



National Child Measurement Programme: England, 2009/10 school year

December 2010



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Summary

This report summarises the key findings from the government's National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) for England, 2009/10 school year. The report provides high-level analysis of the prevalence of 'underweight', 'healthy weight', 'overweight' and 'obese'¹ children, in Reception (aged 4–5 years) and Year 6 (aged 10–11 years), measured in state schools in England in the school year 2009/10. The report contains comparisons with 2008/09 and where appropriate comparisons have also been made with the results from earlier years.

This report presents the headline findings for the 2009/10 NCMP. The National Obesity Observatory (NOO) will produce additional analysis in 2011 (expected to be published in March 2011), and the anonymised national dataset will be made available to Public Health Observatories (PHOs) to allow regional and local analysis of the data. In addition, NOO will also be presenting NCMP data in an e-Atlas – an interactive mapping tool that enables the user to compare a range of indicators, examine correlations and allows regional and national comparisons. The e-Atlas tool is expected to be available shortly after publication of the NCMP data and will be available from the following link:

<http://www.noo.org.uk/maps/eatlas>

Information for 2009/10 is presented in [Table B of Annex 1](#) by the new Local Authority (LA) areas (introduced in April 2009). Information is also presented by the pre-2009 LA boundaries.

To counter the effect of natural year to year variation, confidence intervals are included around the percentages in the tables and charts in this report where possible and should be considered when interpreting results. A confidence interval gives an indication of the sampling error around the estimate calculated and takes into consideration the sample sizes and the degree of variation in the data. As the sample sizes for NCMP are large (876,416 in 2006/07, 973,073 in 2007/08, 1,003,849 in 2008/09 and 1,026,366 in 2009/10) the 95% confidence intervals for prevalence estimates are very narrow (indicating a small margin of potential error). Further details are provided in [Annex 3](#).

¹ Prevalence rates calculated using the age and sex-specific body mass index (BMI) centiles calculated using the British 1990 growth reference. Classification uses UK growth data from 1990 when a large representative sample of 37,700 children was constructed by combining data from 17 separate surveys. These data were then used to express BMI as a centile based on the BMI distribution, adjusted for skewness (using Cole's LMS method - *Growth monitoring with the British 1990 growth reference*. Cole Arch Dis Child.1997; 76: 47-49), age and sex.

- 'underweight' is defined as less than or equal to the 2nd centile;
- 'healthy weight' is defined as greater than the 2nd centile but less than the 85th centile;
- 'overweight' is defined as greater than or equal to the 85th centile but less than the 95th centile;
- 'obese' is defined as greater than or equal to the 95th centile;

Note 'overweight' means 'overweight but not obese'.

Please note that this is the same methodology as used in earlier years, however we have amended the description of the methodology to increase clarity.

When interpreting the prevalence figures contained in this report, it is important to consider the associated confidence intervals. This is to determine whether any differences in prevalence figures are real or might be affected by the differences in participation rates.

When examining prevalence rates it is also important to consider how the participation rate might affect the calculated prevalence figures. Analyses performed in 2007/08 and repeated subsequently, concluded that a lower participation rate may lead to an underestimation of prevalence for obese children for Year 6, but had little or no effect on prevalence for Reception children. It is estimated that Year 6 obesity prevalence were underestimated by around 1.3 percentage points for 2006/07, around 0.8 percentage points for 2007/08, and around 0.7 percentage points for 2008/09 due to obese children being more likely to opt out of being measured than other children. Year 6 obesity confidence intervals were extended to address this potential underestimation in each of these years.

Similar analyses carried out on the 2009/10 NCMP dataset showed that the link between participation rate and Year 6 obesity prevalence is no longer following the patterns seen in previous years and that it is no longer appropriate to extend the upper confidence intervals around Year 6 obesity prevalence figures. We will continue to monitor this relationship in subsequent NCMP reports and will adjust the analyses accordingly. Further details on this are available in [Annex 6](#).

Key findings for 2009/10²

- In total, 1,026,366 valid measurements were received for children in England, in Reception and Year 6 – approximately 91% of those eligible³. This represents an increase in participation rate since 2008/09 when 90% participated; the corresponding rates were 88% in 2007/08, and 80% in 2006/07.
- The prevalence of underweight, healthy weight, overweight and obese children by year and sex in England for 2009/10 is summarised in [Table i](#).

² The methodology to test the statistical significance of the difference between two rates or proportions have been calculated using an improved methodology, details are provided in [Annex 3](#).

³ See The National Child Measurement Programme guidance documents (www.dh.gov.uk/healthyliving) for further information on which children were eligible for inclusion.

Table i: Prevalence of underweight, healthy weight, overweight and obese children by school year and sex, England, 2009/10

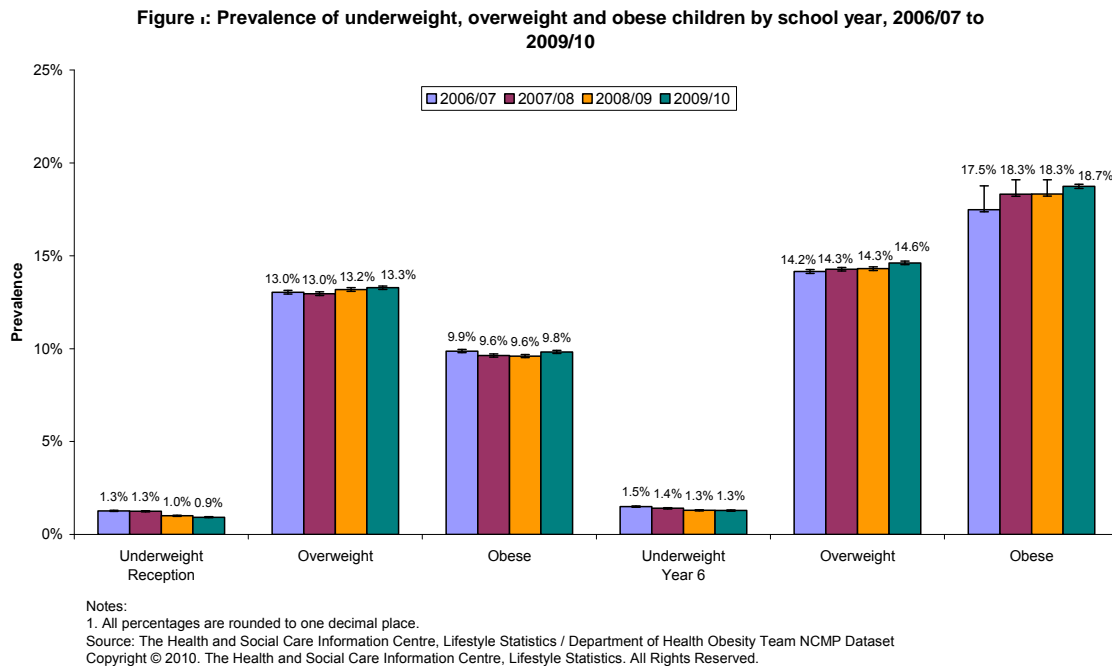
		Numbers/ Percentages									
		Underweight		Healthy Weight		Overweight		Obese		Overweight and obese combined	Number measured
Reception	Boys	3,066	1.1%	200,692	74.5%	37,340	13.9%	28,148	10.5%	65,488	269,246
	Girls	1,819	0.7%	199,277	77.5%	32,572	12.7%	23,585	9.2%	56,157	257,253
	Both	4,885	0.9%	399,969	76.0%	69,912	13.3%	51,733	9.8%	121,645	526,499
Year 6	Boys	2,826	1.1%	164,077	63.9%	37,628	14.6%	52,317	20.4%	89,945	256,848
	Girls	3,606	1.5%	162,640	66.9%	35,441	14.6%	41,332	17.0%	76,773	243,019
	Both	6,432	1.3%	326,717	65.4%	73,069	14.6%	93,649	18.7%	166,718	499,867

Source: The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyle Statistics / Department of Health Obesity Team NCMP Dataset

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- In Reception, nearly a quarter (23.1%) of the children measured were either overweight or obese. In Year 6, this rate was one in three (33.4%).
- The percentage of obese children in Year 6 (18.7%) was nearly double that of Reception (9.8%).
- The percentage of overweight children was higher in Year 6 (14.6%) than in Reception (13.3%).
- Among Reception Year children, the prevalence of overweight pupils (13.3%) was greater than the prevalence of those who were classified as obese (9.8%). In Year 6, the opposite was true with prevalence of overweight children (14.6%) being lower than that of obese children (18.7%).
- The overall prevalence of underweight children was higher in Year 6 (1.3%) than in Reception (0.9%). In Reception, more boys were underweight than girls (1.1% and 0.7% respectively); whereas in Year 6, more girls were underweight than boys (1.5% and 1.1% respectively).
- Obesity prevalence varied by Strategic Health Authority (SHA) ranging from 8.4% in South East Coast SHA to 11.6% in London SHA for Reception, and from 16.1% in South West SHA to 21.8% in London SHA for Year 6.
- Areas with high obesity prevalence in one year group tend to also have high obesity prevalence in the other year group. The three SHAs that had the highest obesity prevalence for Reception also had the highest obesity prevalence for Year 6.
- Obesity prevalence was significantly higher in urban areas than in rural areas for both school years, as was the case in previous years.
- As before, a strong positive relationship exists between deprivation and obesity prevalence for children in Reception and Year 6.
- Obesity prevalence is significantly higher than the national average for children in both school years in the ethnic groups 'Asian or Asian British', 'Any Other Ethnic Group', 'Black or Black British' and 'Mixed'

The prevalence of underweight, overweight and obese children by school year for 2006/07 to 2009/10 are shown in [Figure i](#).



Key findings comparing 2009/10 NCMP findings with 2008/09 are:

- In Reception, the proportions of underweight (0.9%), overweight (13.3%) and obese (9.8%) were similar to those in 2008/09 when the corresponding percentages were 1.0%, 13.2% and 9.6% respectively.
- In Year 6, the proportions of underweight (1.3%), overweight (14.6%) and obese (18.7%) children were similar to those in 2008/09 when the corresponding percentages were 1.3%, 14.3% and 18.3% respectively.
- There are now four years of reliable NCMP data and [Figure i](#) presents the prevalence of underweight, overweight and obese children in Reception and Year 6 since 2006/07. It is important to note that all or some of the apparent difference of 0.8 percentage points in the proportion of obese children in Year 6 between 2006/07 and 2007/08 is estimated to be due to the higher participation rate for Year 6 in the later year's programme (as indicated by the expanded confidence interval).

1 Introduction

Established in 2005, the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) for England⁴ weighs and measures children in Reception (typically aged 4–5 years) and Year 6 (aged 10–11 years). The findings are used to inform local planning and delivery of services for children and gather population-level surveillance data to allow analysis of trends in weight. The programme also engages with parents about the importance of healthy weight in children, since their children's results are shared with them.

Obesity is a priority for the Government. The recent White Paper: *Healthy Lives, Healthy People* sets out the Government's commitment to continue to run NCMP providing local areas with information about levels of overweight and obesity in children to inform planning and commissioning of local services. The Government wants families to know that they can change their lifestyle and make a difference to their health so Primary Care Trusts (PCT) have continued to share a child's result with their parents so they can make informed lifestyle choices. The Government will be publishing a document on obesity in Spring 2011. This will set out the commitment to tackling obesity and the role that key partners can play.

Central collation and analysis of the NCMP data has been coordinated by The NHS Information Centre for health and social care (NHS IC) since 2006/07. Data are supplied locally by PCTs with the support and cooperation of schools, in line with guidance⁴ from the Government Obesity Team.

This report presents the headline findings for the 2009/10 NCMP. The National Obesity Observatory (NOO) will produce additional analysis in 2011 (expected to be published in March 2011), and the anonymised national dataset will be made available to NOO and Public Health Observatories (PHOs) to allow regional and local analysis of the data. An anonymised (reduced) dataset is expected to be made freely available in the UK Data Archive⁵ early in 2011. In addition NOO will also be presenting NCMP data in an e-Atlas – an interactive mapping tool that enables the user to compare a range of indicators and examine correlations and allows regional and national comparisons. The e-Atlas tool is expected to be available shortly after publication of this report and will be available on the following link:
<http://www.noo.org.uk/maps/eatlas>

The NCMP includes all state schools in England (unless the school declined to participate). Independent and special schools⁶ are not formally required to participate although their participation is encouraged. Independent and special schools are

⁴ See www.dh.gov.uk/healthyliving for more information about the National Child Measurement Programme, including guidance and resources for undertaking the exercise

⁵ UK Data Archive <http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/>

⁶ Those schools categorised as 'Community Special', 'Foundation Special', 'Independent School Approved for SEN Pupils', 'Non-Maintained Special', 'Other Independent', 'Other Independent Special School' or 'Pupil Referral Unit' are not formally required to participate in the NCMP programme.

excluded from the analysis in this report⁷, but are included in the datasets provided to NOO and to PHOs for further analysis.

During 2009, the National Child Measurement Programme publication underwent assessment by the United Kingdom Statistics Authority (UKSA).

The UKSA has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

The designation of National Statistics status was subject to a number of requirements. The UKSA report also contained a number of suggestions for improvement. Further details on these requirements and suggestions including detail on how these have been addressed are contained with [Annex 8](#).

The NHS Information Centre continues to look for ways to improve this publication. Feedback can be provided via www.ic.nhs.uk/ncmp.

⁷ 97 out of approximately 2,300 independent or special schools in England chose to take part in 2009/10. Across all PCTs, there were a total of 664 Reception year and 1,005 Year 6 records relating to pupils in these schools. In total this represents only 0.16% of the total number of records across all state and independent / special schools. Records from independent / special schools are excluded from analysis in this report due to concerns around how representative they are due to the low proportion of participating independent / special schools.

2 Methodology

2.1 Data collection and validation

Measurement of children's heights and weights, without shoes and coats and in normal, light, indoor clothing, was overseen by healthcare professionals and undertaken in school by trained staff. PCT staff entered these data into specially designed Excel spreadsheets: *the NCMP Upload Tool*. Measurements could be taken at any time during the 2009/10 academic year. Consequently, some children were almost two years older than others in the same school year at the point of measurement⁸; however, Body Mass Index (BMI) centile results are adjusted for age.

The data that PCTs uploaded to the NCMP database underwent a series of data quality checks before being included in the national dataset. Full details of these checks can be found in: *National Child Measurement Programme: NHS Information Centre validation process for NCMP data* (see [Annex 7](#)). This document was provided as guidance for PCTs. The validation process is summarised below.

Checks were done at each stage of the data submission:

- i. *As the PCT entered data:* the Upload Tool checked that each variable met certain required conditions. For example, the height and weight were checked for extreme values;
- ii. *Before the PCT uploaded data to the NCMP database:* the tool provided a data quality report to highlight if there were any possible areas of concern for the PCT to check and correct. For example, the percentage of duplicate records was calculated;
- iii. *After the PCT uploaded data:* PCTs were given access to a secure website providing data quality information about their uploaded data. For example, PCTs were provided with a list of schools, within their boundary, for which no data had been returned. PCTs were able to review this information and correct their data or, if they were satisfied with data quality, they could confirm this and 'finalise' their data;
- iv. *After the PCT had 'finalised' their data:* the NHS IC carried out further validation through, for example, comparing data across PCTs and over time. The NHS IC contacted a number of PCTs to query unexpected findings and, where necessary, requested that data be corrected.

PCTs' participation rates were assessed (see [Annex 5](#)). As discussed above, low participation rates may bias prevalence if the 'missing' data are atypical ([Section 3](#)).

⁸ At the time of measurement in 2009/10, 87% of Year R pupils were aged between 4.5 years and 5.5 years whilst 88% of Year 6 pupils were aged between 10.5 years and 11.5 years. These percentages are unchanged since 2008/09. The impact on the prevalence figures as a result of inclusion of pupils outside these age ranges is negligible.

2.2 Definitions of underweight, healthy weight, overweight and obese

Prevalence rates were calculated by deriving every child's Body Mass Index (BMI)⁹ and referencing the age and sex-specific centiles calculated using the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) to count the number of children defined as underweight, healthy weight, overweight or obese.

The age and sex-specific UK90 growth reference centiles were based on UK growth data from 1990 when a large representative sample of 37,700 children was constructed by combining data from 17 separate surveys. These data were then used to express BMI as a centile based on the BMI distribution, adjusted for skewness (using Cole's LMS method - Growth monitoring with the British 1990 growth reference. *Cole Arch Dis Child*.1997; 76: 47-49), age and sex.

The following thresholds for defining underweight, healthy weight, overweight and obese children were then used:

- **Underweight** is defined as a BMI less than or equal to the 2nd centile;
- **Healthy weight** is defined as a BMI greater than the 2nd centile but less than the 85th centile;
- **Overweight** is defined as a BMI greater than or equal to the 85th centile but less than the 95th centile (i.e. overweight *but not* obese);
- **Obese** is defined as a BMI greater than or equal to the 95th centile.

These thresholds are those conventionally used for population monitoring and are not the same as those used in a clinical setting (where overweight is defined as a BMI greater than or equal to the 91st but below the 98th centile and obese is defined as a BMI greater than or equal to the 98th centile).

2.3 Analyses

2.3.1 Participation

Pupils eligible for inclusion in the NCMP were all children in Reception and Year 6 attending non-specialist maintained state schools in England¹⁰.

⁹ Body-mass index (BMI) is an indicator of body fat based on height and weight. $BMI = \text{weight}(\text{kg}) / \text{height}(\text{m})^2$

¹⁰ The following institutions were excluded from the prevalence and participation rate calculations: 'Community Special', 'Foundation Special', 'Independent School Approved for SEN Pupils', 'Non-Maintained Special', 'Other Independent', 'Other Independent Special School' and 'Pupil Referral Unit'. PCTs were encouraged, but not obliged, to include independent schools and special schools in their NCMP measurements. Numbers of independent school pupils were not, however, included in participation rates used for performance management purposes.

The numbers of pupils at each school were provided by the Department for Education (DfE), but PCTs could edit these figures if necessary. The PCT could also add or remove schools from their geographically assigned list if, despite being within their PCT boundary, another PCT had undertaken measurement in that school. PCT changes to DfE pupil numbers and schools were validated by the NHS IC to ensure accuracy.

The participation rate is the proportion of eligible pupils for whom valid measurements were recorded (see [Annex 5](#)). Participation rates are estimates and should be treated with caution, particularly at smaller geographical levels, because of the difficulty in calculating the number of pupils eligible for measurement. For example, in Reception, pupils might join the school throughout the year.

Records were assigned to a PCT, and thereby Strategic Health Authority (SHA), based on the PCT that returned the data. Geographical analyses, showing results by Local Authority (LA), are based on the location of the child's school rather than their home address, as home postcode was not provided for all child records.

The collection of the child's home postcode became a formal requirement in 2007/08. The percentage of records which included a valid child postcode increased from 97% in 2007/08 to 99%¹¹ in 2008/09, and remained at 99% in 2009/10. The child postcode has been mapped to Lower Super Output area (LSOA) to anonymise the data on upload, and will be a valuable asset for local-level analyses by PHOs and PCTs.

2.3.2 Confidence Intervals

A confidence interval gives an indication of the likely error around an estimate that has been calculated from measurements based on a sample of the population. It indicates the range within which the true value for the population as a whole can be expected to lie, taking natural random variation into account.

Throughout this report, 95% confidence intervals are used. These are known as such because if it were possible to repeat the same programme under the same conditions a number of times, we would expect 95% of the confidence intervals calculated in this way to contain the true population value for that estimate.

Larger sample sizes lead to narrower confidence intervals, since there is less natural random variation in the results when more individuals are measured. The NCMP has relatively narrow confidence limits because of the large size of the sample.

Further details on calculating confidence intervals are provided in [Annex 3](#).

¹¹ This figure was increased from the 98% published in the NCMP 2008/09 following further data cleaning carried out whilst producing the datasets for the public health authorities.

2.3.3 Significance Testing

When interpreting the prevalence figures contained in this report, it is important to consider the associated confidence intervals. This is to determine whether any differences in prevalence figures are real or might be affected by the differences in participation rates. Where 95% confidence limits for two sub-groups do not overlap, the difference is said to be statistically significant. As this is a conservative method of testing for significance, the method described in Annex 3 is also applied in this report where appropriate. This method involves calculating 95% confidence intervals around the absolute difference between 2 proportions p_1 and p_2 . A significant difference exists between p_1 and p_2 if and only if zero is not included in the range covered by the 95% confidence intervals around the absolute difference.

2.3.4 Regression Analysis

When examining prevalence rates it is also important to consider how the participation rate might affect the calculated prevalence figures. Analyses performed in 2007/08 and repeated subsequently, concluded that a lower participation rate may lead to an underestimation of prevalence for obese children for Year 6, but had little or no effect on prevalence for Reception children. It is estimated that Year 6 obesity prevalence was underestimated by around 1.3 percentage points for 2006/07, around 0.8 percentage points for 2007/08, and around 0.7 percentage points for 2008/09 due to obese children being more likely to opt out of being measured than other children. Year 6 obesity confidence intervals were extended to address this potential underestimation in each of these years.

Similar analyses carried out on the 2009/10 NCMP dataset showed that the link between participation rate and Year 6 obesity prevalence is no longer following the patterns seen in previous years and that it is no longer appropriate to extend the upper confidence intervals around Year 6 obesity prevalence figures. We will continue to monitor this relationship in subsequent NCMP reports and will adjust the analyses accordingly. Further details on this are available in [Annex 6](#).

3 Results

3.1 Participation

The participation rate is the percentage of pupils eligible in state schools in each year group for whom valid measurements were recorded. In 2009/10, PCTs were working towards a target of achieving at least an 85% participation rate in each year group. The overall participation rates achieved nationally in 2009/10 were:

- 93% for Reception year (526,499 pupils measured); a 1.6 percentage point increase from 2008/09
- 90% for Year 6 (499,867 children); a 0.9 percentage point increase from 2008/09
- 91% for Reception and Year 6 combined (1,026,366 children); a 1.3 percentage point increase from 2008/09.

All 152 PCTs provided data for Reception year and Year 6 children in 2009/10. However, all Year 6 records for Luton PCT (5GC) were excluded from analysis as height measurements were found to be unreliable. The participation rate for Year 6 children in Luton PCT was therefore 0%. Data for Warwickshire PCT (5PM) is based on an incomplete submission. The participation rates of 74.9% and 75.3% for Reception year and Year 6 respectively are lower than they otherwise would have been had they been based on a complete submission. Both of these issues should be considered when interpreting the following results, however, it is likely that these issues will have a negligible effect on the national prevalence estimates and only a small effect on the regional prevalence estimates:

- 97% of PCTs (148 of 152) met or exceeded the 85% participation rate goal for Reception year, compared with 93% (142 of 152) in 2008/09.
- 94% of PCTs (143 of 152) met or exceeded the 85% participation rate goal for Year 6, compared with 88% (134 of 152) in 2008/09.
- [Annex 2](#) shows overall participation rates for all 152 PCTs.

Of the pupils measured, boys accounted for 51% in Reception and in Year 6. It is not possible to calculate the participation rates by sex since the numbers of eligible pupils are not collected by sex.

