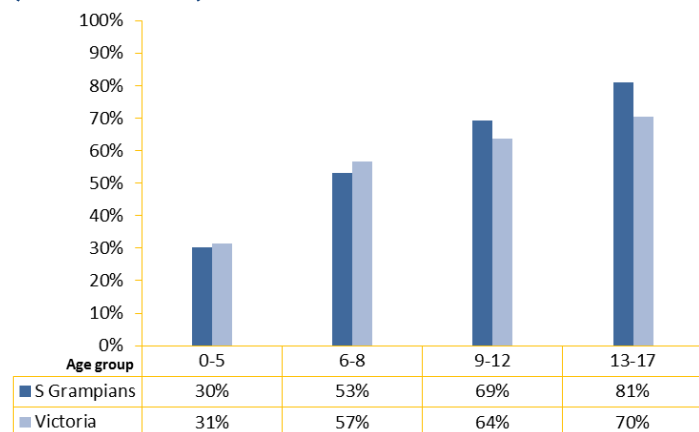
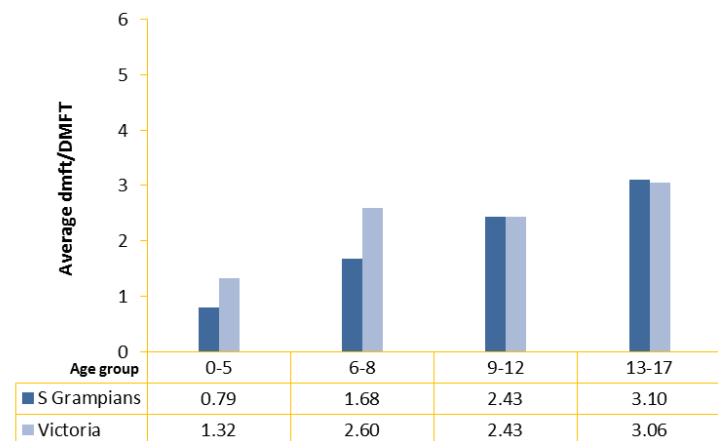


This profile is designed to provide local governments with population oral health data to undertake comprehensive public health and wellbeing planning. It shows how the oral health indicators for this LGA compare to the Victorian average.

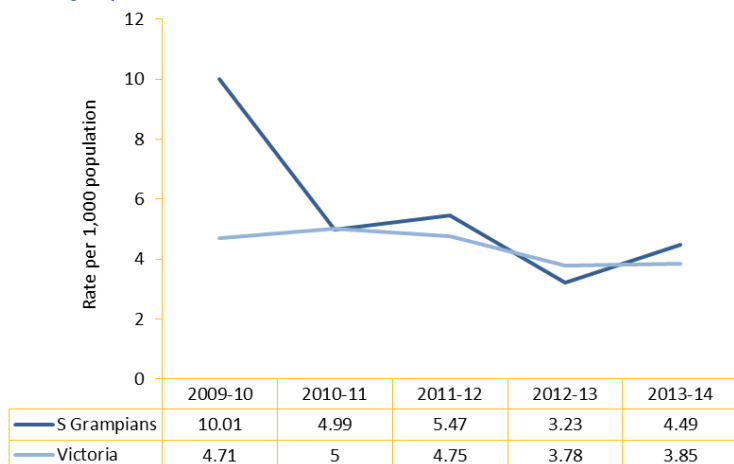
1. Proportion of children presenting with at least one decayed, missing or filled primary (baby) or permanent (adult) tooth, attending public dental services (dmft+DMFT>0)¹, 2014-16



