MANATŪ HAUORA

Oral health

Oral health refers to the health of our teeth and mouth. It is critical to the good health and wellbeing of children and adults. Oral diseases are among the most prevalent chronic diseases in New Zealand and represent a considerable burden on the health of the public.

On the right are some findings from the Community Oral Health Services programme from 2002 to 2016. It covers children at 5 years of age or in Year 8 at school on the mean number of decayed, missing and filled teeth, and the percentage of children that are caries free.

We also present information on visiting a dental health care worker and teeth extraction due to poor oral health, sourced from the New Zealand Health Survey (NZHS), Ministry of Health, from 2006/07 to 2016/17. Māori children

Māori children aged 1–14 years:

had a higher number of decayed, missing and filled teeth than non-Māori children at either 5 years of age or at school year 8

were **less likely** to be **caries free** than non-Māori children at either **5 years of age** or at **school year 8**

were **equally as likely** as non-Māori children to have **visited a dental health care worker** in the past 12 months

were **more likely** to have **had teeth extracted** due to **decay**, **abscess or infection** than non-Māori children in the past 12 months.

These **patterns** have **not changed much** over time.



Māori adults aged 15 years and over:

were **less likely** than non-Māori adults with natural teeth to have **visited a dental health care worker** in the past 12 months

were **more likely** than non-Māori adults with natural teeth to report that they had **never visited a dental health care worker at all**, or usually **only visited a dental health care worker for dental problems**

were **more likely** to have **had teeth extracted** due to **decay**, **abscess**, **infection or gum disease** than non-Māori adults in the past 12 months.

These **patt** over time.





These patterns have not changed much