[Figure 1](#) shows the participation rates by PCT for Reception; [Figure 2](#) shows the rates for Year 6:

Figure 1: Participation rate for Reception 2009/10, by Primary Care Trust

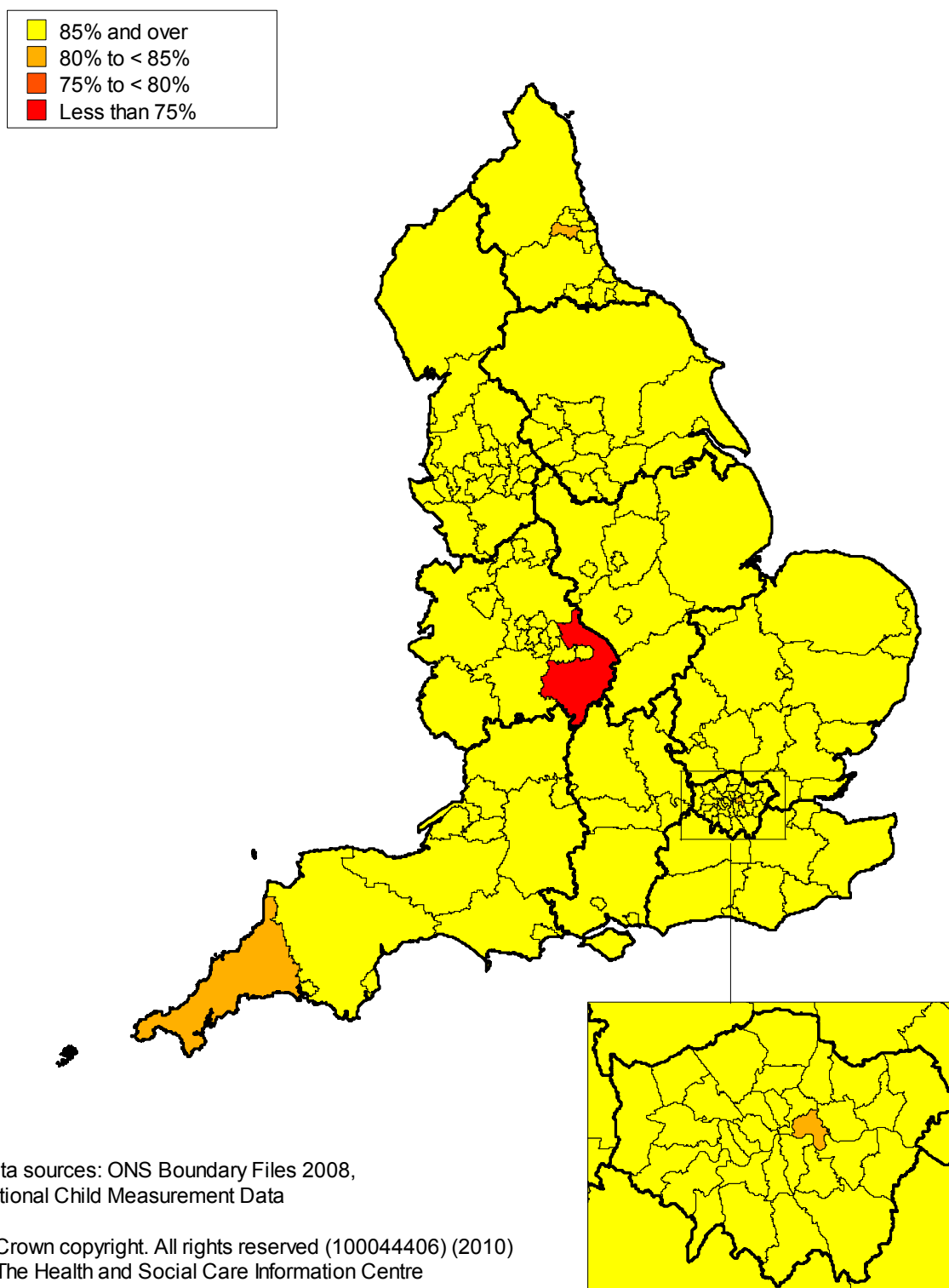
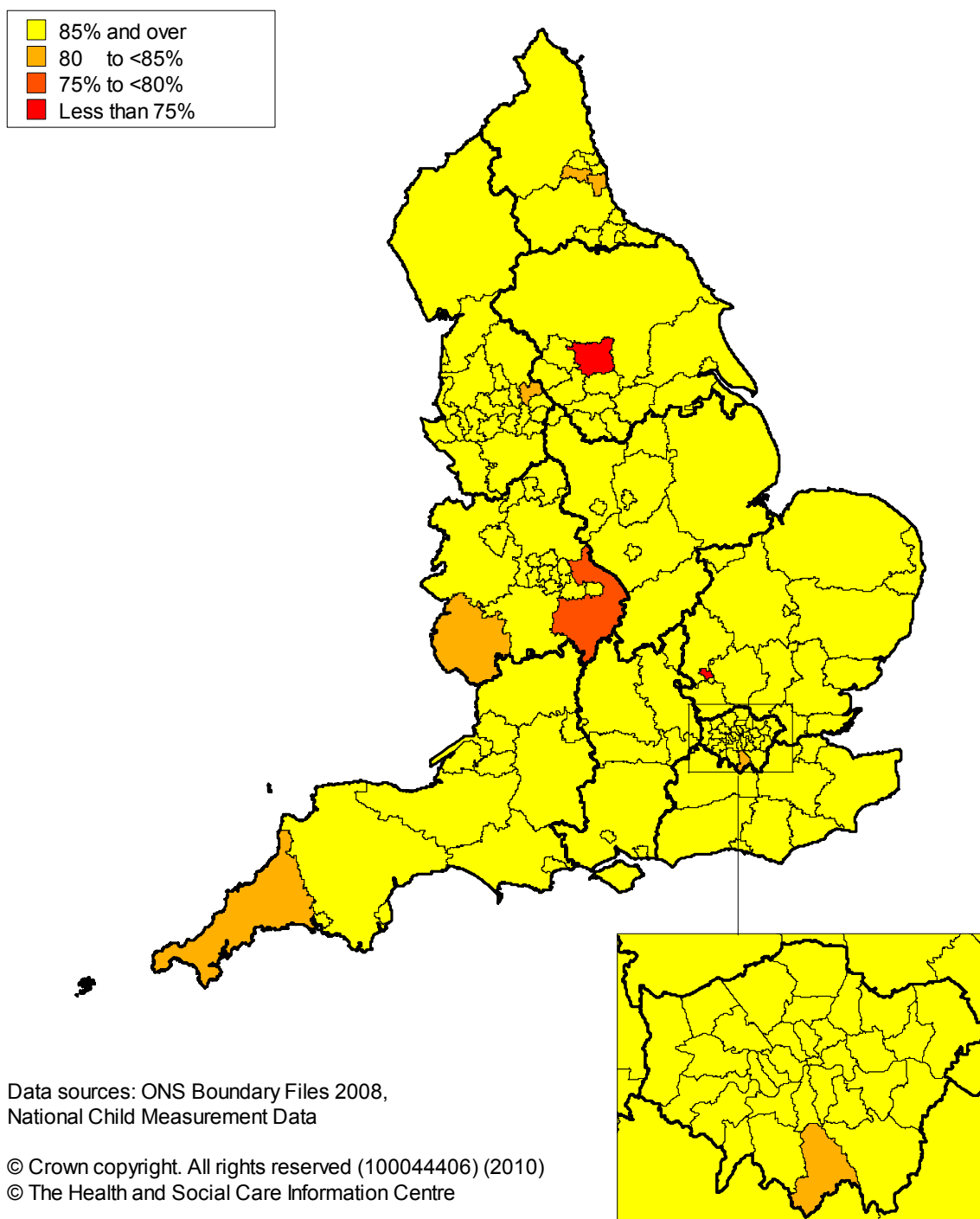


Figure 2: Participation rate for Year 6 2009/10, by Primary Care Trust



3.1.1 The effect of participation rates on prevalence

For NCMP 2006/07, 80% of eligible pupils in Reception and Year 6 combined were measured. This percentage increased to 88% in 2007/08, to 90% in 2008/09 and to 91% in 2009/10.

In all four years, a proportion of eligible pupils were not measured. This section investigates whether results could have been biased through not including measurements from these 'missing' pupils, and looks at the possible effect of participation rate on the recorded prevalence of overweight and obese children.

Regression analysis of the 2007/08 data showed that, for Year 6, PCTs with lower participation rates also had lower levels of obesity prevalence than those with a higher participation rate. It also showed PCTs whose participation rate increased the most from 2006/07 tended to have greater increases in recorded obesity prevalence. This relationship suggests that obese children were more likely to opt out of being measured than were other children and that a lower participation rate tends to lead to an underestimation of prevalence of obese children for Year 6. However, participation rate was shown to have little or no effect on prevalence for Reception children. Findings from similar analyses performed in 2008/09 were consistent with the results. These analyses suggested that Year 6 obesity prevalence estimates were underestimated by around 1.3 percentage points in 2006/07, around 0.8 percentage points in 2007/08, and around 0.7 percentage points in 2008/09.

Similar analyses carried out during the production of the 2009/10 NCMP found that the link between participation and obesity was no longer indicative of obese children in Year 6 selectively opting out of being measured. It is therefore not appropriate to adjust the upper confidence intervals for the 2009/10 data in this report.

The possible effects of other factors, such as deprivation, on participation and prevalence have not been examined.

[Annex 6](#) contains further information on the effect of participation rate on prevalence.

3.2 Prevalence

3.2.1 Prevalence of underweight, healthy weight, overweight and obese children: national findings

Prevalence rates have been calculated by first deriving every child's Body Mass Index (BMI) and referencing the age and sex-specific UK90 classification to calculate the proportion of children defined as underweight, healthy weight, overweight or obese according to the population monitoring criteria¹.

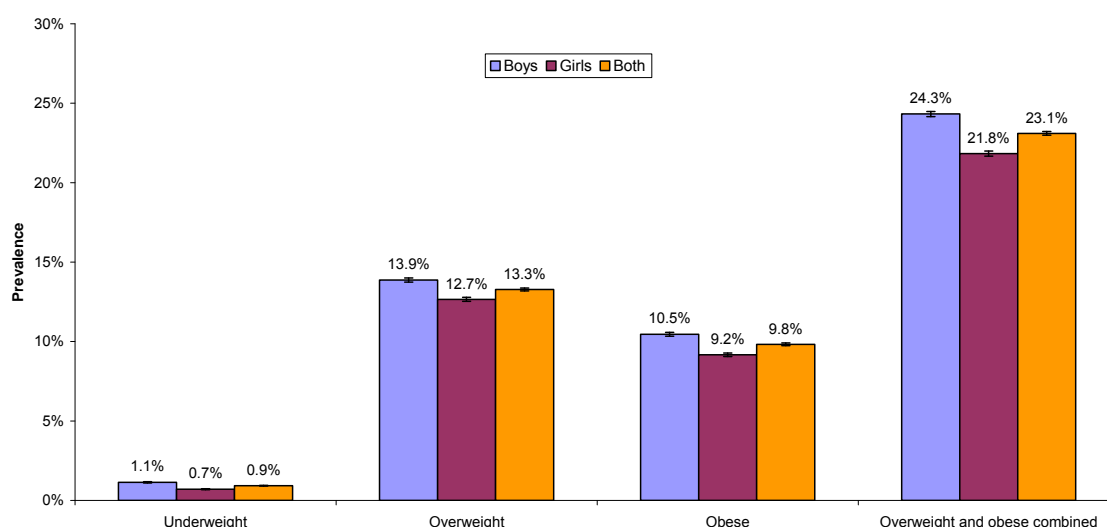
Since the NCMP sample size is large, the confidence intervals ([Annex 3](#)) of the prevalence estimates are very narrow. Where 95% confidence intervals for prevalence estimates do not overlap, it can be deduced that differences are

statistically significant. As this is a conservative method of testing for significance, the method described in Annex 3 is also applied in this report where appropriate.

Tables A and B in Annex 1 show underweight, healthy weight, overweight and obesity prevalence, with associated 95% confidence intervals, by school year, at Primary Care Trust (PCT), Strategic Health Authority (SHA) and Local Authority (LA) level.

Figures 3 and 4 below show the prevalence of underweight, overweight and obese children, with associated 95% confidence intervals, by sex, in England, 2009/10.

Figure 3: Prevalence of underweight, overweight and obese children in Reception, by sex, England, 2009/10



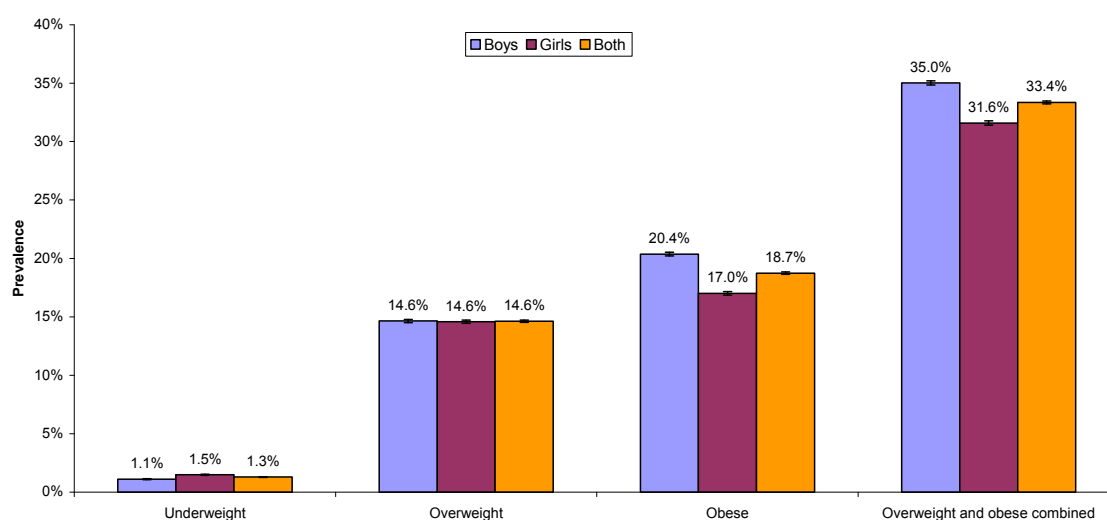
Notes:

1. All percentages are rounded to one decimal place.

Source: The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyle Statistics / Department of Health Obesity Team NCMP Dataset

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Figure 4: Prevalence of underweight, overweight and obese children in Year 6, by sex, England, 2009/10



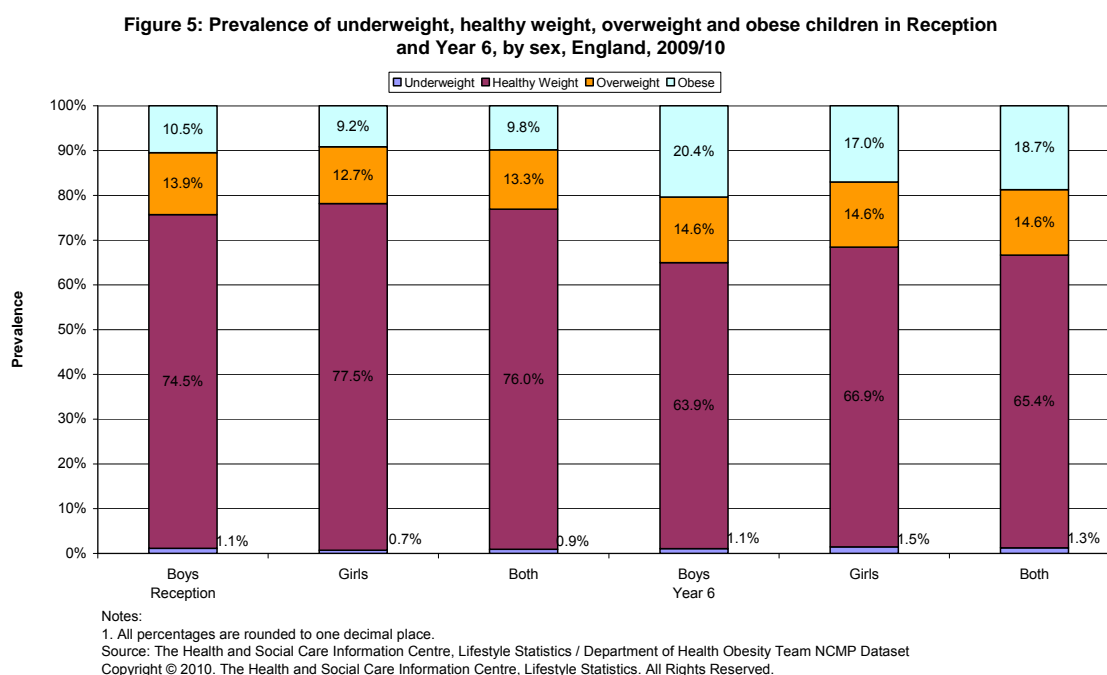
Notes:

1. All percentages are rounded to one decimal place.

Source: The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyle Statistics / Department of Health Obesity Team NCMP Dataset

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Figure 5 shows the 2009/10 prevalence breakdowns including healthy weight.



Key findings for 2009/10:

- In Reception nearly a quarter (23.1%) of children were classified as either overweight or obese; in Year 6 this rate was a third (33.4%);
- The prevalence of obesity is significantly higher in boys than in girls in both age groups;
- The prevalence of obesity is significantly higher in Year 6 (18.7%) than in Reception (9.8%);
- The overall prevalence of underweight children is higher in Year 6 (1.3%) than in Reception (0.9%). In Reception, more boys were underweight than girls (1.1% and 0.7% respectively); whereas in Year 6, more girls were underweight than boys (1.5% and 1.1% respectively);
- The percentage of children who are overweight is higher in Year 6 (14.6%) than in Reception (13.3%);
- The percentage of children who are overweight is the same for boys and girls (14.6%) in Year 6; in Reception, this rate is higher for boys (13.9%) than for girls (12.7%);
- In Reception the prevalence of overweight children (13.3%) is greater than the prevalence of obese children (9.8%). In Year 6, the opposite is true with prevalence of overweight children (14.6%) being lower than that for obese children (18.7%).

3.2.2 Comparisons between the 2009/10 headline findings and those of previous years

2009/10 is the fourth year for which reliable data (with an overall response rate of 80% or higher) have been collected, therefore assessment of year-on-year changes in child obesity prevalence is possible.

When making year-on-year comparisons of Year 6 NCMP data, it is important to note the effect of participation rates on obesity prevalence estimates found to exist in Year 6 NCMP data gathered in each year from 2006/07 to 2008/09 discussed in Annex 6 of the report (note: Neither Year R data, nor any of the other Year 6 prevalence estimates were shown to be affected). In the 2007/08 report, detailed statistical analysis led to an estimate that, for each 10 percentage point increase in the Year 6 participation rate, the corresponding obesity prevalence estimate increased, on average, by 0.6 percentage points. This was addressed by the inclusion on an extended upper confidence interval on Year 6 obesity prevalence estimates from 2006/07 to 2008/09. This association was not found in 2009/10 and therefore no adjustments have been made to the Year 6 obesity confidence intervals.

Figure 6 shows the prevalence of underweight, overweight, and obese children between 2006/07 to 2009/10.

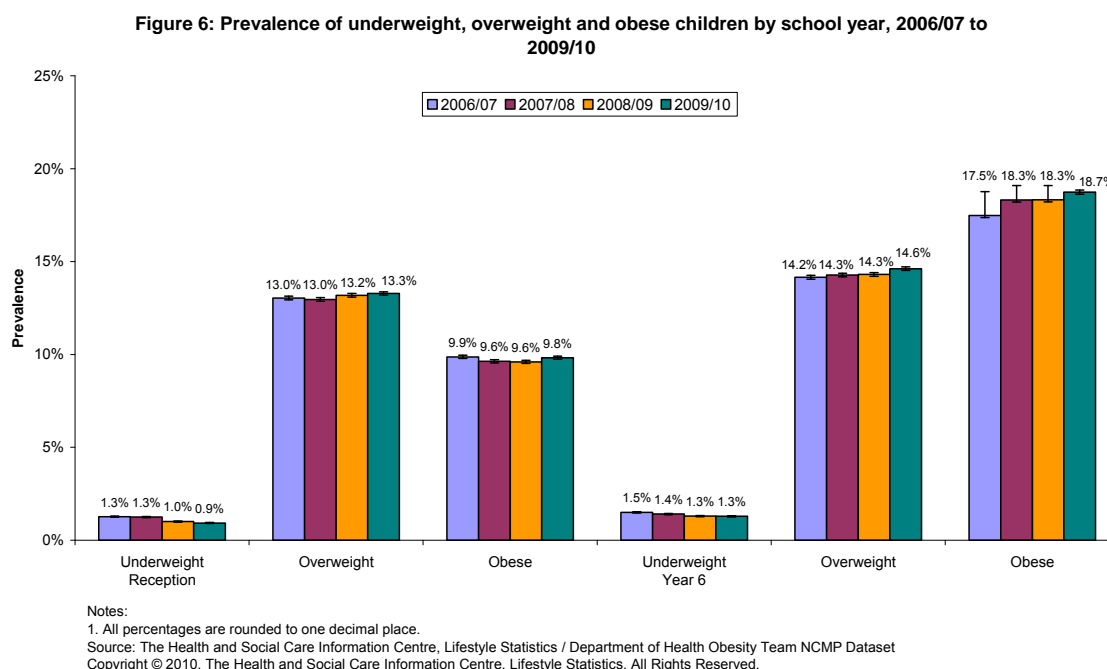
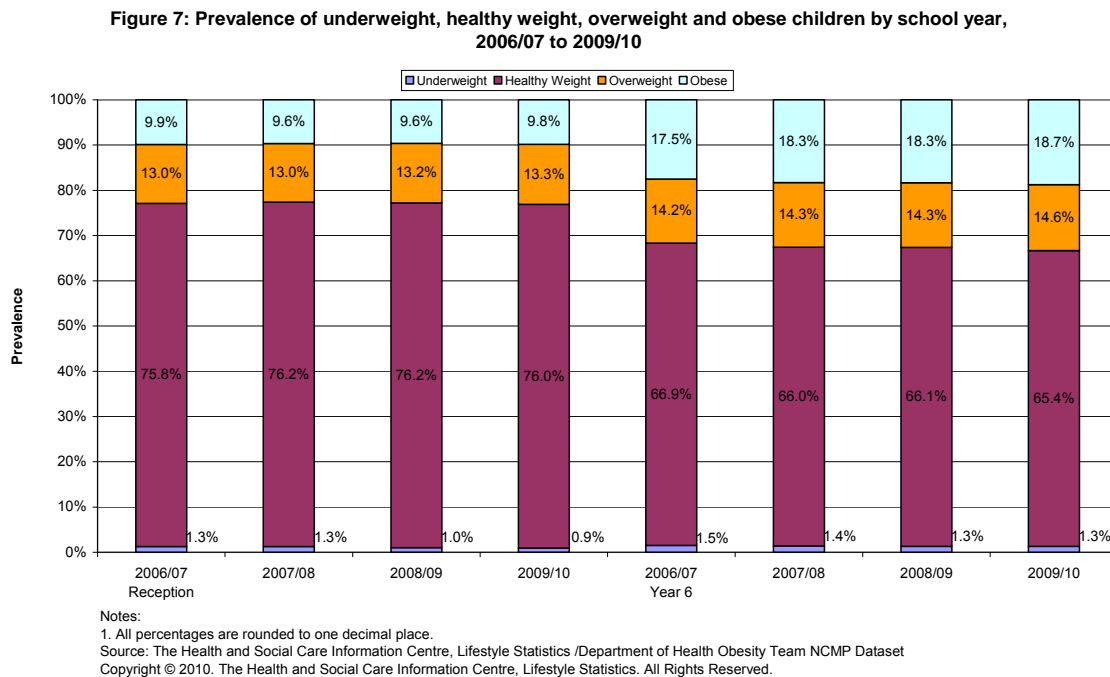


Figure 7 compares the 2006/07 to 2009/10 prevalence breakdowns for each BMI category.



The key findings are as follows:

- In Reception, the percentage of underweight (0.9%), overweight (13.3%) and obese (9.8%) were similar to those in 2008/09 when the corresponding percentages were 1.0%, 13.2% and 9.6% respectively.
- In Year 6, the proportions of underweight (1.3%), overweight (14.6%) and obese (18.7%) were similar to those in 2008/09 when the corresponding percentages were 1.3%, 14.3% and 18.3% respectively.
- There are now four years of reliable NCMP data and Figures 6 and 7 presents the prevalence of underweight, healthy weight, overweight and obese children in Reception and Year 6 since 2006/07. It is important to note that all or some of the apparent difference of 0.8 percentage points in the proportion of obese children in Year 6 between 2006/07 and 2007/08 is estimated to be due to the higher participation rate for Year 6 in the later year's programme (as indicated by the expanded confidence interval).

3.2.3 Prevalence by Strategic Health Authority (SHA)

Prevalence of underweight, overweight and obese children, with associated 95% confidence intervals, by the Strategic Health Authority (SHA) of the Primary Care Trust (PCT) which measured the child in 2009/10 are shown in Figure 8 for Reception and Figure 9 for Year 6. Detailed tables are available in Annex 1 showing underweight, healthy weight, overweight, and obese prevalence, with associated

95% confidence intervals, by school year, at PCT, SHA and Local Authority (LA) level.

NCMP data for 2009/10 in [Table B of Annex 1](#) is presented by the new Local Authority areas (introduced in April 2009). The data is also presented by the pre-2009 LA areas as these are still recognised geographical areas. Information presented in an e-Atlas (hosted by NOO and available on <http://www.noo.org.uk/maps/eatlas>) also contains NCMP data for 2006/07 and 2007/08 recalculated to the 2009 LA areas to allow comparison over time.