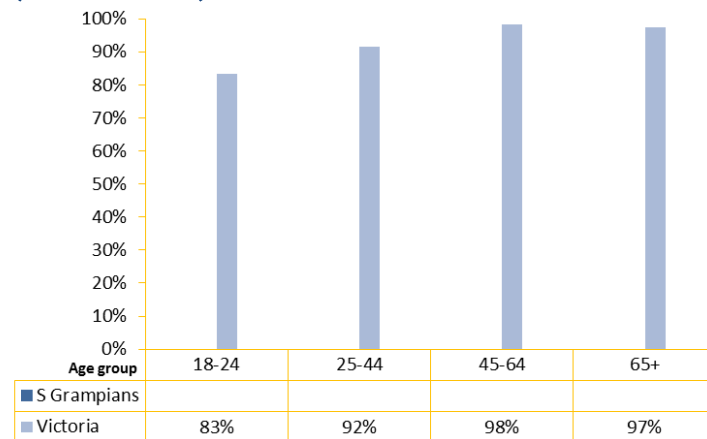
2. Average number of decayed, missing or filled primary (baby) and permanent (adult) teeth (dmft+DMFT)² for children attending public dental services, 2014-16



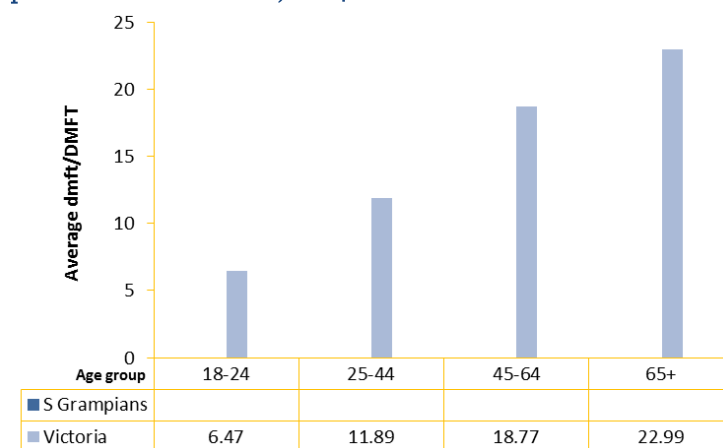
3. Potentially preventable hospitalisations due to dental conditions for children aged 0-4 years, 2009-10 to 2013-14³



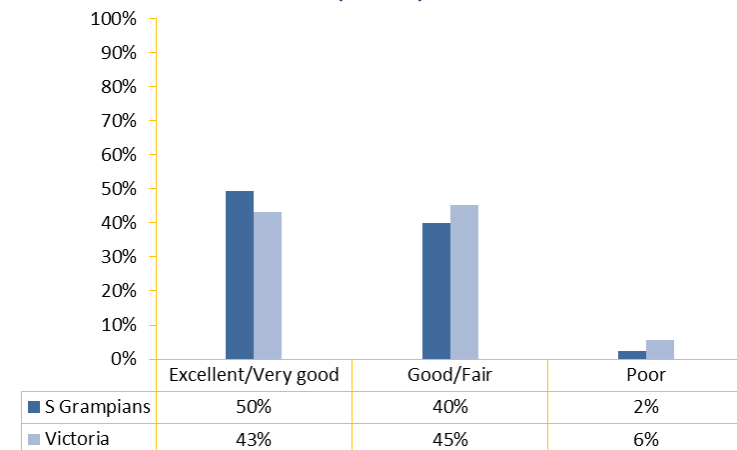
4. Proportion of adults presenting with at least one decayed, missing or filled primary (baby) or permanent (adult) tooth attending public dental services (dmft+DMFT>0)¹, 2014-16



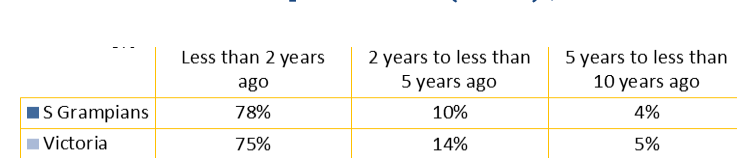
5. Average number of decayed, missing or filled permanent (adult) teeth (DMFT)² for adults attending public dental services, 2014-16



