

**Oral Health Needs Assessment Data Supplement****Nottingham City****December 2020**

This document presents updated data on deprivation and from more recent oral health surveys as a supplement for the Oral Health Needs Assessment for Nottingham City.

The key updates presented within this data supplement are that:

- Nottingham City has had a small relative improvement in the rankings for the Indices of Multiple Deprivation, and a decrease of approximately 1800 in the number of children experiencing income deprivation. However, over 17,600 children (30%) are affected by income deprivation, and 56 of the 182 City Lower Super Output Areas fall amongst the 10% most deprived in the country
- The prevalence of dental decay in 5 year olds in the 2019 survey was 35.8% for Nottingham City. This is significantly higher than the prevalence for the East Midlands and for England. Within Nottingham, the highest levels of experience of dental decay are clustered around the Basford, Berridge and Sherwood local area committees.

The Oral Health Needs Assessment report (February 2020) provides a comprehensive review for oral health needs in the City. The report identifies a number of unmet needs, service gaps, and knowledge gaps and sets out 13 recommendations. The refreshed data presented in this supplement supports those findings. In particular, the more recent data on dental decay among 5 year olds provides evidence for the recommendations that set out measures to improve oral health across the life-course, and with a focus on early years. For example, to “Encourage parents in the City to attend a dental practice with their child before their first birthday, followed by regular visits to help children familiarise well with the environment and maintain good oral health”.

Importantly, there is not yet data available from March 2020 onwards. The impacts of COVID-19 on oral health will need to be assessed in more detail, including the data on needs and on access to dental services through 2020/21. Beyond dental health services, there have been changes across a broad range of health and care services, disruption within schools and early years settings, and substantial demands in care homes and older peoples’ settings, so it would be appropriate to adopt a broad perspective in considering oral health outcomes. Information and insight from stakeholders will be vital in developing an understanding of COVID-19 impacts, and in informing local responses to improve oral health for the months and years ahead.