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is also expected to present LA level prevalence information calculated from NCMP data via Neighbourhood Statistics. This is expected to be published by the end of March 2011 and should be available on the following link:
<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

Figure 8: Prevalence of underweight, overweight, and obese children in Reception, by SHA, England, 2009/10

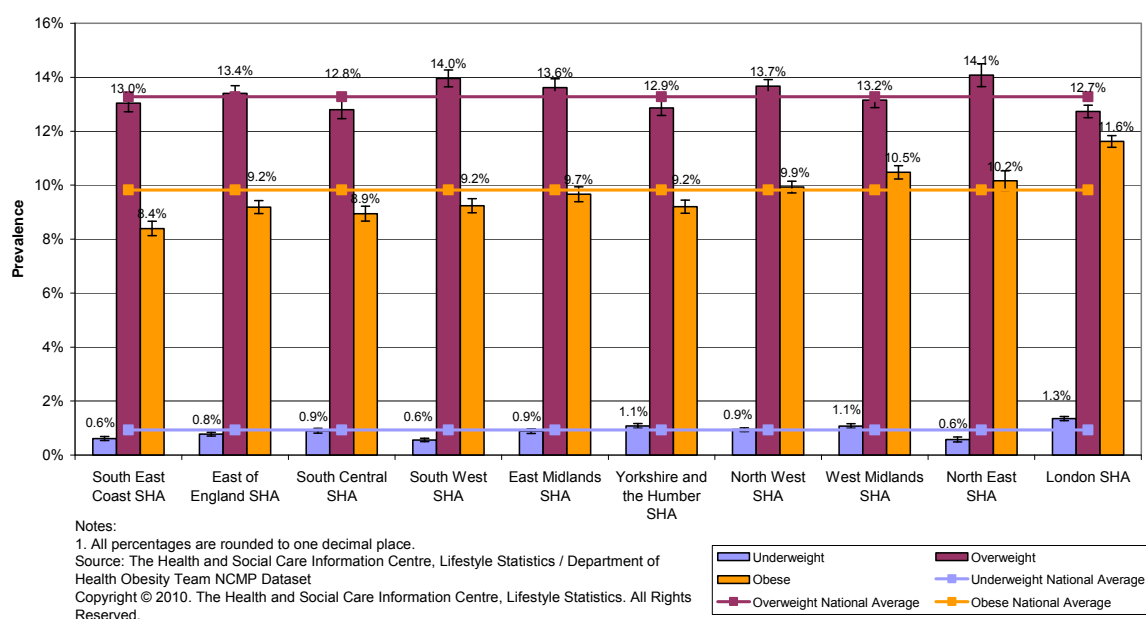


Figure 9: Prevalence of underweight, overweight, and obese children in Year 6, by SHA, England, 2009/10

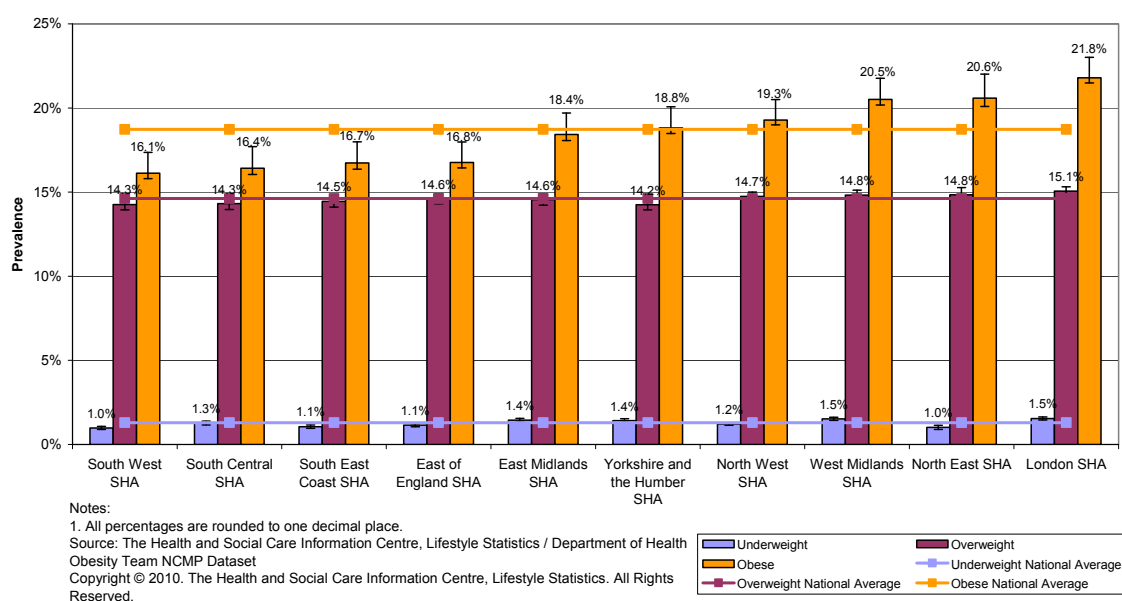
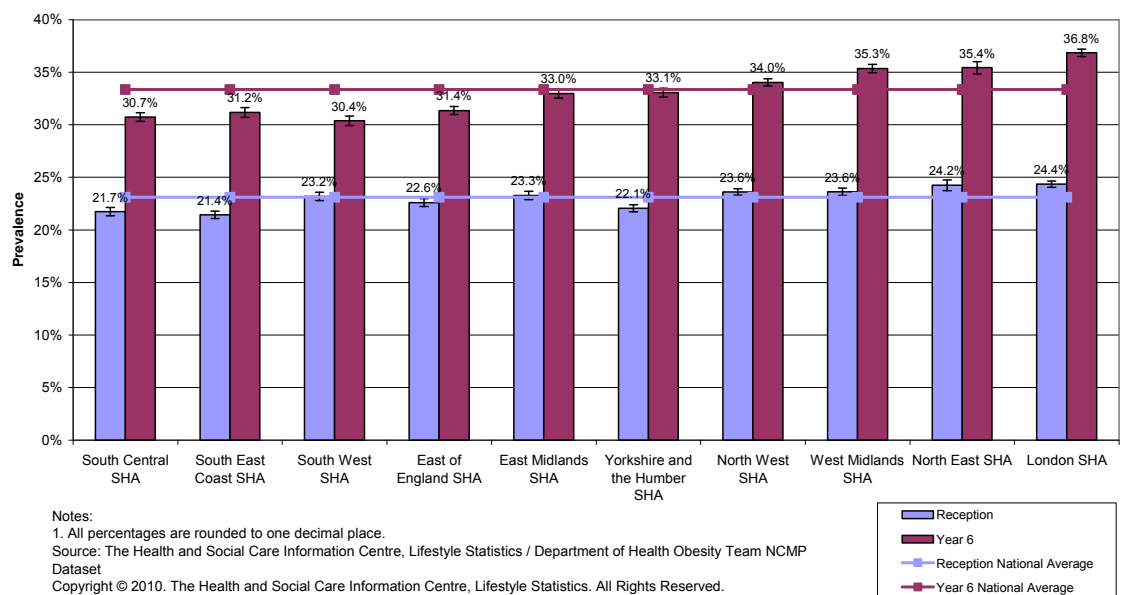


Figure 10 compares the prevalence of children who are overweight or obese ('overweight and obese combined'), with associated 95% confidence intervals, in Reception and Year 6, by SHA, in 2009/10.

Figure 10: Prevalence of "overweight and obese combined" children, by year and SHA, England, 2009/10



Key findings:

- Obesity prevalence varied by Strategic Health Authority (SHA) ranging from 8.4% in South East Coast SHA to 11.6% in London SHA for Reception, and from 16.1% in South West SHA to 21.8% in London SHA for Year 6.

- Areas with high obesity prevalence in one year group tend to also have high obesity prevalence in the other year group. The three SHAs that had the highest obesity prevalence for Reception also had the highest obesity prevalence for Year 6.
- Analysis of 2006/07 and 2007/08 NCMP data showed that child obesity prevalence is correlated with area deprivation factors and child ethnicity. Areas with higher concentrations of deprived areas and particular ethnic profiles, such as London, would therefore be expected to have higher rates of child obesity.
- The National Obesity Observatory will be producing a separate publication based on NCMP data and this report will contain further analysis on the links between obesity and other factors. This is expected to be published in March 2011 and will be available from the following link:
http://www.noo.org.uk/NOO_pub

3.3.4 Prevalence by Primary Care Trust

Obesity prevalence varied by Primary Care Trust (PCT) ranging from 6.2% in Richmond and Twickenham PCT to 14.8% in Southwark PCT for Reception; and from 12.1% in Richmond and Twickenham PCT to 28.6% in Westminster PCT for Year 6.

Figures 11 and 12 show Reception and Year 6 obesity prevalence by PCT. PCT prevalence estimates have been calculated on the basis of the PCT that measured the children. Annex 1 provides more detailed tables.

Figure 11: Prevalence of obese children in Reception, by Primary Care Trust, England 2009/10

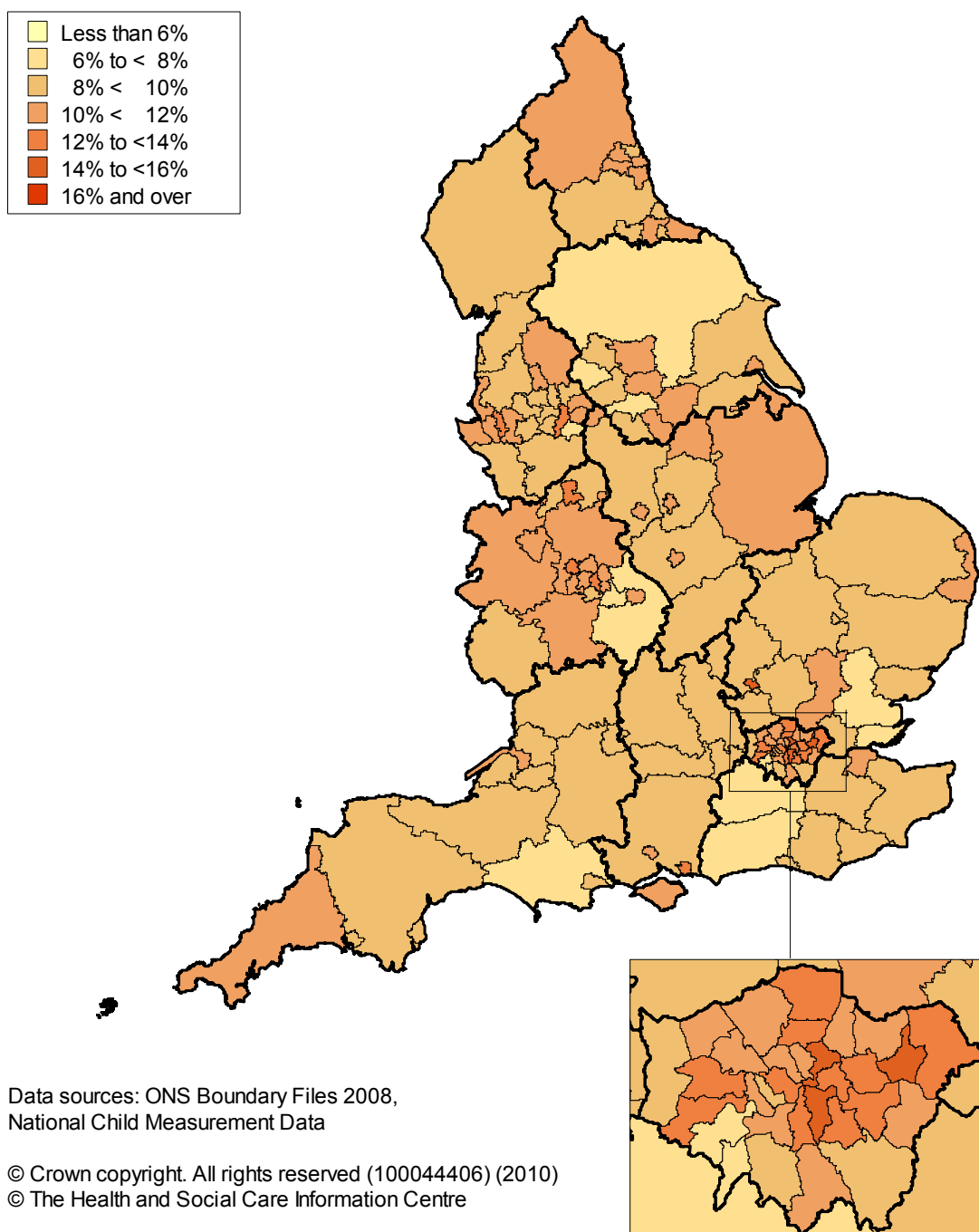
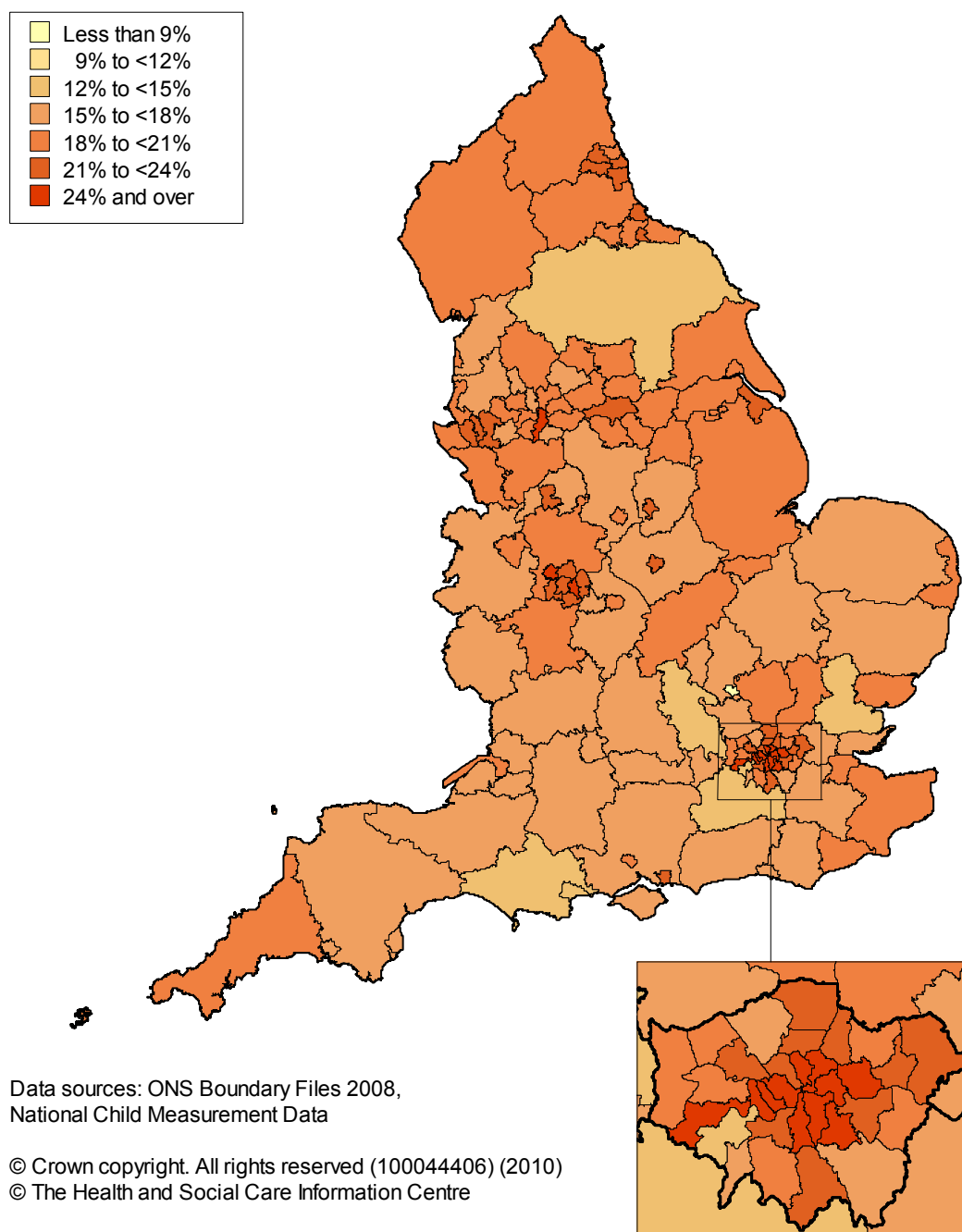


Figure 12: Prevalence of obese children in Year 6, by Primary Care Trust, England 2009/10



3.3.5 Prevalence by area deprivation

Figures 13 and 14 investigate the relationship between deprivation as measured by the 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) and the prevalence of underweight, overweight and obese Reception and Year 6 children. Records have been placed into one of ten equal sized groups based on the IMD score of the child's school location. The prevalence of underweight, overweight and obese children within each group (where 1 is the most deprived) has then been calculated.

Figure 13: Prevalence of underweight, overweight and obese children in Reception against school area 2007 IMD group, England, 2009/10

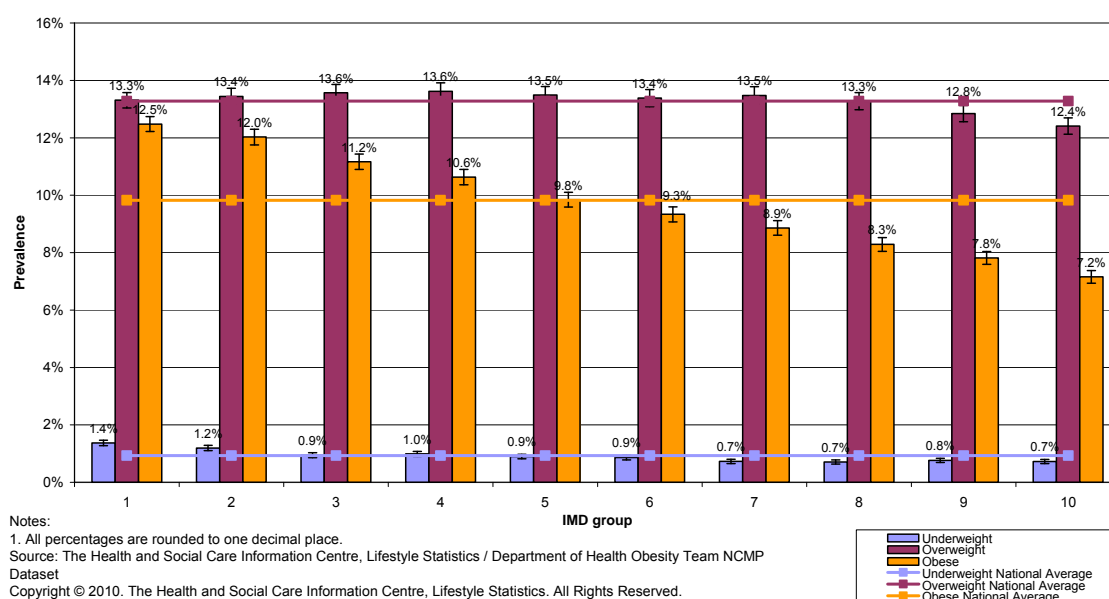
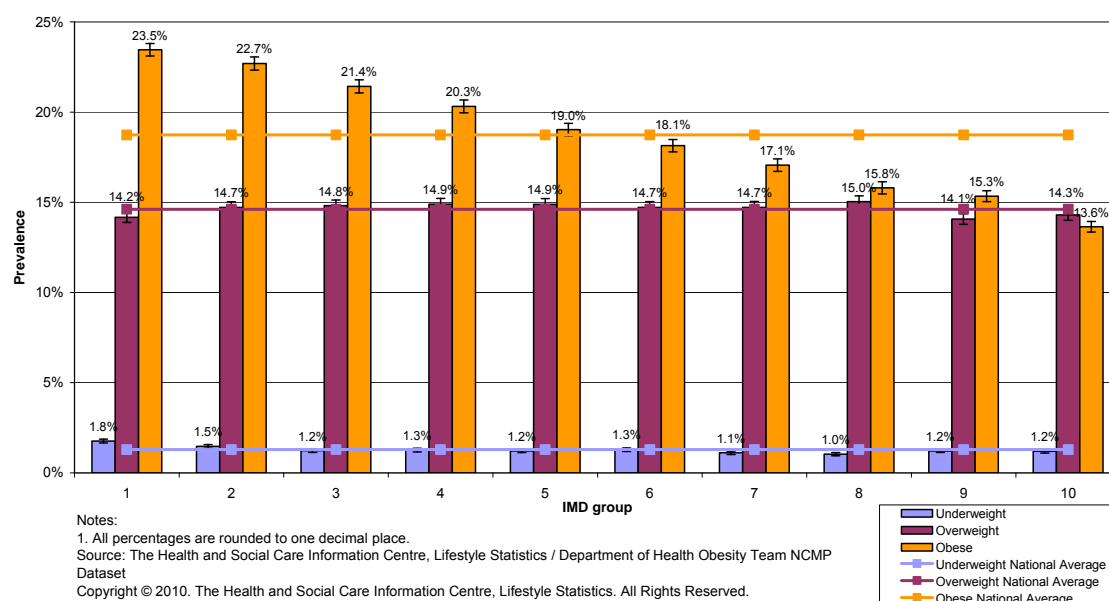


Figure 14: Prevalence of underweight, overweight and obese children in Year 6 against school area 2007 IMD group, England, 2009/10



Key findings:

- A link exists between deprivation (as measured by the 2007 IMD score) and obesity prevalence in children in both years; with obesity prevalence increasing as the socio-economic deprivation increases;
- For both school years, the four most deprived groups have obesity prevalence that is significantly higher than the national average;
- For both school years, the five least deprived groups have obesity prevalence that is significantly lower than the national average;
- The two most deprived groups have a prevalence of underweight children that is very slightly higher than the national average for both school years;
- Overweight prevalence shows no obvious link to deprivation, although the least deprived groups have a significantly lower prevalence figure than the national average for both school years.

3.3.6 Prevalence by ethnicity

In the 2009/10 NCMP, collection of the ethnicity of participating children was a formal requirement. PCTs were able to supply ethnic code using either the NHS or the Department for Education (DfE) classification codes. These codes were grouped into seven categories for national analysis¹².

Of the 1,026,366 children for whom valid measurements were submitted, 83% of records included a valid ethnic code (for the purpose of this report, 'not stated' is considered invalid). This is an improvement on 2007/08 and 2008/09 when 67% and 77% of records respectively had a valid ethnic code.

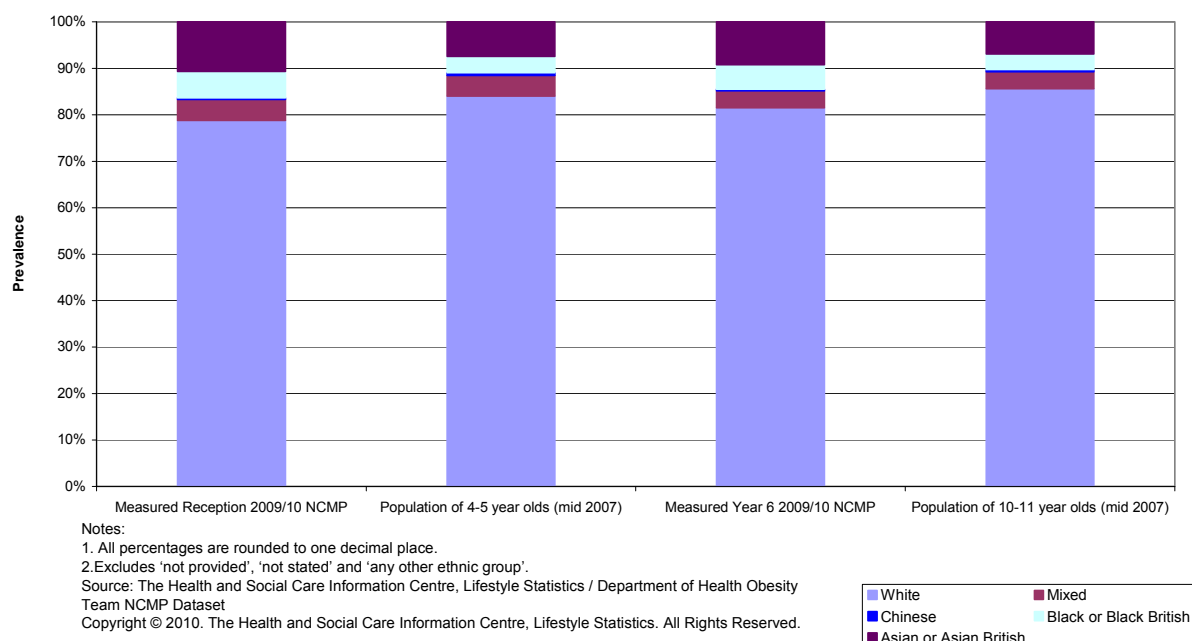
In order to assess the quality of the 2009/10 ethnicity data, [Figure 15](#) compares the ethnicity breakdowns for the children in the NCMP dataset with the mid-2007 national ethnicity profiles for the population of 4-5 and 10-11 year-olds for the 5 main specified ethnic groups¹³:

¹² The seven ethnic categories used for analysis have been derived by combining the following NHS ethnic categories:

- **White:** White British, White Irish, White Any other White background;
- **Mixed:** Mixed White and Black Caribbean, Mixed White and Black African, Mixed White and Asian, Mixed Any other mixed background;
- **Asian or Asian British:** Asian and Asian British Indian, Asian and Asian British Pakistani, Asian and Asian British Bangladeshi, Asian and Asian British Any other Asian background;
- **Black or Black British:** Black or Black British Caribbean, Black or Black British African, Black or Black British Any other Black background;
- **Chinese:** Chinese;
- **Any other ethnic group:** Any other ethnic group;
- **Unknown:** Not Stated or data not returned by PCT

¹³ Excludes 'not provided', 'not stated' and 'any other ethnic group'. Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

Figure 15: Comparison of 2009/10 NCMP ethnicity profiles and national population breakdowns for 4-5 and 10-11 year-olds



Whilst the population figures and NCMP figures relate to different time periods (mid-2007 and 2009/10 academic year respectively), and they relate to different population groups (all children aged 4-5 and 10-11 compared to children in Reception and Year 6) they do at least give an indicative comparison of the national and NCMP participant ethnicity profiles.

'Asian or Asian British', 'Black or Black British' groups accounted for higher proportions in the NCMP measured population than the population as a whole, whilst the 'White' ethnicity group accounts for a lower proportion in the NCMP data when compared to the whole population. It is important to note that nearly a fifth of NCMP measurements had missing or 'not stated' ethnic codes. It is possible that these records included a disproportionate number of measurements for children from particular ethnic groups. It must also be considered that the population figures are based on estimates and badged as 'experimental statistics'.

Figures 16 and 17 show the prevalence of underweight, overweight and obese children by ethnic category, for Reception and Year 6 respectively. The associated 95% confidence intervals are also presented.

