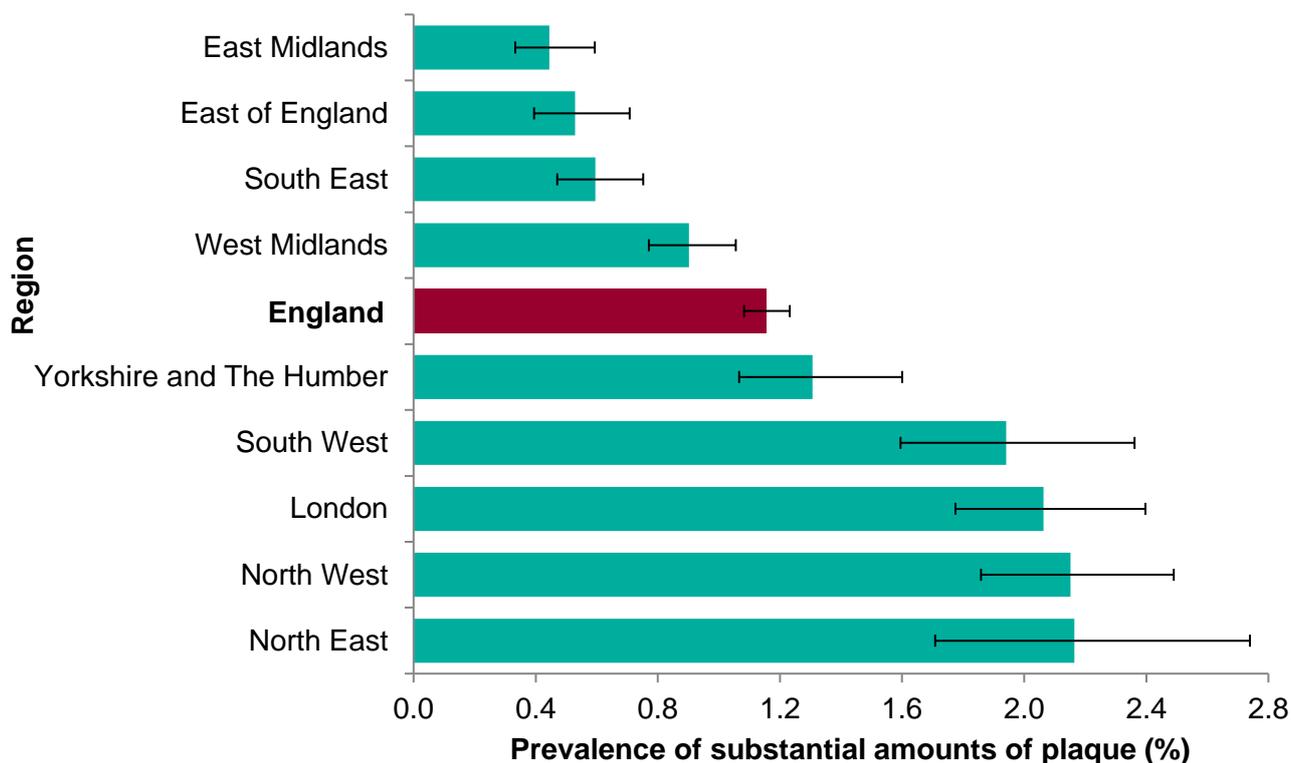


Error bars represent 95% confidence limits

Prevalence of substantial amounts of plaque in 5-year-olds

The presence of 'substantial' amounts of plaque compared with 'visible' or no plaque provides a proxy measure of children who do not brush their teeth or brush them rarely. A 'substantial' amount of plaque was recorded for 1.2% of children, ranging from 0.4% in the East Midlands to 2.2% in the North East and North West (Figure 18).

Figure 18: Prevalence of substantial amounts of plaque in 5-year-olds in England by region, 2019.



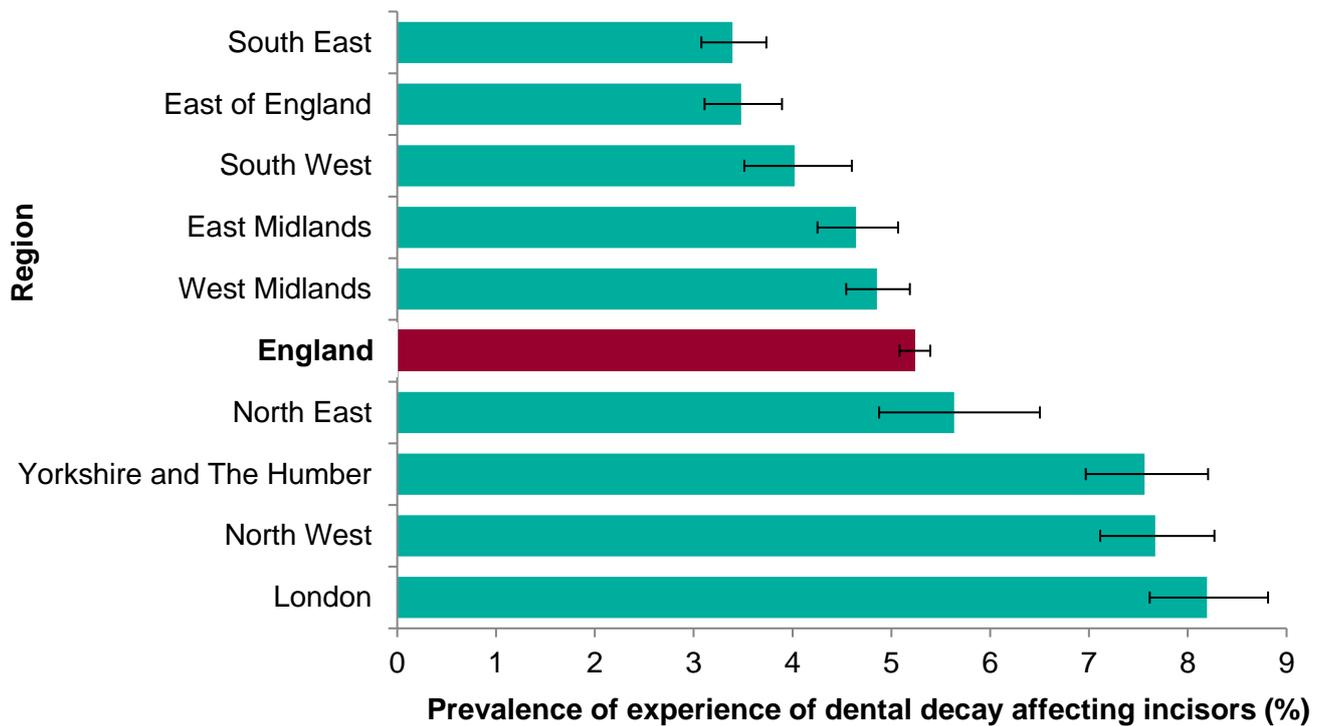
Error bars represent 95% confidence limits

Prevalence of dental decay affecting incisor teeth in 5-year-olds

Dental decay affecting one or more incisor (front) teeth is usually associated with long term bottle use with sugar-sweetened drinks, especially when these are given overnight or for long periods during the day¹⁶.

The prevalence of experience of dental decay affecting incisor teeth was 5.2% and varied by region, ranging from 3.4% in the South East to 8.2% in London (Figure 19).

Figure 19: Prevalence of experience of dental decay affecting incisors in 5-year-olds in England by region, 2019.



Error bars represent 95% confidence limits

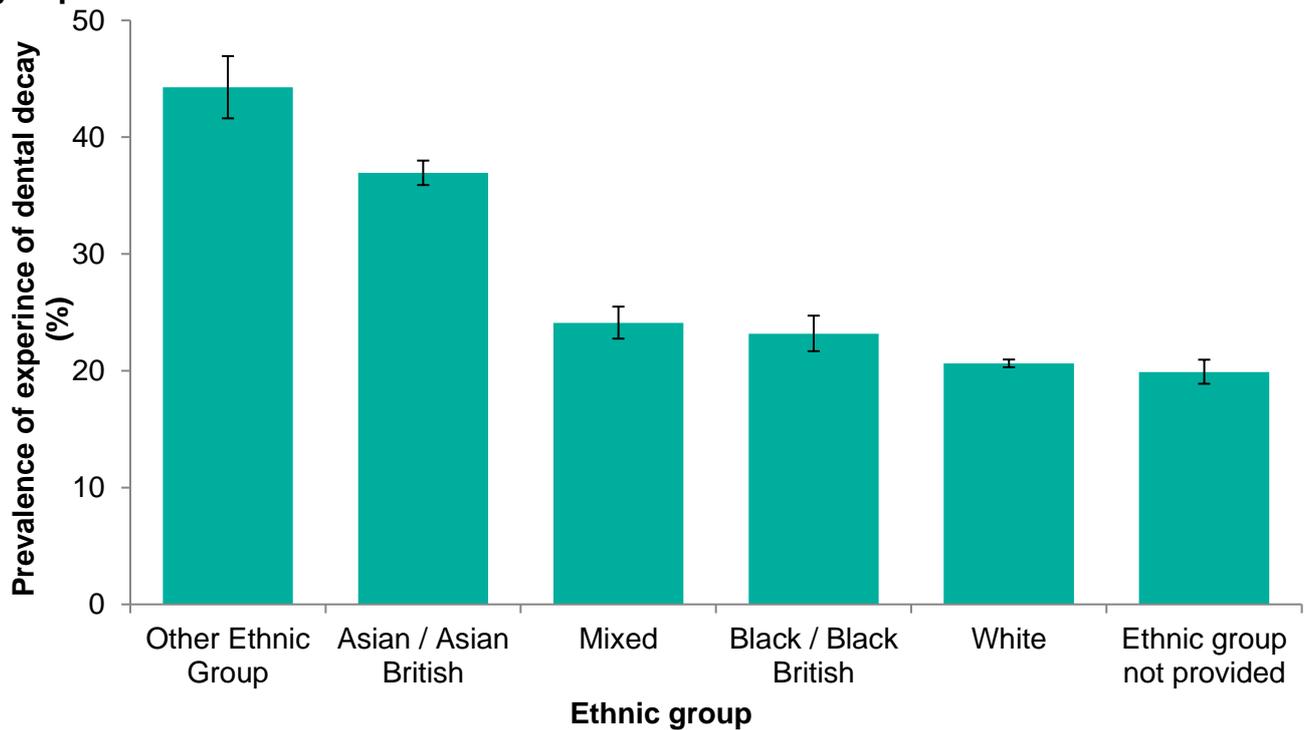
There was also variation in prevalence of experience of dental decay affecting incisor teeth by lower-tier local authority level from 0.0% in 6 local authorities^x to 15.6% in Brent.

Prevalence and severity of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds by ethnic group

The prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds varied by ethnic group and was significantly higher in the 'Other Ethnic Groups' (44.3%) and Asian/Asian British ethnic group (36.9%) than for other ethnic groups (Figure 20).

^x Lewes, East Sussex; Rushcliffe, Nottinghamshire; East Staffordshire and Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire; North Somerset; Eden, Cumbria.

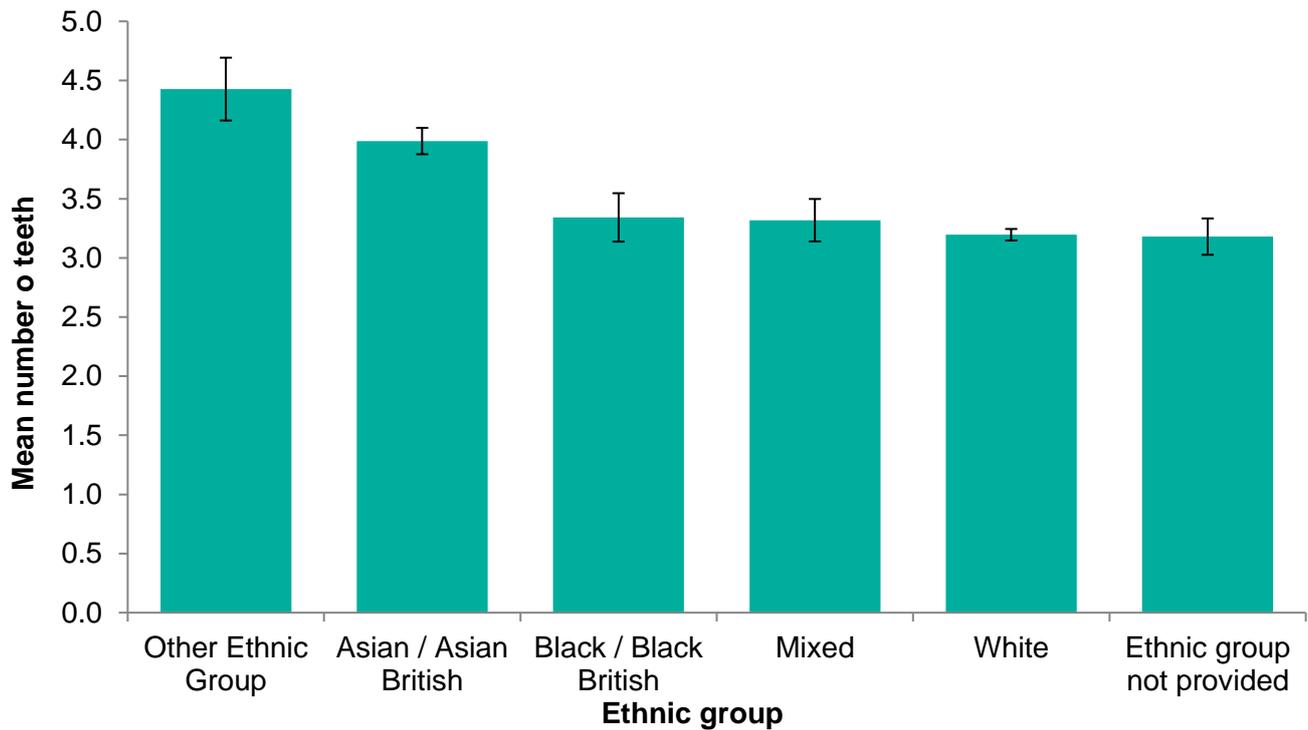
Figure 20: Prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in England by ethnic group 2019.



Error bars represent 95% confidence limits

Among children with experience of dental decay, the mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in the 'Other Ethnic Groups' and Asian/Asian British groups was 4.4 (CI 4.16-4.69) and 4.0 (CI 3.88-4.10) respectively, which was significantly higher than for the other ethnic groups (Figure 21).

Figure 21: Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay among 5-year-olds with any experience of dental decay in England by ethnic group, 2019.



Error bars represent 95% confidence limits

The prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds affecting one or more incisor teeth was highest among 'Other Ethnic Groups' (15.7%) and the Asian/Asian British group (13.2%).