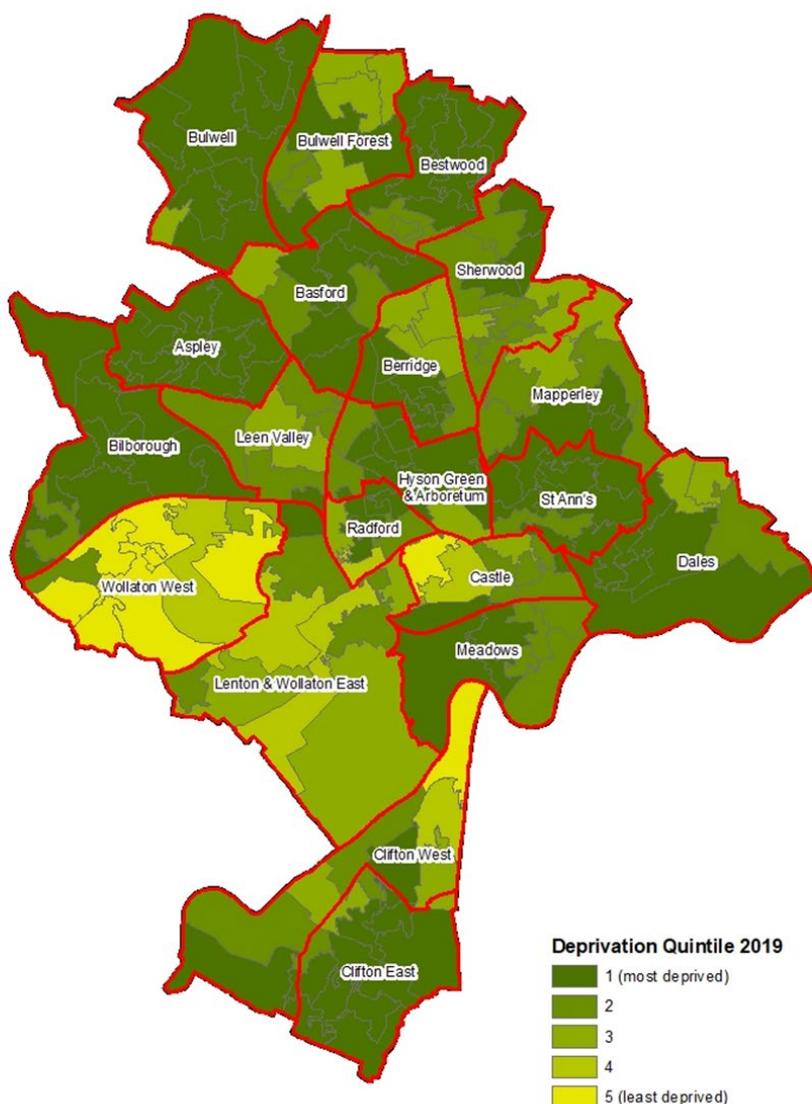
**Deprivation**

Nottingham is ranked the 10th most deprived district in England in the 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) according to the average rank, a relative improvement from 8th in the 2015 IMD.

In the Lower Super Output Area level results, 56 of the 182 City Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) fall amongst the 10% most deprived in the country for the Index of Multiple Deprivation (the overall measure of deprivation).

Nottingham City is ranked the 6th most-deprived area in England according to the IDACI (Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index). Over 17,600 children (30%) are affected by income deprivation. This is a decrease from the 2015 and 2010 indices. Around 1,800 fewer children in Nottingham experience income deprivation. Aspley has the highest proportion of children affected by income deprivation (43%), and also the highest number of children affected (2,600). Bulwell ward has more than 1,500 children affected by income deprivation.

