Rural City of Ararat
Oral health profile

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:o), 2014-16

2. Average number of decayed, missing or filled primary (baby) and permanent (adult) teeth (dmft+DMFT) 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 2013-14

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:o), 2014-16

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

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

7. Last visit to a dental professional (adults), 2011-12
### Local government area | Current smokers | Increased lifetime risk of alcohol-related harm | Not meeting fruit & vegetable guidelines | Daily Consumption of sugar-sweetened soft drink | Local government area | Current smokers | Increased lifetime risk of alcohol-related harm | Not meeting fruit & vegetable guidelines | Daily Consumption of sugar-sweetened soft drink
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Alpine (s) | 13% | 72% | 42% | 13% | Mansfield (S) | 29% | 70% | 51% | 21% | 
Ararat (RC) | 22% | 61% | 54% | 14% | Maribyrnong (RC) | 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% | 13% | Melton (S) | 12% | 33% | 52% | 14% | 
Baw Baw (S) | 30% | 57% | 50% | 12% | Mildura (RC) | 19% | 50% | 55% | 9% | 
Bayside (C) | 10% | 73% | 35% | 3% | Mitchell (C) | 12% | 61% | 45% | 17% | 
Benalla (RC) | 15% | 56% | 51% | 20% | Moira (S) | 12% | 68% | 46% | 17% | 
Boroondara (S) | 7% | 68% | 54% | 5% | Monash (C) | 11% | 48% | 48% | 30% | 
Brimbank (C) | 18% | 43% | 54% | 10% | Moorabool (S) | 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 (S) | 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% | 43% | 12% | S. Grampians (S) | 10% | 65% | 52% | 15% | 
Golden Plains (S) | 19% | 65% | 57% | 20% | Stonnington (C) | 8% | 77% | 45% | 9% | 
Gr. Bendigo (S) | 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 (C) | 11% | 74% | 47% | 15% | Whittlesea (C) | 15% | 48% | 49% | 14% | 
Kingston (C) | 14% | 62% | 43% | 11% | Wodonga (RC) | 18% | 73% | 54% | 12% | 
Knox (C) | 13% | 57% | 49% | 9% | Wyndham (C) | 13% | 52% | 54% | 15% | 
Latrobe (C) | 24% | 61% | 51% | 16% | Yarra (C) | 9% | 62% | 53% | 11% | 
Loddon (S) | 23% | 51% | 55% | 12% | Yarra Ranges (S) | 14% | 62% | 48% | 8% | 
Macedon Ranges (S) | 8% | 59% | 59% | 11% | Yarriambiack (S) | 13% | 65% | 58% | 20% | 
Manningham (C) | 9% | 59% | 45% | 8% | Victoria | 13% | 59% | 49% | 11% |

1. The combined decay experience (xdmft + DMFTx) 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 (g), 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://www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/casecpap/hispubspublicat/ViewContent.aspx?TopId=45&SubTopId=20.
4. The weighted 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 7.5 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.