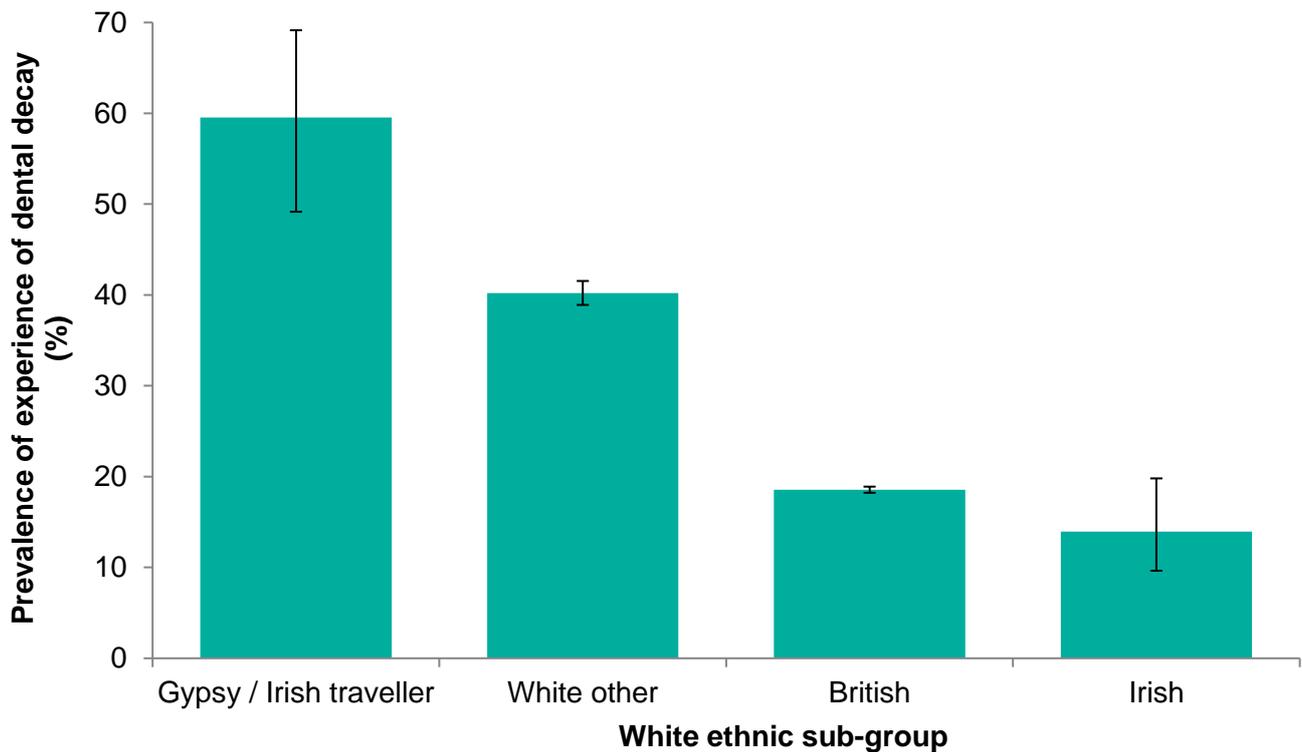
Variations by ethnic group are summarised below ([Table 2](#)).

Table 2: Experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds from different ethnic groups.

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 (%)
White	56,817	20.6	3.2 (3.15-3.24)	3.6
Mixed	3,739	24.1	3.3 (3.14-3.50)	5.7
Asian/Asian British	8,166	36.9	4.0 (3.88-4.10)	13.2
Black/Black British	2,953	23.2	3.3 (3.14-3.55)	6.1
Other ethnic group	1,333	44.3	4.4 (4.16-4.69)	15.7
Not provided	5,759	19.9	3.2 (3.03-3.33)	4.3
Total	78,767	23.4	3.4 (3.36-3.44)	5.2

Within ethnic groups, the largest variation in prevalence of experience of dental decay was seen in the White ethnic group ranging from 14.0% in the Irish ethnic group to 59.6% in the Gypsy/Irish traveller ethnic group (Figure 22).

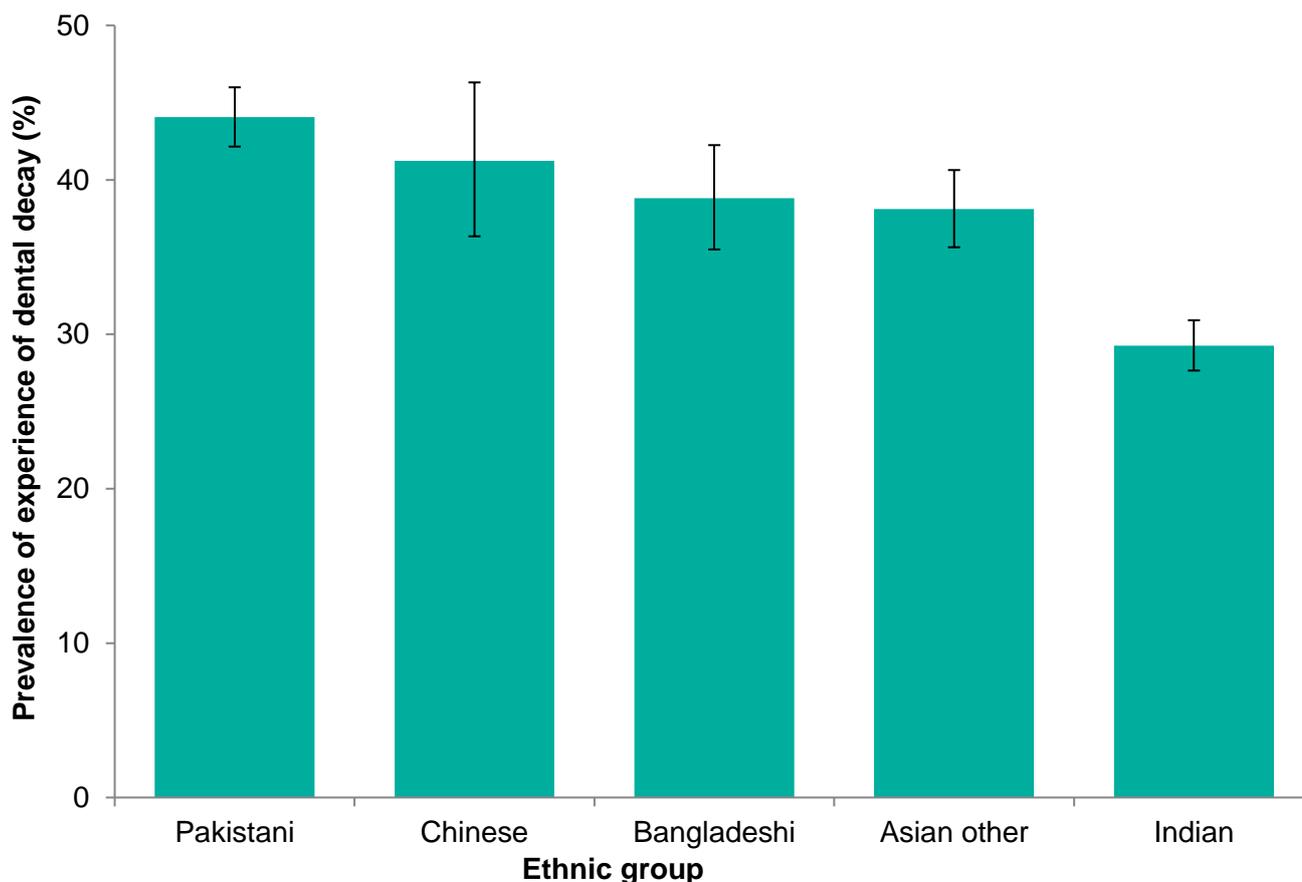
Figure 22: Prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in England within the White ethnic group, 2019.



Error bars represent 95% confidence limits

Within the Asian/Asian British ethnic group, children from the Indian ethnic group had a lower prevalence of experience of dental decay than children from the other ethnic groups (Figure 23). There were no significant variations in prevalence of experience of dental decay within the Black/Black British, Mixed and Other ethnic groups.

Figure 23: Prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in England within the Asian/Asian British ethnic group, 2019.



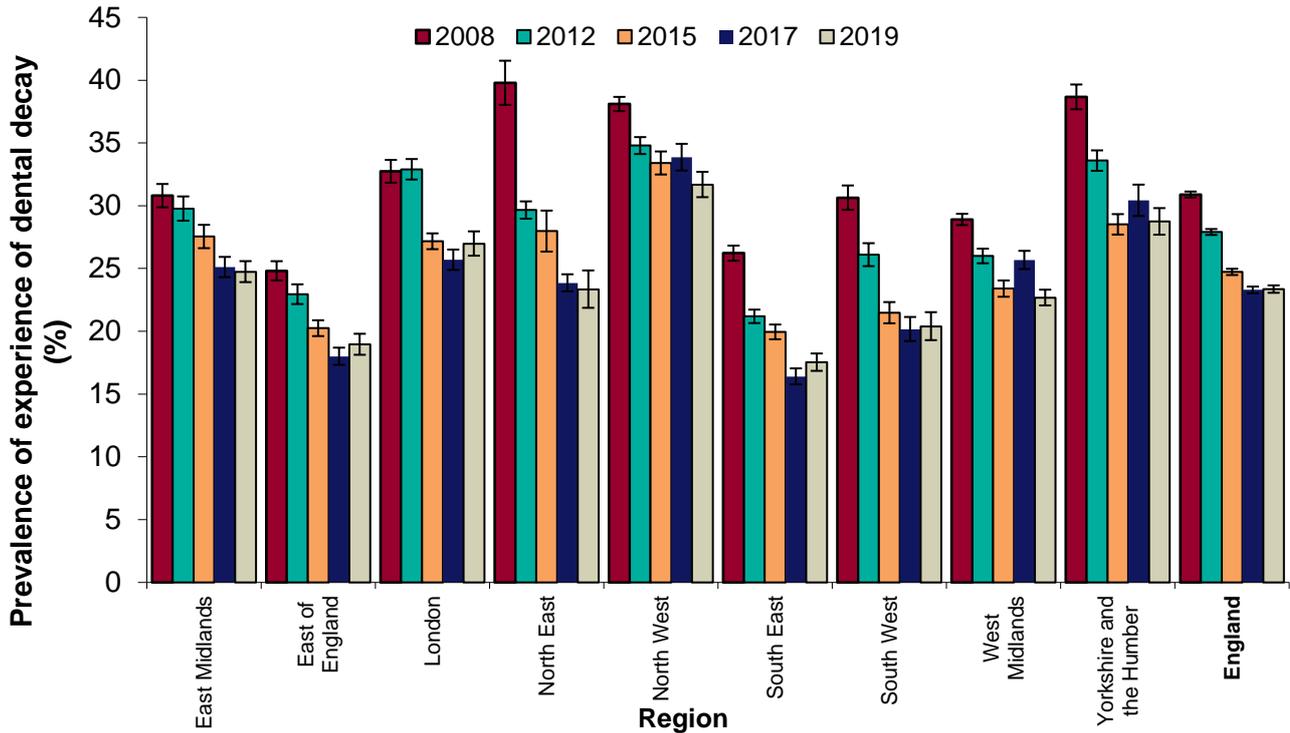
Error bars represent 95% confidence limits

Trends in prevalence and severity of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds

The same methods regarding consent and application of weighting were used in the 2008, 2012, 2015 and 2017 surveys and the one reported here. Similar approximate response rates were found in the first three surveys, 66.8% in 2008, 65.2% in 2012 and 66.5% in 2015. The approximate response level in 2017 was 58.9% and 61.3% in 2019. It is likely that non-response bias applies in all five surveys and reference should be made to the response levels when making comparisons, particularly when the sample sizes are small and response levels are low.

Comparing whole population results across the four surveys from 2008 to 2017 revealed a clear trend of significant improvement in prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in England^{17, 18}. The prevalence of experience of dental decay decreased from 30.9% in 2008 to 27.9% in 2012, to 24.7% in 2015 and to 23.3% in 2017. Prevalence remained the same nationally at 23.4% in 2019. However, at a regional level there was a significant improvement in the North West and West Midlands in 2019 compared to 2017 (Figure 24).

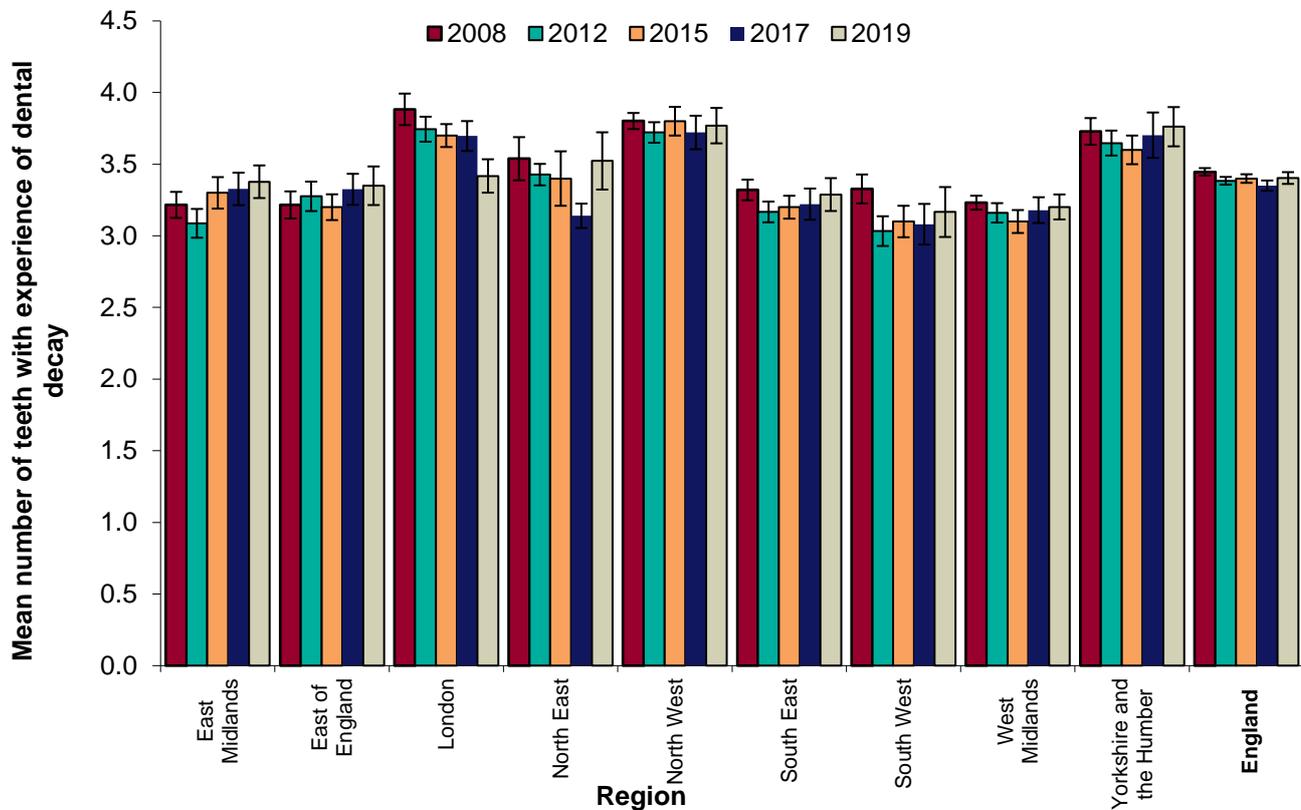
Figure 24: Prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in England by region, 2008, 2012, 2015, 2017 and 2019.