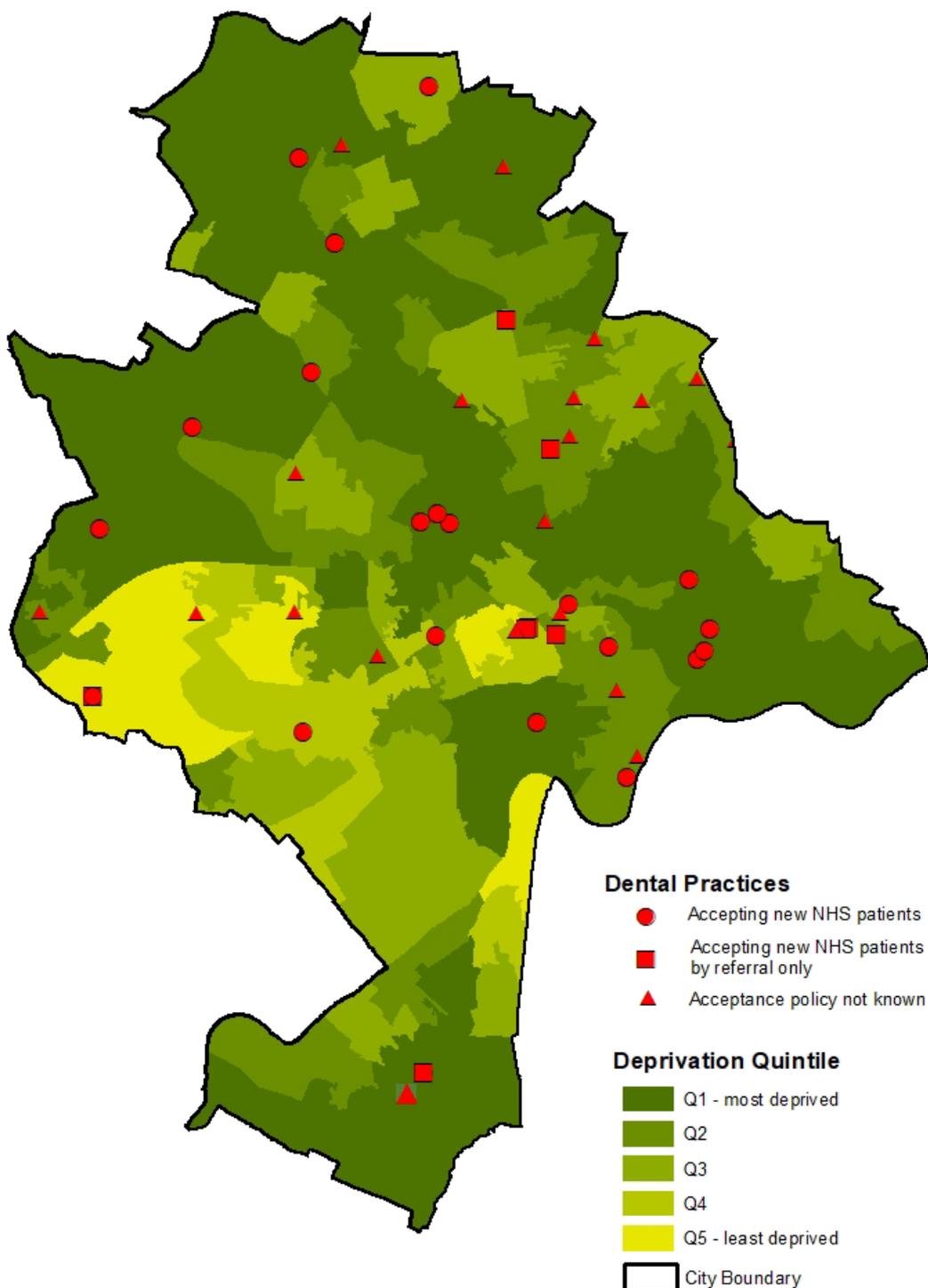
**Nottingham City IMD Deprivation**



© Crown Copyright and database rights [2014]. Ordnance Survey [100019317]. You are not permitted to copy, sub-license, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form

### Dental practice locations and deprivation quintiles

The map shows the location of dental practices against the updated pattern of deprivation in Nottingham.



© Crown Copyright and database rights [2014]. Ordnance Survey [100019317]. You are not permitted to copy, sub-license, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.

Source: Dental practices – CQC June 2020, Deprivation – ONS Indices of multiple deprivation 2019

There will have been interruptions to access to dental practices and other dental services locally in 2020 due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. The impacts of COVID-19 on oral health will need to be assessed in more detail.

**Data from Oral Health Surveys**

**PHE survey of Oral Health of 5 year olds – 2019**

The most recent survey of oral health of 5 year olds was completed in 2019, and an oral health profile (separate attachment) reports this data. The survey looked at the oral health of 2095 year olds in Nottingham.

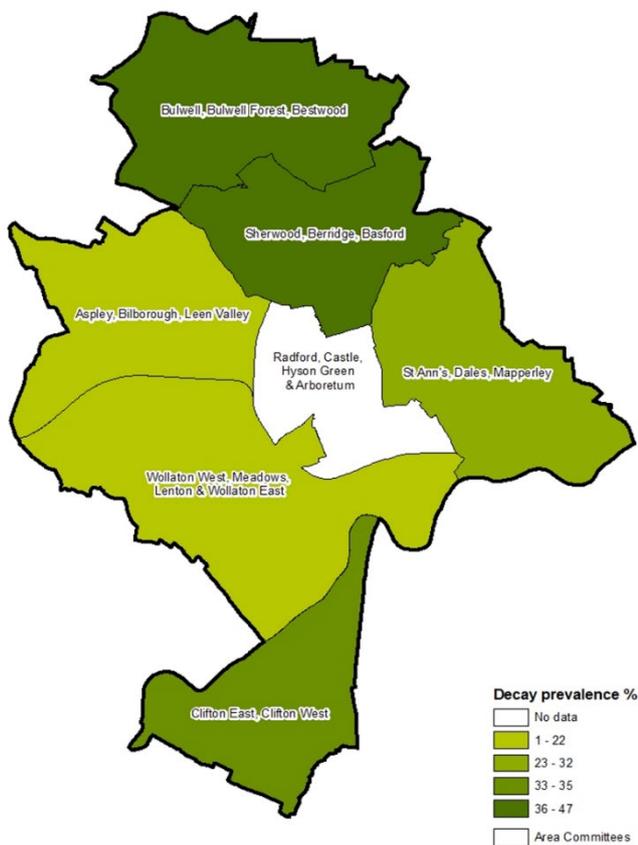
The key findings were:

- In Nottingham average levels of dental decay are higher than the average for England.
- Nottingham has the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest prevalence of dental decay in the East Midlands.
- Nottingham has the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest mean number of teeth with dental decay in the East Midlands
- Since the 2008 survey the prevalence of decay in Nottingham had fallen in the next 3 surveys (2012, 2015 & 2017) but has risen in the current one. East Midlands and England have shown continued falls.
- There was no correlation between prevalence of dental decay and deprivation in Nottingham (large confidence intervals due to small sample size however)
- Within Nottingham, the highest levels of experience of dental decay are clustered around the Basford, Berridge and Sherwood local area committees
- Comparing ethnicity, ‘Other’ has the highest prevalence of dental decay follow by, in order Asian, Black, Mixed and White groups

The small sample size means it is not possible to provide information at ward level. PHE recommend that future surveys could be commissioned to provide larger samples to facilitate local analysis.

