CITY OF BANYULE Oral health profile

This profile is designed to provide local government with population oral health data and risk factor indicators to undertake comprehensive public health and wellbeing planning.

35.2%

POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE DENTAL HOSPITALISATIONS Potentially preventable hospitalisations due to dental conditions for children aged 0-9 years 2014-15 to 2018-191 8 Rate per 1,000 population

EXPERIENCE OF TOOTH DECAY Proportion of children with at least one decayed, missing or filled primary (baby) or permanent (adult) tooth² 47.7%

30.1%



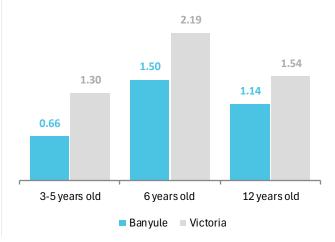
52.4%

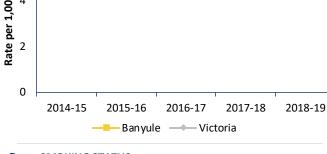
48.8%

12 years old

SEVERITY OF TOOTH DECAY

Average number of decayed, missing or filled primary (baby) or permanent (adult) teeth²

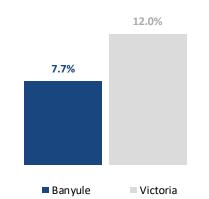






Smoking increases the risk of severe gum disease and oral cancer.

Proportion of daily smokers3





3-5 years old

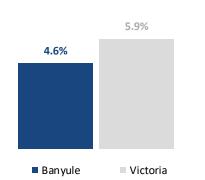
16.5%

Food insecurity is associated with poorer oral health.

6 years old

■ Banyule ■ Victoria

Proportion of people who ran out of money to buy food in the last 12 months3





WATER FLUORIDATION

Drinking fluoridated water reduces tooth decay.



ALL TOWNS IN

BANYULE

WITH POPULATION > 1,000 ARE OPTIMALLY FLUORIDATED⁴



^{1. 2020.} Victorian Health Information Surveillance System, Victorian Department of Health and Human Services. (Updated data will be available in 2025)

^{2. 2024.} Dental Health Services Victoria public dental dataset (combined data 2019/20 - 2022/23)

^{3. 2022.} Victorian Population Oral Health Survey. Victorian Agency for Health Information, Victorian Department of Health.

^{4. 2024.} Is my water fluoridated?. Victorian Department of Health.