Error bars represent 95% confidence limits

There has been very little variation in the severity of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds with any experience of dental decay nationally and by region over the five surveys (Figure 25).

Figure 25: Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay among 5-year-olds with dental decay experience in England by region, 2008, 2012, 2015, 2017 and 2019.

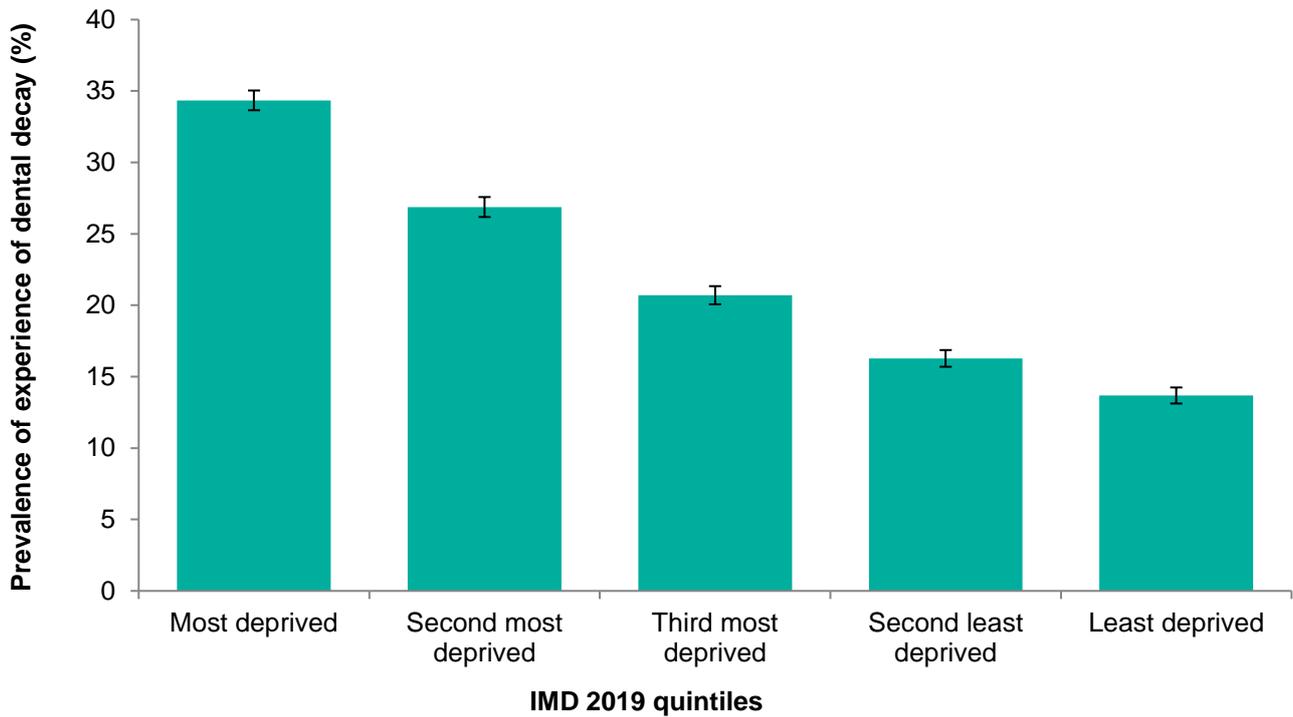


Error bars represent 95% confidence limits

Prevalence and severity of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds by level of deprivation

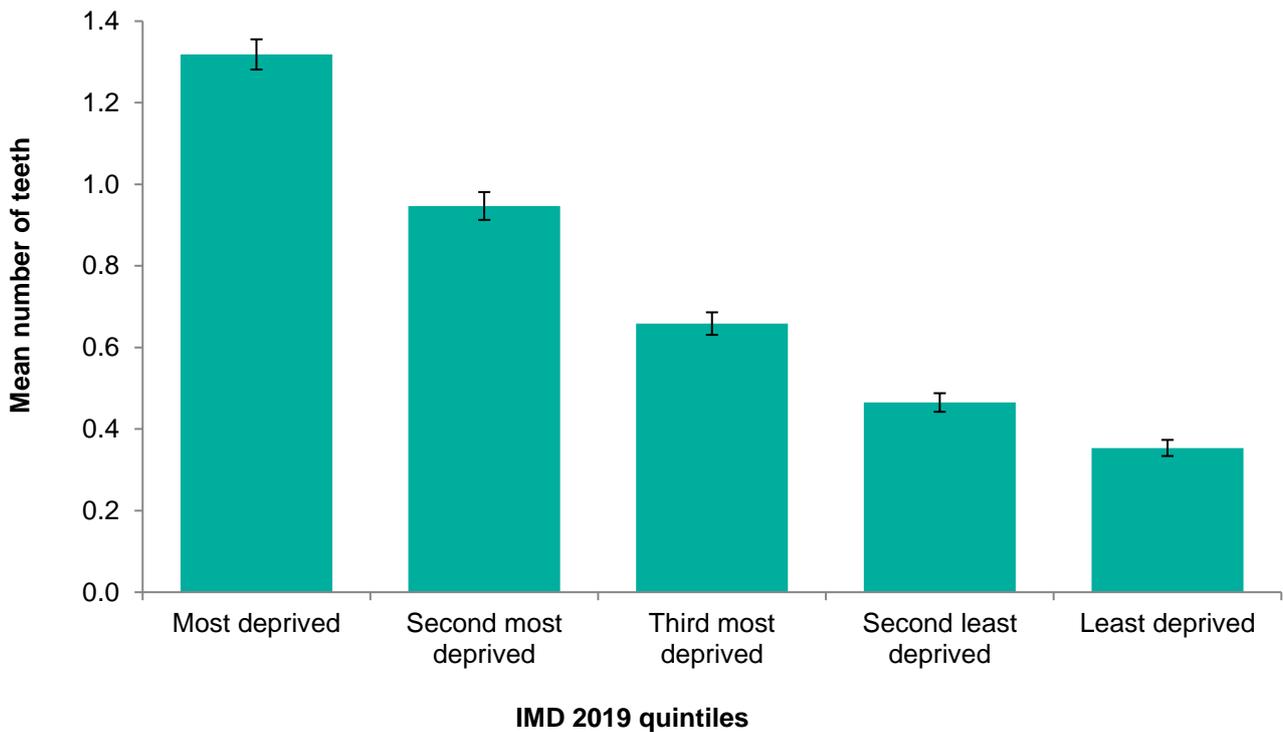
When prevalence and severity of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in England in 2019 was plotted against deprivation it clearly showed a social gradient across both measures (Figures 26 and 27). The prevalence of experience of dental decay was 13.7% in 5-year-olds living in the least deprived areas compared with 34.3% in those living in the most deprived areas.

Figure 26: Prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in England, 2019 by national Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 quintiles.



Error bars represent 95% confidence limits

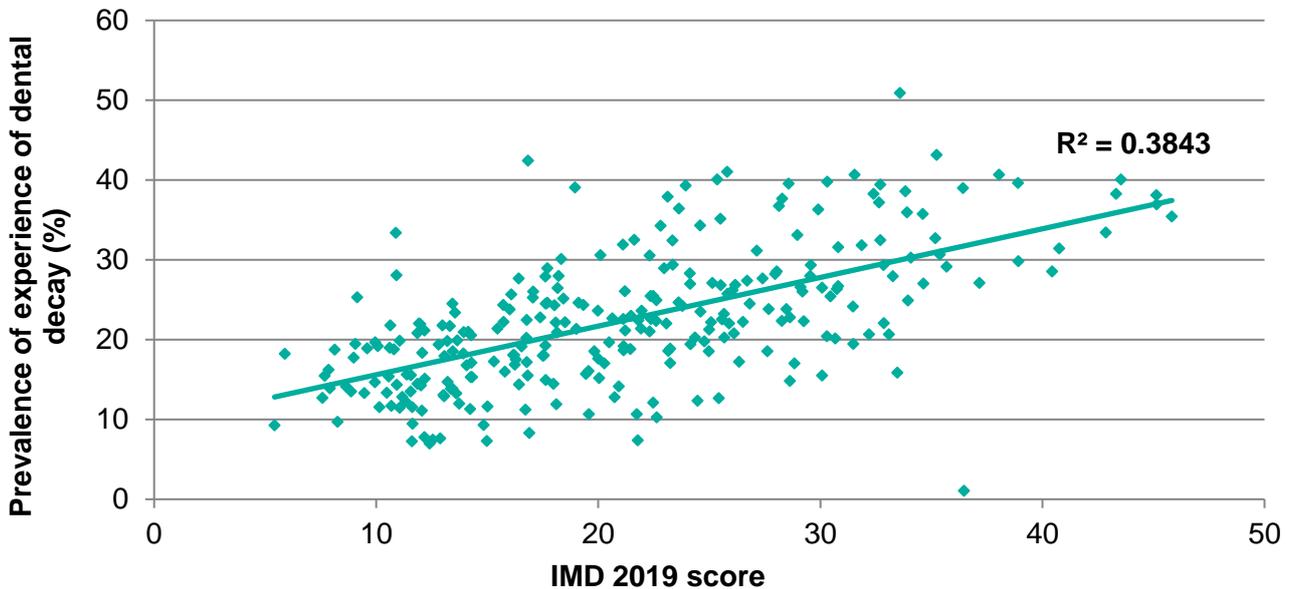
Figure 27: Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in England, 2019 by national Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 quintiles.



Error bars represent 95% confidence limits

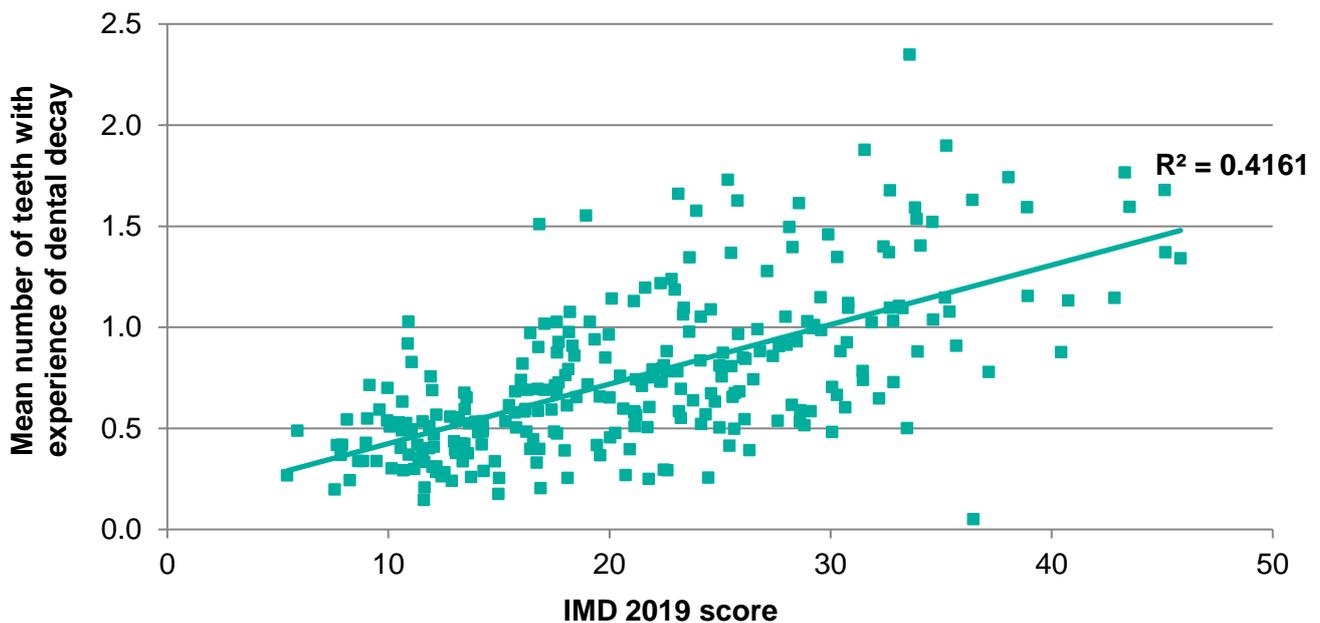
When the prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in England in 2019 was correlated against mean IMD 2019 scores for lower-tier local authority areas, deprivation explained 38.4% of the variation (Figure 28).

Figure 28: Correlation between prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds and IMD 2019 score by lower-tier local authority areas in England, 2019.



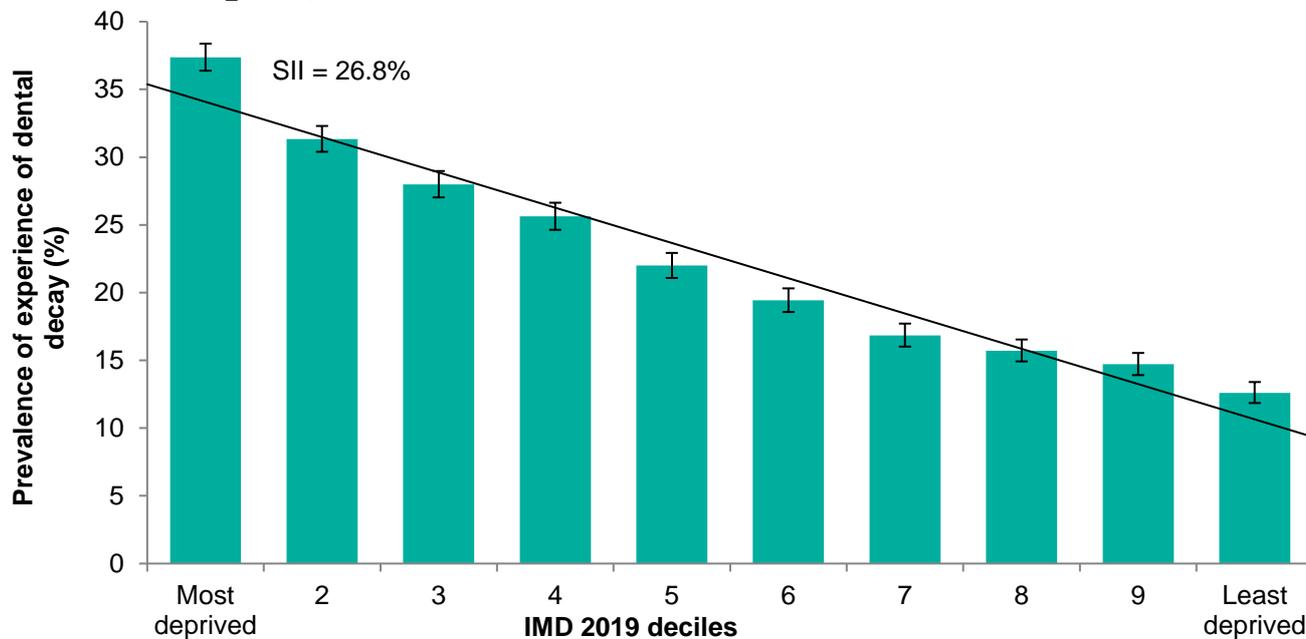
When the mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in England in 2019 was correlated against mean IMD 2019 scores for lower-tier local authority areas, deprivation explained 41.6% of the variation (Figure 29).