6. Self-rated dental health (adults)⁴, 2011-12



7. Last visit to a dental professional (adults)⁵, 2011-12



8. Modifiable health risk behaviour (adults), 2014

Local government area	Current smokers ⁶	Increased lifetime risk of alcohol-related harm ⁷	Not meeting fruit & vegetable guidelines ⁸	Daily Consumption of sugar-sweetened soft drink ⁹	Local government area	Current smokers ⁶	Increased lifetime risk of alcohol-related harm ⁷	Not meeting fruit & vegetable guidelines ⁸	Daily Consumption of sugar-sweetened soft drink ⁹
Alpine (S)	13%	72%	42%	13%	Mansfield (S)	29%	70%	51%	21%
Ararat (RC)	22%	61%	54%	14%	Maribyrnong (C)	16%	61%	50%	6%
Ballarat (C)	15%	70%	45%	13%	Maroondah (C)	13%	67%	51%	21%
Banyule (C)	9%	58%	50%	12%	Melbourne (C)	8%	69%	42%	7%
Bass Coast (S)	16%	63%	50%	16%	Melton (S)	12%	39%	52%	14%
Baw Baw (S)	30%	57%	50%	13%	Mildura (RC)	19%	59%	55%	9%
Bayside (C)	10%	73%	35%	3%	Mitchell (S)	12%	61%	45%	17%
Benalla (RC)	15%	56%	51%	20%	Moira (S)	22%	68%	46%	17%
Boroondara (C)	7%	68%	54%	5%	Monash (C)	11%	48%	48%	10%
Brimbank (C)	18%	43%	54%	10%	Moonee Valley (C)	13%	58%	47%	9%
Buloke (S)	19%	60%	55%	24%	Moorabool (S)	16%	69%	53%	17%
Campaspe (S)	22%	66%	60%	18%	Moreland (C)	15%	57%	46%	11%
Cardinia (S)	18%	62%	46%	15%	Mornington Peninsula(S)	13%	76%	49%	10%
Casey (C)	16%	41%	53%	16%	Mount Alexander (S)	11%	55%	52%	12%
Central Goldfields (S)	21%	59%	59%	17%	Moyne (S)	13%	69%	49%	14%
Colac-Otway (S)	14%	68%	52%	23%	Murrindindi (S)	24%	73%	56%	21%
Corangamite (S)	11%	65%	52%	16%	Nillumbik (S)	11%	71%	39%	9%
Darebin (C)	12%	53%	46%	12%	N. Grampians (S)	17%	58%	53%	18%
E. Gippsland (S)	12%	61%	48%	19%	Port Phillip (C)	7%	69%	49%	5%
Frankston (C)	17%	60%	44%	15%	Pyrenees (S)	17%	59%	46%	13%
Gannawarra (S)	12%	56%	50%	15%	Queenscliffe (B)	15%	80%	34%	7%
Glen Eira (C)	18%	66%	55%	6%	South Gippsland (S)	10%	58%	48%	15%
Glenelg (S)	16%	51%	51%	11%	S Grampians (S)	10%	65%	52%	15%
Golden Plains (S)	19%	65%	57%	20%	Stonnington (C)	8%	77%	45%	9%
Gr. Bendigo (C)	13%	57%	53%	10%	Strathbogie (S)	14%	56%	41%	14%
Gr. Dandenong (C)	15%	43%	55%	7%	Surf Coast (S)	10%	80%	35%	9%
Gr. Geelong (C)	12%	58%	43%	12%	Swan Hill (RC)	15%	62%	53%	16%
Gr. Shepparton (C)	13%	63%	54%	13%	Towong (S)	14%	69%	49%	13%
Hepburn (S)	20%	61%	53%	12%	Wangaratta (RC)	19%	61%	55%	19%
Hindmarsh (S)	17%	62%	53%	8%	Warnambool (C)	10%	72%	39%	8%
Hobsons Bay (C)	12%	60%	41%	9%	Wellington (S)	15%	76%	53%	21%
Horsham (RC)	9%	62%	50%	14%	West Wimmera (S)	15%	63%	51%	13%
Hume (C)	16%	47%	52%	16%	Whitehorse (C)	5%	65%	44%	7%
Indigo (S)	11%	74%	47%	15%	Whittlesea (C)	15%	48%	49%	14%
Kingston (C)	14%	62%	43%	11%	Wodonga (RC)	18%	71%	54%	12%
Knox (C)	13%	57%	49%	9%	Wyndham (C)	13%	52%	54%	15%
Latrobe (C)	24%	61%	51%	16%	Yarra (C)	9%	62%	51%	11%
Loddon (S)	23%	61%	55%	22%	Yarra Ranges (S)	14%	65%	48%	8%
Macedon Ranges (S)	8%	59%	59%	11%	Yarriambiack (S)	12%	65%	58%	20%
Manningham (C)	9%	59%	45%	8%	Victoria	13%	59%	49%	11%

