NCMP Data 2017/18 school year: Trends and Patterns in the West Midlands

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1. Quiz

West Midlands compared to England

Reception children, 2017/18

Year 6 children, 2017/18
West Midlands compared to England

Reception children, 2017/18

Year 6 children, 2017/18
Question:
What is the difference in the **healthy weight** prevalence between reception and year six children in the West Midlands?

10 percentage points fewer children are a healthy weight in year six

12% fewer

14% fewer
West Midlands compared to England

Reception children, 2017/18

Year 6 children, 2017/18

WM significantly lower than England for healthy weight for both reception and year six
Question:

What is the percentage point reduction in the number of children who are a healthy weight between reception and year six in the West Midlands?

10% point reduction
12% point reduction
14% point reduction
Question:
What is the percentage point increase in the number of children who are obese between reception and year six in the West Midlands?

- 10% point increase
- 12% point increase
- 14% point increase
West Midlands compared to England

Reception children, 2017/18

Prevalence (%)

Overweight
Obese (including severely obese)

Year 6 children, 2017/18

Prevalence (%)

Overweight
Obese (including severely obese)

WM significantly higher than England for obesity for both reception and year six
Question:
What is the percentage point increase in the number of children who are a obese between reception and year six in the West Midlands?

10% point increase
12% point increase
14% point increase
Regions compared - obesity

Obesity prevalence in Reception children is highest in the North East.

Obesity prevalence in Year 6 children is highest in London.
Regions compared – severe obesity

Severe obesity prevalence in Reception is highest in London and the West Midlands.

Severe obesity prevalence in Year 6 children is highest in London and the North East.

Severe obesity prevalence Reception children, 2017/18

Severe obesity prevalence Year 6 children, 2017/18
West Midlands – local authority data

Severe obesity prevalence in Reception children, 2017/18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local authority</th>
<th>Prevalence (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wolverhampton</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandwell</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coventry</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walsall</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dudley</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffordshire</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worcestershire</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoke-on-Trent</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telford and Wrekin</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herefordshire</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shropshire</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warwickshire</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solihull</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
West Midlands – local authority data

Severe obesity prevalence in Year 6 children, 2017/18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local authority</th>
<th>Prevalence (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sandwell</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverhampton</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoke-on-Trent</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walsall</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dudley</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coventry</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telford and Wrekin</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffordshire</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herefordshire</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worcestershire</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warwickshire</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solihull</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shropshire</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

West Midlands average: 3.5
Question:

What was the percentage point change in the number of children in year six who are obese between 2007/08 and 2017/18?

3% point increase

1% point decrease

3% point decrease
Trends in obesity in the West Midlands

Obesity prevalence has remained fairly static in Reception children, around 10%. There is no significant change in trend (10.4% in 2017/18).

Obesity prevalence in Year 6 children has been increasing and getting worse, (22.5% in 2017/18)

Trends in obesity prevalence

![Graph showing trends in obesity prevalence between 2007/08 and 2017/18 for Reception and Year 6 children. The graph illustrates a steady increase in prevalence for Year 6 children, while Reception children show minimal change.]
Question:

What was the percentage point change in the number of children in year 6 who are obese between 2007/08 and 2017/18?

3% point increase
1% point decrease
3% point decrease
Obesity trends in LAs – Year 6

Year 6: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity)

Data from Fingertips up to 2016/17
Obesity trends in LAs – Reception

Reception: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity)

Data from Fingertips up to 2016/17
Question:

What was the percentage point difference in the number of reception children who are obese between the WM LA with the highest and lowest rate?

3% point difference
6% point difference
9% point difference
West Midlands – local authority data

Obesity prevalence varies across the West Midlands

Obesity prevalence in Reception children, 2017/18
Question:

What was the percentage point difference in the number of reception children who are obese between the WM LA with the highest and lowest rate?

3% point difference

6% point difference

9% point difference
Question:

What was the percentage point difference in the number of year six children who are obese between the WM LA with the highest and lowest rate?

6% point difference
9% point difference
12% point difference
West Midlands – local authority data

Obesity prevalence in Year 6 children, 2017/18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local authority</th>
<th>Prevalence (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sandwell</td>
<td>28.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverhampton</td>
<td>27.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dudley</td>
<td>25.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walsall</td>
<td>25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoke-on-Trent</td>
<td>23.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coventry</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telford and Wrekin</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffordshire</td>
<td>19.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herefordshire</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worcestershire</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warwickshire</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solihull</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shropshire</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

West Midlands: 17.3%
Question:

What was the percentage point difference in the number of year six children who are obese between the WM LA with the highest and lowest rate?