Figure 29: Correlation between mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds and IMD 2019 score by lower-tier local authority areas in England, 2019.



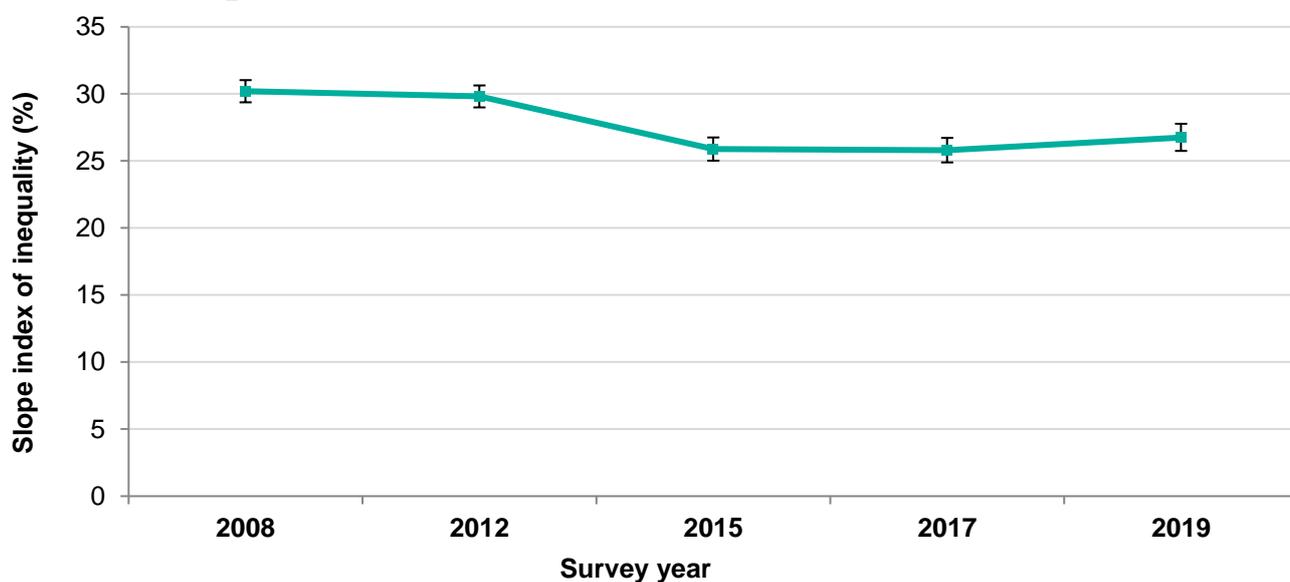
The gradient in the difference of prevalence of a disease or condition across people living in the most deprived and the least deprived areas of the country is called the slope index of inequality (SII). In 2019 the slope index of inequality for the prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds was 26.8% (Figure 30).

Figure 30: Slope index of inequality in the prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in England, 2019.



The slope index of inequality can also be used to describe changes in inequalities over time. Using this measure, absolute inequalities in tooth decay prevalence in 5-year-olds have reduced from 2008 to 2015 but there have been no further reductions in inequalities since then (Figure 31).

Figure 31: Slope index of inequality in the prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in England, 2008 to 2019



4. Implications of results

Inequalities in the levels of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds living in different parts of the country and in different life circumstances persist. Frequent exposure of teeth to free sugars, most commonly through eating and drinking sugary foods and drinks, is the main cause of dental decay¹⁹. The consumption of sugary drinks is also associated with other issues of public health concern in children, for example, childhood obesity and increased risk of Type 2 diabetes¹⁹.

It has been shown that children who are above a healthy weight are more likely to have dental decay in all deprivation categories²⁰. It should also be noted that other factors such as ethnicity, exposure to water fluoridation and geographic location are also independently associated with decay levels in children, over and above that for deprivation²¹.

Trends in experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in England

This is the fifth survey to be carried out since methodological changes, including the requirement to seek explicit consent, were implemented in 2007. The previous 4 surveys showed a clear trend for lowering levels of prevalence of experience of dental decay in this age group and a reduction in oral health inequalities from 2007 to 2015. This survey in 2019 has not demonstrated any further improvements in prevalence of experience of dental decay or inequalities.

Putting this information to use

Data from this survey will be used to update the dental indicator (percentage of 5-year-olds with visually obvious tooth decay) in the Public Health Outcomes Framework¹.

Summary results can be found in [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#) of this report. Full tables of results at PHE, NHS England and local government region, and upper and lower tier local authority level are available at www.gov.uk/government/collections/oral-health

Local authorities, which have a responsibility to improve oral health, may use this information to develop joint strategic needs assessments and ensure that interventions are in place to address the needs of their population. Use of the data at a lower level than local authority boundaries can help to show where inequalities lie within a local authority area and therefore where targeted interventions may be required. Examples of local authority programmes to improve oral health have recently been published by the Local Government Association²².

Dental decay levels among 5-year-olds can give early indication of the success, or otherwise, of interventions aimed at improving the oral and general health of very young children including those designed to improve parenting, children's weight or overall health or diet. Local authorities can seek advice from consultants in dental public health in PHE centres about commissioning additional surveys using the methods reported here. This would allow them to evaluate their interventions and to investigate specific population groups.

NHS England and NHS Improvement may use this information in oral health needs assessments to inform the commissioning of oral healthcare services.

Accessing further data

Cleaned and verified copies of the raw, anonymised data will be available to dental epidemiology coordinators. This will enable them and their colleagues working in PHE centres to make maximum use of their data if further analysis is required for local use.

Local authority personnel can apply to become a super-user and access the raw, anonymised data for specific purposes following the steps below.

1. Local authority requestor to send an email to DentalPHIntelligence@phe.gov.uk providing the following information:
 - a. Name of individual to be allocated as 'super user'
 - b. Local Authority
 - c. Contact details
2. The nominated super-user will be contacted by a member of the national dental public health team who will send a data sharing agreement for signing.
3. Once the signed agreement has been received and authorised, the super-user will be sent their (anonymised) data along with a set of analysis guidance notes.

Any other data requests that are for national data or complex queries should be emailed to DentalPHIntelligence@phe.gov.uk

Acknowledgement

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Appendix A. National Dental Epidemiology Programme for England, Oral Health Survey of 5-year-olds 2019, upper-tier local authority



Public Health
England

LA did not participate in survey
Based on fewer than 30 volunteers

Region	Upper-Tier LA Code	Upper-Tier LA Name	Approximate % of sample examined	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in the whole sample	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in the whole sample	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth missing due to decay in those with decay experience	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay affecting incisor teeth	% of 5-year-old children with substantial amounts of plaque visible	% of 5-year-old children with oral sepsis
Country	E92000001	England	61	0.8	0.6	23.4	3.4	2.7	0.4	5.2	1.2	1.0
East Midlands	E06000015	Derby	37	1.0	0.9	27.4	3.6	2.9	0.1	4.7	0.0	1.0
	E10000007	Derbyshire	54	0.5	0.3	17.1	2.9	2.0	0.4	2.0	0.4	0.5
	E06000016	Leicester	72	1.6	1.3	38.6	4.1	3.3	0.4	11.4	0.9	2.9
	E10000018	Leicestershire	73	0.5	0.4	18.2	2.8	2.3	0.2	3.0	0.5	1.2
	E10000019	Lincolnshire	71	0.9	0.7	25.5	3.4	2.9	0.2	3.9	0.2	1.6
	E10000021	Northamptonshire	74	0.8	0.6	25.0	3.4	2.5	0.4	4.1	0.6	1.4
	E06000018	Nottingham	58	1.5	1.4	35.8	4.3	3.8	0.1	10.0	0.3	2.1
	E10000024	Nottinghamshire	67	0.6	0.5	19.9	2.9	2.3	0.2	4.1	0.2	2.0
	E06000017	Rutland	75	0.7	0.6	25.3	2.8	2.5	0.1	2.0	0.9	0.8
East of England	E06000055	Bedford	69	1.0	0.7	24.7	4.2	3.0	0.7	7.3	0.5	1.6
	E10000003	Cambridgeshire	63	0.5	0.4	16.7	3.2	2.6	0.3	3.9	0.0	0.4
	E06000056	Central Bedfordshire	68	0.4	0.3	14.5	2.8	1.7	0.1	3.0	0.0	1.0
	E10000012	Essex	50	0.6	0.5	20.4	2.9	2.3	0.2	2.2	1.2	0.4
	E10000015	Hertfordshire										
	E06000032	Luton	67	1.5	1.1	36.8	4.1	3.2	0.6	13.3	1.4	1.3
	E10000020	Norfolk	66	0.7	0.6	17.3	4.0	3.2	0.3	3.3	0.0	0.4
	E06000031	Peterborough	53	1.4	1.2	37.7	3.7	3.3	0.3	11.0	0.0	4.5
	E06000033	Southend-on-Sea	39	0.6	0.5	20.3	2.8	2.3	0.2	4.0	1.3	2.6
	E10000029	Suffolk	59	0.5	0.4	15.7	3.2	2.2	0.5	2.5	0.1	0.6
E06000034	Thurrock	46	0.8	0.7	23.6	3.3	3.1	0.1	4.1	3.3	0.9	

Appendix A continued. National Dental Epidemiology Programme for England, Oral health survey of 5-year-olds 2019, upper-tier local authority

Public Health England		LA did not participate in survey Based on fewer than 30 volunteers										
Region	Upper-Tier LA Code	Upper-Tier LA Name	Approximate % of sample examined	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in the whole sample	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in the whole sample	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth missing due to decay in those with decay experience	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay affecting incisor teeth	% of 5-year-old children with substantial amounts of plaque visible	% of 5-year-old children with oral sepsis
London	E09000002	Barking and Dagenham	61	1.0	0.9	29.4	3.5	3.1	0.2	8.0	3.6	1.4
	E09000003	Barnet	68	0.9	0.7	24.5	3.6	3.1	0.3	6.2	0.0	0.9
	E09000004	Bexley	65	0.6	0.6	22.1	2.8	2.4	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.3
	E09000005	Brent	51	1.7	1.3	40.1	4.3	3.4	0.5	15.6	3.8	1.9
	E09000006	Bromley	62	0.3	0.2	12.0	2.2	1.7	0.3	1.4	0.0	1.1
	E09000007	Camden	56	0.6	0.4	18.9	2.9	2.0	0.4	4.9	1.2	0.4
	E09000008	Croydon	58	0.8	0.6	21.4	3.5	2.8	0.4	8.4	1.2	1.3
	E09000009	Ealing	64	1.1	0.8	29.4	3.7	2.6	0.3	12.6	1.6	1.3
	E09000010	Enfield	58	0.9	0.7	28.6	3.2	2.5	0.4	7.0	5.9	0.4
	E09000011	Greenwich	49	0.9	0.7	27.7	3.1	2.7	0.3	4.2	0.0	0.0
	E09000012	Hackney (including City of London)	50	1.1	0.9	28.0	3.9	3.1	0.5	12.1	1.3	1.8
	E09000013	Hammersmith and Fulham	45	0.8	0.5	28.3	3.0	1.8	0.7	4.5	1.7	0.6
	E09000014	Haringey	62	0.9	0.7	24.5	3.6	2.8	0.3	9.8	5.1	2.4
	E09000015	Harrow	62	1.5	1.1	42.4	3.6	2.5	0.4	15.4	4.5	1.2
	E09000016	Havering	65	0.7	0.5	24.6	3.0	2.0	0.5	5.0	9.4	0.7
	E09000017	Hillingdon	67	1.2	0.9	32.5	3.7	2.8	0.4	10.7	2.4	3.8
	E09000018	Hounslow	59	1.2	0.9	34.3	3.6	2.8	0.4	12.6	0.0	0.3
	E09000019	Islington	50	0.5	0.4	17.0	3.0	2.2	0.4	6.1	1.9	0.5
	E09000020	Kensington and Chelsea	52	0.9	0.6	23.8	3.8	2.2	0.4	8.7	1.7	0.7
	E09000021	Kingston upon Thames	62	0.8	0.5	22.0	3.4	2.4	0.5	5.9	1.0	0.7
	E09000022	Lambeth	67	0.5	0.4	19.4	2.7	1.9	0.6	3.0	0.4	0.0
	E09000023	Lewisham	73	0.7	0.5	22.3	3.3	2.2	0.7	5.8	0.4	0.8
	E09000024	Merton	53	1.0	0.7	27.7	3.5	2.4	0.5	8.4	1.7	2.2
	E09000025	Newham	62	1.5	1.1	36.3	4.0	3.0	0.6	14.5	3.9	2.1
	E09000026	Redbridge	63	1.6	1.2	39.1	4.0	3.1	0.4	15.0	3.9	0.6
	E09000027	Richmond upon Thames	61	0.4	0.3	15.4	2.6	2.1	0.1	3.6	0.7	0.4
	E09000028	Southwark	76	0.8	0.5	22.2	3.4	2.3	0.6	7.5	0.0	0.0
	E09000029	Sutton	61	0.5	0.4	21.0	2.3	2.0	0.1	4.2	0.0	0.0
	E09000030	Tower Hamlets	57	1.3	1.1	39.8	3.4	2.9	0.2	14.2	3.5	1.1
	E09000031	Waltham Forest	57	0.8	0.7	26.2	3.2	2.7	0.3	8.8	3.4	0.7
	E09000032	Wandsworth	57	0.4	0.3	15.5	2.6	1.9	0.1	1.7	0.4	0.9
	E09000033	Westminster	49	1.1	0.7	32.4	3.3	2.2	0.5	7.2	1.8	1.1

Appendix A continued. National Dental Epidemiology Programme for England, Oral health survey of 5-year-olds 2019, upper-tier local authority