Figure 16: Prevalence of underweight, overweight and obese children in Reception, by ethnic category, England, 2009/10

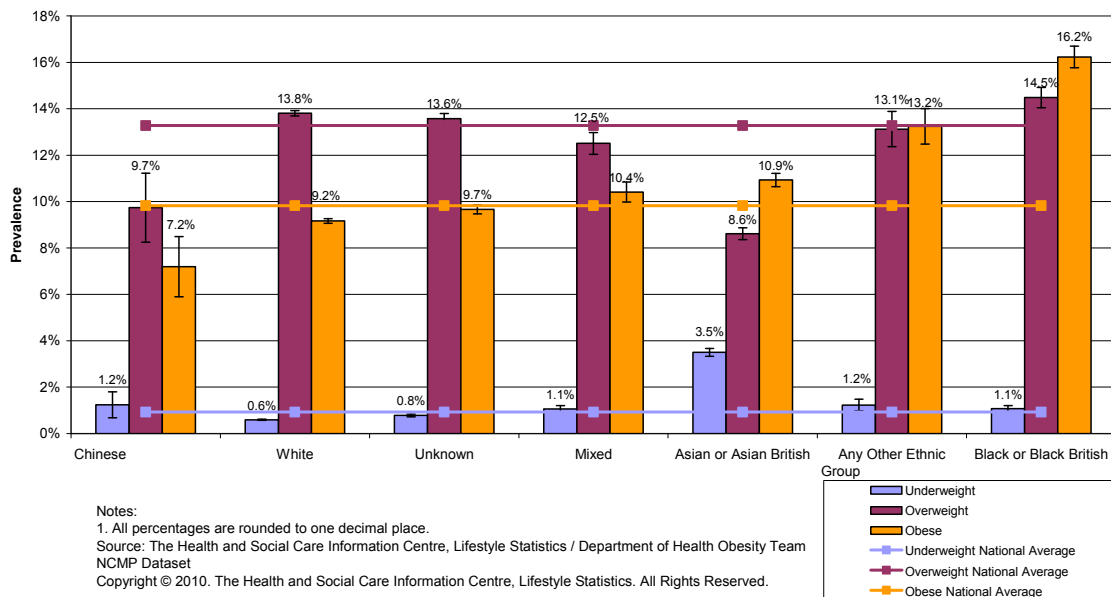
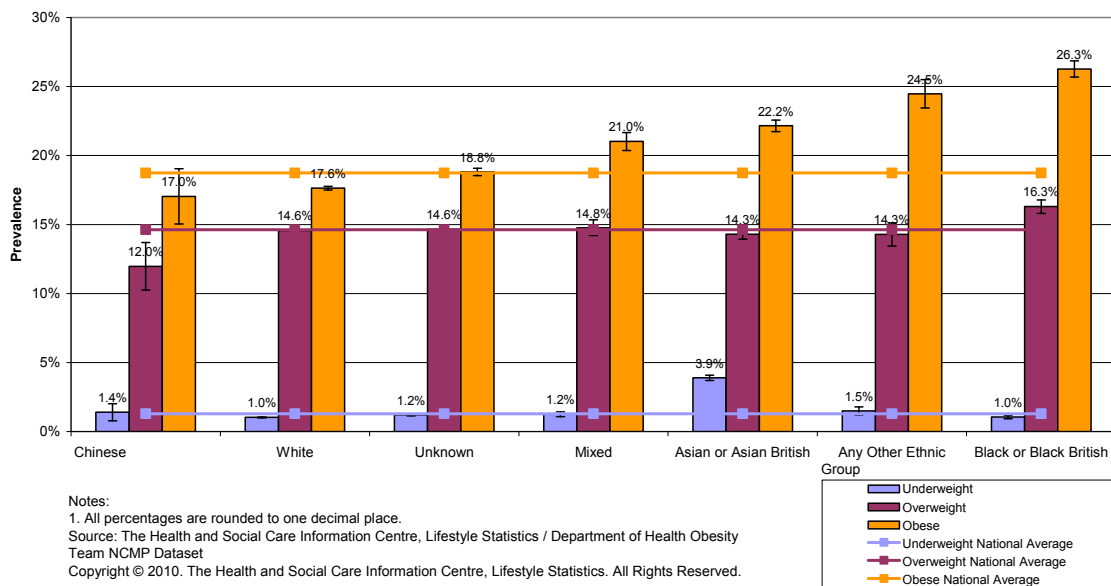


Figure 17: Prevalence of underweight, overweight and obese children in Year 6, by ethnic category, England, 2009/10



Key findings:

- Obesity prevalence is significantly higher than the national average for children in both years in the ethnic groups 'Asian or Asian British', 'Any Other Ethnic Group', 'Black or Black British' and 'Mixed';

- Obesity prevalence is significantly lower than the national average for children in both years in the 'White' ethnic group; and for 'Chinese' in Reception;
- The prevalence of overweight Year 6 children is not significantly different to the national average for any ethnic group except 'Black or Black British' and 'Chinese'. The prevalence of overweight Reception children varies considerably more by ethnic group.

There are known associations between ethnicity and area deprivation¹⁴. Deprived urban areas in England tend to also have a higher proportion of individuals from non-White ethnic groups, so it is likely that there exist confounding factors which affect obesity prevalence by ethnic group.

3.3.7 Prevalence by rural/urban classification

Collection of the home postcode of participating children has been a formal requirement since 2008/09. In 2009/10, of the 1,026,366 children for whom valid measurements were uploaded to the NCMP Database, 99% of records included a valid home postcode.

To anonymise the data, postcodes were aggregated to the larger areas of Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) when PCTs uploaded their data to the NCMP database, to ensure that the NHS IC did not hold home postcode for any child.

Each record was assigned a rural/urban classification¹⁵ according to the settlement form of the LSOA of the child.

Figures 18 and 19 show, for Reception and Year 6 respectively, the prevalence of underweight, overweight and obese children, by rural/urban classification, in England.

¹⁴ http://www.noo.org.uk/uploads/doc168_2_NOO_NCMP_report230608.pdf

¹⁵ The Office for National Statistics (ONS) produced the Rural and Urban Classification in consultation with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Department for Communities and Local Government and the Countryside Agency. Areas are defined through two measures:

- settlement form: dispersed dwellings, hamlet, village, small town, urban fringe and urban (>10,000 population);
- sparsity - each hectare grid square is assigned a sparsity score based on the number of households in surrounding hectare squares up to a distance of 30 km.

The analyses in this report have combined 'sparse' with 'less sparse' and classifications are purely based on settlement form.

Further details are available at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/nrudp.asp>

Figure 18: Prevalence of underweight, overweight and obese children in Reception, by rural/urban classification, England, 2009/10

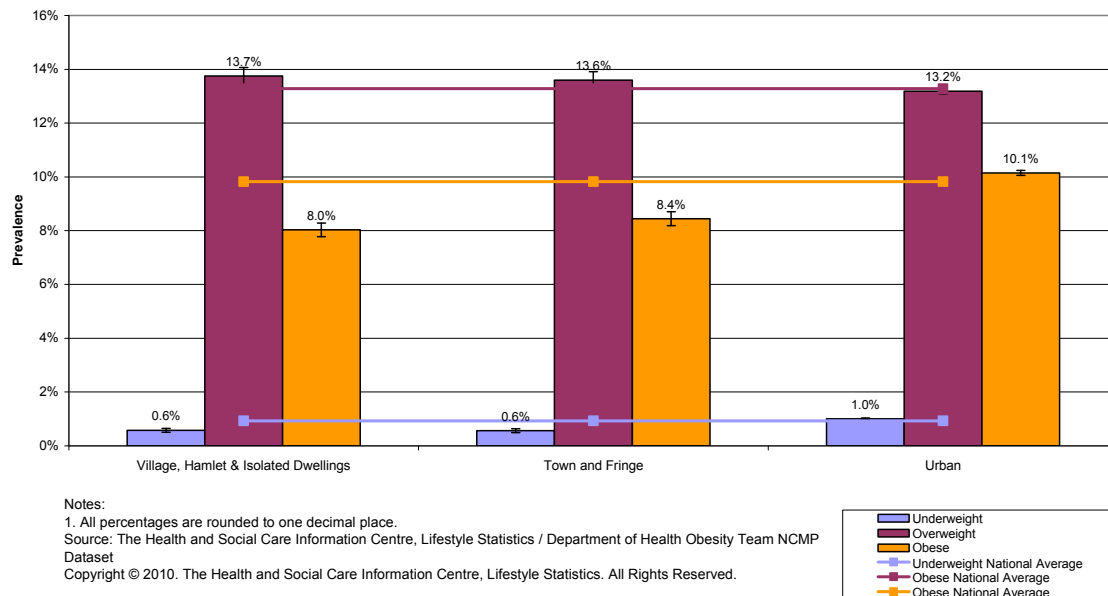
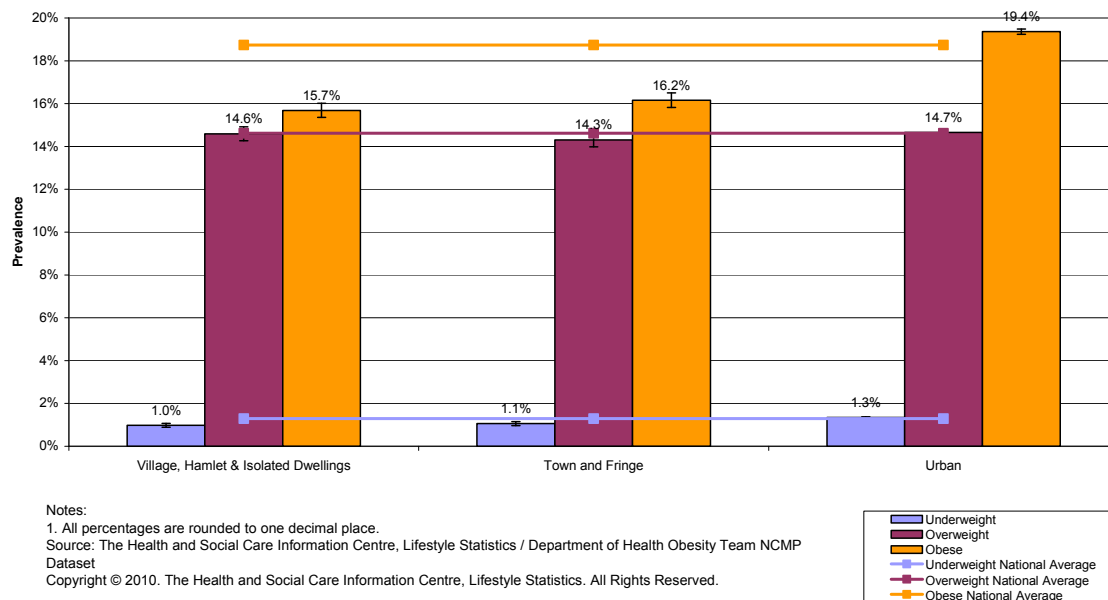


Figure 19: Prevalence of underweight, overweight and obese children in Year 6, by rural/urban classification, England, 2009/10



Key findings for 2009/10:

- Obesity prevalence is significantly higher in urban areas than in non-urban areas for both age groups;
- The prevalence of underweight children is similar in urban areas and non-urban areas for both age groups;
- Overweight prevalence is higher in urban areas than non-urban areas for children in Reception, and is similar between urban and non-urban areas for children in Year 6.

The National Obesity Observatory's 2006/07¹⁶ and 2007/08¹⁷ reports showed that confounding factors exist, and that variation in child obesity prevalence between urban and rural areas can possibly be explained by differences in the degree of deprivation and the ethnic mix in such areas.

3.3 Comparison of results with the Health Survey for England

Analyses have been undertaken to consider whether meaningful comparisons could be attempted with the child obesity data contained within the Health Survey for England (HSE)¹⁸. The HSE is a series of sample-based surveys focusing on a range of health indicators including obesity in children.

A comparison between the data in the 2007/08 NCMP and the HSE 2007 and between the 2008/09 NCMP data and the HSE 2008 was published in Chapter 13 of the HSE 2008¹⁶. Due to the smaller sample sizes associated with the HSE, reliable comparisons can not be attempted for the 2009/10 school year. We will continue to examine this in future publications.

¹⁶ http://www.noo.org.uk/uploads/doc168_2_NOO_NCMP_report230608.pdf

¹⁷ http://www.noo.org.uk/uploads/doc168_2_noo_NCMPreport1_110509.pdf

¹⁸ Source: Health Survey for England 2008, The NHS Information Centre for health and social care.
<http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/health-and-lifestyles-related-surveys/health-survey-for-england>

4 Further sources of information

This chapter provides links to other sources of data on obesity in children that may be of interest to users of the NCMP report and data. A very brief description of the data available is presented here along with a link to the data source.

Health Survey for England

The Health Survey for England (HSE) is an annual report that presents information on child BMI and obesity for children in England aged 2 to 15. Information is presented at England level and in some years by Strategic Health Authority. The HSE 2009 is expected to be published by the NHS Information Centre on 16th December 2010.

Health Survey for England trend tables

The HSE trend tables are published alongside the HSE main report and provide time series data on child height, weight, Body Mass Index (BMI) and obesity for children aged 2 to 15. Information is available for 1995 to 2008, with the data for 2009 expected to be published on 16th December 2010.

The HSE publications can be accessed from the following link:

<http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/health-and-lifestyles-related-surveys/health-survey-for-england>

Statistics on Obesity, Physical Activity and Diet: England 2010

This compendium report brings together a wide range of information on child obesity, diet and physical activity, along with information on obesity in adults and health outcomes associated with obesity.

<http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/health-and-lifestyles/obesity/statistics-on-obesity-physical-activity-and-diet-england-2010>

Annex 1- Detailed tables

Tables A and B show the prevalence of underweight, healthy weight, overweight and obese children, by school year, at Primary Care Trust (PCT), Strategic Health Authority (SHA) and Local Authority (LA) level respectively.

Table A: Prevalence of underweight, healthy weight, overweight and obese children, with associated 95% confidence intervals, by PCT and SHA, England, 2009/10

SHA/PCT Name	SHA/PCT Code	Underweight				Healthy weight				Overweight				Obese			
		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6	
		Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±
England	ENG	0.9%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	76.0%	0.1%	65.4%	0.1%	13.3%	0.1%	14.6%	0.1%	9.8%	0.1%	18.7%	0.1%
North East SHA	Q30	0.6%	0.1%	1.0%	0.1%	75.2%	0.5%	63.6%	0.6%	14.1%	0.4%	14.8%	0.4%	10.2%	0.4%	20.6%	0.5%
County Durham PCT	5ND	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.3%	77.1%	1.1%	64.3%	1.3%	13.3%	0.9%	14.1%	0.9%	9.2%	0.8%	20.6%	1.1%
Darlington PCT	5J9	0.2%	0.2%	1.2%	0.6%	78.1%	2.4%	65.7%	2.7%	12.9%	2.0%	13.7%	2.0%	8.8%	1.7%	19.4%	2.3%
Gateshead PCT	5KF	0.6%	0.4%	1.3%	0.5%	73.4%	2.1%	60.3%	2.3%	15.9%	1.8%	16.1%	1.7%	10.1%	1.4%	22.4%	1.9%
Hartlepool PCT	5D9	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	77.0%	2.6%	63.5%	3.0%	13.5%	2.1%	13.8%	2.1%	9.1%	1.8%	22.1%	2.6%
Middlesbrough PCT	5KM	0.7%	0.4%	1.6%	0.6%	75.2%	2.1%	62.3%	2.5%	14.2%	1.7%	14.6%	1.8%	9.9%	1.4%	21.6%	2.1%
Newcastle PCT	5D7	0.6%	0.3%	1.1%	0.4%	72.5%	1.7%	62.2%	2.0%	15.3%	1.4%	14.8%	1.4%	11.6%	1.2%	21.9%	1.7%
North Tyneside PCT	5D8	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%	0.4%	76.5%	1.8%	65.8%	2.1%	13.8%	1.4%	14.6%	1.6%	9.4%	1.2%	18.8%	1.7%
Northumberland Care Trust	TAC	0.7%	0.3%	1.1%	0.4%	74.8%	1.6%	65.5%	1.6%	13.8%	1.3%	15.1%	1.2%	10.7%	1.1%	18.3%	1.3%
Redcar & Cleveland PCT	5QR	0.3%	0.3%	1.1%	0.5%	74.4%	2.3%	63.2%	2.5%	14.2%	1.8%	15.1%	1.9%	11.1%	1.6%	20.6%	2.1%
South Tyneside PCT	5KG	1.1%	0.5%	0.8%	0.4%	73.3%	2.3%	61.3%	2.5%	14.9%	1.9%	15.7%	1.9%	10.7%	1.6%	22.3%	2.1%
North Tees PCT	5E1	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%	75.1%	1.8%	63.8%	2.0%	13.9%	1.4%	15.1%	1.5%	10.3%	1.3%	20.1%	1.7%
Sunderland Teaching PCT	5KL	0.8%	0.3%	0.8%	0.3%	74.1%	1.6%	62.4%	1.9%	14.0%	1.3%	15.6%	1.4%	11.2%	1.2%	21.1%	1.6%
North West SHA	Q31	0.9%	0.1%	1.2%	0.1%	75.5%	0.3%	64.8%	0.3%	13.7%	0.2%	14.7%	0.3%	9.9%	0.2%	19.3%	0.3%
Ashton, Leigh & Wigan PCT	5HG	0.6%	0.2%	0.9%	0.3%	75.8%	1.4%	64.3%	1.6%	13.9%	1.2%	15.6%	1.2%	9.8%	1.0%	19.1%	1.4%
Blackburn with Darwen PCT	5CC	2.0%	0.6%	1.9%	0.6%	75.6%	1.9%	66.5%	2.2%	11.9%	1.4%	13.8%	1.6%	10.5%	1.4%	17.8%	1.8%
Blackpool PCT	5HP	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	76.9%	2.1%	66.4%	2.4%	13.5%	1.7%	13.9%	1.7%	9.0%	1.4%	18.8%	2.0%
Bolton PCT	5HQ	1.4%	0.4%	1.5%	0.4%	77.5%	1.4%	65.1%	1.7%	11.7%	1.1%	14.1%	1.2%	9.4%	1.0%	19.3%	1.4%
Bury PCT	5JX	0.9%	0.4%	1.8%	0.6%	79.6%	1.8%	65.5%	2.1%	11.3%	1.4%	15.3%	1.6%	8.2%	1.2%	17.5%	1.7%
Central & Eastern Cheshire PCT	5NP	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	0.3%	76.8%	1.2%	66.5%	1.4%	14.4%	1.0%	13.7%	1.0%	8.5%	0.8%	19.0%	1.1%
Central Lancashire PCT	5NG	0.9%	0.3%	1.5%	0.3%	75.4%	1.2%	67.1%	1.3%	14.3%	1.0%	14.0%	1.0%	9.4%	0.8%	17.4%	1.1%
Cumbria PCT	5NE	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%	75.6%	1.3%	65.0%	1.4%	14.5%	1.0%	15.6%	1.1%	9.6%	0.9%	18.8%	1.2%
East Lancashire PCT	5NH	0.8%	0.2%	1.6%	0.4%	75.1%	1.2%	65.8%	1.4%	13.8%	1.0%	14.4%	1.1%	10.3%	0.9%	18.2%	1.2%
Halton & St. Helens PCT	5NM	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	0.3%	70.8%	1.6%	61.9%	1.7%	17.3%	1.3%	15.7%	1.3%	11.5%	1.1%	21.7%	1.4%
Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale PCT	5NQ	1.7%	0.5%	1.8%	0.6%	76.9%	1.7%	64.1%	2.0%	12.4%	1.3%	14.8%	1.5%	9.1%	1.1%	19.2%	1.6%
Knowsley PCT	5J4	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	71.2%	2.1%	62.3%	2.3%	15.5%	1.7%	14.1%	1.7%	12.9%	1.6%	23.2%	2.0%
Liverpool PCT	5NL	2.2%	0.4%	1.6%	0.4%	74.5%	1.3%	62.3%	1.5%	11.3%	0.9%	14.9%	1.1%	12.0%	1.0%	21.1%	1.3%
Manchester PCT	5NT	1.5%	0.3%	1.3%	0.3%	72.3%	1.2%	60.0%	1.4%	14.1%	1.0%	14.6%	1.0%	12.1%	0.9%	24.0%	1.2%
North Lancashire PCT	5NF	0.7%	0.3%	1.4%	0.4%	76.4%	1.6%	66.5%	1.7%	14.0%	1.3%	15.1%	1.3%	8.9%	1.0%	17.1%	1.4%
Oldham PCT	5J5	1.8%	0.5%	2.4%	0.6%	74.3%	1.6%	65.4%	1.8%	13.6%	1.2%	14.1%	1.3%	10.3%	1.1%	18.1%	1.5%
Salford PCT	5F5	0.8%	0.4%	1.4%	0.5%	76.0%	1.7%	63.2%	2.0%	13.3%	1.3%	15.6%	1.5%	9.8%	1.2%	19.8%	1.6%
Sefton PCT	5NJ	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.3%	74.3%	1.7%	64.7%	1.8%	15.1%	1.4%	15.3%	1.3%	10.3%	1.2%	19.3%	1.5%
Stockport PCT	5F7	1.5%	0.5%	1.4%	0.4%	79.3%	1.5%	67.2%	1.8%	11.3%	1.2%	15.0%	1.3%	7.9%	1.0%	16.5%	1.4%
Tameside & Glossop PCT	5LH	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.3%	75.4%	1.6%	64.9%	1.8%	13.8%	1.3%	14.3%	1.3%	10.4%	1.1%	20.0%	1.5%
Trafford PCT	5NR	1.2%	0.4%	1.0%	0.4%	76.7%	1.7%	64.3%	1.9%	13.9%	1.4%	15.8%	1.5%	8.2%	1.1%	18.9%	1.6%
Warrington PCT	5J2	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%	77.4%	1.7%	68.2%	1.9%	13.5%	1.4%	14.2%	1.4%	8.5%	1.1%	16.7%	1.5%
Western Cheshire PCT	5NN	0.3%	0.2%	1.0%	0.4%	76.5%	1.7%	65.2%	2.0%	14.0%	1.4%	15.0%	1.5%	9.2%	1.2%	18.8%	1.6%
Wirral PCT	5NK	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	0.3%	74.6%	1.5%	63.8%	1.6%	14.3%	1.2%	15.2%	1.2%	10.6%	1.0%	20.3%	1.4%

