



AIH DENTAL STATISTICS
AND RESEARCH UNIT



THE UNIVERSITY OF
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**The Child Dental Health Survey
Ad hoc Report
Queensland March - August 1990**

by

The AIH Dental Statistics
and Research Unit

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Box 498 GPO
Adelaide 5001

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Phone: (08) 228-5027
FAX: (08) 224-0464

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

DSRU Staff

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

THE CHILD DENTAL HEALTH SURVEY - QUEENSLAND March-August 1990

Purpose of this ad-hoc report

This ad-hoc report provides descriptive findings from the Queensland component of the Child Dental Health Survey. Information listed in the tables includes: the age and sex of children in the sample, and their deciduous and permanent caries experience. These data were collected between March and August 1990 by a sampling procedure which randomly selected one in five children, and therefore should be regarded as preliminary estimates only for 1990. The sample was achieved by systematically selecting children with birth days which fell on the first six days of the month. Children with an unknown date of birth were completely enumerated. The data reported upon here are derived from a weighting procedure to compensate for the over-representation of these children. The following sections briefly describe each table.

Table S1: Demographic composition of the sample

The age composition of the sample is closely related to the main target groups of children served by the School Dental Service in Queensland. For this reason children aged 4 years or 13 years and over are represented in smaller proportions than they would appear in the Queensland population. It is important to note that the children who are outside the main target groups may differ on other key characteristics and statistics relating to children aged 4 years or 13 years and over may be less representative of the Queensland population.

Table S2: Deciduous teeth: age-specific prevalence

The dmft prevalence in children aged 4 to 9 increases quite consistently across ages ranging between 1.75 and 2.79. There is also a range of approximately 1.0 decayed teeth (from 0.50 to 1.47) between these ages, although this level of untreated decay is highest in the younger age groups. The decline in dmft over the age of 8 should clearly be interpreted as an effect due to exfoliation of deciduous teeth as children grow older. Also apparent from this table is the magnitude of the d/dmf percentage, particularly in the youngest children aged 4 and 5 years where more than seventy percent of the dmft index is due to decayed teeth.

Table S3: Permanent teeth: age specific prevalence

Compared with the deciduous dentition, there is a smaller mean number of decayed teeth in the permanent dentition for all ages up to 10 years. Children aged 10 years and over have more permanent teeth than deciduous teeth affected by untreated decay. The mean DMFT increases fairly consistently across age groups to a level of 1.63 among 12 year olds. There is a less consistent age-associated pattern over the age of 12 which probably reflects some special characteristics of School Dental Service patients in these ages. That is, they are probably less representative of the Queensland population than the younger age groups.

This table also demonstrates that a relatively high percentage of the DMFT index is attributable to untreated decay in younger children as reflected in the D/DMFT percentage. However in children aged 9 years and over, less than 40 per cent of the DMFT index is due to untreated decay. In most ages, the D/DMFT percentage is higher than the corresponding percentage in the deciduous dentition.

For further information contact: Mr Michael Davies or Dr Gary Slade
AIH Dental Statistics and Research Unit
The University of Adelaide
Box 498 GPO
Adelaide 5001

Telephone: (08) 228-5027
FAX: (08) 224-0464.

TABLE S1: DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF THE SAMPLE

Data for the Child Dental Health Survey are collected from a stratified random sample of children in all Australian States and Territories. In Queensland the sampling is 1:5. This ratio is achieved by systematically selecting every fifth record of data from all children examined in the School Dental Service. The sample was achieved by systematically selecting children with birth days which fell on the first six days of the month. Children with an unknown date of birth were completely enumerated. The data reported here are derived from a weighting procedure to compensate for the over-representation of these children. The following table describes the number of weighted records processed from children in Queensland.