Public Health
England

LA did not participate in survey

Based on fewer than 30 volunteers

Region	Upper-Tier LA Code	Upper-Tier LA Name	Approximate % of sample examined	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in the whole sample	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in the whole sample	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth missing due to decay in those with decay experience	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay affecting incisor teeth	% of 5-year-old children with substantial amounts of plaque visible	% of 5-year-old children with oral sepsis
North East	E06000047	County Durham	68	0.8	0.6	26.8	3.0	2.2	0.7	4.5	2.5	0.5
	E06000005	Darlington	70	1.0	0.6	22.3	4.5	2.8	1.4	5.1	0.4	1.2
	E08000037	Gateshead	65	0.6	0.4	26.6	2.2	1.6	0.1	1.7	4.2	0.9
	E06000001	Hartlepool	63	0.5	0.4	15.9	3.2	2.3	0.1	3.3	0.0	3.3
	E06000002	Middlesbrough	60	1.7	1.4	38.1	4.4	3.8	0.2	14.8	0.0	3.2
	E08000021	Newcastle upon Tyne	48	0.8	0.6	24.2	3.2	2.4	0.5	5.6	2.2	1.1
	E08000022	North Tyneside	54	0.4	0.3	12.7	3.3	2.5	0.6	2.8	0.0	0.0
	E06000057	Northumberland	76	0.7	0.4	20.3	3.3	2.1	1.0	5.5	0.0	0.6
	E06000003	Redcar and Cleveland	61	1.1	0.9	28.0	4.1	3.2	0.4	10.7	0.8	2.5
	E08000023	South Tyneside	63	0.7	0.5	22.1	3.3	2.2	0.8	2.6	3.8	1.2
E06000004	Stockton-on-Tees	70	0.7	0.6	19.5	3.8	3.4	0.3	6.5	0.0	2.5	
E08000024	Sunderland	58	1.1	0.8	32.5	3.4	2.5	0.8	6.8	16.4	3.4	
North West	E06000008	Blackburn with Darwen	48	2.3	1.9	50.9	4.6	3.5	0.6	14.0	4.6	1.3
	E06000009	Blackpool	40	1.1	0.9	33.4	3.4	2.7	0.4	6.0	1.5	3.1
	E08000001	Bolton	58	1.1	1.1	32.7	3.5	3.3	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0
	E08000002	Bury	53	1.4	1.1	35.2	3.9	3.0	0.6	11.3	2.9	0.4
	E06000049	Cheshire East										
	E06000050	Cheshire West and Chester	83	0.6	0.4	22.7	2.6	1.9	0.5	4.4	1.2	1.2
	E10000006	Cumbria	75 ⁱ	0.8	0.6	24.2	3.2	2.5	0.4	2.6	1.6	1.5
	E06000006	Halton	59	1.0	0.9	27.0	3.8	3.1	0.5	5.5	0.9	1.7
	E08000011	Knowsley	55	1.3	1.1	35.4	3.8	3.0	0.4	6.7	0.7	1.3
	E10000017	Lancashire	58	1.2	1.0	30.4	3.8	3.2	0.4	8.2	1.0	1.0
	E08000012	Liverpool	60	1.4	1.0	37.0	3.7	2.8	0.6	8.8	1.3	0.0
	E08000003	Manchester	69	1.8	1.4	38.3	4.6	3.6	0.3	14.8	0.9	0.9
	E08000004	Oldham	61	1.9	1.6	43.2	4.4	3.8	0.4	12.6	1.7	1.7
E08000005	Rochdale	51	1.7	1.5	40.7	4.3	3.6	0.3	11.4	5.2	1.8	
E08000006	Salford	56	1.6	1.3	39.0	4.2	3.4	0.4	10.2	13.2	0.9	

ⁱ Carlisle and Eden did not report number sampled

Appendix A continued. National Dental Epidemiology Programme for England, Oral health survey of 5-year-olds 2019, upper-tier local authority

Public Health England		LA did not participate in survey Based on fewer than 30 volunteers										
Region	Upper-Tier LA Code	Upper-Tier LA Name	Approximate % of sample examined	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in the whole sample	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in the whole sample	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth missing due to decay in those with decay experience	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay affecting incisor teeth	% of 5-year-old children with substantial amounts of plaque visible	% of 5-year-old children with oral sepsis
North West	E08000014	Sefton	53	1.0	0.8	29.4	3.4	2.7	0.4	7.3	0.6	0.6
	E08000013	St. Helens										
	E08000007	Stockport	60	0.7	0.5	22.0	3.1	2.5	0.2	4.9	0.4	3.2
	E08000008	Tameside	56	1.0	1.0	33.1	3.1	2.9	0.1	7.3	0.0	0.9
	E08000009	Trafford	83	1.0	0.9	26.0	3.9	3.4	0.2	7.8	16.6	2.1
	E06000007	Warrington	77	0.8	0.7	24.3	3.1	2.8	0.2	5.5	1.0	1.6
	E08000010	Wigan	67	1.0	0.7	31.9	3.2	2.6	0.6	3.9	0.0	0.0
E08000015	Wirral											
South East	E06000036	Bracknell Forest	64	0.5	0.4	11.5	4.3	3.7	0.0	3.6	1.2	1.3
	E06000043	Brighton and Hove	57	0.3	0.2	10.3	2.8	2.4	0.1	2.3	0.2	0.3
	E10000002	Buckinghamshire	68	0.6	0.5	19.3	3.3	2.6	0.2	3.9	0.4	1.0
	E10000011	East Sussex	45	0.3	0.2	8.7	3.3	2.4	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.4
	E10000014	Hampshire	80	0.4	0.3	14.0	2.9	2.0	0.4	2.4	1.1	0.6
	E06000046	Isle of Wight										
	E10000016	Kent	56	0.7	0.5	19.9	3.3	2.4	0.4	2.4	0.2	0.1
	E06000035	Medway	78	0.8	0.7	25.5	3.2	2.4	0.3	3.1	0.0	0.0
	E06000042	Milton Keynes	77	0.7	0.6	18.1	3.9	3.2	0.3	7.9	0.0	0.6
	E10000025	Oxfordshire	74	0.7	0.5	21.3	3.2	2.4	0.4	4.6	0.5	0.7
	E06000044	Portsmouth										
	E06000038	Reading	62	1.2	0.9	30.6	4.0	3.1	0.4	9.7	0.5	2.7
	E06000039	Slough	63	1.7	1.3	37.9	4.4	3.5	0.4	15.4	3.3	4.0
	E06000045	Southampton										
	E10000030	Surrey										
	E06000037	West Berkshire	68	0.5	0.4	14.7	3.7	3.0	0.0	4.4	0.8	2.5
	E10000032	West Sussex										
E06000040	Windsor and Maidenhead	71	0.7	0.6	19.7	3.6	3.0	0.0	4.8	1.7	1.7	
E06000041	Wokingham	72	0.5	0.3	18.3	2.7	1.9	0.2	3.6	0.0	1.2	

Appendix A continued. National Dental Epidemiology Programme for England, Oral health survey of five-year-olds 2019, upper-tier local authority



LA did not participate in survey
Based on fewer than 30 volunteers

Region	Upper-Tier LA Code	Upper-Tier LA Name	Approximate % of sample examined	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in the whole sample	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in the whole sample	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth missing due to decay in those with decay experience	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay affecting incisor teeth	% of 5-year-old children with substantial amounts of plaque visible	% of 5-year-old children with oral sepsis
South West	E06000022	Bath and North East Somerset	61	0.5	0.4	20.8	2.5	1.9	0.3	3.1	5.1	0.0
	E06000058	Bournemouth Christchurch and Poole										
	E06000023	Bristol, City of	48	0.5	0.4	15.5	3.1	2.7	0.0	3.4	0.6	0.0
	E06000052	Cornwall (including Isles of Scilly)										
	E10000008	Devon ⁱⁱ	71	0.8	0.7	25.7	3.0	2.6	0.2	5.0	1.2	2.0
	E06000059	Dorset										
	E10000013	Gloucestershire	60	0.7	0.5	19.5	3.4	2.7	0.1	4.1	5.4	1.1
	E06000024	North Somerset	60	0.3	0.2	13.9	2.4	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	E06000026	Plymouth	84	0.6	0.4	22.6	2.6	1.6	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.0
	E10000027	Somerset	57	0.6	0.4	17.5	3.2	2.5	0.5	3.0	0.1	0.7
	E06000025	South Gloucestershire	57	0.3	0.2	14.3	2.2	1.3	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
	E06000030	Swindon	69	0.9	0.6	28.9	3.2	2.3	0.3	10.6	0.7	1.3
	E06000027	Torbay	64	1.1	0.9	28.2	3.7	3.0	0.6	6.5	0.0	2.1
E06000054	Wiltshire	68	0.4	0.3	13.1	3.0	2.3	0.4	2.7	1.7	0.4	
West Midlands	E08000025	Birmingham	59	0.9	0.7	28.6	3.1	2.3	0.4	6.4	0.8	0.0
	E08000026	Coventry	66	0.9	0.8	23.8	3.9	3.5	0.2	6.2	2.6	0.6
	E08000027	Dudley	58	0.7	0.5	22.6	2.9	2.3	0.3	4.7	0.8	0.3
	E06000019	Herefordshire, County of	81	1.1	0.9	31.9	3.5	2.8	0.4	7.9	2.5	1.4
	E08000028	Sandwell	52	0.9	0.8	29.1	3.1	2.6	0.2	6.8	0.3	0.2
	E06000051	Shropshire	56	0.7	0.6	23.8	3.1	2.3	0.4	4.9	0.0	0.4
	E08000029	Solihull	69	0.4	0.3	14.5	2.7	1.9	0.2	2.9	0.8	0.0
	E10000028	Staffordshire	55	0.4	0.3	14.2	2.5	1.8	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.5
	E06000021	Stoke-on-Trent	54	1.1	0.9	30.7	3.5	2.8	0.5	6.8	0.0	1.0
	E06000020	Telford and Wrekin	49	0.8	0.6	21.3	3.8	3.0	0.6	8.3	2.5	2.8
	E08000030	Walsall	50	0.8	0.6	27.1	2.9	2.4	0.2	5.8	1.2	0.1
	E10000031	Warwickshire	58	0.4	0.3	15.1	2.7	2.0	0.2	2.4	1.2	1.1
	E08000031	Wolverhampton	63	0.9	0.7	24.9	3.5	2.8	0.3	5.4	0.0	0.4
	E10000034	Worcestershire	60	0.5	0.4	17.5	2.9	2.4	0.2	3.5	0.6	1.8

ⁱⁱ Insufficient numbers examined in East Devon; Mid Devon; West Devon; South Hams; Torridge

Appendix A continued. National Dental Epidemiology Programme for England, Oral health survey of five-year-olds 2019, upper-tier local authority



LA did not participate in survey
Based on fewer than 30 volunteers

Region	Upper-Tier LA Code	Upper-Tier LA Name	Approximate % of sample examined	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in the whole sample	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in the whole sample	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth missing due to decay in those with decay experience	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay affecting incisor teeth	% of 5-year-old children with substantial amounts of plaque visible	% of 5-year-old children with oral sepsis
Yorkshire and the Humber	E08000016	Barnsley	77	1.6	1.2	39.6	4.1	3.1	0.6	11.3	0.0	1.9
	E08000032	Bradford	54	1.5	1.1	36.0	4.3	3.1	0.7	9.6	4.4	2.1
	E08000033	Calderdale	76	1.1	0.8	26.7	4.1	3.1	0.7	7.9	1.2	0.3
	E08000017	Doncaster	72	1.4	1.0	37.2	3.7	2.9	0.4	9.3	0.0	3.0
	E06000011	East Riding of Yorkshire										
	E06000010	Kingston upon Hull, City of	70	1.1	0.9	31.4	3.6	2.9	0.5	7.7	3.5	1.7
	E08000034	Kirklees	65	1.3	1.0	31.2	4.1	3.2	0.5	9.7	3.1	2.0
	E08000035	Leeds	52	1.0	0.7	26.0	3.8	2.8	0.4	6.7	0.3	0.5
	E06000012	North East Lincolnshire	51	1.2	0.9	29.8	3.9	3.2	0.5	5.1	0.0	5.4
	E06000013	North Lincolnshire	50	0.8	0.6	22.0	3.5	2.8	0.3	5.7	0.4	1.7
	E10000023	North Yorkshire	61	0.6	0.4	20.0	2.8	2.1	0.4	3.6	0.3	0.5
	E08000018	Rotherham	65	1.1	0.9	31.6	3.5	2.8	0.5	9.7	0.0	1.2
	E08000019	Sheffield	61	1.6	1.3	41.0	4.0	3.1	0.4	15.4	0.6	1.2
E08000036	Wakefield	64	0.9	0.7	25.4	3.5	2.6	0.7	7.1	1.2	1.4	
E06000014	York	61	0.6	0.4	18.9	3.1	1.5	0.6	6.6	0.0	0.7	
Regions	E12000001	North East	60	0.8	0.6	23.3	3.5	2.6	0.6	5.6	2.2	1.6
	E12000002	North West ⁱⁱ	65 ^j	1.2	1.0	31.7	3.8	3.0	0.4	7.7	2.2	1.2
	E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber ^{iv}	61	1.1	0.8	28.7	3.8	2.8	0.5	7.6	1.3	1.4
	E12000004	East Midlands	68	0.8	0.7	24.7	3.4	2.7	0.3	4.6	0.4	1.6
	E12000005	West Midlands	58	0.7	0.6	22.7	3.2	2.6	0.3	4.9	0.9	0.8
	E12000006	East of England ^v	58	0.6	0.5	19.0	3.3	2.6	0.3	3.5	0.5	0.7
	E12000007	London	59	0.9	0.7	27.0	3.4	2.6	0.4	8.2	2.1	0.9
	E12000008	South East ^{vi}	64	0.6	0.4	17.6	3.3	2.5	0.3	3.4	0.6	0.7
	E12000009	South West ^{ii, vii}	63	0.6	0.5	20.4	3.2	2.5	0.3	4.0	1.9	1.0

ⁱ Carlisle and Eden did not report number sampled.

ⁱⁱⁱ Excludes Cheshire East; St Helens; Wirral.

^v Excludes Hertfordshire.

^{vii} Excludes Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole; Cornwall; Dorset; Isles of Scilly.

ⁱⁱ Insufficient numbers examined in East Devon; Mid Devon; West Devon; South Hams; Torridge.

^{iv} Excludes East Riding of Yorkshire.

^{vi} Excludes Isle of Wight; Portsmouth; Southampton; Surrey; West Sussex.