SHA/PCT Name	SHA/PCT Code	Underweight				Healthy weight				Overweight				Obese			
		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6	
		Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±
England	ENG	0.9%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	76.0%	0.1%	65.4%	0.1%	13.3%	0.1%	14.6%	0.1%	9.8%	0.1%	18.7%	0.1%
Yorkshire & Humber SHA	Q32	1.1%	0.1%	1.4%	0.1%	76.9%	0.4%	65.5%	0.4%	12.9%	0.3%	14.2%	0.3%	9.2%	0.2%	18.8%	0.3%
Barnsley PCT	5JE	0.3%	0.2%	1.0%	0.4%	78.5%	1.7%	63.6%	2.0%	13.3%	1.4%	14.1%	1.4%	8.0%	1.1%	21.4%	1.7%
Bradford & Airedale PCT	5NY	2.3%	0.4%	2.1%	0.4%	77.3%	1.0%	63.9%	1.2%	11.2%	0.8%	14.1%	0.9%	9.2%	0.7%	19.8%	1.0%
Calderdale PCT	5J6	1.3%	0.4%	1.9%	0.6%	78.4%	1.6%	67.8%	1.9%	12.6%	1.3%	13.0%	1.4%	7.7%	1.0%	17.4%	1.5%
Doncaster PCT	5N5	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	0.3%	74.0%	1.5%	65.0%	1.7%	15.3%	1.2%	14.0%	1.2%	10.1%	1.0%	20.0%	1.4%
East Riding of Yorkshire PCT	5NW	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	0.3%	74.8%	1.5%	65.4%	1.6%	15.9%	1.3%	14.5%	1.2%	8.6%	1.0%	19.0%	1.3%
Hull PCT	5NX	0.4%	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%	73.8%	1.7%	64.3%	1.9%	14.3%	1.3%	13.9%	1.4%	11.5%	1.2%	20.8%	1.6%
Kirklees PCT	5N2	1.3%	0.3%	2.2%	0.4%	78.2%	1.2%	64.7%	1.4%	11.7%	0.9%	14.7%	1.0%	8.8%	0.8%	18.4%	1.1%
Leeds PCT	5N1	0.9%	0.2%	1.3%	0.3%	75.4%	0.9%	63.8%	1.3%	13.6%	0.7%	14.9%	1.0%	10.1%	0.7%	20.0%	1.1%
North East Lincolnshire Care Trust Plus	TAN	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%	74.1%	2.0%	62.2%	2.2%	13.9%	1.6%	15.6%	1.7%	11.4%	1.4%	21.5%	1.9%
North Lincolnshire PCT	5EF	3.3%	0.8%	1.6%	0.6%	78.3%	1.9%	66.1%	2.3%	10.2%	1.4%	13.7%	1.7%	8.3%	1.3%	18.6%	1.9%
North Yorkshire & York PCT	5NV	1.0%	0.2%	1.4%	0.3%	80.5%	0.9%	70.4%	1.1%	11.6%	0.7%	13.9%	0.8%	6.9%	0.6%	14.3%	0.8%
Rotherham PCT	5H8	0.4%	0.2%	1.4%	0.4%	76.1%	1.6%	63.7%	1.8%	13.0%	1.2%	14.7%	1.3%	10.5%	1.1%	20.2%	1.5%
Sheffield PCT	5N4	1.2%	0.3%	1.4%	0.3%	78.2%	1.1%	65.7%	1.3%	11.3%	0.8%	14.3%	0.9%	9.2%	0.8%	18.6%	1.1%
Wakefield District PCT	5N3	0.4%	0.2%	1.0%	0.3%	74.4%	1.5%	65.9%	1.6%	15.1%	1.2%	13.6%	1.2%	10.1%	1.0%	19.5%	1.4%
East Midlands SHA	Q33	0.9%	0.1%	1.4%	0.1%	75.8%	0.4%	65.6%	0.4%	13.6%	0.3%	14.6%	0.3%	9.7%	0.3%	18.4%	0.4%
Bassetlaw PCT	5ET	0.6%	0.5%	1.2%	0.7%	73.7%	2.7%	62.1%	2.9%	15.3%	2.2%	16.1%	2.2%	10.5%	1.9%	20.6%	2.4%
Derby City PCT	5N7	1.3%	0.4%	1.7%	0.5%	76.3%	1.6%	64.0%	1.8%	12.1%	1.2%	14.9%	1.4%	10.3%	1.2%	19.4%	1.5%
Derbyshire County PCT	5N6	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%	76.3%	1.0%	66.3%	1.1%	13.9%	0.8%	14.9%	0.8%	9.3%	0.7%	18.0%	0.9%
Leicester City PCT	5PC	2.3%	0.5%	3.0%	0.6%	74.9%	1.4%	61.6%	1.7%	11.5%	1.0%	13.4%	1.2%	11.4%	1.0%	21.9%	1.4%
Leicestershire County & Rutland PCT	5PA	1.0%	0.2%	1.7%	0.3%	77.8%	1.0%	69.0%	1.1%	13.0%	0.8%	13.9%	0.8%	8.1%	0.7%	15.4%	0.9%
Lincolnshire PCT	5N9	0.8%	0.2%	1.2%	0.3%	74.1%	1.1%	65.1%	1.1%	14.3%	0.8%	14.2%	0.8%	10.8%	0.7%	19.5%	1.0%
Northampton PCT	5PD	0.6%	0.2%	1.2%	0.3%	75.4%	1.0%	65.9%	1.1%	14.4%	0.8%	14.7%	0.8%	9.6%	0.7%	18.2%	0.9%
Nottingham City PCT	5EM	0.8%	0.3%	2.0%	0.5%	73.1%	1.7%	62.4%	1.8%	14.8%	1.3%	13.5%	1.3%	11.3%	1.2%	22.0%	1.6%
Nottinghamshire County PCT	5N8	0.8%	0.2%	1.2%	0.3%	77.4%	1.0%	65.9%	1.2%	13.4%	0.8%	15.6%	0.9%	8.5%	0.7%	17.3%	0.9%
West Midlands SHA	Q34	1.1%	0.1%	1.5%	0.1%	75.3%	0.3%	63.1%	0.4%	13.2%	0.3%	14.8%	0.3%	10.5%	0.2%	20.5%	0.3%
Birmingham East & North PCT	5PG	1.2%	0.3%	2.1%	0.4%	75.5%	1.2%	61.2%	1.4%	13.0%	1.0%	14.5%	1.0%	10.3%	0.9%	22.2%	1.2%
Coventry Teaching PCT	5MD	1.0%	0.3%	1.6%	0.4%	76.1%	1.4%	63.2%	1.6%	12.4%	1.1%	14.9%	1.2%	10.5%	1.0%	20.3%	1.4%
Dudley PCT	5PE	1.0%	0.3%	1.1%	0.3%	76.0%	1.4%	59.8%	1.6%	12.8%	1.1%	15.4%	1.2%	10.2%	1.0%	23.8%	1.4%
Heart of Birmingham Teaching PCT	5MX	2.7%	0.5%	3.4%	0.5%	74.0%	1.3%	57.9%	1.5%	10.2%	0.9%	14.1%	1.0%	13.1%	1.0%	24.7%	1.3%
Herefordshire PCT	5CN	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%	77.8%	2.1%	68.1%	2.3%	13.1%	1.7%	15.7%	1.8%	8.4%	1.4%	15.4%	1.8%
North Staffordshire PCT	5PH	0.4%	0.3%	1.1%	0.5%	77.0%	1.8%	67.1%	2.1%	13.5%	1.5%	15.3%	1.6%	9.1%	1.2%	16.6%	1.7%
Sandwell PCT	5PF	1.7%	0.4%	1.9%	0.5%	73.9%	1.4%	59.7%	1.6%	12.4%	1.0%	14.8%	1.2%	11.9%	1.0%	23.5%	1.4%
Shropshire County PCT	5M2	0.5%	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%	74.7%	1.7%	65.2%	1.9%	14.4%	1.4%	16.1%	1.5%	10.3%	1.2%	17.6%	1.6%
Solihull Care Trust	TAM	0.9%	0.4%	1.2%	0.5%	78.2%	1.7%	69.1%	2.0%	13.0%	1.4%	13.8%	1.5%	7.9%	1.1%	16.0%	1.6%
South Birmingham PCT	5M1	1.1%	0.3%	1.3%	0.4%	75.6%	1.4%	60.8%	1.6%	13.3%	1.1%	15.7%	1.2%	9.9%	1.0%	22.3%	1.4%
South Staffordshire PCT	5PK	0.6%	0.2%	1.0%	0.3%	74.1%	1.1%	66.1%	1.2%	15.2%	0.9%	14.6%	0.9%	10.1%	0.8%	18.3%	1.0%
Stoke on Trent PCT	5PJ	0.9%	0.3%	1.1%	0.4%	72.8%	1.6%	61.2%	1.9%	13.7%	1.2%	16.2%	1.4%	12.6%	1.2%	21.6%	1.6%
Telford & Wrekin PCT	5MK	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	73.4%	2.1%	64.3%	2.3%	15.3%	1.7%	14.8%	1.7%	10.6%	1.5%	20.1%	2.0%
Walsall Teaching PCT	5M3	1.3%	0.4%	2.1%	0.5%	76.3%	1.5%	62.4%	1.7%	11.8%	1.1%	13.9%	1.2%	10.6%	1.1%	21.6%	1.5%
Warwickshire PCT ¹	5PM	0.7%	0.3%	1.1%	0.3%	79.0%	1.2%	67.5%	1.4%	12.5%	1.0%	14.5%	1.1%	7.8%	0.8%	16.9%	1.1%
Wolverhampton City PCT	5MV	1.6%	0.5%	2.1%	0.5%	72.6%	1.7%	58.5%	1.9%	13.6%	1.3%	14.8%	1.3%	12.2%	1.2%	24.6%	1.6%
Worcestershire PCT	5PL	0.6%	0.2%	1.0%	0.3%	74.9%	1.1%	65.5%	1.3%	14.0%	0.9%	14.6%	0.9%	10.4%	0.8%	18.9%	1.0%

SHA/PCT Name	SHA/PCT Code	Underweight				Healthy weight				Overweight				Obese			
		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6	
		Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±
England	ENG	0.9%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	76.0%	0.1%	65.4%	0.1%	13.3%	0.1%	14.6%	0.1%	9.8%	0.1%	18.7%	0.1%
East England SHA	Q35	0.8%	0.1%	1.1%	0.1%	76.6%	0.3%	67.5%	0.4%	13.4%	0.3%	14.6%	0.3%	9.2%	0.2%	16.8%	0.3%
Bedfordshire PCT	5P2	0.8%	0.3%	1.1%	0.3%	76.6%	1.3%	68.2%	1.4%	13.9%	1.0%	14.2%	1.1%	8.7%	0.8%	16.5%	1.1%
Cambridgeshire PCT	5PP	0.5%	0.2%	1.0%	0.3%	78.1%	1.1%	69.1%	1.2%	12.7%	0.9%	14.3%	0.9%	8.7%	0.7%	15.6%	1.0%
East & North Hertfordshire PCT	5P3	0.8%	0.3%	1.1%	0.3%	76.8%	1.2%	66.4%	1.3%	13.5%	1.0%	14.3%	0.9%	8.9%	0.8%	18.2%	1.0%
Great Yarmouth & Waveney PCT	5PR	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	73.5%	2.0%	64.6%	2.1%	16.0%	1.6%	14.8%	1.5%	10.1%	1.4%	20.1%	1.7%
Luton PCT ^a	5GC	1.2%	0.4%	-	-	72.1%	1.8%	-	-	12.3%	1.3%	-	-	14.3%	1.4%	-	-
Mid Essex PCT	5PX	1.8%	0.4%	1.7%	0.4%	80.1%	1.3%	68.6%	1.5%	11.3%	1.0%	15.5%	1.2%	6.8%	0.8%	14.2%	1.1%
Norfolk PCT	5PQ	0.4%	0.2%	1.0%	0.2%	76.8%	1.0%	67.8%	1.2%	14.1%	0.9%	14.4%	0.9%	8.7%	0.7%	16.8%	0.9%
North East Essex PCT	5PW	0.1%	0.1%	0.9%	0.3%	75.4%	1.6%	67.2%	1.7%	14.6%	1.3%	13.8%	1.2%	9.9%	1.1%	18.1%	1.4%
Peterborough PCT	5PN	1.1%	0.4%	1.7%	0.6%	75.3%	1.8%	64.5%	2.1%	13.8%	1.4%	14.1%	1.5%	9.8%	1.2%	19.7%	1.7%
South East Essex PCT	5P1	1.4%	0.4%	1.3%	0.4%	78.2%	1.4%	66.3%	1.6%	12.5%	1.1%	16.0%	1.2%	7.9%	0.9%	16.3%	1.2%
South West Essex PCT	5PY	0.5%	0.2%	1.2%	0.3%	76.3%	1.3%	66.1%	1.4%	13.2%	1.0%	15.4%	1.1%	9.9%	0.9%	17.4%	1.2%
Suffolk PCT	5PT	0.7%	0.2%	1.2%	0.3%	78.3%	1.0%	69.5%	1.2%	12.4%	0.8%	14.0%	0.9%	8.6%	0.7%	15.3%	0.9%
West Essex PCT	5PV	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	0.4%	73.6%	1.6%	66.0%	1.8%	15.3%	1.3%	14.8%	1.4%	10.5%	1.1%	18.4%	1.5%
West Hertfordshire PCT	5P4	0.9%	0.2%	1.4%	0.3%	76.0%	1.1%	68.1%	1.3%	13.8%	0.9%	14.7%	1.0%	9.3%	0.8%	15.8%	1.0%
London SHA	Q36	1.3%	0.1%	1.5%	0.1%	74.3%	0.3%	61.6%	0.4%	12.7%	0.2%	15.1%	0.3%	11.6%	0.2%	21.8%	0.3%
Barking & Dagenham PCT	5C2	1.2%	0.4%	1.0%	0.4%	71.1%	1.7%	58.8%	2.1%	13.6%	1.3%	15.7%	1.6%	14.1%	1.3%	23.6%	1.8%
Barnet PCT	5A9	1.0%	0.3%	1.6%	0.4%	75.9%	1.4%	65.6%	1.7%	12.7%	1.1%	15.1%	1.3%	10.5%	1.0%	17.7%	1.3%
Bexley Care Trust	TAK	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.4%	73.5%	1.7%	62.7%	1.8%	14.5%	1.4%	15.8%	1.4%	11.5%	1.3%	20.6%	1.5%
Brent Teaching PCT	5K5	2.6%	0.6%	2.0%	0.5%	74.4%	1.5%	61.7%	1.8%	11.3%	1.1%	14.4%	1.3%	11.6%	1.1%	21.9%	1.6%
Bromley PCT	5A7	0.7%	0.3%	1.2%	0.4%	78.6%	1.4%	67.5%	1.7%	12.5%	1.1%	14.1%	1.3%	8.2%	0.9%	17.2%	1.4%
Camden PCT	5K7	1.0%	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%	76.2%	2.2%	61.8%	2.6%	11.4%	1.6%	15.1%	1.9%	11.3%	1.6%	22.2%	2.3%
City & Hackney Teaching PCT	5C3	1.7%	0.5%	1.3%	0.5%	71.2%	1.8%	58.3%	2.1%	12.7%	1.4%	14.9%	1.5%	14.4%	1.4%	25.5%	1.9%
Croydon PCT	5K9	0.8%	0.3%	0.9%	0.3%	74.6%	1.4%	62.4%	1.7%	13.6%	1.1%	14.6%	1.2%	11.1%	1.0%	22.1%	1.4%
Ealing PCT	5HX	1.5%	0.4%	2.3%	0.5%	73.7%	1.4%	61.5%	1.7%	12.4%	1.1%	15.4%	1.3%	12.6%	1.1%	20.7%	1.4%
Enfield PCT	5C1	1.1%	0.3%	1.4%	0.4%	72.3%	1.4%	60.2%	1.7%	13.6%	1.1%	15.9%	1.2%	13.0%	1.1%	22.5%	1.4%
Greenwich Teaching PCT	5A8	0.8%	0.3%	1.3%	0.5%	71.2%	1.7%	60.7%	2.0%	14.8%	1.3%	16.5%	1.5%	13.2%	1.2%	21.5%	1.6%
Hammersmith & Fulham PCT	5H1	1.1%	0.6%	0.9%	0.6%	75.3%	2.4%	58.9%	2.9%	13.3%	1.9%	16.2%	2.2%	10.3%	1.7%	24.0%	2.5%
Haringey Teaching PCT	5C9	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%	73.7%	1.7%	60.6%	2.0%	12.8%	1.3%	15.6%	1.5%	12.9%	1.3%	23.0%	1.7%
Harrow PCT	5K6	2.1%	0.6%	2.6%	0.7%	75.5%	1.8%	63.5%	2.0%	11.8%	1.3%	15.2%	1.5%	10.6%	1.3%	18.7%	1.7%
Havering PCT	5A4	0.5%	0.3%	1.2%	0.4%	72.1%	1.7%	63.6%	1.9%	15.3%	1.4%	13.9%	1.4%	12.1%	1.3%	21.3%	1.6%
Hillingdon PCT	5AT	2.0%	0.5%	2.5%	0.6%	76.5%	1.5%	64.1%	1.7%	11.9%	1.1%	13.9%	1.3%	9.6%	1.0%	19.6%	1.4%
Hounslow PCT	5HY	1.8%	0.5%	1.7%	0.5%	71.9%	1.7%	58.2%	2.0%	12.4%	1.3%	15.6%	1.5%	13.9%	1.3%	24.6%	1.7%
Islington PCT	5K8	0.7%	0.4%	1.3%	0.6%	74.2%	2.1%	60.3%	2.4%	13.7%	1.7%	13.5%	1.7%	11.4%	1.5%	24.8%	2.1%
Kensington & Chelsea PCT	5LA	1.4%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	78.7%	2.7%	57.2%	3.5%	11.5%	2.1%	17.3%	2.7%	8.4%	1.8%	24.7%	3.0%
Kingston PCT	5A5	1.6%	0.6%	1.9%	0.7%	81.7%	1.8%	67.1%	2.4%	9.9%	1.4%	14.5%	1.8%	6.8%	1.2%	16.4%	1.9%
Lambeth PCT	5LD	1.1%	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%	72.6%	1.8%	57.5%	2.1%	13.4%	1.4%	16.6%	1.6%	12.9%	1.3%	25.1%	1.8%
Lewisham PCT	5LF	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	71.5%	1.6%	58.9%	2.0%	14.2%	1.3%	16.3%	1.5%	13.6%	1.2%	24.4%	1.7%
Newham PCT	5C5	2.4%	0.5%	2.2%	0.5%	72.4%	1.4%	57.5%	1.6%	12.0%	1.0%	14.5%	1.1%	13.2%	1.0%	25.9%	1.4%
Redbridge PCT	5NA	1.7%	0.4%	2.4%	0.6%	75.8%	1.5%	63.1%	1.8%	11.3%	1.1%	14.9%	1.3%	11.2%	1.1%	19.5%	1.4%
Richmond & Twickenham PCT	5M6	0.7%	0.4%	1.3%	0.6%	82.1%	1.7%	72.2%	2.2%	11.0%	1.4%	14.4%	1.7%	6.2%	1.1%	12.1%	1.6%
Southwark PCT	5LE	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%	69.1%	1.7%	59.1%	2.0%	15.0%	1.3%	14.5%	1.4%	14.8%	1.3%	25.7%	1.8%
Sutton & Merton PCT	5M7	1.3%	0.4%	1.6%	0.4%	76.7%	1.4%	65.4%	1.6%	12.8%	1.1%	14.4%	1.2%	9.1%	0.9%	18.7%	1.3%
Tower Hamlets PCT	5C4	2.0%	0.5%	2.1%	0.6%	73.3%	1.7%	56.5%	2.0%	11.3%	1.2%	15.6%	1.4%	13.3%	1.3%	25.7%	1.7%
Waltham Forest PCT	5NC	2.8%	0.6%	2.8%	0.7%	74.9%	1.7%	62.0%	2.0%	11.4%	1.2%	14.3%	1.4%	10.9%	1.2%	21.0%	1.6%
Wandsworth PCT	5LG	0.9%	0.4%	1.6%	0.6%	76.6%	1.8%	61.7%	2.1%	12.4%	1.4%	15.3%	1.6%	10.0%	1.2%	21.4%	1.8%
Westminster PCT	5LC	1.1%	0.5%	1.5%	0.7%	74.6%	2.2%	55.0%	2.7%	12.0%	1.7%	15.0%	1.9%	12.2%	1.7%	28.6%	2.5%

SHA/PCT Name	SHA/PCT Code	Underweight				Healthy weight				Overweight				Obese			
		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6	
		Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±
England	ENG	0.9%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	76.0%	0.1%	65.4%	0.1%	13.3%	0.1%	14.6%	0.1%	9.8%	0.1%	18.7%	0.1%
South East Coast SHA	Q37	0.6%	0.1%	1.1%	0.1%	78.0%	0.4%	67.8%	0.5%	13.0%	0.3%	14.5%	0.3%	8.4%	0.3%	16.7%	0.4%
Brighton & Hove City PCT	5LO	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%	78.6%	1.7%	69.1%	2.0%	12.4%	1.3%	14.7%	1.6%	8.4%	1.1%	15.5%	1.6%
East Sussex Downs & Weald PCT	5P7	1.1%	0.4%	1.4%	0.4%	77.3%	1.5%	67.9%	1.7%	12.8%	1.2%	14.2%	1.2%	8.8%	1.0%	16.5%	1.3%
Eastern & Coastal Kent PCT	5QA	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%	76.0%	1.0%	65.7%	1.1%	14.5%	0.8%	14.6%	0.8%	9.1%	0.7%	18.8%	0.9%
Hastings & Rother PCT	5P8	1.3%	0.6%	1.0%	0.5%	79.2%	2.0%	65.0%	2.2%	11.1%	1.5%	14.2%	1.6%	8.4%	1.4%	19.7%	1.9%
Medway PCT	5L3	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.3%	76.0%	1.6%	65.0%	1.7%	13.2%	1.3%	13.9%	1.3%	10.5%	1.1%	20.2%	1.5%
Surrey PCT	5P5	0.6%	0.1%	1.1%	0.2%	80.6%	0.8%	70.9%	0.9%	12.1%	0.6%	14.1%	0.7%	6.7%	0.5%	13.9%	0.7%
West Kent PCT	5P9	0.6%	0.2%	1.1%	0.2%	75.3%	1.0%	66.6%	1.1%	14.3%	0.8%	14.6%	0.8%	9.8%	0.7%	17.7%	0.9%
West Sussex PCT	5P6	0.5%	0.2%	1.0%	0.2%	79.4%	1.0%	68.3%	1.1%	12.3%	0.8%	15.0%	0.8%	7.8%	0.6%	15.7%	0.9%
South Central SHA	Q38	0.9%	0.1%	1.3%	0.1%	77.4%	0.4%	68.0%	0.5%	12.8%	0.3%	14.3%	0.4%	8.9%	0.3%	16.4%	0.4%
Berkshire East PCT	5QG	1.9%	0.4%	1.9%	0.5%	79.3%	1.3%	66.9%	1.6%	10.1%	1.0%	13.7%	1.1%	8.6%	0.9%	17.4%	1.3%
Berkshire West PCT	5QF	0.9%	0.3%	1.3%	0.3%	77.8%	1.2%	68.6%	1.4%	12.3%	1.0%	13.8%	1.0%	9.0%	0.8%	16.3%	1.1%
Buckinghamshire PCT	5QD	1.0%	0.3%	1.7%	0.4%	78.5%	1.1%	69.7%	1.3%	11.7%	0.9%	14.2%	1.0%	8.8%	0.8%	14.3%	1.0%
Hampshire PCT	5QC	0.6%	0.1%	1.0%	0.2%	77.3%	0.7%	68.1%	0.8%	13.7%	0.6%	14.8%	0.6%	8.4%	0.5%	16.1%	0.6%
Isle of Wight PCT	5QT	0.3%	0.3%	1.3%	0.6%	75.5%	2.5%	68.4%	2.6%	13.8%	2.0%	13.6%	1.9%	10.3%	1.8%	16.7%	2.1%
Milton Keynes PCT	5CQ	1.7%	0.5%	1.6%	0.5%	76.1%	1.5%	66.6%	1.9%	12.7%	1.2%	14.5%	1.4%	9.5%	1.1%	17.3%	1.5%
Oxford PCT	5QE	0.6%	0.2%	1.1%	0.3%	78.7%	1.0%	70.0%	1.2%	12.7%	0.8%	13.8%	0.9%	8.0%	0.7%	15.1%	1.0%
Portsmouth City Teaching PCT	5FE	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	71.2%	2.0%	61.4%	2.3%	15.8%	1.6%	16.1%	1.7%	12.5%	1.4%	21.9%	1.9%
Southampton City PCT	5L1	1.1%	0.4%	1.2%	0.5%	75.5%	1.8%	65.3%	2.1%	12.7%	1.4%	13.3%	1.5%	10.8%	1.3%	20.2%	1.8%
South West SHA	Q39	0.6%	0.1%	1.0%	0.1%	76.2%	0.4%	68.6%	0.4%	14.0%	0.3%	14.3%	0.3%	9.2%	0.3%	16.1%	0.3%
Bath & North East Somerset PCT	5FL	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%	0.5%	75.5%	2.1%	69.3%	2.3%	15.8%	1.8%	13.1%	1.6%	8.4%	1.3%	16.7%	1.8%
Bournemouth & Poole PCT	5QN	0.5%	0.3%	1.2%	0.4%	78.1%	1.5%	70.7%	1.8%	12.1%	1.2%	13.3%	1.3%	9.3%	1.1%	14.8%	1.4%
Bristol PCT	5QJ	0.6%	0.2%	1.2%	0.4%	73.6%	1.4%	66.5%	1.6%	15.3%	1.1%	13.9%	1.2%	10.5%	1.0%	18.4%	1.3%
Cornwall & Isles Of Scilly PCT	5QP	0.7%	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%	74.5%	1.3%	66.3%	1.4%	14.0%	1.0%	14.9%	1.0%	10.8%	0.9%	18.1%	1.1%
Devon PCT	5QQ	0.6%	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%	75.9%	1.1%	68.4%	1.1%	14.7%	0.9%	14.8%	0.8%	8.8%	0.7%	15.8%	0.9%
Dorset PCT	5QM	0.4%	0.2%	1.3%	0.4%	78.8%	1.4%	71.2%	1.5%	13.6%	1.1%	13.5%	1.1%	7.2%	0.9%	14.0%	1.1%
Gloucestershire PCT	5QH	0.6%	0.2%	1.2%	0.3%	75.1%	1.1%	69.2%	1.2%	14.8%	0.9%	14.4%	0.9%	9.5%	0.8%	15.2%	1.0%
North Somerset PCT	5M8	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.4%	77.4%	1.9%	69.6%	2.0%	13.2%	1.5%	14.1%	1.5%	8.9%	1.3%	15.4%	1.6%
Plymouth Teaching PCT	5F1	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	77.0%	1.7%	68.1%	1.9%	13.5%	1.3%	15.1%	1.5%	9.1%	1.1%	16.5%	1.5%
Somerset PCT	5QL	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%	75.8%	1.2%	69.8%	1.3%	13.9%	1.0%	13.7%	1.0%	9.7%	0.8%	15.7%	1.0%
South Gloucestershire PCT	5A3	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	76.5%	1.6%	68.2%	1.7%	14.2%	1.3%	14.5%	1.3%	8.7%	1.1%	16.7%	1.4%
Swindon PCT	5K3	0.9%	0.4%	1.0%	0.4%	78.4%	1.7%	66.2%	2.0%	11.3%	1.3%	16.1%	1.6%	9.4%	1.2%	16.7%	1.6%
Torbay Care Trust	TAL	0.5%	0.4%	1.2%	0.6%	79.0%	2.3%	68.6%	2.6%	11.7%	1.8%	12.8%	1.9%	8.9%	1.6%	17.4%	2.1%
Wiltshire PCT	5QK	0.4%	0.2%	1.3%	0.3%	76.8%	1.2%	68.9%	1.4%	13.9%	1.0%	14.1%	1.0%	8.8%	0.8%	15.7%	1.1%

Notes:

1.Data for Warwickshire PCT (5PM) is based on an incomplete submission.

2.All Year 6 records for Luton PCT (5GC) were excluded from analysis as height measurements were found to be unreliable.