The smallest area geography for the data is Local Area Committee (ward clusters).

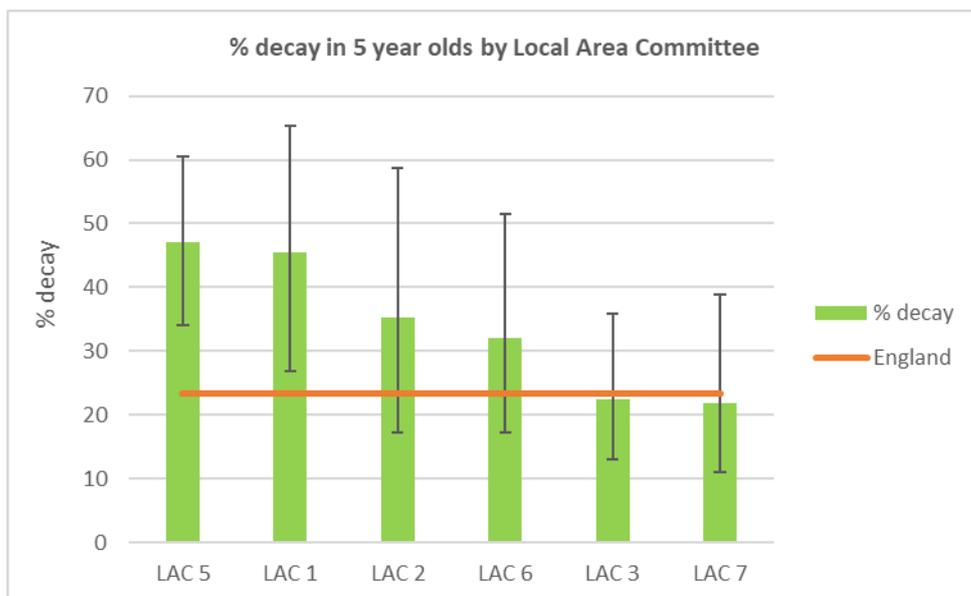
**Percentage of tooth decay amongst 5-Year-Olds in Nottingham by Local Area Committee**



© Crown Copyright and database rights (2014). Ordnance Survey (100019317). You are not permitted to copy, sub-licence, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.

Source: PHE survey of Oral Health of 5 year olds – 2019

Data Supplement to the Oral Health Needs Assessment for Nottingham City, December 2020



Source: PHE survey of Oral Health of 5 year olds – 2019

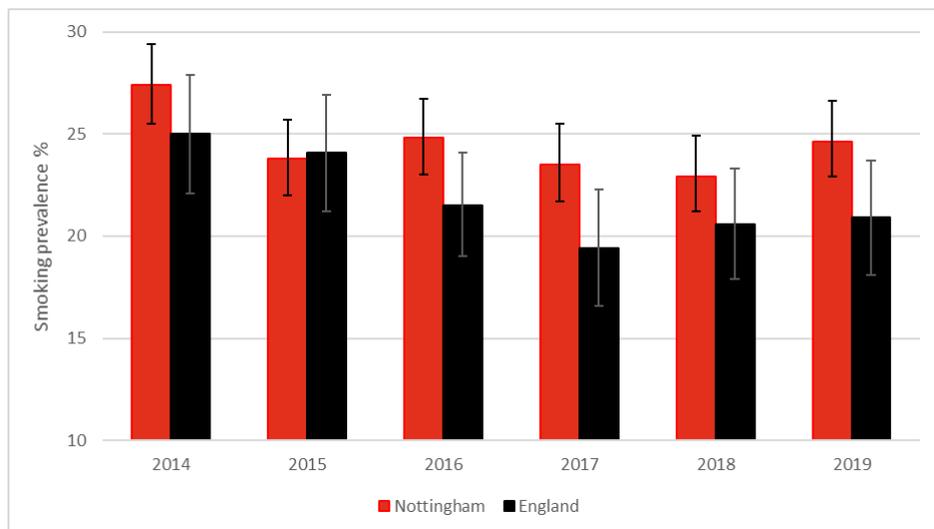
- LAC 1 - Bulwell, Bulwell Forest, Bestwood
- LAC 2 – Sherwood, Berridge, Basford
- LAC 3 – Aspley, Bilborough, Leen Valley
- LAC 4 – Radford, Castle, Hyson Green & Arboretum
- LAC 5 – Wollaton West, Meadows, Lenton & Wollaton East
- LAC 6 – St Anns, Dales, Mapperley
- LAC 7 – Clifton East, Clifton West