Appendix B. National Dental Epidemiology Programme for England, Oral Health Survey of 5-year-olds 2019, lower-tier local authority

Region	Lower-Tier LA Code	Lower-Tier LA Name	Approximate % of sample examined	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in the whole sample	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in the whole sample	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth missing due to decay in those with decay experience	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay affecting incisor teeth	% of 5-year-old children with substantial amounts of plaque visible	% of 5-year-old children with oral sepsis
Country	E92000001	England	61	0.8	0.6	23.4	3.4	2.7	0.4	5.2	1.2	1.0
East Midlands	E07000032	Amber Valley	49	0.5	0.3	14.9	3.2	2.3	0.5	1.3	0.0	1.7
	E07000170	Ashfield	56	0.5	0.4	22.8	2.3	1.8	0.2	3.5	0.6	2.1
	E07000171	Bassetlaw	72	0.7	0.6	23.5	2.9	2.4	0.3	4.8	0.0	0.9
	E07000129	Blaby	75	0.5	0.4	19.0	2.6	2.4	0.1	1.9	0.0	1.2
	E07000033	Bolsover	54	0.4	0.3	17.2	2.3	1.6	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0
	E07000136	Boston	70	1.6	1.3	39.3	4.0	3.2	0.3	4.6	0.2	1.7
	E07000172	Broxtowe	68	0.6	0.4	18.6	3.2	2.3	0.4	4.0	0.0	0.8
	E07000130	Charnwood	75	0.5	0.5	20.5	2.6	2.3	0.0	4.5	0.5	1.6
	E07000034	Chesterfield	49	0.5	0.3	23.3	2.1	1.3	0.5	1.2	0.0	1.3
	E07000150	Corby	70	1.3	1.1	36.4	3.7	2.9	0.2	5.6	1.1	2.8
	E07000151	Daventry	78	0.6	0.3	19.4	2.9	1.8	0.5	1.1	0.0	1.1
	E06000015	Derby	37	1.0	0.9	27.4	3.6	2.9	0.1	4.7	0.0	1.0
	E07000035	Derbyshire Dales	63	0.5	0.4	15.6	3.4	2.6	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.6
	E07000137	East Lindsey	69	0.7	0.6	26.5	2.7	2.4	0.0	3.0	0.0	2.1
	E07000152	East Northamptonshire	75	0.6	0.4	24.3	2.4	1.8	0.3	2.8	0.8	2.1
	E07000036	Erewash	48	0.5	0.4	15.2	3.0	2.4	0.0	3.8	2.8	0.0
	E07000173	Gedling	69	0.7	0.6	23.4	2.8	2.3	0.2	5.5	0.0	1.2
	E07000131	Harborough	73	0.4	0.3	15.5	2.7	1.9	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.7
	E07000037	High Peak	64	0.5	0.3	16.9	2.9	2.1	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0
	E07000132	Hinckley and Bosworth	75	0.5	0.4	16.8	2.9	2.4	0.2	3.2	0.0	1.7
E07000153	Kettering	71	0.9	0.8	24.4	3.9	3.2	0.2	5.9	0.0	2.6	
E06000016	Leicester	72	1.6	1.3	38.6	4.1	3.3	0.4	11.4	0.9	2.9	
E07000138	Lincoln	66	0.9	0.9	26.3	3.5	3.3	0.1	5.6	0.9	0.9	
E07000174	Mansfield	72	0.6	0.5	20.2	3.0	2.7	0.0	4.5	0.0	5.4	
E07000133	Melton	69	0.6	0.4	19.9	2.8	2.1	0.4	2.8	0.0	1.1	
E07000175	Newark and Sherwood	69	0.8	0.7	19.7	3.9	3.1	0.4	5.9	1.1	3.5	
E07000038	North East Derbyshire	54	0.4	0.2	14.1	2.8	1.6	0.9	1.8	0.5	0.5	
E07000139	North Kesteven	74	0.4	0.3	15.6	2.3	1.9	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.4	

Appendix B continued. National Dental Epidemiology Programme for England, Oral Health Survey of 5-year-olds 2019, lower-tier local authority



Public Health
England

LA did not participate in survey

Based on fewer than 30 volunteers

Insufficient numbers examined for estimate

Region	Lower-Tier LA Code	Lower-Tier LA Name	Approximate % of sample examined	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in the whole sample	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in the whole sample	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth missing due to decay in those with decay experience	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay affecting incisor teeth	% of 5-year-old children with substantial amounts of plaque visible	% of 5-year-old children with oral sepsis
East Midlands	E07000134	North West Leicestershire	74	0.4	0.3	13.9	3.0	2.3	0.3	3.1	1.9	1.4
	E07000154	Northampton	73	0.8	0.5	22.6	3.5	2.3	0.7	5.9	1.3	0.0
	E06000018	Nottingham	58	1.5	1.4	35.8	4.3	3.8	0.1	10.0	0.3	2.1
	E07000135	Oadby and Wigston	73	0.5	0.5	18.3	2.9	2.5	0.0	2.2	1.3	0.0
	E07000176	Rushcliffe	62	0.2	0.2	12.7	1.6	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	E06000017	Rutland	75	0.7	0.6	25.3	2.8	2.5	0.1	2.0	0.9	0.8
	E07000039	South Derbyshire	53	0.5	0.4	17.3	3.1	2.3	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.0
	E07000140	South Holland	69	1.0	0.9	27.9	3.7	3.3	0.2	5.8	0.0	3.3
	E07000141	South Kesteven	75	0.5	0.4	15.3	3.2	2.8	0.1	2.5	0.0	2.2
	E07000155	South Northamptonshire	80	0.4	0.3	16.2	2.3	1.8	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.0
	E07000156	Wellingborough	72	1.2	0.9	28.9	4.1	3.0	0.5	4.2	0.0	1.1
E07000142	West Lindsey	71	0.5	0.4	18.5	2.7	2.4	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.7	
East of England	E07000200	Babergh	58	0.3	0.2	11.6	2.2	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5
	E07000066	Basildon	49	1.1	0.9	34.3	3.2	2.7	0.2	4.9	4.4	0.4
	E06000055	Bedford	69	1.0	0.7	24.7	4.2	3.0	0.7	7.3	0.5	1.6
	E07000067	Braintree	45	0.2	0.1	7.3	2.4	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.0
	E07000143	Breckland	78	0.7	0.5	17.6	3.7	3.1	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.0
	E07000068	Brentwood	58	0.9	0.9	33.4	2.8	2.6	0.0	2.3	5.5	1.1
	E07000144	Broadland	60	0.3	0.2	7.0	3.7	2.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
	E07000095	Broxbourne										
	E07000008	Cambridge	61	0.7	0.6	22.2	2.9	2.7	0.3	6.2	0.0	0.6
	E07000069	Castle Point	53	0.4	0.3	19.2	2.3	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.5
	E06000056	Central Bedfordshire	68	0.4	0.3	14.5	2.8	1.7	0.1	3.0	0.0	1.0
	E07000070	Chelmsford	51	0.5	0.4	21.0	2.5	1.8	0.3	1.8	0.5	0.0
	E07000071	Colchester	51	0.7	0.6	21.4	3.4	3.0	0.2	5.6	0.0	0.0
	E07000096	Dacorum										
	E07000009	East Cambridgeshire	63	0.3	0.2	11.6	2.9	1.9	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
	E07000242	East Hertfordshire										
	E07000244	East Suffolk	60	0.6	0.5	19.2	3.0	2.5	0.3	3.2	0.0	0.2

Appendix B continued. National Dental Epidemiology Programme for England, Oral Health Survey of 5-year-olds 2019, lower-tier local authority

Region	Lower-Tier LA Code	Lower-Tier LA Name	Approximate % of sample examined	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in the whole sample	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in the whole sample	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth missing due to decay in those with decay experience	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay affecting incisor teeth	% of 5-year-old children with substantial amounts of plaque visible	% of 5-year-old children with oral sepsis
East of England	E07000072	Epping Forest	45	0.7	0.5	17.5	3.9	3.0	0.2	2.5	2.0	0.0
	E07000010	Fenland	55	1.0	0.8	25.8	3.8	3.1	0.3	7.2	0.0	0.0
	E07000145	Great Yarmouth	67	1.4	1.1	38.3	3.7	2.9	0.5	9.2	0.0	0.4
	E07000073	Harlow	41	0.8	0.6	25.0	3.1	2.2	0.5	3.3	0.0	0.0
	E07000098	Hertsmere										
	E07000011	Huntingdonshire	70	0.5	0.3	11.1	4.2	3.0	0.7	3.5	0.0	0.8
	E07000202	Ipswich	56	0.6	0.4	14.8	4.0	2.4	0.6	3.1	0.0	0.3
	E07000146	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	65	0.7	0.5	17.1	4.1	2.8	0.3	3.0	0.0	1.1
	E06000032	Luton	67	1.5	1.1	36.8	4.1	3.2	0.6	13.3	1.4	1.3
	E07000074	Maldon	50	0.4	0.3	11.3	3.7	3.1	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.6
	E07000203	Mid Suffolk	64	0.3	0.1	7.5	3.8	1.5	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0
	E07000099	North Hertfordshire										
	E07000147	North Norfolk	69	0.5	0.4	10.7	4.7	3.9	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.4
	E07000148	Norwich	54	1.1	0.9	20.7	5.4	4.6	0.3	5.6	0.0	0.4
	E06000031	Peterborough	53	1.4	1.2	37.7	3.7	3.3	0.3	11.0	0.0	4.5
	E07000075	Rochford	47	0.4	0.4	21.8	2.0	1.6	0.0	0.4	2.7	0.9
	E07000012	South Cambridgeshire	69	0.3	0.3	14.2	2.4	2.1	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.4
	E07000149	South Norfolk	71	0.2	0.1	7.6	3.1	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.4
	E06000033	Southend-on-Sea	39	0.6	0.5	20.3	2.8	2.3	0.2	4.0	1.3	2.6
	E07000240	St Albans										
	E07000243	Stevenage										
	E07000076	Tendring	56	0.5	0.5	18.6	2.9	2.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4
	E07000102	Three Rivers										
	E06000034	Thurrock	46	0.8	0.7	23.6	3.3	3.1	0.1	4.1	3.3	0.9
	E07000077	Uttlesford	57	0.2	0.2	9.7	2.5	1.8	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0
	E07000103	Watford										
	E07000241	Welwyn Hatfield										
	E07000245	West Suffolk	57	0.6	0.4	18.1	3.2	2.3	0.3	3.7	0.3	1.6

Appendix B continued. National Dental Epidemiology Programme for England, Oral Health Survey of 5-year-olds 2019, lower-tier local authority



LA did not participate in survey

Based on fewer than 30 volunteers

Insufficient numbers examined for estimate

Region	Lower-Tier LA Code	Lower-Tier LA Name	Approximate % of sample examined	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in the whole sample	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in the whole sample	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth missing due to decay in those with decay experience	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay affecting incisor teeth	% of 5-year-old children with substantial amounts of plaque visible	% of 5-year-old children with oral sepsis
London	E09000002	Barking and Dagenham	61	1.0	0.9	29.4	3.5	3.1	0.2	8.0	3.6	1.4
	E09000003	Barnet	68	0.9	0.7	24.5	3.6	3.1	0.3	6.2	0.0	0.9
	E09000004	Bexley	65	0.6	0.6	22.1	2.8	2.4	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.3
	E09000005	Brent	51	1.7	1.3	40.1	4.3	3.4	0.5	15.6	3.8	1.9
	E09000006	Bromley	62	0.3	0.2	12.0	2.2	1.7	0.3	1.4	0.0	1.1
	E09000007	Camden	56	0.6	0.4	18.9	2.9	2.0	0.4	4.9	1.2	0.4
	E09000008	Croydon	58	0.8	0.6	21.4	3.5	2.8	0.4	8.4	1.2	1.3
	E09000009	Ealing	64	1.1	0.8	29.4	3.7	2.6	0.3	12.6	1.6	1.3
	E09000010	Enfield	58	0.9	0.7	28.6	3.2	2.5	0.4	7.0	5.9	0.4
	E09000011	Greenwich	49	0.9	0.7	27.7	3.1	2.7	0.3	4.2	0.0	0.0
	E09000012	Hackney (including City of London)	50	1.1	0.9	28.0	3.9	3.1	0.5	12.1	1.3	1.8
	E09000013	Hammersmith and Fulham	45	0.8	0.5	28.3	3.0	1.8	0.7	4.5	1.7	0.6
	E09000014	Haringey	62	0.9	0.7	24.5	3.6	2.8	0.3	9.8	5.1	2.4
	E09000015	Harrow	62	1.5	1.1	42.4	3.6	2.5	0.4	15.4	4.5	1.2
	E09000016	Havering	65	0.7	0.5	24.6	3.0	2.0	0.5	5.0	9.4	0.7
	E09000017	Hillingdon	67	1.2	0.9	32.5	3.7	2.8	0.4	10.7	2.4	3.8
	E09000018	Hounslow	59	1.2	0.9	34.3	3.6	2.8	0.4	12.6	0.0	0.3
	E09000019	Islington	50	0.5	0.4	17.0	3.0	2.2	0.4	6.1	1.9	0.5
	E09000020	Kensington and Chelsea	52	0.9	0.6	23.8	3.8	2.2	0.4	8.7	1.7	0.7
	E09000021	Kingston upon Thames	62	0.8	0.5	22.0	3.4	2.4	0.5	5.9	1.0	0.7
	E09000022	Lambeth	67	0.5	0.4	19.4	2.7	1.9	0.6	3.0	0.4	0.0
	E09000023	Lewisham	73	0.7	0.5	22.3	3.3	2.2	0.7	5.8	0.4	0.8
	E09000024	Merton	53	1.0	0.7	27.7	3.5	2.4	0.5	8.4	1.7	2.2
	E09000025	Newham	62	1.5	1.1	36.3	4.0	3.0	0.6	14.5	3.9	2.1
	E09000026	Redbridge	63	1.6	1.2	39.1	4.0	3.1	0.4	15.0	3.9	0.6
	E09000027	Richmond upon Thames	61	0.4	0.3	15.4	2.6	2.1	0.1	3.6	0.7	0.4
	E09000028	Southwark	76	0.8	0.5	22.2	3.4	2.3	0.6	7.5	0.0	0.0
	E09000029	Sutton	61	0.5	0.4	21.0	2.3	2.0	0.1	4.2	0.0	0.0
	E09000030	Tower Hamlets	57	1.3	1.1	39.8	3.4	2.9	0.2	14.2	3.5	1.1
	E09000031	Waltham Forest	57	0.8	0.7	26.2	3.2	2.7	0.3	8.8	3.4	0.7
	E09000032	Wandsworth	57	0.4	0.3	15.5	2.6	1.9	0.1	1.7	0.4	0.9
	E09000033	Westminster	49	1.1	0.7	32.4	3.3	2.2	0.5	7.2	1.8	1.1

Appendix B continued. National Dental Epidemiology Programme for England, Oral Health Survey of 5-year-olds 2019, lower-tier local authority