Source: The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyle Statistics / Department of Health Obesity Team NCMP Dataset

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Table B: Prevalence of underweight, healthy weight, overweight and obese children, with associated 95% confidence intervals, by Government Office Region, Local Authority County/Unitary Authority and Local Authority District/Former District, England, 2009/10

Area	Code	Underweight				Healthy weight				Overweight				Obese			
		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6	
		Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±
ENGLAND	64	0.9%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	76.0%	0.1%	65.4%	0.1%	13.3%	0.1%	14.6%	0.1%	9.8%	0.1%	18.7%	0.1%
NORTH EAST	A	0.6%	0.1%	1.0%	0.1%	75.2%	0.5%	63.6%	0.6%	14.1%	0.4%	14.8%	0.4%	10.2%	0.4%	20.6%	0.5%
County Durham UA	00EJ	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.3%	77.1%	1.1%	64.3%	1.3%	13.3%	0.9%	14.1%	0.9%	9.2%	0.8%	20.6%	1.1%
Former districts of:																	
Chester-le-Street	20UB	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	12.6%	2.8%	14.0%	2.8%	10.1%	2.5%	21.0%	3.3%
Derwentside	20UD	x	x	0.8%	0.6%	x	x	64.9%	3.2%	13.4%	2.3%	13.4%	2.3%	8.4%	1.8%	20.9%	2.7%
Durham	20UE	x	x	0.7%	0.6%	x	x	63.6%	3.3%	13.6%	2.3%	15.1%	2.5%	9.8%	2.0%	20.6%	2.8%
Easington	20UF	x	x	1.5%	0.7%	x	x	63.3%	2.9%	14.4%	2.1%	13.7%	2.1%	10.4%	1.8%	21.5%	2.5%
Sedgefield	20UG	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%	77.0%	2.7%	64.1%	3.0%	13.5%	2.2%	14.8%	2.2%	8.9%	1.8%	20.3%	2.5%
Teesdale	20UH	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	12.8%	4.4%	11.5%	4.1%	5.0%	2.9%	20.9%	5.2%
Wear Valley	20UJ	x	x	0.9%	0.7%	x	x	65.6%	3.5%	11.5%	2.3%	14.3%	2.6%	8.4%	2.0%	19.2%	2.9%
Darlington UA	00EH	x	x	1.2%	0.6%	x	x	65.7%	2.7%	12.9%	2.0%	13.7%	2.0%	8.8%	1.7%	19.4%	2.3%
Hartlepool UA	00EB	x	x	0.6%	0.5%	x	x	63.5%	3.0%	13.5%	2.1%	13.8%	2.1%	9.1%	1.8%	22.1%	2.6%
Middlesbrough UA	00EC	0.7%	0.4%	1.6%	0.6%	75.2%	2.1%	62.3%	2.5%	14.2%	1.7%	14.6%	1.8%	9.9%	1.4%	21.6%	2.1%
Northumberland UA	00EM	0.7%	0.3%	1.1%	0.4%	74.8%	1.6%	65.5%	1.6%	13.8%	1.3%	15.1%	1.2%	10.7%	1.1%	18.3%	1.3%
Former districts of:																	
Alnwick	35UB	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	9.0%	3.8%	13.4%	3.6%	5.4%	3.0%	15.5%	3.9%
Berwick-upon-Tweed	35UC	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	12.1%	4.5%	14.0%	4.2%	14.1%	4.8%	19.7%	4.8%
Blyth Valley	35UD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	14.1%	2.3%	15.6%	2.4%	12.2%	2.1%	23.5%	2.8%
Castle Morpeth	35UE	x	x	1.3%	1.0%	x	x	69.1%	3.9%	14.3%	3.2%	14.6%	3.0%	11.2%	2.8%	15.0%	3.0%
Tyneside	35UF	1.4%	1.0%	1.4%	0.9%	73.5%	3.9%	70.3%	3.7%	14.9%	3.1%	15.0%	2.9%	10.2%	2.7%	13.3%	2.8%
Wansbeck	35UG	x	x	1.3%	0.9%	62.9%	3.6%	62.9%	3.6%	14.5%	3.0%	16.1%	2.8%	8.7%	2.4%	19.7%	3.0%
Redcar and Cleveland UA	00EE	x	x	1.1%	0.5%	x	x	63.2%	2.5%	14.2%	1.8%	15.1%	1.9%	11.1%	1.6%	20.6%	2.1%
Stockton-on-Tees UA	00EF	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%	75.1%	1.8%	63.8%	2.0%	13.9%	1.4%	15.1%	1.5%	10.3%	1.3%	20.1%	1.7%
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	2D	0.7%	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%	74.0%	0.8%	62.5%	0.9%	14.7%	0.7%	15.3%	0.7%	10.7%	0.6%	21.2%	0.8%
Gateshead	00CH	0.6%	0.4%	1.3%	0.5%	73.4%	2.1%	60.3%	2.3%	15.9%	1.8%	16.1%	1.7%	10.1%	1.4%	22.4%	1.9%
Newcastle upon Tyne	00CJ	0.6%	0.3%	1.1%	0.4%	72.5%	1.7%	62.2%	2.0%	15.3%	1.4%	14.8%	1.4%	11.6%	1.2%	21.9%	1.7%
North Tyneside	00CK	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%	0.4%	76.5%	1.8%	65.8%	2.1%	13.8%	1.4%	14.6%	1.6%	9.4%	1.2%	18.8%	1.7%
South Tyneside	00CL	1.1%	0.5%	0.8%	0.4%	73.3%	2.3%	61.3%	2.5%	14.9%	1.9%	15.7%	1.9%	10.7%	1.6%	22.3%	2.1%
Sunderland	00CM	0.8%	0.3%	0.8%	0.3%	74.1%	1.6%	62.4%	1.9%	14.0%	1.3%	15.6%	1.4%	11.2%	1.2%	21.1%	1.6%
NORTH WEST	B	0.9%	0.1%	1.2%	0.1%	75.5%	0.3%	64.7%	0.4%	13.7%	0.2%	14.8%	0.3%	9.9%	0.2%	19.3%	0.3%
Blackburn with Darwen UA	00EX	2.0%	0.6%	1.8%	0.6%	75.5%	1.9%	66.3%	2.2%	12.1%	1.5%	13.9%	1.6%	10.4%	1.4%	18.0%	1.8%
Blackpool UA	00EY	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	76.9%	2.1%	66.4%	2.4%	13.5%	1.7%	13.9%	1.7%	9.0%	1.4%	18.8%	2.0%
Cheshire East UA	00EQ	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	0.3%	77.1%	1.4%	67.1%	1.5%	14.2%	1.2%	13.6%	1.1%	8.3%	0.9%	18.5%	1.3%
Former districts of:																	
Congleton	13UC	x	x	0.9%	0.6%	x	x	64.3%	3.0%	15.1%	2.4%	13.5%	2.1%	8.9%	1.9%	21.4%	2.5%
Crewe and Nantwich	13UD	x	x	0.6%	0.4%	x	x	64.5%	2.7%	14.3%	2.0%	14.4%	1.9%	8.7%	1.6%	20.4%	2.2%
Macclesfield	13UG	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%	78.2%	2.2%	71.4%	2.4%	13.5%	1.8%	13.0%	1.7%	7.6%	1.4%	14.8%	1.8%
Cheshire West and Chester UA	00EW	0.3%	0.2%	1.0%	0.3%	76.2%	1.4%	64.9%	1.7%	14.4%	1.2%	14.7%	1.2%	9.1%	1.0%	19.4%	1.4%
Former districts of:																	
Chester	13UB	x	x	1.0%	0.6%	x	x	68.2%	2.8%	13.6%	2.0%	13.3%	2.0%	7.2%	1.5%	17.4%	2.3%
Ellesmere Port and Neston	13UE	x	x	0.9%	0.6%	x	x	59.9%	3.4%	14.3%	2.5%	16.9%	2.6%	12.0%	2.3%	22.3%	2.8%
Vale Royal	13UH	x	x	1.1%	0.6%	x	x	65.4%	2.6%	15.1%	1.9%	14.4%	1.9%	9.1%	1.5%	19.2%	2.1%
Halton UA	00ET	0.4%	0.3%	1.0%	0.5%	70.9%	2.4%	62.7%	2.6%	17.8%	2.0%	14.7%	1.9%	10.8%	1.6%	21.6%	2.2%
Warrington UA	00EU	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%	77.4%	1.7%	68.2%	1.9%	13.5%	1.4%	14.2%	1.4%	8.5%	1.1%	16.7%	1.5%
Cumbria	16	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%	75.6%	1.3%	65.0%	1.4%	14.5%	1.0%	15.6%	1.1%	9.6%	0.9%	18.8%	1.2%
Allerdale	16UB	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	12.3%	2.2%	14.7%	2.3%	8.0%	1.9%	20.7%	2.6%
Barrow-in-Furness	16UC	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	17.2%	2.7%	16.5%	2.8%	12.5%	2.4%	19.2%	3.0%
Carlisle	16UD	x	x	0.8%	0.6%	x	x	63.5%	3.1%	14.6%	2.2%	17.0%	2.4%	9.6%	1.9%	18.7%	2.5%
Copeland	16UE	x	x	1.2%	0.9%	x	x	62.9%	3.9%	14.5%	3.0%	16.2%	3.0%	10.9%	2.7%	19.6%	3.2%
Eden	16UF	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	13.7%	3.3%	12.8%	3.1%	8.0%	2.6%	19.3%	3.6%
South Lakeland	16UG	x	x	0.8%	0.6%	x	x	68.0%	3.1%	14.3%	2.3%	15.4%	2.4%	8.5%	1.9%	15.8%	2.4%

Area	Code	Underweight				Healthy weight				Overweight				Obese			
		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6	
		Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±
ENGLAND	64	0.9%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	76.0%	0.1%	65.4%	0.1%	13.3%	0.1%	14.6%	0.1%	9.8%	0.1%	18.7%	0.1%
Greater Manchester (Met County)	2A	1.2%	0.1%	1.4%	0.1%	76.0%	0.5%	64.0%	0.6%	13.0%	0.4%	14.9%	0.4%	9.8%	0.3%	19.6%	0.5%
Bolton	00BL	1.4%	0.4%	1.5%	0.4%	77.5%	1.4%	65.1%	1.7%	11.7%	1.1%	14.1%	1.2%	9.4%	1.0%	19.3%	1.4%
Bury	00BM	0.9%	0.4%	1.8%	0.6%	79.6%	1.8%	65.5%	2.1%	11.3%	1.4%	15.3%	1.6%	8.2%	1.2%	17.5%	1.7%
Manchester	00BN	1.5%	0.3%	1.3%	0.3%	72.3%	1.2%	60.0%	1.4%	14.1%	1.0%	14.6%	1.0%	12.1%	0.9%	24.0%	1.2%
Oldham	00BP	1.8%	0.5%	2.4%	0.6%	74.3%	1.6%	65.4%	1.8%	13.6%	1.2%	14.1%	1.3%	10.3%	1.1%	18.1%	1.5%
Rochdale	00BQ	1.7%	0.5%	1.8%	0.6%	76.9%	1.7%	64.1%	2.0%	12.4%	1.3%	14.8%	1.5%	9.1%	1.1%	19.2%	1.6%
Salford	00BR	0.8%	0.4%	1.4%	0.5%	76.0%	1.7%	63.1%	2.0%	13.2%	1.3%	15.7%	1.5%	9.9%	1.2%	19.7%	1.6%
Stockport	00BS	1.5%	0.5%	1.4%	0.4%	79.3%	1.5%	67.2%	1.8%	11.3%	1.2%	15.0%	1.3%	7.9%	1.0%	16.5%	1.4%
Tameside	00BT	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.4%	75.8%	1.7%	64.2%	1.9%	13.4%	1.3%	14.4%	1.4%	10.5%	1.2%	20.6%	1.6%
Trafford	00BU	1.2%	0.4%	1.0%	0.4%	76.7%	1.7%	64.3%	1.9%	13.9%	1.4%	15.8%	1.5%	8.2%	1.1%	18.9%	1.6%
Wigan	00BW	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	0.3%	75.6%	1.4%	64.4%	1.7%	13.9%	1.2%	15.6%	1.3%	9.7%	1.0%	19.1%	1.4%
Lancashire	30	0.8%	0.2%	1.5%	0.2%	75.5%	0.8%	66.5%	0.9%	14.0%	0.6%	14.4%	0.6%	9.7%	0.5%	17.6%	0.7%
Burnley	30UD	x	x	1.4%	0.7%	x	x	62.5%	3.0%	13.4%	2.0%	16.3%	2.3%	11.4%	1.9%	19.9%	2.5%
Chorley	30UE	x	x	1.4%	0.7%	x	x	68.3%	2.7%	13.9%	1.9%	15.1%	2.1%	9.6%	1.7%	15.1%	2.1%
Fylde	30UF	0.9%	0.7%	x	x	81.0%	3.0%	x	x	10.9%	2.4%	14.8%	2.8%	7.2%	2.0%	18.0%	3.0%
Hyndburn	30UG	1.8%	0.8%	1.8%	0.9%	74.9%	2.6%	65.9%	3.1%	12.5%	2.0%	13.7%	2.2%	10.8%	1.9%	18.5%	2.5%
Lancaster	30UH	0.6%	0.4%	1.8%	0.7%	72.9%	2.5%	66.2%	2.6%	15.6%	2.0%	15.2%	2.0%	10.7%	1.7%	16.8%	2.1%
Pendle	30UJ	0.7%	0.5%	2.1%	0.9%	75.7%	2.6%	66.6%	3.0%	14.1%	2.1%	13.4%	2.1%	9.5%	1.8%	17.8%	2.4%
Preston	30UK	2.3%	0.8%	2.5%	0.8%	76.1%	2.2%	67.6%	2.5%	12.5%	1.7%	12.9%	1.8%	9.1%	1.5%	17.0%	2.0%
Ribble Valley	30UL	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	13.5%	2.7%	14.3%	2.9%	10.2%	2.4%	12.7%	2.8%
Rossendale	30UM	x	x	1.4%	0.8%	x	x	64.5%	3.5%	15.9%	2.5%	14.2%	2.5%	9.5%	2.0%	20.0%	2.9%
South Ribble	30UN	x	x	0.9%	0.5%	x	x	67.1%	2.7%	15.3%	2.1%	14.0%	2.0%	8.5%	1.7%	18.0%	2.2%
West Lancashire	30UP	x	x	1.0%	0.6%	x	x	65.8%	2.7%	15.7%	2.1%	13.7%	2.0%	10.8%	1.8%	19.4%	2.3%
Wyre	30UQ	0.7%	0.5%	1.3%	0.7%	78.0%	2.7%	66.7%	3.0%	13.7%	2.2%	15.2%	2.3%	7.6%	1.7%	16.8%	2.4%
Merseyside (Met County)	2B	1.0%	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%	73.6%	0.7%	63.0%	0.8%	14.0%	0.6%	15.2%	0.6%	11.4%	0.5%	20.9%	0.7%
Knowsley	00BX	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	71.2%	2.2%	62.4%	2.3%	15.7%	1.7%	14.0%	1.7%	12.6%	1.6%	23.2%	2.0%
Liverpool	00BY	2.2%	0.4%	1.6%	0.4%	74.5%	1.3%	62.3%	1.5%	11.2%	0.9%	14.9%	1.1%	12.1%	1.0%	21.1%	1.3%
St. Helens	00BZ	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	70.7%	2.1%	61.3%	2.2%	16.8%	1.7%	16.4%	1.7%	12.0%	1.5%	21.7%	1.9%
Sefton	00CA	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.3%	74.3%	1.7%	64.7%	1.8%	15.1%	1.4%	15.3%	1.3%	10.3%	1.2%	19.3%	1.5%
Wirral	00CB	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	0.3%	74.6%	1.5%	63.8%	1.6%	14.3%	1.2%	15.2%	1.2%	10.6%	1.0%	20.3%	1.4%
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	D	1.1%	0.1%	1.4%	0.1%	76.9%	0.4%	65.5%	0.4%	12.9%	0.3%	14.2%	0.3%	9.2%	0.2%	18.8%	0.3%
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	00FB	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	0.3%	74.6%	1.5%	65.4%	1.6%	16.1%	1.3%	14.5%	1.2%	8.7%	1.0%	19.1%	1.3%
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	00FA	0.4%	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%	74.0%	1.7%	64.4%	1.9%	14.1%	1.3%	13.9%	1.4%	11.5%	1.2%	20.7%	1.6%
North East Lincolnshire UA	00FC	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%	74.1%	2.0%	62.2%	2.2%	13.9%	1.6%	15.6%	1.7%	11.4%	1.4%	21.5%	1.9%
North Lincolnshire UA	00FD	3.3%	0.8%	1.6%	0.6%	78.3%	1.9%	66.1%	2.3%	10.2%	1.4%	13.7%	1.7%	8.3%	1.3%	18.6%	1.9%
York UA	00FF	1.9%	0.6%	1.7%	0.6%	83.5%	1.7%	71.9%	2.1%	9.1%	1.4%	12.4%	1.6%	5.5%	1.1%	14.0%	1.6%
North Yorkshire	36	0.7%	0.2%	1.3%	0.3%	79.5%	1.1%	69.9%	1.2%	12.4%	0.9%	14.4%	0.9%	7.4%	0.7%	14.3%	0.9%
Craven	36UB	x	x	1.2%	0.9%	x	x	71.8%	3.9%	12.6%	3.1%	11.8%	2.8%	6.4%	2.3%	15.1%	3.1%
Hambleton	36UC	1.1%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%	79.2%	2.8%	72.4%	3.1%	13.3%	2.4%	13.3%	2.4%	6.3%	1.7%	13.3%	2.4%
Harrogate	36UD	0.5%	0.3%	1.6%	0.7%	79.0%	2.0%	70.3%	2.5%	13.2%	1.7%	14.0%	1.9%	7.3%	1.3%	14.1%	1.9%
Richmondshire	36UE	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	11.2%	3.0%	13.4%	3.0%	8.6%	2.7%	12.0%	2.9%
Ryedale	36UF	x	x	1.6%	1.2%	x	x	67.5%	4.4%	13.5%	3.2%	15.6%	3.4%	9.3%	2.5%	15.3%	3.4%
Scarborough	36UG	x	x	1.3%	0.7%	x	x	68.0%	3.0%	14.0%	2.2%	15.8%	2.4%	8.9%	1.8%	14.9%	2.3%
Selby	36UH	2.0%	1.0%	1.3%	0.8%	84.8%	2.5%	66.9%	3.3%	7.7%	1.9%	16.2%	2.6%	5.6%	1.6%	15.7%	2.6%
South Yorkshire (Met County)	2C	0.8%	0.1%	1.2%	0.2%	76.8%	0.7%	64.7%	0.8%	13.0%	0.6%	14.3%	0.6%	9.5%	0.5%	19.7%	0.7%
Barnsley	00CC	0.3%	0.2%	1.0%	0.4%	78.5%	1.7%	63.6%	2.0%	13.3%	1.4%	14.1%	1.4%	8.0%	1.1%	21.4%	1.7%
Doncaster	00CE	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	0.3%	74.0%	1.5%	65.0%	1.7%	15.3%	1.2%	14.0%	1.2%	10.1%	1.0%	20.0%	1.4%
Rotherham	00CF	0.4%	0.2%	1.4%	0.4%	76.1%	1.6%	63.7%	1.8%	13.0%	1.2%	14.7%	1.3%	10.5%	1.1%	20.2%	1.5%
Sheffield	00CG	1.2%	0.3%	1.4%	0.3%	78.2%	1.1%	65.7%	1.3%	11.3%	0.8%	14.3%	0.9%	9.2%	0.8%	18.6%	1.1%
West Yorkshire (Met County)	2F	1.3%	0.1%	1.7%	0.2%	76.6%	0.5%	64.8%	0.6%	12.7%	0.4%	14.2%	0.5%	9.4%	0.4%	19.3%	0.5%
Bradford	00CX	2.3%	0.4%	2.1%	0.4%	77.3%	1.0%	63.9%	1.2%	11.2%	0.8%	14.1%	0.9%	9.2%	0.7%	19.8%	1.0%
Calderdale	00CY	1.3%	0.4%	1.9%	0.6%	78.4%	1.6%	67.8%	1.9%	12.6%	1.3%	13.0%	1.4%	7.7%	1.0%	17.4%	1.5%
Kirklees	00CZ	1.3%	0.3%	2.2%	0.4%	78.2%	1.2%	64.7%	1.4%	11.7%	0.9%	14.7%	1.0%	8.8%	0.8%	18.4%	1.1%
Leeds	00DA	0.9%	0.2%	1.3%	0.3%	75.4%	0.9%	63.8%	1.3%	13.6%	0.7%	14.9%	1.0%	10.1%	0.7%	20.0%	1.1%
Wakefield	00DB	0.4%	0.2%	1.0%	0.3%	74.4%	1.5%	65.9%	1.6%	15.1%	1.2%	13.6%	1.2%	10.1%	1.0%	19.5%	1.4%