6% point difference
9% point difference
12% point difference
2. Inequalities

Obesity prevalence is strongly associated with a number of factors of inequality:

• Sex
• Ethnicity
• Deprivation

These data are all recorded in the NCMP data set and can be used to look at patterns in the data.
Inequalities - sex

Obesity prevalence by sex, England, 2017/18

- Boys (Reception): 9.9%
- Girls (Reception): 9.1%
- Boys (Year 6): 22.2%
- Girls (Year 6): 18.0%
Inequalities – ethnicity in West Midlands

Public Health
England

Children in Reception (aged 4-5 years)

- White British: 10.1%
- White Irish: 8.8%
- White - other: 9.6%
- Mixed: White and Black Caribbean: 13.4%
- Mixed: White and Black African: 14.2%
- Mixed: White and Asian: 9.5%
- Mixed - other: 11.1%
- Indian: 9.2%
- Pakistani: 11.6%
- Bangladeshi: 12.0%
- Asian - other: 11.2%
- Black Caribbean: 13.1%
- Black African: 15.2%
- Black - other: 14.7%
- Chinese: 8.1%
- Other: 12.0%
- Not Known: 9.9%

Children in Year 6 (aged 10-11 years)

- White British: 20.2%
- White Irish: 21.5%
- White - other: 22.5%
- Mixed: White and Black Caribbean: 27.9%
- Mixed: White and Black African: 26.1%
- Mixed: White and Asian: 21.6%
- Mixed - other: 22.0%
- Indian: 25.0%
- Pakistani: 27.5%
- Bangladeshi: 27.0%
- Asian - other: 24.9%
- Black Caribbean: 30.7%
- Black African: 28.8%
- Black - other: 26.6%
- Chinese: 20.3%
- Other: 26.2%
- Not Known: 20.3%

Child obesity: BMI greater than or equal to the 95th centile of the UK90 growth reference. 95% confidence intervals are displayed on the chart. Source: National Child Measurement Programme 2014/15-2016/17.

Data grouped over 3 years.
Inequalities – deprivation in the West Midlands

Data grouped over 3 years
Region-specific deprivation deciles displayed

Child obesity: BMI greater than or equal to the 95th centile of the UK90 growth reference
95% confidence intervals are displayed on the chart
West Midlands – small area data (year R)

2.5% to 7%.

12.0% to 18.7%
West Midlands – small area data (year 6)

5.6% to 16.9%

25.2% to 36.8%
Trend in slope index of inequality: obesity prevalence

The gap in obesity prevalence between the most and least deprived areas has increased over time.
3. Over to you - Tools and resources

Fingertips tool -> NCMP (updates in January with 2017/18 data):

NCMP Local Authority Profile

NCMP Introduction

The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) measures the height and weight of over one million children aged 4-5 and 10-11 years each year in primary schools in England. The NCMP is an excellent source of surveillance data which helps increase understanding of the patterns and trends in underweight, healthy weight, overweight, and obesity among the child population.

NCMP data from 2006/07 to 2014/15 are now available in this online data tool. Prevalence of underweight, healthy weight, overweight, and obesity for children in Reception (age 4-5 years) and Year 6 (age 10-11 years) can be examined at local authority level. Five years’ worth of data combined for obesity prevalence provides inequalities data for sex, deprivation and ethnic group by local authority. Data quality indicators are also available in this tool, for example rate of participation in the NCMP.

Local authority data has been changed from local authority of school to local authority of child residence.

Data on child obesity and excess weight at small area level

To help understand some of the diversity within local authorities and examine pockets of high obesity prevalence, Public Health England produces child weight data by MSOA and Ward for all of England. The following spreadsheets provide trend data on the prevalence of excess weight (overweight including obesity) from 2010/11 to 2014/15 and obesity from 2008/09 to 2014/15. Data from the NCMP is presented for 2011 Middle Super Output Areas (MSOA), 2015 Electoral Wards, 2015 Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCG), 2013 local authorities, and England.

- MSOA data - obesity and excess weight
- Ward data - obesity and excess weight
- CCG data - obesity and excess weight
- LA and England data - obesity and excess weight

Recent updates

Jan 2014
2012/13 data added

Feb 2015
2013/14 data added

Feb 2016
2014/15 data added. Five-year rolled obesity prevalence added with inequalities data for sex, deprivation and ethnicity at a local authority level. Local authority data has been changed from local authority of school, to local authority of child residence.

Aug 2016
Overweight data added
Further information

**Sign up** to a weekly obesity knowledge update (latest national and international research publications), by emailing: obesityintelligence@phe.gov.uk with the subject “weekly update”

**The latest** PHE obesity resources can be found at the Obesity Intelligence public library:
https://khub.net/web/phe-obesity-intelligence/public-library

**West Midlands** regional slide set:
https://khub.net/public-library/Patients and trends in child obesity

If you have a local **information request** please e-mail: LKISWestMidlands@phe.gov.uk
Call for local authority practice examples utilising data from NCMP

Call for case study examples along themes of:

• Tackling issues relating to underweight children
• NCMP and use of behavioural insights
• Working with General Practice
• Other ways LAs are using the NCMP data innovatively

Please get in touch to share these practice examples:

ncmp@phe.gov.uk
Thank you

Any questions?

LKISWestMidlands@phe.gov.uk