State/Territory QUEENSLAND

Sampling Ratio: 1:5

Data for period March-August 1990

Date of Report: October 5, 1990

WEIGHTED NUMBER OF RECORDS PROCESSED

<u>Age</u> <u>(years)</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Persons</u>
.L. QLD .WK1, a51			
Number of persons in sample			
AgeM	F	P	
4	496	440	890
5	1076	1048	2123
6	1293	1258	2552
7	1303	1261	2564
8	1391	1311	2702
9	1341	1256	2597
10	1175	1236	2411
11	1172	1172	2344
12	762	656	1418
13	104	62	167
14	16	17	33
15	7	9	16
16	10	7	17
17	5	4	9
18	4	2	6
Total	10157	9739	19896 . L .

TABLE S2: DECIDUOUS TEETH: AGE-SPECIFIC PREVALENCE¹

This table uses Statewide data to describe the dmft index and its components for individual (year of birth) ages. Indices are calculated from data collected over a 12 month period. Where children received more than one examination during this period, the information derived from examinations other than the first is excluded. Age-specific indices denoted with an asterisk (*) are those in which the relative standard error exceeds 25 per cent, and population estimates of these indices are statistically unreliable.

State/Territory QUEENSLAND

Sampling Ratio: 1:5

Data for period March-August 1990

Date of Report: October 5, 1990

Age (years)	Number of Children in Sample	decayed		dmft		d/dmft %	Children with dmft=0 %
		mean	sd	mean	sd		
.L. QLD. WK1, a53							
Table A.5.3							
State: QLD							
Data for 6 months ending: 31/12/89							
Age	No of children	d mean	d sd	dmf mean	dmf sd	d/dmf	dmf=0
4	937	1.47	2.75	1.75	3.01	85.2	59.5
5	2123	1.46	2.71	2.17	3.45	69.7	53.3
6	2552	1.07	1.97	2.47	3.30	47.2	44.8
7	2564	0.68	1.38	2.64	3.17	29.1	40.7
8	2702	0.54	1.03	2.79	3.03	22.4	36.9
9	2597	0.50	1.03	2.79	2.93	20.1	34.5
10	2411	0.33	0.78	2.02	2.56	18.2	44.9
11	2344	0.18	0.55	1.21	1.94	17.2	59.4
12	1418	0.12	0.47	0.72	1.57	16.9	73.6 .L.

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

TABLE S3: PERMANENT TEETH: AGE-SPECIFIC PREVALENCE¹

This table uses Statewide data to describe the DMFT index and its components for individual (year of birth) ages. Indices are calculated from data collected over a 12 month period. Where children received more than one examination during this period, the information derived from examinations other than the first is excluded. Age-specific indices denoted with an asterisk (*) are those in which the relative standard error exceeds 25 per cent, and population estimates of these indices are statistically unreliable.

State/Territory QUEENSLAND

Sampling Ratio: 1:5

Data for period March-August 1990

Date of Report: October 5, 1990

Age (years)	Number of Children in Sample	DECAYED		DMFT		D/DMFT	Children with DMFT=0
		mean	sd	mean	sd	%	%

.L.QLD.WK1, a54

Table A.5.4

State: QLD

Data for 6 months ending: 31/12/89

Age	No of children	D mean	sd	DMF mean	sd	D/DMF	DMF=0
5	2123	0.01	0.17	0.01	0.18	87.1	99.1
6	2552	0.08	0.42	0.10	0.47	86.6	93.8
7	2564	0.19	0.58	0.30	0.80	64.9	82.3
8	2702	0.24	0.66	0.48	0.98	51.2	74.0
9	2597	0.26	0.65	0.72	1.19	39.5	64.3
10	2411	0.28	0.73	0.92	1.39	30.5	58.4
11	2344	0.34	0.89	1.29	1.76	25.6	49.1
12	1418	0.46	1.00	1.63	2.98	28.1	41.9
13	167	0.51	1.15	2.16	2.50	24.1	35.5
14	33	0.78	2.30	2.36	2.89	23.3	42.4
15	49	0.32	1.08	1.86	2.48	19.1	44.0 .L.

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