Area	Code	Underweight				Healthy weight				Overweight				Obese			
		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6	
		Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±
ENGLAND	64	0.9%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	76.0%	0.1%	65.4%	0.1%	13.3%	0.1%	14.6%	0.1%	9.8%	0.1%	18.7%	0.1%
EAST MIDLANDS	E	0.9%	0.1%	1.4%	0.1%	75.8%	0.4%	65.6%	0.4%	13.6%	0.3%	14.5%	0.3%	9.7%	0.3%	18.4%	0.4%
Derby UA	00FK	1.3%	0.4%	1.7%	0.5%	76.3%	1.6%	64.0%	1.8%	12.1%	1.2%	14.9%	1.4%	10.3%	1.2%	19.4%	1.5%
Leicester UA	00FN	2.3%	0.5%	3.0%	0.6%	74.9%	1.4%	61.6%	1.7%	11.5%	1.0%	13.4%	1.2%	11.4%	1.0%	21.9%	1.4%
Nottingham UA	00FY	0.8%	0.3%	2.0%	0.5%	73.0%	1.7%	62.5%	1.8%	14.8%	1.3%	13.6%	1.3%	11.3%	1.2%	21.9%	1.6%
Rutland UA	00FP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	14.1%	3.6%	17.1%	4.3%	6.8%	2.6%	17.8%	4.3%
Derbyshire	17	0.4%	0.1%	0.9%	0.2%	76.2%	1.0%	66.5%	1.0%	14.1%	0.8%	14.8%	0.8%	9.3%	0.7%	17.9%	0.9%
Amber Valley	17UB	x	x	0.9%	0.5%	x	x	68.4%	2.5%	13.5%	2.0%	12.4%	1.8%	9.3%	1.7%	18.4%	2.1%
Bolsover	17UC	x	x	1.0%	0.7%	x	x	65.2%	3.5%	15.0%	2.5%	13.0%	2.4%	10.6%	2.2%	20.8%	3.0%
Chesterfield	17UD	x	x	1.2%	0.7%	x	x	65.8%	2.9%	13.4%	2.2%	14.6%	2.2%	11.0%	2.0%	18.4%	2.4%
Derbyshire Dales	17UF	x	x	1.2%	0.8%	x	x	67.8%	3.5%	15.8%	2.9%	16.4%	2.8%	7.6%	2.1%	14.7%	2.6%
Erewash	17UG	x	x	0.8%	0.5%	x	x	63.2%	2.9%	13.5%	2.0%	16.1%	2.2%	9.5%	1.8%	20.0%	2.4%
High Peak	17UH	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	73.2%	2.8%	69.2%	2.9%	16.0%	2.4%	14.0%	2.2%	10.2%	1.9%	16.1%	2.3%
North East Derbyshire	17UJ	x	x	1.0%	0.6%	x	x	64.6%	2.9%	11.8%	2.0%	17.6%	2.3%	7.5%	1.7%	16.9%	2.3%
South Derbyshire	17UK	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	14.6%	2.2%	15.2%	2.2%	8.8%	1.8%	17.3%	2.4%
Leicestershire	31	1.1%	0.3%	1.8%	0.3%	77.7%	1.0%	69.2%	1.1%	13.0%	0.8%	13.8%	0.8%	8.2%	0.7%	15.3%	0.9%
Blaby	31UB	0.9%	0.6%	1.9%	0.9%	80.3%	2.4%	72.3%	3.1%	12.4%	2.0%	11.8%	2.2%	6.4%	1.5%	14.0%	2.4%
Charnwood	31UC	0.9%	0.5%	1.3%	0.6%	78.3%	2.0%	68.3%	2.4%	11.8%	1.6%	14.1%	1.8%	9.0%	1.4%	16.3%	1.9%
Harborough	31UD	0.9%	0.7%	2.8%	1.2%	79.2%	2.8%	71.5%	3.2%	10.7%	2.2%	12.8%	2.4%	9.2%	2.0%	12.8%	2.4%
Hinckley and Bosworth	31UE	1.3%	0.7%	1.9%	0.8%	74.7%	2.7%	69.3%	2.8%	16.3%	2.3%	13.2%	2.0%	7.7%	1.6%	15.6%	2.2%
Melton	31UF	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%	1.2%	76.9%	3.8%	68.7%	4.2%	13.7%	3.1%	16.2%	3.4%	7.9%	2.5%	13.4%	3.1%
North West Leicestershire	31UH	0.6%	0.5%	1.3%	0.7%	78.3%	2.6%	67.7%	3.0%	13.5%	2.1%	14.8%	2.3%	7.6%	1.7%	16.2%	2.4%
Oadby and Wigston	31UJ	2.1%	1.2%	2.0%	1.0%	74.8%	3.6%	67.0%	3.2%	12.7%	2.8%	14.3%	2.4%	10.4%	2.5%	16.7%	2.6%
Lincolnshire	32	0.8%	0.2%	1.2%	0.3%	74.1%	1.1%	65.1%	1.1%	14.3%	0.8%	14.2%	0.8%	10.8%	0.7%	19.5%	1.0%
Boston	32UB	1.8%	1.0%	2.2%	1.2%	80.5%	3.0%	65.7%	3.7%	11.3%	2.4%	13.5%	2.7%	6.4%	1.9%	18.6%	3.0%
East Lindsey	32UC	x	x	1.4%	0.6%	x	x	63.7%	2.6%	15.3%	2.0%	13.5%	1.9%	12.0%	1.8%	21.4%	2.2%
Lincoln	32UD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	14.3%	2.4%	17.1%	2.7%	10.4%	2.1%	20.3%	2.9%
North Kesteven	32UE	1.0%	0.6%	1.9%	0.8%	77.8%	2.5%	72.1%	2.7%	13.5%	2.0%	13.1%	2.0%	7.7%	1.6%	13.0%	2.0%
South Holland	32UF	2.3%	1.0%	1.2%	0.7%	70.6%	3.2%	60.2%	3.3%	13.6%	2.4%	13.7%	2.3%	13.5%	2.4%	24.9%	2.9%
South Kesteven	32UG	x	x	1.1%	0.6%	x	x	68.0%	2.7%	15.0%	2.0%	13.0%	2.0%	11.7%	1.8%	17.9%	2.2%
West Lindsey	32UH	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	15.4%	2.4%	16.0%	2.4%	13.2%	2.3%	21.8%	2.7%
Northamptonshire	34	0.8%	0.2%	1.2%	0.3%	75.4%	1.0%	65.9%	1.1%	14.4%	0.8%	14.7%	0.8%	9.6%	0.7%	18.2%	0.9%
Corby	34UB	x	x	1.6%	0.9%	x	x	61.8%	3.6%	12.3%	2.6%	14.0%	2.6%	9.6%	2.3%	22.7%	3.1%
Daventry	34UC	1.0%	0.7%	1.4%	0.8%	80.3%	2.6%	67.7%	3.2%	10.6%	2.0%	15.5%	2.4%	8.1%	1.8%	15.4%	2.4%
East Northamptonshire	34UD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	14.8%	2.3%	13.8%	2.3%	9.6%	2.0%	17.4%	2.5%
Kettering	34UE	x	x	1.0%	0.6%	x	x	65.2%	3.0%	15.8%	2.2%	14.3%	2.2%	11.0%	1.9%	19.5%	2.5%
Northampton	34UF	0.6%	0.4%	1.8%	0.8%	73.0%	2.0%	64.8%	2.1%	15.7%	1.6%	15.0%	1.6%	10.7%	1.4%	18.4%	1.7%
South Northamptonshire	34UG	x	x	0.6%	0.5%	x	x	70.3%	2.7%	15.1%	2.1%	14.0%	2.1%	7.6%	1.6%	15.0%	2.1%
Wellingborough	34UH	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	14.4%	2.4%	16.7%	2.7%	9.7%	2.0%	20.3%	2.9%
Nottinghamshire	37	0.8%	0.2%	1.2%	0.2%	76.9%	1.0%	65.4%	1.1%	13.6%	0.8%	15.7%	0.8%	8.7%	0.6%	17.8%	0.9%
Ashfield	37UB	1.2%	0.6%	1.4%	0.7%	75.1%	2.5%	64.6%	2.8%	14.9%	2.1%	15.8%	2.1%	8.8%	1.7%	18.2%	2.2%
Bassetlaw	37UC	0.6%	0.5%	1.2%	0.7%	73.7%	2.7%	62.1%	2.9%	15.3%	2.2%	16.1%	2.2%	10.5%	1.9%	20.6%	2.4%
Broxtowe	37UD	x	x	1.3%	0.7%	x	x	63.7%	3.0%	13.1%	2.1%	17.3%	2.4%	8.4%	1.7%	17.7%	2.4%
Gedling	37UE	0.6%	0.5%	1.0%	0.6%	75.7%	2.5%	67.4%	2.8%	13.6%	2.0%	14.7%	2.1%	10.1%	1.8%	16.9%	2.2%
Mansfield	37UF	0.6%	0.5%	1.3%	0.7%	78.9%	2.5%	62.2%	3.0%	11.7%	2.0%	14.5%	2.2%	8.9%	1.7%	22.0%	2.6%
Newark and Sherwood	37UG	1.2%	0.7%	1.5%	0.7%	75.1%	2.7%	66.1%	2.8%	14.4%	2.2%	17.4%	2.3%	9.3%	1.8%	15.0%	2.1%
Rushcliffe	37UJ	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	81.5%	2.3%	71.1%	2.7%	12.3%	1.9%	13.9%	2.1%	5.4%	1.3%	14.3%	2.1%
WEST MIDLANDS	F	1.1%	0.1%	1.5%	0.1%	75.3%	0.3%	63.1%	0.4%	13.2%	0.3%	14.8%	0.3%	10.5%	0.2%	20.5%	0.3%
Herefordshire, County of UA	00GA	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%	77.8%	2.1%	68.1%	2.3%	13.1%	1.7%	15.7%	1.8%	8.4%	1.4%	15.4%	1.8%
Shropshire UA	00GG	0.5%	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%	74.7%	1.7%	65.2%	1.9%	14.4%	1.4%	16.1%	1.5%	10.3%	1.2%	17.6%	1.6%
Former districts of:																	
Bridgnorth	39UB	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	10.6%	2.9%	15.9%	3.8%	10.1%	2.8%	19.2%	4.1%
North Shropshire	39UC	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	16.0%	3.2%	17.3%	3.3%	10.2%	2.6%	20.0%	3.5%
Oswestry	39UD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	15.2%	3.8%	19.6%	4.4%	13.2%	3.6%	16.3%	4.1%
Shrewsbury and Atcham	39UE	x	x	1.0%	0.7%	x	x	67.8%	3.2%	15.8%	2.5%	14.8%	2.4%	9.5%	2.0%	16.4%	2.5%
South Shropshire	39UF	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	12.5%	3.9%	14.9%	3.9%	10.0%	3.5%	16.5%	4.1%
Stoke-on-Trent UA	00GL	0.9%	0.3%	1.2%	0.4%	72.8%	1.6%	60.8%	1.9%	13.6%	1.2%	16.2%	1.5%	12.6%	1.2%	21.9%	1.6%
Telford and Wrekin UA	00GF	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	73.4%	2.1%	64.3%	2.3%	15.3%	1.7%	14.8%	1.7%	10.6%	1.5%	20.1%	2.0%
Staffordshire	41	0.5%	0.2%	1.0%	0.2%	74.9%	0.9%	66.3%	1.0%	14.7%	0.8%	14.8%	0.8%	9.9%	0.6%	17.8%	0.8%
Cannock Chase	41UB	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	16.6%	2.4%	14.8%	2.3%	12.6%	2.1%	23.1%	2.7%
East Staffordshire	41UC	0.5%	0.4%	1.6%	0.7%	74.3%	2.5%	65.0%	2.8%	14.3%	2.0%	15.0%	2.1%	10.9%	1.8%	18.4%	2.3%
Lichfield	41UD	x	x	1.3%	0.7%	x	x	69.1%	2.8%	16.1%	2.3%	14.1%	2.1%	8.7%	1.8%	15.5%	2.2%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	41UE	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	0.6%	78.3%	2.3%	67.4%	2.8%	11.8%	1.8%	15.8%	2.2%	9.4%	1.6%	15.7%	2.2%
South Staffordshire	41UF	0.9%	0.6%	0.9%	0.6%	72.2%	2.8%	64.8%	2.9%	15.9%	2.3%	14.5%	2.1%	11.0%	1.9%	19.9%	2.4%
Stafford	41UG	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	78.0%	2.4%	67.7%	2.9%	13.0%	1.9%	15.3%	2.2%	8.1%	1.6%	16.5%	2.3%
Staffordshire Moorlands	41UH	x	x	1.1%	0.7%	x	x	66.8%	2.9%	15.9%	2.3%	14.7%	2.2%	9.1%	1.8%	17.4%	2.4%
Tamworth	41UK	x	x	1.4%	0.9%	x	x	68.1%	3.4%	15.3%	2.6%	14.2%	2.6%	9.8%	2.2%	16.3%	2.7%

Area	Code	Underweight				Healthy weight				Overweight				Obese			
		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6	
		Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±
ENGLAND	64	0.9%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	76.0%	0.1%	65.4%	0.1%	13.3%	0.1%	14.6%	0.1%	9.8%	0.1%	18.7%	0.1%
Warwickshire*	44	0.7%	0.3%	1.1%	0.3%	79.0%	1.2%	67.5%	1.4%	12.5%	1.0%	14.5%	1.1%	7.8%	0.8%	16.9%	1.1%
North Warwickshire	44UB	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	14.4%	3.0%	2.7%	14.1%	7.2%	2.2%	24.4%	3.3%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	44UC	x	x	1.2%	0.6%	x	x	64.2%	2.7%	13.9%	2.1%	15.9%	2.1%	9.7%	1.8%	18.7%	2.2%
Rugby	44UD	0.7%	0.5%	1.6%	0.8%	79.6%	2.7%	66.5%	3.0%	11.6%	2.1%	16.4%	2.3%	8.2%	1.8%	15.6%	2.3%
Stratford-on-Avon	44UE	1.1%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	79.9%	2.8%	74.0%	3.2%	12.7%	2.3%	12.1%	2.4%	6.3%	1.7%	13.1%	2.5%
Warwick	44UF	0.8%	0.6%	1.1%	0.8%	82.2%	2.5%	74.6%	3.4%	10.4%	2.0%	12.2%	2.6%	6.6%	1.6%	12.1%	2.5%
West Midlands (Met County)	2E	1.4%	0.1%	1.9%	0.2%	75.2%	0.5%	61.0%	0.5%	12.4%	0.4%	14.7%	0.4%	10.9%	0.3%	22.4%	0.5%
Birmingham	00CN	1.7%	0.2%	2.3%	0.3%	75.0%	0.7%	59.9%	0.9%	12.1%	0.6%	14.7%	0.6%	11.2%	0.5%	23.1%	0.7%
Coventry	00CO	1.0%	0.3%	1.6%	0.4%	76.1%	1.4%	63.2%	1.6%	12.4%	1.1%	14.9%	1.2%	10.5%	1.0%	20.3%	1.4%
Dudley	00CR	1.0%	0.3%	1.1%	0.3%	76.0%	1.4%	59.8%	1.6%	12.8%	1.1%	15.4%	1.2%	10.2%	1.0%	23.8%	1.4%
Sandwell	00CS	1.7%	0.4%	1.9%	0.5%	73.9%	1.4%	59.7%	1.6%	12.4%	1.0%	14.8%	1.2%	11.9%	1.0%	23.5%	1.4%
Solihull	00CT	0.9%	0.4%	1.2%	0.5%	78.2%	1.7%	69.1%	2.0%	13.0%	1.4%	13.8%	1.5%	7.9%	1.1%	16.0%	1.6%
Walsall	00CU	1.3%	0.4%	2.1%	0.5%	76.3%	1.5%	62.4%	1.7%	11.8%	1.1%	13.9%	1.2%	10.6%	1.1%	21.6%	1.5%
Wolverhampton	00CW	1.5%	0.5%	2.0%	0.5%	72.5%	1.7%	58.6%	1.9%	13.8%	1.3%	14.7%	1.3%	12.2%	1.2%	24.7%	1.6%
Worcestershire	47	0.6%	0.2%	1.0%	0.3%	74.9%	1.1%	65.5%	1.3%	14.0%	0.9%	14.6%	0.9%	10.4%	0.8%	18.9%	1.0%
Bromsgrove	47UB	x	x	0.7%	0.5%	x	x	67.6%	3.1%	11.1%	2.0%	14.9%	2.3%	8.6%	1.8%	16.8%	2.5%
Malvern Hills	47UC	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	15.5%	2.8%	12.8%	2.4%	7.6%	2.0%	19.9%	2.9%
Redditch	47UD	1.0%	0.7%	2.1%	0.9%	76.3%	2.8%	63.4%	3.2%	12.5%	2.2%	15.8%	2.4%	10.2%	2.0%	18.7%	2.6%
Worcester	47UE	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	76.1%	2.7%	66.6%	3.1%	13.4%	2.1%	13.8%	2.2%	10.0%	1.9%	18.9%	2.5%
Wyche	47UF	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%	73.0%	2.6%	65.6%	2.8%	15.1%	2.1%	16.7%	2.2%	11.4%	1.8%	16.8%	2.2%
Wyre Forest	47UG	x	x	1.0%	0.7%	x	x	63.3%	3.2%	17.4%	2.6%	12.7%	2.2%	14.3%	2.4%	23.0%	2.8%
EAST OF ENGLAND	G	0.8%	0.1%	1.1%	0.1%	76.6%	0.3%	67.5%	0.4%	13.4%	0.3%	14.6%	0.3%	9.2%	0.2%	16.8%	0.3%
Bedford UA	00KB	1.3%	0.6%	1.0%	0.5%	75.0%	2.2%	64.8%	2.4%	14.6%	1.8%	14.2%	1.7%	9.1%	1.4%	20.1%	2.0%
Former district of:																	
Bedford	09UD	1.3%	0.6%	1.0%	0.5%	75.0%	2.2%	64.8%	2.4%	14.6%	1.8%	14.2%	1.7%	9.1%	1.4%	20.1%	2.0%
Central Bedfordshire UA	00KC	0.5%	0.3%	1.1%	0.4%	77.5%	1.6%	70.3%	1.8%	13.5%	1.3%	14.2%	1.4%	8.5%	1.1%	14.3%	1.4%
Former districts of:																	
Mid Bedfordshire	09UC	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%	77.5%	2.2%	70.4%	2.6%	13.5%	1.8%	15.5%	2.0%	8.4%	1.5%	13.3%	1.9%
South Bedfordshire	09UE	0.5%	0.4%	1.4%	0.6%	77.4%	2.3%	70.3%	2.4%	13.5%	1.9%	13.1%	1.8%	8.6%	1.5%	15.1%	1.9%
Luton UA*	00KA	1.2%	0.4%	-	-	72.1%	1.8%	-	-	12.3%	1.3%	-	-	14.3%	1.4%	-	-
Peterborough UA	00JA	1.1%	0.4%	1.7%	0.6%	75.3%	1.8%	64.5%	2.1%	13.8%	1.4%	14.1%	1.5%	9.8%	1.2%	19.7%	1.7%
Southend-on-Sea UA	00KF	1.8%	0.6%	1.5%	0.6%	79.6%	1.9%	65.1%	2.3%	11.0%	1.5%	15.3%	1.7%	7.6%	1.2%	18.1%	1.8%
Thurrock UA	00KG	0.6%	0.3%	1.2%	0.5%	74.6%	2.0%	62.9%	2.4%	13.4%	1.5%	15.6%	1.8%	11.5%	1.4%	20.3%	2.0%
Cambridgeshire	12	0.5%	0.2%	1.0%	0.3%	78.1%	1.1%	69.1%	1.2%	12.7%	0.9%	14.3%	0.9%	8.7%	0.7%	15.6%	1.0%
Cambridge	12UB	1.3%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	77.0%	2.7%	70.6%	3.2%	13.0%	2.2%	14.1%	2.4%	8.7%	1.8%	14.6%	2.5%
East Cambridgeshire	12UC	x	x	1.3%	0.8%	x	x	67.6%	3.3%	11.3%	2.1%	13.8%	2.4%	9.7%	2.0%	17.3%	2.6%
Fenland	12UD	x	x	1.2%	0.7%	x	x	64.9%	3.0%	13.1%	2.2%	14.3%	2.2%	10.3%	2.0%	19.7%	2.5%
Huntingdonshire	12UE	x	x	0.8%	0.4%	x	x	69.7%	2.2%	12.3%	1.6%	15.0%	1.7%	8.8%	1.4%	14.6%	1.7%
South Cambridgeshire	12UG	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%	0.5%	78.9%	2.0%	71.6%	2.4%	13.3%	1.7%	13.9%	1.8%	7.1%	1.3%	13.5%	1.8%
Essex	22	0.8%	0.2%	1.2%	0.2%	76.8%	0.7%	67.6%	0.8%	13.6%	0.6%	15.1%	0.6%	8.8%	0.5%	16.1%	0.6%
Basildon	22UB	0.7%	0.4%	1.3%	0.5%	77.7%	1.9%	67.0%	2.2%	12.7%	1.5%	15.1%	1.6%	8.8%	1.3%	16.5%	1.7%
Braintree	22UC	3.1%	0.9%	1.9%	0.7%	80.8%	2.0%	69.8%	2.4%	9.9%	1.5%	14.6%	1.8%	6.2%	1.2%	13.7%	1.8%
Brentwood	22UD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	14.1%	2.6%	15.4%	2.7%	8.5%	2.0%	12.8%	2.5%
Castle Point	22UE	0.8%	0.6%	1.1%	0.7%	77.1%	2.9%	68.1%	3.0%	13.7%	2.4%	16.4%	2.4%	8.4%	1.9%	14.4%	2.3%
Chelmsford	22UF	0.7%	0.4%	1.3%	0.6%	79.9%	2.0%	67.4%	2.3%	12.0%	1.6%	16.8%	1.8%	7.4%	1.3%	14.4%	1.7%
Colchester	22UG	x	x	0.9%	0.5%	x	x	67.6%	2.3%	14.2%	1.6%	14.4%	1.7%	9.3%	1.4%	17.1%	1.9%
Epping Forest	22UH	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%	73.5%	2.6%	65.3%	3.0%	15.6%	2.2%	13.2%	2.2%	10.2%	1.8%	20.7%	2.6%
Harlow	22UJ	0.8%	0.6%	1.0%	0.7%	74.0%	2.8%	60.5%	3.3%	14.5%	2.2%	19.2%	2.7%	10.6%	2.0%	19.4%	2.7%
Maldon	22UK	1.4%	1.0%	2.4%	1.3%	78.4%	3.6%	68.9%	3.8%	13.5%	3.0%	14.4%	2.9%	6.7%	2.2%	14.4%	2.9%
Rochford	22UL	0.9%	0.7%	1.1%	0.7%	76.0%	3.0%	66.9%	3.1%	14.7%	2.5%	17.0%	2.5%	8.3%	1.9%	15.0%	2.4%
Tendring	22UN	x	x	0.9%	0.5%	x	x	66.8%	2.5%	15.2%	2.1%	13.0%	1.8%	10.7%	1.8%	19.2%	2.1%
Uttlesford	22UQ	x	x	0.8%	0.6%	x	x	72.8%	3.2%	16.0%	2.5%	11.9%	2.3%	10.6%	2.1%	14.5%	2.5%
Hertfordshire	26	0.9%	0.2%	1.2%	0.2%	76.3%	0.8%	67.3%	0.9%	13.7%	0.7%	14.5%	0.7%	9.1%	0.6%	17.0%	0.7%
Broxbourne	26UB	x	x	0.9%	0.6%	x	x	61.6%	3.1%	16.1%	2.5%	14.4%	2.3%	12.5%	2.3%	23.1%	2.7%
Dacorum	26UC	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%	0.5%	73.7%	2.3%	66.9%	2.5%	15.6%	1.9%	16.1%	2.0%	10.2%	1.6%	16.0%	2.0%
East Hertfordshire	26UD	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%	79.7%	2.1%	70.6%	2.4%	12.4%	1.7%	12.6%	1.7%	7.1%	1.3%	15.9%	1.9%
Hertsmere	26UE	1.5%	0.8%	1.4%	0.8%	73.3%	2.9%	64.2%	3.1%	14.9%	2.3%	15.1%	2.3%	10.4%	2.0%	19.3%	2.6%
North Hertfordshire	26UF	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	0.6%	79.6%	2.3%	70.1%	2.5%	12.4%	1.9%	13.9%	1.9%	7.3%	1.5%	15.0%	2.0%
St Albans	26UG	0.4%	0.3%	1.4%	0.6%	80.3%	1.9%	72.0%	2.3%	11.1%	1.5%	13.6%	1.8%	8.2%	1.3%	13.0%	1.7%
Stevenage	26UH	x	x	1.1%	0.7%	x	x	62.4%	3.3%	13.0%	2.9%	15.0%	2.4%	11.0%	2.7%	21.6%	2.8%
Three Rivers	26UJ	1.0%	0.7%	1.5%	0.9%	74.3%	3.0%	68.9%	3.2%	16.9%	2.6%	13.5%	2.4%	7.7%	1.8%	16.1%	2.6%
Watford	26UK	1.6%	0.8%	1.7%	0.9%	75.8%	2.7%	66.7%	3.3%	12.2%	2.1%	15.1%	2.5%	10.4%	1.9%	16.4%	2.6%
Welwyn Hatfield	26UL	1.3%	0.7%	1.5%	0.7%	74.7%	2.7%	63.5%	3.0%	14.3%	2.2%	16.5%	2.3%	9.6%	1.9%	18.5%	2.4%