**Oral Health Survey of adults attending general dental practices 2018**

Only 12 adults were surveyed in Nottingham so no conclusions can be drawn.

**Other refreshed data**

**Prevalence of current smokers 2014-2019**

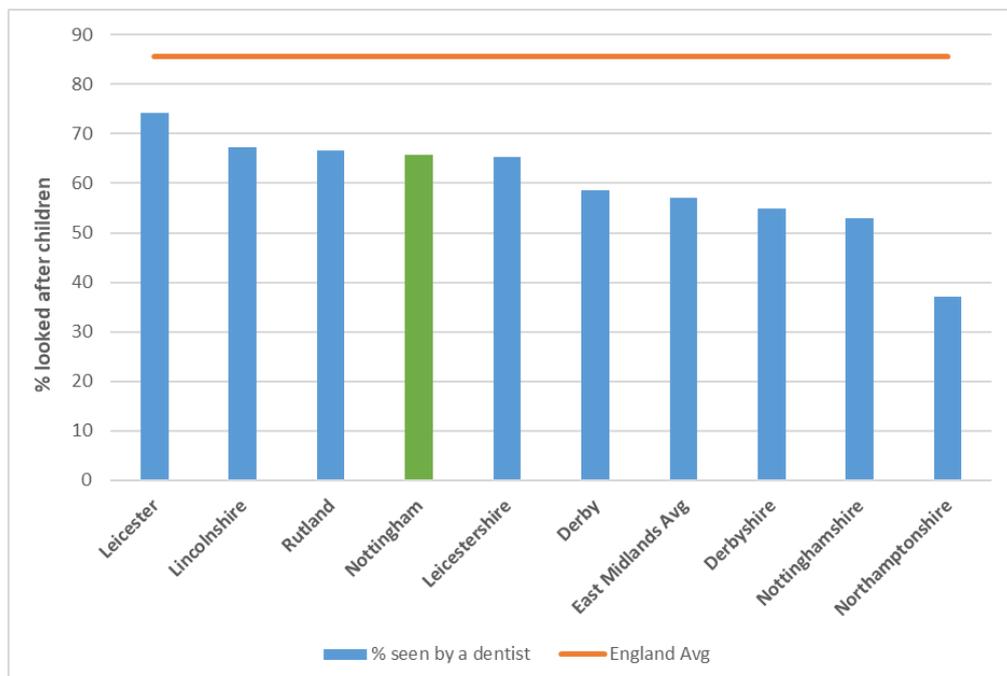


Source: England data from Public Health Outcomes Framework (using Adult Population Survey data). Nottingham data from Nottingham Citizens Survey

Although the Nottingham City prevalence is mostly higher than the England prevalence, the overlapping confidence intervals show the difference is not significant.

In 2019, 24.6% of the adult population of Nottingham were current smokers (defined as those who answered they smoke every day or they smoke but not every day in the 2019 Nottingham Citizens survey)

**Looked after children seen by a dentist, 2019**



Source: Local Government Inform

The percentage of Looked-after Children Seen by a Dentist, 2019 in Nottingham was 65.8%. Nottingham has a similar percentage to most other local authorities in East Midlands, and lower than the England average.

Data Supplement to the Oral Health Needs Assessment for Nottingham City, December 2020