Region	Lower-Tier LA Code	Lower-Tier LA Name	Approximate % of sample examined	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in the whole sample	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in the whole sample	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth missing due to decay in those with decay experience	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay affecting incisor teeth	% of 5-year-old children with substantial amounts of plaque visible	% of 5-year-old children with oral sepsis
			LA did not participate in survey									
			Based on fewer than 30 volunteers									
			Insufficient numbers examined for estimate									
North East	E06000047	County Durham	68	0.8	0.6	26.8	3.0	2.2	0.7	4.5	2.5	0.5
	E06000005	Darlington	70	1.0	0.6	22.3	4.5	2.8	1.4	5.1	0.4	1.2
	E08000037	Gateshead	65	0.6	0.4	26.6	2.2	1.6	0.1	1.7	4.2	0.9
	E06000001	Hartlepool	63	0.5	0.4	15.9	3.2	2.3	0.1	3.3	0.0	3.3
	E06000002	Middlesbrough	60	1.7	1.4	38.1	4.4	3.8	0.2	14.8	0.0	3.2
	E08000021	Newcastle upon Tyne	48	0.8	0.6	24.2	3.2	2.4	0.5	5.6	2.2	1.1
	E08000022	North Tyneside	54	0.4	0.3	12.7	3.3	2.5	0.6	2.8	0.0	0.0
	E06000057	Northumberland	76	0.7	0.4	20.3	3.3	2.1	1.0	5.5	0.0	0.6
	E06000003	Redcar and Cleveland	61	1.1	0.9	28.0	4.1	3.2	0.4	10.7	0.8	2.5
	E08000023	South Tyneside	63	0.7	0.5	22.1	3.3	2.2	0.8	2.6	3.8	1.2
E06000004	Stockton-on-Tees	70	0.7	0.6	19.5	3.8	3.4	0.3	6.5	0.0	2.5	
E08000024	Sunderland	58	1.1	0.8	32.5	3.4	2.5	0.8	6.8	16.4	3.4	
North West	E07000026	Allerdale	68	0.5	0.4	18.7	2.7	2.2	0.3	2.9	0.2	0.3
	E07000027	Barrow-in-Furness	65	1.4	1.2	30.3	4.6	3.9	0.5	5.4	0.4	6.3
	E06000008	Blackburn with Darwen	48	2.3	1.9	50.9	4.6	3.5	0.6	14.0	4.6	1.3
	E06000009	Blackpool	40	1.1	0.9	33.4	3.4	2.7	0.4	6.0	1.5	3.1
	E08000001	Bolton	58	1.1	1.1	32.7	3.5	3.3	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0
	E07000117	Burnley	55	1.6	1.3	40.1	4.0	3.4	0.4	11.4	0.0	1.4
	E08000002	Bury	53	1.4	1.1	35.2	3.9	3.0	0.6	11.3	2.9	0.4
	E07000028	Carlisle	Unavailable ¹	0.7	0.6	25.5	2.9	2.4	0.3	1.7	3.5	0.3
	E06000049	Cheshire East										
	E06000050	Cheshire West and Chester	83	0.6	0.4	22.7	2.6	1.9	0.5	4.4	1.2	1.2
	E07000118	Chorley	62	0.6	0.5	22.8	2.6	2.2	0.2	3.8	0.9	0.5
	E07000029	Copeland	88	0.8	0.5	26.9	3.1	2.0	0.8	2.8	0.4	1.1
	E07000030	Eden	Unavailable ¹	0.7	0.6	25.3	2.7	2.5	0.2	0.0	4.9	0.8
	E07000119	Fylde	63	0.7	0.5	22.2	3.1	2.4	0.5	5.9	0.0	1.0
	E06000006	Halton	59	1.0	0.9	27.0	3.8	3.1	0.5	5.5	0.9	1.7
E07000120	Hyndburn	50	1.6	1.4	39.6	4.0	3.5	0.3	15.3	4.2	2.0	

Appendix B continued. National Dental Epidemiology Programme for England, Oral Health Survey of 5-year-olds 2019, lower-tier local authority

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			LA did not participate in survey										
			Based on fewer than 30 volunteers										
			Insufficient numbers examined for estimate										
North West	E08000011	Knowsley	55	1.3	1.1	35.4	3.8	3.0	0.4	6.7	0.7	1.3	
	E07000121	Lancaster	56	1.1	0.8	27.0	3.9	3.1	0.6	7.7	0.0	0.6	
	E08000012	Liverpool	60	1.4	1.0	37.0	3.7	2.8	0.6	8.8	1.3	0.0	
	E08000003	Manchester	69	1.8	1.4	38.3	4.6	3.6	0.3	14.8	0.9	0.9	
	E08000004	Oldham	61	1.9	1.6	43.2	4.4	3.8	0.4	12.6	1.7	1.7	
	E07000122	Pendle	51	1.7	1.5	39.4	4.3	3.6	0.4	12.5	2.2	3.5	
	E07000123	Preston	58	1.9	1.6	40.7	4.6	3.9	0.5	12.9	2.1	0.3	
	E07000124	Ribble Valley	66	0.5	0.5	18.8	2.8	2.7	0.3	3.3	0.6	0.6	
	E08000005	Rochdale	51	1.7	1.5	40.7	4.3	3.6	0.3	11.4	5.2	1.8	
	E07000125	Rossendale	64	0.9	0.8	27.1	3.2	2.9	0.1	4.1	0.9	0.5	
	E08000006	Salford	56	1.6	1.3	39.0	4.2	3.4	0.4	10.2	13.2	0.9	
	E08000014	Sefton	53	1.0	0.8	29.4	3.4	2.7	0.4	7.3	0.6	0.6	
	E07000031	South Lakeland	79	0.4	0.3	18.4	2.2	1.7	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.8	
	E07000126	South Ribble	61	0.8	0.7	25.7	3.2	2.8	0.3	4.8	0.0	0.3	
	E08000013	St. Helens											
	E08000007	Stockport	60	0.7	0.5	22.0	3.1	2.5	0.2	4.9	0.4	3.2	
	E08000008	Tameside	56	1.0	1.0	33.1	3.1	2.9	0.1	7.3	0.0	0.9	
	E08000009	Trafford	83	1.0	0.9	26.0	3.9	3.4	0.2	7.8	16.6	2.1	
	E06000007	Warrington	77	0.8	0.7	24.3	3.1	2.8	0.2	5.5	1.0	1.6	
	E07000127	West Lancashire	58	1.1	1.0	30.6	3.7	3.2	0.4	6.1	0.4	0.0	
E08000010	Wigan	67	1.0	0.7	31.9	3.2	2.6	0.6	3.9	0.0	0.0		
E08000015	Wirral												
E07000128	Wyre	56	1.0	0.8	23.6	4.1	3.4	0.4	6.9	0.8	1.2		
South East	E07000223	Adur											
	E07000224	Arun											
	E07000105	Ashford	50	0.8	0.6	18.6	4.6	3.5	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	
	E07000004	Aylesbury Vale	69	0.3	0.3	11.5	2.6	2.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	
	E07000084	Basingstoke and Deane	82	0.3	0.2	9.3	3.6	2.7	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.9	
	E06000036	Bracknell Forest	64	0.5	0.4	11.5	4.3	3.7	0.0	3.6	1.2	1.3	
	E06000043	Brighton and Hove	57	0.3	0.2	10.3	2.8	2.4	0.1	2.3	0.2	0.3	
E07000106	Canterbury	52	0.7	0.4	20.3	3.4	2.2	0.7	3.8	0.0	0.0		

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													LA did not participate in survey	Based on fewer than 30 volunteers
South East	E07000177	Cherwell	72	0.8	0.6	20.9	3.8	2.9	0.6	5.2	0.4	0.5		
	E07000225	Chichester												
	E07000005	Chiltern	65	0.4	0.3	13.9	3.0	2.1	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.0		
	E07000226	Crawley												
	E07000107	Dartford	54	0.7	0.5	18.8	3.9	2.4	1.0	1.8	0.0	0.0		
	E07000108	Dover	67	0.7	0.6	26.1	2.8	2.0	0.2	2.8	0.3	0.0		
	E07000085	East Hampshire	77	0.4	0.2	14.4	2.6	1.6	0.6	3.8	0.8	0.0		
	E07000061	Eastbourne	38	0.7	0.6	21.0	3.5	3.0	0.3	4.3	0.0	0.0		
	E07000086	Eastleigh	72	0.3	0.3	11.7	2.5	2.2	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.8		
	E07000207	Elmbridge												
	E07000208	Epsom and Ewell												
	E07000087	Fareham	84	0.3	0.3	13.5	2.5	1.9	0.2	2.0	0.9	1.3		
	E07000088	Gosport	82	0.3	0.2	12.1	2.4	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.5		
	E07000109	Gravesham	54	0.9	0.7	22.3	3.9	3.0	0.3	3.2	0.0	0.0		
	E07000209	Guildford												
	E07000089	Hart	84	0.3	0.1	9.3	2.9	1.6	0.5	1.2	1.6	0.0		
	E07000062	Hastings	42	0.1	0.0	1.1	4.9	4.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.4		
	E07000090	Havant	78	0.3	0.1	12.4	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0		
	E07000227	Horsham												
	E06000046	Isle of Wight												
	E07000063	Lewes	43	0.2	0.2	8.3	2.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
	E07000110	Maidstone	59	0.6	0.5	17.2	3.4	2.7	0.2	3.0	0.4	0.0		
	E06000035	Medway	78	0.8	0.7	25.5	3.2	2.4	0.3	3.1	0.0	0.0		
	E07000228	Mid Sussex												
	E06000042	Milton Keynes	77	0.7	0.6	18.1	3.9	3.2	0.3	7.9	0.0	0.6		
	E07000210	Mole Valley												
	E07000091	New Forest	83	0.5	0.4	18.0	3.0	2.0	0.4	2.2	0.0	0.4		
	E07000178	Oxford	72	1.1	0.7	28.0	3.8	2.6	0.6	6.7	0.0	1.6		
	E06000044	Portsmouth												
	E06000038	Reading	62	1.2	0.9	30.6	4.0	3.1	0.4	9.7	0.5	2.7		
	E07000211	Reigate and Banstead												
	E07000064	Rother	54	0.4	0.2	10.7	3.4	2.1	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.7		

Appendix B continued. National Dental Epidemiology Programme for England, Oral Health Survey of 5-year-olds 2019, lower-tier local authority



LA did not participate in survey
Based on fewer than 30 volunteers
Insufficient numbers examined for estimate

Region	Lower-Tier LA Code	Lower-Tier LA Name	Approximate % of sample examined	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in the whole sample	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in the whole sample	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth missing due to decay in those with decay experience	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay affecting incisor teeth	% of 5-year-old children with substantial amounts of plaque visible	% of 5-year-old children with oral sepsis
South East	E07000212	Runnymede										
	E07000092	Rushmoor	85	0.9	0.8	22.5	4.0	3.4	0.1	8.7	5.2	0.3
	E07000111	Sevenoaks	55	0.4	0.3	12.9	2.9	2.1	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0
	E07000112	Folkestone & Hythe	49	0.6	0.4	24.2	2.6	1.7	0.4	3.0	0.0	0.0
	E06000039	Slough	63	1.7	1.3	37.9	4.4	3.5	0.4	15.4	3.3	4.0
	E07000006	South Bucks	71	0.5	0.5	19.5	2.8	2.3	0.3	2.6	0.5	0.5
	E07000179	South Oxfordshire	75	0.4	0.4	17.8	2.4	1.9	0.1	4.1	0.5	0.0
	E06000045	Southampton										
	E07000213	Spelthorne										
	E07000214	Surrey Heath										
	E07000113	Swale	59	0.7	0.5	20.4	3.3	2.5	0.3	2.5	1.3	0.4
	E07000215	Tandridge										
	E07000093	Test Valley	78	0.5	0.3	17.1	2.9	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.8	1.0
	E07000114	Thanet	60	0.6	0.6	20.7	3.1	2.8	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.4
	E07000115	Tonbridge and Malling	63	0.7	0.5	24.5	2.8	2.1	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.0
	E07000116	Tunbridge Wells	53	0.4	0.3	12.3	3.4	2.5	0.4	2.3	0.0	0.0
	E07000180	Vale of White Horse	76	0.5	0.4	19.2	2.7	2.1	0.1	3.4	0.8	0.4
	E07000216	Waverley										
	E07000065	Wealden	45	0.3	0.1	7.8	3.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.0	0.0
	E06000037	West Berkshire	68	0.5	0.4	14.7	3.7	3.0	0.0	4.4	0.8	2.5
	E07000181	West Oxfordshire	77	0.5	0.4	18.8	2.9	2.1	0.5	2.9	0.7	0.7
	E07000094	Winchester	77	0.3	0.2	13.3	2.5	1.4	0.6	1.7	0.4	0.8
	E06000040	Windsor and Maidenhead	71	0.7	0.6	19.7	3.6	3.0	0.0	4.8	1.7	1.7
	E07000217	Woking										
	E06000041	Wokingham	72	0.5	0.3	18.3	2.7	1.9	0.2	3.6	0.0	1.2
	E07000229	Worthing										
E07000007	Wycombe	68	1.0	0.9	28.1	3.7	3.1	0.2	6.8	0.7	2.6	
South West	E06000022	Bath and North East Somerset	61	0.5	0.4	20.8	2.5	1.9	0.3	3.1	5.1	0.0
	E06000058	Bournemouth Christchurch and Poole										
	E06000023	Bristol, City of	48	0.5	0.4	15.5	3.1	2.7	0.0	3.4	0.6	0.0
	E07000078	Cheltenham	54	0.6	0.5	21.4	2.9	2.4	0.2	4.2	10.3	1.5

Appendix B continued. National Dental Epidemiology Programme for England, Oral Health Survey of 5-year-olds 2019, lower-tier local authority



LA did not participate in survey
 Based on fewer than 30 volunteers
 Insufficient numbers examined for estimate

Region	Lower-Tier LA Code	Lower-Tier LA Name	Approximate % of sample examined	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in the whole sample	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in the whole sample	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth missing due to decay in those with decay experience	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay affecting incisor teeth	% of 5-year-old children with substantial amounts of plaque visible	% of 5-year-old children with oral sepsis
South West	E06000052	Cornwall (including Isles of Scilly)										
	E07000079	Cotswold	65	0.5	0.4	13.4	4.0	2.8	0.0	4.8	0.0	1.5
	E06000059	Dorset										
	E07000040	East Devon										
	E07000041	Exeter	73	0.9	0.7	30.1	3.0	2.4	0.2	7.9	0.0	1.9
	E07000080	Forest of Dean	65	1.0	0.9	26.5	3.7	3.2	0.0	5.5	6.6	1.8
	E07000081	Gloucester	51	1.0	0.8	24.7	4.0	3.2	0.3	5.3	3.3	1.9
	E07000187	Mendip	53	0.5	0.4	18.0	2.7	2.5	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.4
	E07000042	Mid Devon										
	E07000043	North Devon	72	0.6	0.5	22.5	2.7	2.2	0.2	2.8	3.6	1.6
	E06000024	North Somerset	60	0.3	0.2	13.9	2.4	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	E06000026	Plymouth	84	0.6	0.4	22.6	2.6	1.6	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.0
	E07000188	Sedgemoor	57	0.7	0.4	16.1	4.1	2.4	1.5	2.8	0.0	1.4
	E07000246	Somerset West and Taunton	60	0.5	0.3	17.0	2.8	2.1	0.4	2.8	0.4	0.2
	E06000025	South Gloucestershire	57	0.3	0.2	14.3	2.2	1.3	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
	E07000044	South Hams										
	E07000189	South Somerset	56	0.7	0.6	19.3	3.5	3.0	0.2	4.0	0.0	1.3
	E07000082	Stroud	63	0.3	0.2	12.8	2.3	1.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.0
	E06000030	Swindon	69	0.9	0.6	28.9	3.2	2.3	0.3	10.6	0.7	1.3
	E07000045	Teignbridge	68	0.9	0.8	25.2	3.4	3.3	0.1	5.1	0.0	3.4
E07000083	Tewkesbury	62	0.8	0.7	19.9	4.2	2.8	0.3	4.2	13.1	0.0	
E06000027	Torbay	64	1.1	0.9	28.2	3.7	3.0	0.6	6.5	0.0	2.1	
E07000046	Torrige											
E07000047	West Devon											
E06000054	Wiltshire	68	0.4	0.3	13.1	3.0	2.3	0.4	2.7	1.7	0.4	
West Midlands	E08000025	Birmingham	59	0.9	0.7	28.6	3.1	2.3	0.4	6.4	0.8	0.0
	E07000234	Bromsgrove	65	0.2	0.2	9.5	2.2	1.8	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.9
	E07000192	Cannock Chase	54	0.3	0.2	12.8	2.1	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
	E08000026	Coventry	66	0.9	0.8	23.8	3.9	3.5	0.2	6.2	2.6	0.6
	E08000027	Dudley	58	0.7	0.5	22.6	2.9	2.3	0.3	4.7	0.8	0.3
	E07000193	East Staffordshire	45	0.4	0.3	15.7	2.7	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0