1. The combined decay experience (%dmft + DMFT>0) provides an indication of the proportion of individuals presenting with at least one decayed, missing or filled primary (baby) or permanent tooth. *DHSV 2014-16*.
2. Average number of decayed primary (dmft) and permanent (DMFT) teeth (d), missing (m), filled (f) due to dental caries. *DHSV 2014-16*.
3. Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions (ACSC) admissions in Victoria, Victorian Health Information Surveillance System, DHHS, Victorian State Government, Melbourne. The significance of differences should be determined by comparing the 95% Confidence Intervals (CI) of the estimates. The 95% CI and the data can be accessed at <https://hns.dhs.vic.gov.au/3netapps/vhisspublicsite/ViewContent.aspx?TopicID=1&SubTopicID=10>
4. The self-rated dental health estimates have been combined as excellent/very good, good/fair and poor and have been age standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, *VPHS 2011-12*
5. Visit to a dental professional estimates are within the last 2 years, 2 to 5 years and 5 to 10 years have been age standardised to the 2011 Victorian population. *VPHS 2011-12*.
6. The Smokers defined as 'daily' or 'occasional' and combines the two to report on 'current smokers'. *VPHS 2014*.
7. Lifetime risk of alcohol-related harm attempts to measure the risk associated with developing an illness such as cirrhosis of the liver, dementia, other cognitive problems, various cancers and alcohol dependence. For healthy men and women, drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury (NHMRC guidelines 2009). *VPHS 2014*.
8. Daily intake of fruit and vegetables is used as a proxy measure of the quality of a person's diet in Australia and internationally. The 2013 Australian guidelines recommend a minimum daily vegetable intake of 5 and a half serves of men and 5 serves for women aged over 18 years. The recommended daily fruit intake is two serves for people aged 18 years and over. *VPHS 2014*.
9. The term 'sugar-sweetened soft drink' refers to any beverage with added sugar, and includes carbonated drinks, flavoured mineral water, cordial, sports drinks and energy drinks. Ready-to-drink alcoholic beverages were also included as sugar-sweetened beverages because they are mixed with other flavours such as fruit juice or soft drink. *VPHS 2014*.

About the oral health status data (dmft/DMFT and decay experience)

The data comes from clients who accessed public dental services in 2014-16. Oral health status data is collected for most people presenting for public dental care at the initial examination before any treatment is undertaken by Dental Health Services Victoria. Care should be taken when interpreting the data due to difference in sample sizes. Furthermore, the data is only collected for people accessing public dental health services (predominantly concession card holders) and does not represent the overall general population.

About the Victorian Population Health Survey data

The data comes from the *Victorian Population Health Survey (VPHS) 2011-12* and *2014* that collects quality information at State, regional and local government area levels about health, lifestyle and wellbeing of Victorian adults. The significance of differences should be determined by comparing the 95% confidence intervals of the estimates that are available in the full report. The full report can be accessed at [Victorian Population Health Survey 2014](#)