Appendix B continued. National Dental Epidemiology Programme for England, Oral Health Survey of 5-year-olds 2019, lower-tier local authority



Public Health
England

LA did not participate in survey

Based on fewer than 30 volunteers

Insufficient numbers examined for estimate

Region	Lower-Tier LA Code	Lower-Tier LA Name	Approximate % of sample examined	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in the whole sample	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in the whole sample	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth missing due to decay in those with decay experience	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay affecting incisor teeth	% of 5-year-old children with substantial amounts of plaque visible	% of 5-year-old children with oral sepsis
West Midlands	E06000019	Herefordshire, County of	81	1.1	0.9	31.9	3.5	2.8	0.4	7.9	2.5	1.4
	E07000194	Lichfield	53	0.1	0.1	7.3	2.0	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
	E07000235	Malvern Hills	62	0.6	0.5	18.1	3.3	2.8	0.3	4.2	2.1	1.6
	E07000195	Newcastle-under-Lyme	61	0.6	0.4	21.2	2.7	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
	E07000218	North Warwickshire	62	0.3	0.2	11.9	2.1	1.8	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.4
	E07000219	Nuneaton and Bedworth	50	0.6	0.5	19.8	3.2	2.5	0.3	3.2	2.3	1.5
	E07000236	Redditch	53	0.5	0.4	20.8	2.6	2.1	0.1	5.0	0.0	3.1
	E07000220	Rugby	62	0.4	0.3	14.7	2.7	1.8	0.0	2.4	0.5	1.4
	E08000028	Sandwell	52	0.9	0.8	29.1	3.1	2.6	0.2	6.8	0.3	0.2
	E06000051	Shropshire	56	0.7	0.6	23.8	3.1	2.3	0.4	4.9	0.0	0.4
	E08000029	Solihull	69	0.4	0.3	14.5	2.7	1.9	0.2	2.9	0.8	0.0
	E07000196	South Staffordshire	67	0.3	0.2	15.3	1.9	1.6	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.9
	E07000197	Stafford	59	0.5	0.4	19.9	2.6	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.7
	E07000198	Staffordshire Moorlands	69	0.4	0.3	14.4	2.8	1.8	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0
	E06000021	Stoke-on-Trent	54	1.1	0.9	30.7	3.5	2.8	0.5	6.8	0.0	1.0
	E07000221	Stratford-on-Avon	63	0.3	0.2	15.1	2.1	1.5	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.3
	E07000199	Tamworth	44	0.2	0.2	7.4	3.4	2.3	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0
	E06000020	Telford and Wrekin	49	0.8	0.6	21.3	3.8	3.0	0.6	8.3	2.5	2.8
	E08000030	Walsall	50	0.8	0.6	27.1	2.9	2.4	0.2	5.8	1.2	0.1
	E07000222	Warwick	61	0.4	0.3	13.5	2.8	2.0	0.3	3.4	1.9	0.7
E08000031	Wolverhampton	63	0.9	0.7	24.9	3.5	2.8	0.3	5.4	0.0	0.4	
E07000237	Worcester	56	0.7	0.6	23.0	3.1	2.5	0.2	4.6	0.6	2.2	
E07000238	Wychavon	63	0.5	0.4	16.0	3.1	2.4	0.3	3.3	0.0	2.4	
E07000239	Wyre Forest	58	0.6	0.4	18.6	3.1	2.4	0.5	3.0	0.7	0.8	
Yorkshire and the Humber	E08000016	Barnsley	77	1.6	1.2	39.6	4.1	3.1	0.6	11.3	0.0	1.9
	E08000032	Bradford	54	1.5	1.1	36.0	4.3	3.1	0.7	9.6	4.4	2.1
	E08000033	Calderdale	76	1.1	0.8	26.7	4.1	3.1	0.7	7.9	1.2	0.3
	E07000163	Craven	75	0.4	0.3	21.7	2.0	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.0
	E08000017	Doncaster	72	1.4	1.0	37.2	3.7	2.9	0.4	9.3	0.0	3.0
	E06000011	East Riding of Yorkshire										
	E07000164	Hambleton	74	0.6	0.5	21.2	2.7	2.1	0.4	5.4	0.0	0.6

Appendix B continued. National Dental Epidemiology Programme for England, Oral Health Survey of 5-year-olds 2019, lower-tier local authority



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Region	Lower-Tier LA Code	Lower-Tier LA Name	Approximate % of sample examined	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in the whole sample	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in the whole sample	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth with untreated dental decay in those with decay experience	Mean number of teeth missing due to decay in those with decay experience	% of 5-year-old children with experience of dental decay affecting incisor teeth	% of 5-year-old children with substantial amounts of plaque visible	% of 5-year-old children with oral sepsis
Yorkshire and the Humber	E07000165	Harrogate	86	0.6	0.6	21.8	2.9	2.5	0.2	4.6	1.2	0.2
	E06000010	Kingston upon Hull, City of	70	1.1	0.9	31.4	3.6	2.9	0.5	7.7	3.5	1.7
	E08000034	Kirklees	65	1.3	1.0	31.2	4.1	3.2	0.5	9.7	3.1	2.0
	E08000035	Leeds	52	1.0	0.7	26.0	3.8	2.8	0.4	6.7	0.3	0.5
	E06000012	North East Lincolnshire	51	1.2	0.9	29.8	3.9	3.2	0.5	5.1	0.0	5.4
	E06000013	North Lincolnshire	50	0.8	0.6	22.0	3.5	2.8	0.3	5.7	0.4	1.7
	E07000166	Richmondshire	67	0.7	0.5	22.0	3.1	2.0	0.8	5.3	0.0	0.0
	E08000018	Rotherham	65	1.1	0.9	31.6	3.5	2.8	0.5	9.7	0.0	1.2
	E07000167	Ryedale	62	0.3	0.2	11.3	2.9	2.2	0.3	3.0	0.0	0.0
	E07000168	Scarborough	78	0.6	0.5	22.4	2.8	2.0	0.4	2.2	0.0	0.4
	E07000169	Selby	51	0.4	0.3	13.3	2.8	2.0	0.7	3.3	0.0	2.2
	E08000019	Sheffield	61	1.6	1.3	41.0	4.0	3.1	0.4	15.4	0.6	1.2
	E08000036	Wakefield	64	0.9	0.7	25.4	3.5	2.6	0.7	7.1	1.2	1.4
E06000014	York	61	0.6	0.4	18.9	3.1	1.5	0.6	6.6	0.0	0.7	
Regions	E12000001	North East	60	0.8	0.6	23.3	3.5	2.6	0.6	5.6	2.2	1.6
	E12000002	North West ⁱ	65 ⁱ	1.2	1.0	31.7	3.8	3.0	0.4	7.7	2.2	1.2
	E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber ⁱⁱⁱ	61	1.1	0.8	28.7	3.8	2.8	0.5	7.6	1.3	1.4
	E12000004	East Midlands	68	0.8	0.7	24.7	3.4	2.7	0.3	4.6	0.4	1.6
	E12000005	West Midlands	58	0.7	0.6	22.7	3.2	2.6	0.3	4.9	0.9	0.8
	E12000006	East of England ^{iv}	58	0.6	0.5	19.0	3.3	2.6	0.3	3.5	0.5	0.7
	E12000007	London	59	0.9	0.7	27.0	3.4	2.6	0.4	8.2	2.1	0.9
	E12000008	South East ^v	64	0.6	0.4	17.6	3.3	2.5	0.3	3.4	0.6	0.7
E12000009	South West ^{vi}	63	0.6	0.5	20.4	3.2	2.5	0.3	4.0	1.9	1.0	

ⁱ Carlisle and Eden did not report number sampled

ⁱⁱ Excludes Cheshire East; St Helens; Wirral

ⁱⁱⁱ Excludes East Riding of Yorkshire

^{iv} Excludes Hertfordshire

^v Excludes Isle of Wight; Portsmouth; Southampton; Surrey; West Sussex

^{vi} Excludes Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole; Cornwall; Dorset; Isles of Scilly. Insufficient numbers examined in parts of Devon

Appendix C. National Dental Epidemiology Programme for England, Oral Health Survey of 5-year-olds, 2008 to 2019

Table 1: Prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in England by region, 2008, 2012, 2015, 2017 and 2019.

	Prevalence of experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds (%)				
Region Name	2008	2012	2015	2017	2019
North East	39.8 (38.04-41.55)	29.7 (28.97-30.35)	28.0 (26.35-29.61)	23.9 (23.18-24.54)	23.3 (21.87-24.85)
North West	38.1 (37.53-38.67)	34.8 (34.12-35.47)	33.4 (32.49-34.32)	33.9 (32.80-34.93)	31.7 (30.68-32.70)
Yorkshire and the Humber	38.7 (37.68-39.65)	33.6 (32.78-34.41)	28.5 (27.70-29.33)	30.4 (29.18-31.68)	28.7 (27.69-29.81)
East Midlands	30.8 (29.87-31.73)	29.8 (28.81-30.74)	27.5 (26.62-28.48)	25.1 (24.31-25.93)	24.7 (23.92-25.59)
West Midlands	28.9 (28.46-29.36)	26.0 (25.42-26.58)	23.4 (22.74-24.05)	25.7 (24.96-26.41)	22.7 (22.07-23.32)
East of England	24.8 (24.06-25.58)	23.0 (22.17-23.74)	20.2 (19.62-20.88)	18.0 (17.33-18.70)	19.0 (18.13-19.80)
London	32.7 (31.84-33.65)	32.9 (32.09-33.72)	27.2 (26.54-27.80)	25.7 (24.89-26.51)	27.0 (26.03-27.97)
South East	26.2 (25.62-26.83)	21.2 (20.66-21.73)	20.0 (19.36-20.54)	16.4 (15.77-17.05)	17.6 (16.93-18.31)
South West	30.6 (29.67-31.61)	26.1 (25.19-27.02)	21.5 (20.64-22.33)	20.2 (19.23-21.14)	20.4 (19.30-21.52)
England	30.9 (30.66-31.13)	27.9 (27.67-28.14)	24.7 (24.48-24.98)	23.3 (23.03-23.56)	23.4 (23.08-23.67)

Table 2: Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds in England by region, 2008, 2012, 2015, 2017 and 2019.

	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds (n)				
Region Name	2008	2012	2015	2017	2019
North East	1.5 (1.36-1.54)	1.0 (0.98-1.05)	1.0 (0.88-1.03)	0.7 (0.72-0.78)	0.8 (0.75-0.89)
North West	1.5 (1.49-1.55)	1.3 (1.26-1.33)	1.3 (1.23-1.33)	1.3 (1.20-1.32)	1.2 (1.14-1.25)
Yorkshire and the Humber	1.5 (1.46-1.57)	1.2 (1.18-1.27)	1.0 (0.97-1.05)	1.1 (1.06-1.19)	1.1 (1.02-1.14)
East Midlands	1.0 (0.97-1.06)	0.9 (0.88-0.96)	0.9 (0.86-0.94)	0.8 (0.80-0.88)	0.8 (0.80-0.88)
West Midlands	1.0 (0.95-0.99)	0.8 (0.80-0.85)	0.7 (0.69-0.75)	0.8 (0.78-0.85)	0.7 (0.70-0.75)
East of England	0.8 (0.80-0.87)	0.8 (0.72-0.79)	0.7 (0.63-0.68)	0.6 (0.57-0.63)	0.6 (0.60-0.67)
London	1.3 (1.26-1.36)	1.2 (1.19-1.27)	1.0 (0.97-1.03)	0.9 (0.91-0.99)	0.9 (0.88-0.97)
South East	0.9 (0.87-0.93)	0.7 (0.65-0.69)	0.6 (0.61-0.66)	0.5 (0.50-0.56)	0.6 (0.55-0.61)
South West	1.0 (1.00-1.09)	0.8 (0.75-0.83)	0.7 (0.63-0.70)	0.6 (0.58-0.66)	0.6 (0.59-0.70)
England	1.1 (1.10-1.12)	0.9 (0.93-0.96)	0.8 (0.83-0.85)	0.8 (0.77-0.79)	0.8 (0.78-0.81)

Table 3: Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds with decay experience in England by region, 2008, 2012, 2015, 2017 and 2019.

Region Name	Mean number of teeth with experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds with decay experience (n)				
	2008	2012	2015	2017	2019
North East	3.5 (3.39-3.69)	3.4 (3.35-3.50)	3.4 (3.21-3.59)	3.1 (3.05-3.22)	3.5 (3.32-3.72)
North West	3.8 (3.75-3.86)	3.7 (3.65-3.79)	3.8 (3.74-3.95)	3.7 (3.60-3.84)	3.8 (3.65-3.89)
Yorkshire and the Humber	3.7 (3.64-3.82)	3.6 (3.56-3.73)	3.6 (3.46-3.65)	3.7 (3.54-3.86)	3.8 (3.62-3.90)
East Midlands	3.2 (3.13-3.31)	3.1 (2.99-3.19)	3.3 (3.15-3.38)	3.3 (3.21-3.44)	3.4 (3.26-3.49)
West Midlands	3.2 (3.18-3.28)	3.2 (3.09-3.23)	3.1 (3.00-3.16)	3.2 (3.09-3.27)	3.2 (3.11-3.29)
East of England	3.2 (3.12-3.31)	3.3 (3.17-3.38)	3.2 (3.15-3.34)	3.3 (3.22-3.43)	3.3 (3.21-3.48)
London	3.9 (3.77-3.99)	3.7 (3.66-3.83)	3.7 (3.63-3.78)	3.7 (3.59-3.80)	3.4 (3.30-3.53)
South East	3.3 (3.25-3.39)	3.2 (3.09-3.24)	3.2 (3.10-3.27)	3.2 (3.11-3.33)	3.3 (3.17-3.40)
South West	3.3 (3.23-3.43)	3.0 (2.93-3.14)	3.1 (2.97-3.18)	3.1 (2.94-3.22)	3.2 (2.99-3.34)
England	3.4 (3.42-3.47)	3.4 (3.36-3.41)	3.4 (3.37-3.43)	3.4 (3.31-3.39)	3.4 (3.36-3.44)