Area	Code	Underweight				Healthy weight				Overweight				Obese			
		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6	
		Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±
ENGLAND	64	0.9%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	76.0%	0.1%	65.4%	0.1%	13.3%	0.1%	14.6%	0.1%	9.8%	0.1%	18.7%	0.1%
Norfolk	33	0.4%	0.1%	0.9%	0.2%	76.5%	1.0%	66.9%	1.1%	14.3%	0.8%	14.6%	0.8%	8.8%	0.7%	17.6%	0.9%
Breckland	33UB	x	x	1.0%	0.6%	x	x	66.6%	2.8%	15.3%	2.2%	16.4%	2.2%	9.5%	1.8%	16.0%	2.2%
Broadland	33UC	0.7%	0.5%	1.4%	0.7%	80.0%	2.3%	69.4%	2.6%	11.8%	1.8%	13.1%	1.9%	7.5%	1.5%	16.1%	2.1%
Great Yarmouth	33UD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	16.3%	2.5%	16.4%	2.4%	10.0%	2.0%	21.7%	2.6%
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	33UE	x	x	0.7%	0.5%	x	x	64.7%	2.6%	14.3%	1.9%	14.9%	2.0%	11.0%	1.7%	19.7%	2.2%
North Norfolk	33UF	x	x	1.1%	0.8%	x	x	65.5%	3.4%	13.8%	2.5%	14.3%	2.5%	8.1%	2.0%	19.1%	2.8%
Norwich	33UG	x	x	1.0%	0.7%	x	x	67.3%	3.1%	14.0%	2.2%	14.5%	2.3%	9.4%	1.8%	17.1%	2.5%
South Norfolk	33UH	0.6%	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%	77.9%	2.4%	71.9%	2.6%	15.3%	2.1%	13.0%	1.9%	6.2%	1.4%	14.2%	2.0%
Suffolk	42	0.7%	0.2%	1.1%	0.2%	77.5%	1.0%	69.2%	1.1%	13.0%	0.8%	14.0%	0.8%	8.9%	0.7%	15.7%	0.9%
Babergh	42UB	0.8%	0.6%	1.4%	0.8%	78.8%	2.7%	71.8%	3.2%	11.8%	2.2%	13.2%	2.4%	8.6%	1.9%	13.6%	2.4%
Forest Heath	42UC	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	11.9%	2.9%	14.3%	3.6%	8.1%	2.4%	21.1%	4.2%
Ipswich	42UD	0.6%	0.4%	1.4%	0.6%	76.5%	2.2%	67.0%	2.6%	11.9%	1.7%	14.9%	1.9%	11.0%	1.6%	16.7%	2.0%
Mid Suffolk	42UE	1.2%	0.7%	1.2%	0.7%	78.3%	2.7%	70.9%	2.8%	14.3%	2.3%	12.6%	2.1%	6.2%	1.6%	15.3%	2.3%
St. Edmundsbury	42UF	x	x	1.0%	0.6%	x	x	70.6%	2.7%	10.7%	1.8%	13.9%	2.0%	8.5%	1.6%	14.5%	2.1%
Suffolk Coastal	42UG	0.9%	0.5%	1.0%	0.6%	77.2%	2.4%	70.3%	2.6%	14.1%	2.0%	15.0%	2.0%	7.8%	1.5%	13.7%	2.0%
Waveney	42UH	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	15.9%	2.2%	13.7%	2.1%	10.5%	1.9%	18.2%	2.3%
LONDON	H	1.3%	0.1%	1.5%	0.1%	74.3%	0.3%	61.6%	0.4%	12.7%	0.2%	15.1%	0.3%	11.6%	0.2%	21.8%	0.3%
Barking and Dagenham	00AB	1.2%	0.4%	1.0%	0.4%	71.1%	1.7%	59.8%	2.1%	13.6%	1.3%	15.7%	1.6%	14.1%	1.3%	23.6%	1.8%
Barnet	00AC	1.0%	0.3%	1.5%	0.4%	75.8%	1.4%	65.9%	1.7%	12.7%	1.1%	15.1%	1.3%	10.6%	1.0%	17.5%	1.4%
Bexley	00AD	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.4%	73.5%	1.7%	62.7%	1.8%	14.5%	1.4%	15.8%	1.4%	11.5%	1.3%	20.6%	1.5%
Brent	00AE	2.6%	0.5%	2.0%	0.5%	74.5%	1.5%	61.9%	1.8%	11.4%	1.1%	14.4%	1.3%	11.5%	1.1%	21.7%	1.5%
Bromley	00AF	0.7%	0.3%	1.2%	0.4%	78.6%	1.4%	67.5%	1.7%	12.5%	1.1%	14.1%	1.3%	8.2%	0.9%	17.2%	1.4%
Camden	00AG	1.0%	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%	76.2%	2.2%	61.8%	2.6%	11.4%	1.6%	15.1%	1.9%	11.3%	1.6%	22.2%	2.3%
Croydon	00AH	0.8%	0.3%	0.9%	0.3%	74.6%	1.4%	62.4%	1.7%	13.6%	1.1%	14.6%	1.2%	11.1%	1.0%	22.1%	1.4%
Ealing	00AJ	1.5%	0.4%	2.3%	0.5%	73.7%	1.4%	61.5%	1.7%	12.4%	1.1%	15.4%	1.3%	12.5%	1.1%	20.7%	1.4%
Enfield	00AK	1.1%	0.3%	1.4%	0.4%	72.4%	1.4%	60.0%	1.7%	13.6%	1.1%	15.9%	1.2%	12.9%	1.1%	22.7%	1.4%
Greenwich	00AL	0.8%	0.3%	1.3%	0.5%	71.2%	1.7%	60.7%	2.0%	14.6%	1.3%	16.5%	1.5%	13.2%	1.2%	21.5%	1.6%
Hackney	00AM ¹	1.7%	0.5%	1.3%	0.5%	71.2%	1.8%	58.3%	2.1%	12.7%	1.4%	14.9%	1.5%	14.4%	1.4%	25.5%	1.9%
Hammersmith and Fulham	00AN	1.1%	0.6%	0.9%	0.6%	75.3%	2.4%	58.9%	2.9%	13.3%	1.9%	16.2%	2.2%	10.3%	1.7%	24.0%	2.5%
Haringey	00AP	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%	73.7%	1.7%	60.6%	2.0%	12.8%	1.3%	15.6%	1.5%	12.9%	1.3%	23.0%	1.7%
Harrow	00AQ	2.1%	0.6%	2.6%	0.7%	75.5%	1.8%	63.5%	2.0%	11.8%	1.3%	15.2%	1.5%	10.6%	1.3%	18.7%	1.7%
Havering	00AR	0.5%	0.3%	1.2%	0.4%	72.1%	1.7%	63.6%	1.9%	15.3%	1.4%	13.9%	1.4%	12.1%	1.3%	21.3%	1.6%
Hillingdon	00AS	2.0%	0.5%	2.5%	0.6%	76.5%	1.5%	64.1%	1.7%	11.8%	1.1%	13.9%	1.3%	9.8%	1.0%	19.6%	1.4%
Hounslow	00AT	1.8%	0.5%	1.7%	0.5%	71.9%	1.7%	58.2%	2.0%	12.4%	1.3%	15.6%	1.5%	13.9%	1.5%	24.6%	1.7%
Islington	00AU	0.7%	0.4%	1.3%	0.6%	74.2%	2.1%	60.3%	2.4%	13.7%	1.7%	13.5%	1.7%	11.4%	1.5%	24.8%	2.1%
Kensington and Chelsea	00AW	1.4%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	78.7%	2.7%	57.2%	3.5%	11.5%	2.1%	17.3%	2.7%	8.4%	1.8%	24.7%	3.0%
Kingston upon Thames	00AX	1.6%	0.6%	2.0%	0.7%	82.0%	1.8%	66.8%	2.5%	9.6%	1.4%	14.6%	1.9%	6.8%	1.2%	16.7%	2.0%
Lambeth	00AY	1.1%	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%	72.5%	1.8%	57.6%	2.1%	13.5%	1.4%	16.9%	1.6%	12.9%	1.4%	24.7%	1.8%
Lewisham	00AZ	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	71.5%	1.6%	58.9%	2.0%	14.2%	1.3%	16.3%	1.5%	13.6%	1.2%	24.4%	1.7%
Merton	00BA	1.4%	0.5%	1.2%	0.5%	75.7%	1.9%	65.0%	2.3%	12.5%	1.4%	14.3%	1.7%	10.4%	1.3%	19.5%	1.9%
Newham	00BB	2.4%	0.5%	2.2%	0.5%	72.4%	1.4%	57.5%	1.6%	12.0%	1.0%	14.5%	1.1%	13.2%	1.0%	25.9%	1.4%
Redbridge	00BC	1.7%	0.4%	2.5%	0.6%	75.7%	1.5%	63.1%	1.8%	11.4%	1.1%	14.9%	1.3%	11.2%	1.1%	19.5%	1.4%
Richmond upon Thames	00BD	0.7%	0.4%	1.3%	0.6%	82.1%	1.7%	72.2%	2.2%	11.0%	1.4%	14.4%	1.7%	6.2%	1.1%	12.1%	1.6%
Southwark	00BE	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%	69.3%	1.7%	59.0%	2.0%	14.9%	1.3%	14.3%	1.4%	14.7%	1.3%	26.0%	1.8%
Sutton	00BF	1.2%	0.5%	1.7%	0.6%	77.7%	2.1%	66.5%	2.2%	13.7%	1.7%	14.4%	1.6%	7.4%	1.3%	17.4%	1.8%
Tower Hamlets	00BG	2.0%	0.5%	2.1%	0.6%	73.3%	1.7%	56.5%	2.0%	11.3%	1.2%	15.6%	1.4%	13.3%	1.3%	25.7%	1.7%
Waltham Forest	00BH	2.8%	0.6%	2.7%	0.7%	74.9%	1.7%	61.9%	2.0%	11.3%	1.2%	14.2%	1.4%	11.0%	1.2%	21.1%	1.7%
Wandsworth	00BJ	0.9%	0.4%	1.6%	0.6%	76.6%	1.8%	61.7%	2.1%	12.4%	1.4%	15.3%	1.6%	10.0%	1.2%	21.4%	1.8%
Westminster	00BK	1.1%	0.5%	1.5%	0.7%	74.6%	2.2%	55.0%	2.7%	12.0%	1.7%	15.0%	1.9%	12.2%	1.7%	28.6%	2.5%
SOUTH EAST	J	0.8%	0.1%	1.2%	0.1%	77.7%	0.3%	67.9%	0.3%	12.9%	0.2%	14.4%	0.2%	8.7%	0.2%	16.6%	0.3%
Bracknell Forest UA	00MA	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	0.6%	80.5%	2.3%	70.7%	2.8%	10.3%	1.8%	12.5%	2.0%	8.4%	1.6%	15.9%	2.3%
Brighton and Hove UA	00ML	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%	78.6%	1.7%	69.1%	2.0%	12.4%	1.3%	14.7%	1.6%	8.4%	1.1%	15.5%	1.6%
Isle of Wight UA	00MW	x	x	1.3%	0.6%	x	x	68.4%	2.6%	13.8%	2.0%	13.6%	1.9%	10.3%	1.8%	16.7%	2.1%
Medway UA	00LC	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.3%	75.7%	1.6%	64.8%	1.8%	13.3%	1.3%	13.9%	1.3%	10.6%	1.2%	20.4%	1.5%
Milton Keynes UA	00MG	1.7%	0.5%	1.6%	0.5%	76.1%	1.5%	66.6%	1.9%	12.7%	1.2%	14.5%	1.4%	9.5%	1.1%	17.3%	1.5%
Portsmouth UA	00MR	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	71.2%	2.0%	61.4%	2.3%	15.8%	1.6%	16.1%	1.7%	12.5%	1.4%	21.9%	1.9%
Reading UA	00MC	1.2%	0.5%	1.6%	0.7%	72.4%	2.3%	62.3%	2.6%	13.7%	1.8%	14.6%	1.9%	12.7%	1.7%	21.6%	2.2%
Slough UA	00MD	3.1%	1.0%	2.8%	0.9%	76.0%	2.4%	61.3%	2.7%	10.1%	1.7%	14.6%	2.0%	10.8%	1.8%	21.4%	2.3%
Southampton UA	00MS	1.1%	0.4%	1.3%	0.5%	75.5%	1.8%	65.1%	2.2%	12.7%	1.4%	13.2%	1.6%	10.8%	1.3%	20.5%	1.9%
West Berkshire UA	00MB	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	80.6%	2.0%	70.1%	2.3%	11.9%	1.6%	14.2%	1.7%	7.0%	1.3%	15.2%	1.8%
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	00ME	2.0%	0.8%	2.0%	0.8%	81.4%	2.1%	69.6%	2.6%	10.1%	1.7%	14.0%	1.9%	6.5%	1.3%	14.4%	2.0%
Wokingham UA	00MF	1.1%	0.6%	1.8%	0.7%	80.3%	2.1%	72.4%	2.2%	11.3%	1.7%	12.8%	1.7%	7.2%	1.4%	12.9%	1.7%
Buckinghamshire	11	1.0%	0.3%	1.7%	0.4%	78.2%	1.1%	69.8%	1.3%	11.8%	0.9%	14.1%	1.0%	9.0%	0.8%	14.4%	1.0%
Aylesbury Vale	11UB	0.6%	0.4%	1.8%	0.6%	76.3%	1.9%	69.0%	2.1%	13.2%	1.5%	14.2%	1.6%	9.8%	1.3%	15.0%	1.6%
Chiltern	11UC	0.7%	0.5%	2.0%	0.9%	77.8%	2.6%	72.4%	2.8%	12.3%	2.1%	13.6%	2.2%	9.1%	1.8%	12.0%	2.1%
South Bucks	11UE	x	x	1.5%	1.0%	x	x	70.2%	3.7%	10.1%	2.3%	12.7%	2.7%	9.2%	2.2%	15.6%	2.9%
Wycombe	11UF	1.7%	0.6%	1.3%	0.6%	79.6%	1.8%	69.0%	2.2%	10.7%	1.4%	14.9%	1.7%	8.0%	1.2%	14.7%	1.7%

Area	Code	Underweight				Healthy weight				Overweight				Obese			
		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6	
		Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±
ENGLAND	64	0.9%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	76.0%	0.1%	65.4%	0.1%	13.3%	0.1%	14.6%	0.1%	9.8%	0.1%	18.7%	0.1%
East Sussex	21	1.2%	0.3%	1.3%	0.3%	78.0%	1.2%	66.9%	1.3%	12.2%	1.0%	14.2%	1.0%	8.7%	0.8%	17.7%	1.1%
Eastbourne	21UC	1.2%	0.8%	1.1%	0.7%	75.5%	3.1%	67.1%	3.2%	12.1%	2.3%	14.0%	2.4%	11.3%	2.2%	17.9%	2.6%
Hastings	21UD	1.1%	0.7%	1.0%	0.6%	76.7%	2.9%	63.9%	3.1%	12.3%	2.2%	14.3%	2.3%	9.9%	2.0%	20.8%	2.6%
Lewes	21UF	0.8%	0.6%	1.5%	0.8%	77.0%	2.9%	67.2%	3.2%	13.9%	2.4%	14.7%	2.4%	8.4%	1.9%	16.7%	2.6%
Rother	21UG	1.3%	0.8%	1.1%	0.7%	82.1%	2.8%	66.6%	3.2%	9.7%	2.1%	14.1%	2.4%	6.9%	1.8%	18.2%	2.6%
Wealden	21UH	1.5%	0.6%	1.5%	0.6%	78.4%	2.2%	68.6%	2.4%	12.5%	1.8%	14.1%	1.8%	7.5%	1.4%	15.8%	1.9%
Hampshire	24	0.6%	0.1%	1.0%	0.2%	77.3%	0.7%	68.1%	0.8%	13.7%	0.6%	14.8%	0.6%	8.4%	0.5%	16.0%	0.6%
Basingstoke and Deane	24UB	0.8%	0.4%	1.5%	0.6%	77.8%	2.0%	66.8%	2.2%	13.1%	1.6%	14.1%	1.6%	8.3%	1.3%	17.6%	1.8%
East Hampshire	24UC	0.5%	0.4%	1.3%	0.7%	79.6%	2.4%	68.4%	2.8%	12.8%	2.0%	13.7%	2.1%	7.0%	1.5%	16.7%	2.2%
Eastleigh	24UD	1.6%	0.7%	1.1%	0.6%	76.4%	2.4%	68.6%	2.5%	14.2%	2.0%	16.5%	2.0%	7.8%	1.5%	13.8%	1.9%
Fareham	24UE	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	76.8%	2.4%	67.5%	2.7%	14.6%	2.0%	15.2%	2.1%	8.1%	1.6%	16.7%	2.1%
Gosport	24UF	x	x	0.8%	0.6%	x	x	64.8%	3.4%	14.9%	2.4%	12.7%	2.3%	10.8%	2.1%	21.8%	2.9%
Hart	24UG	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	0.7%	79.4%	2.5%	73.2%	2.9%	13.4%	2.1%	13.4%	2.2%	6.6%	1.5%	12.3%	2.1%
Havant	24UH	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	75.2%	2.5%	67.1%	2.8%	15.1%	2.1%	14.8%	2.1%	9.1%	1.7%	17.4%	2.3%
New Forest	24UJ	x	x	0.7%	0.4%	x	x	68.8%	2.2%	13.0%	1.7%	15.5%	1.7%	9.6%	1.5%	14.9%	1.7%
Rushmoor	24UL	x	x	0.8%	0.6%	x	x	65.7%	3.2%	14.5%	2.2%	15.6%	2.5%	9.4%	1.8%	17.8%	2.6%
Test Valley	24UN	x	x	0.8%	0.5%	x	x	67.1%	2.8%	14.3%	2.0%	16.4%	2.2%	8.9%	1.6%	15.7%	2.1%
Winchester	24UP	x	x	1.2%	0.7%	x	x	71.8%	2.9%	10.9%	1.8%	14.1%	2.2%	6.7%	1.5%	12.9%	2.2%
Kent	29	0.5%	0.1%	1.0%	0.2%	75.7%	0.7%	66.2%	0.8%	14.4%	0.6%	14.6%	0.6%	9.4%	0.5%	18.2%	0.6%
Ashford	29UB	1.0%	0.5%	1.1%	0.6%	75.7%	2.4%	65.3%	2.6%	14.2%	1.9%	13.2%	1.8%	9.1%	1.6%	20.5%	2.2%
Canterbury	29UC	x	x	0.7%	0.5%	x	x	68.1%	2.6%	15.1%	2.0%	14.8%	1.9%	7.7%	1.5%	16.4%	2.0%
Dartford	29UD	1.2%	0.6%	1.4%	0.7%	73.1%	2.6%	60.2%	3.0%	14.8%	2.1%	15.7%	2.2%	10.8%	1.8%	22.7%	2.5%
Dover	29UE	x	x	1.0%	0.6%	x	x	67.8%	2.9%	14.3%	2.1%	13.9%	2.1%	10.7%	1.9%	17.3%	2.3%
Gravesham	29UG	0.7%	0.5%	2.0%	0.8%	72.2%	2.6%	63.8%	2.9%	15.7%	2.1%	14.3%	2.1%	11.5%	1.9%	19.9%	2.4%
Maldstone	29UH	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%	74.3%	2.2%	65.8%	2.4%	14.4%	1.8%	16.2%	1.9%	10.8%	1.6%	17.3%	1.9%
Sevenoaks	29UK	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	78.5%	2.4%	70.1%	2.7%	13.2%	1.9%	13.5%	2.0%	7.8%	1.5%	15.5%	2.1%
Shepway	29UL	x	x	1.1%	0.6%	x	x	61.8%	2.9%	12.9%	2.1%	16.7%	2.2%	8.9%	1.8%	20.4%	2.4%
Swale	29UM	x	x	0.9%	0.5%	x	x	66.1%	2.4%	14.5%	1.8%	14.9%	1.8%	9.9%	1.5%	18.1%	2.0%
Thanet	29UN	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	0.5%	75.6%	2.3%	65.0%	2.6%	15.6%	2.0%	14.3%	1.9%	8.4%	1.5%	19.8%	2.2%
Tonbridge and Malling	29UP	0.4%	0.4%	1.2%	0.6%	77.6%	2.2%	70.6%	2.5%	13.2%	1.8%	13.0%	1.8%	8.7%	1.5%	15.2%	1.8%
Tunbridge Wells	29UQ	x	x	0.6%	0.5%	x	x	68.5%	2.9%	14.4%	2.1%	14.6%	2.2%	8.5%	1.7%	18.3%	2.3%
Oxfordshire	38	0.6%	0.2%	1.2%	0.3%	78.9%	1.0%	69.9%	1.2%	12.5%	0.8%	13.9%	0.9%	7.9%	0.7%	15.1%	0.9%
Chenwell	38UB	0.7%	0.4%	1.4%	0.6%	77.5%	2.1%	70.7%	2.4%	13.4%	1.7%	13.0%	1.8%	8.4%	1.4%	14.9%	1.9%
Oxford	38UC	1.5%	0.7%	1.1%	0.7%	78.6%	2.3%	65.3%	3.1%	10.8%	1.8%	13.8%	2.2%	9.1%	1.6%	19.8%	2.8%
South Oxfordshire	38UD	x	x	0.9%	0.5%	x	x	72.2%	2.5%	12.4%	1.7%	13.2%	1.9%	7.0%	1.4%	13.7%	1.9%
Vale of White Horse	38UE	x	x	1.3%	0.7%	x	x	71.5%	2.8%	12.2%	1.9%	13.3%	2.1%	6.7%	1.5%	14.0%	2.1%
West Oxfordshire	38UF	x	x	1.2%	0.7%	x	x	68.3%	3.0%	13.8%	2.1%	16.8%	2.4%	8.4%	1.7%	13.7%	2.2%
Surrey	43	0.6%	0.1%	1.1%	0.2%	80.6%	0.8%	70.8%	0.9%	12.1%	0.6%	14.1%	0.7%	6.7%	0.5%	13.9%	0.7%
Elmbridge	43UB	x	x	0.8%	0.6%	x	x	70.6%	2.9%	11.4%	1.8%	14.3%	2.2%	6.0%	1.4%	14.2%	2.2%
Epsom and Ewell	43UC	1.1%	0.7%	1.6%	0.9%	80.4%	2.8%	67.5%	3.4%	11.9%	2.3%	17.0%	2.7%	6.7%	1.6%	13.9%	2.5%
Guildford	43UD	x	x	1.2%	0.7%	x	x	71.2%	2.7%	13.5%	2.0%	13.1%	2.0%	6.3%	1.4%	14.5%	2.1%
Mole Valley	43UE	x	x	0.9%	0.7%	x	x	75.5%	3.2%	13.2%	2.4%	10.6%	2.3%	6.0%	1.7%	13.0%	2.5%
Reigate and Banstead	43UF	0.5%	0.4%	1.2%	0.6%	81.2%	2.1%	70.4%	2.5%	11.6%	1.7%	13.7%	1.9%	6.7%	1.4%	14.7%	2.0%
Runnymede	43UG	0.9%	0.7%	1.2%	0.9%	77.8%	3.2%	70.2%	3.7%	15.0%	2.7%	13.7%	2.8%	6.4%	1.9%	14.9%	2.9%
Spelthorne	43UH	0.8%	0.6%	1.0%	0.7%	77.2%	2.7%	66.7%	3.2%	12.9%	2.2%	17.8%	2.6%	9.1%	1.9%	14.5%	2.4%
Surrey Heath	43UJ	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	10.0%	2.2%	13.4%	2.5%	7.8%	2.0%	12.9%	2.4%
Tandridge	43UK	x	x	1.4%	0.8%	x	x	70.9%	3.3%	10.7%	2.1%	14.4%	2.6%	6.1%	1.6%	13.3%	2.5%
Waverley	43UL	0.8%	0.5%	1.2%	0.7%	81.2%	2.2%	73.9%	2.7%	11.7%	1.8%	14.3%	2.2%	6.3%	1.4%	10.7%	1.9%
Woking	43UM	0.7%	0.5%	1.5%	0.6%	80.7%	2.6%	68.7%	3.2%	11.3%	2.1%	13.0%	2.3%	7.3%	1.7%	16.8%	2.6%
West Sussex	45	0.5%	0.2%	1.0%	0.2%	79.4%	1.0%	68.3%	1.1%	12.3%	0.8%	15.0%	0.8%	7.8%	0.6%	15.7%	0.9%
Adur	45UB	x	x	1.2%	0.9%	x	x	66.0%	4.1%	13.0%	3.0%	15.9%	3.2%	5.4%	2.0%	17.0%	3.2%
Arun	45UC	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	79.4%	2.3%	67.0%	2.6%	10.9%	1.8%	16.5%	2.1%	9.0%	1.7%	15.9%	2.0%
Chichester	45UD	x	x	0.9%	0.6%	x	x	67.9%	3.1%	13.6%	2.1%	16.4%	2.4%	10.0%	1.9%	14.8%	2.3%
Crawley	45UE	1.1%	0.6%	1.8%	0.8%	78.1%	2.5%	63.6%	3.0%	12.4%	2.0%	15.6%	2.3%	8.4%	1.7%	19.0%	2.4%
Horsham	45UF	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	0.6%	79.8%	2.3%	70.1%	2.6%	12.8%	1.9%	13.6%	1.9%	6.8%	1.4%	15.2%	2.0%
Mid Sussex	45UG	x	x	0.9%	0.5%	x	x	71.7%	2.5%	10.4%	1.7%	13.2%	1.9%	6.0%	1.3%	14.2%	2.1%
Worthing	45UH	x	x	0.7%	0.5%	x	x	69.8%	3.0%	14.4%	2.4%	14.6%	2.3%	8.2%	1.9%	14.9%	2.3%
SOUTH WEST	K	0.6%	0.1%	1.0%	0.1%	76.2%	0.4%	68.6%	0.4%	14.0%	0.3%	14.3%	0.3%	9.2%	0.3%	16.1%	0.3%
Bath and North East Somerset UA	00HA	x	x	0.9%	0.5%	x	x	69.3%	2.3%	15.8%	1.8%	13.1%	1.6%	8.4%	1.3%	16.7%	1.8%
Bournemouth UA	00HN	0.6%	0.4%	1.3%	0.6%	77.4%	2.2%	70.9%	2.4%	11.9%	1.7%	11.9%	1.7%	10.1%	1.6%	15.9%	2.0%
Bristol, City of UA	00HB	0.6%	0.2%	1.2%	0.4%	73.6%	1.4%	66.5%	1.6%	15.3%	1.1%	13.9%	1.2%	10.5%	1.0%	18.4%	1.3%
Cornwall UA	00HE	0.7%	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%	74.5%	1.3%	66.3%	1.4%	14.0%	1.0%	14.9%	1.0%	10.9%	0.9%	18.2%	1.1%
<i>Former districts of:</i>																	
Caradon	15UB	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	11.8%	2.9%	15.6%	3.1%	10.0%	2.7%	17.5%	3.2%
Carrick	15UC	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	16.0%	2.5%	15.7%	2.4%	10.3%	2.1%	18.1%	2.5%
Kerrier	15UD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	15.0%	2.4%	13.1%	2.2%	11.0%	2.1%	20.6%	2.7%
North Cornwall	15UE	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	13.7%	2.7%	17.0%	2.7%	12.2%	2.6%	17.7%	2.7%
Penwith and Isles of Scilly	15UF ¹	x	x	0.9%	0.8%	x	x	65.1%	3.7%	14.2%	2.8%	15.9%	2.8%	12.0%	2.6%	18.1%	3.0%
Restormel	15UG	1.8%	0.9%	1.2%	0.7%	75.5%	2.8%	69.1%	3.0%	12.6%	2.2%	13.1%	2.2%	10.0%	2.0%	16.6%	2.4%

Area	Code	Underweight				Healthy weight				Overweight				Obese			
		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6		Reception		Year 6	
		Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±	Prevalence	95% confidence interval ±
ENGLAND	64	0.9%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	76.0%	0.1%	65.4%	0.1%	13.3%	0.1%	14.6%	0.1%	9.8%	0.1%	18.7%	0.1%
North Somerset UA	00HC	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.4%	77.4%	1.9%	69.6%	2.0%	13.2%	1.5%	14.1%	1.5%	8.9%	1.3%	15.4%	1.6%
Plymouth UA	00HG	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.2%	77.0%	1.7%	68.1%	1.9%	13.5%	1.3%	15.1%	1.5%	9.1%	1.1%	16.5%	1.5%
Poole UA	00HP	x	x	1.1%	0.6%	x	x	70.5%	2.6%	12.4%	1.7%	14.8%	2.0%	8.5%	1.5%	13.5%	2.0%
South Gloucestershire UA	00HD	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	76.5%	1.6%	68.2%	1.7%	14.2%	1.3%	14.5%	1.3%	8.7%	1.1%	16.7%	1.4%
Swindon UA	00HX	0.9%	0.4%	1.0%	0.4%	78.4%	1.7%	66.2%	2.0%	11.3%	1.3%	16.1%	1.6%	9.4%	1.2%	16.7%	1.6%
Torbay UA	00HH	0.5%	0.4%	1.2%	0.6%	79.0%	2.3%	68.6%	2.6%	11.7%	1.8%	12.8%	1.9%	8.9%	1.6%	17.4%	2.1%
Wiltshire	00HY	0.4%	0.2%	1.3%	0.3%	76.8%	1.2%	68.9%	1.4%	13.9%	1.0%	14.1%	1.0%	8.8%	0.8%	15.7%	1.1%
Former districts of:																	
Kennet	46UB	x	x	0.9%	0.7%	x	x	68.9%	3.2%	13.8%	2.4%	12.0%	2.3%	6.8%	1.7%	18.3%	2.7%
North Wiltshire	46UC	0.6%	0.4%	1.5%	0.6%	76.7%	2.3%	70.9%	2.4%	13.4%	1.8%	13.8%	1.8%	9.3%	1.6%	13.8%	1.8%
Salisbury	46UD	x	x	1.0%	0.6%	x	x	66.2%	2.9%	14.8%	2.2%	15.4%	2.3%	8.0%	1.6%	17.4%	2.4%
West Wiltshire	46UF	0.5%	0.4%	1.5%	0.7%	75.3%	2.4%	68.8%	2.5%	13.7%	2.0%	14.9%	1.9%	10.5%	1.7%	14.9%	1.9%
Devon	18	0.6%	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%	75.9%	1.1%	68.4%	1.1%	14.7%	0.9%	14.8%	0.8%	8.8%	0.7%	15.8%	0.9%
East Devon	18UB	1.1%	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%	79.9%	2.4%	69.2%	2.6%	12.0%	1.9%	13.4%	1.9%	6.9%	1.5%	16.3%	2.1%
Exeter	18UC	0.9%	0.6%	1.2%	0.7%	75.1%	2.7%	70.7%	3.0%	13.6%	2.2%	13.3%	2.2%	10.3%	1.9%	14.7%	2.3%
Mid Devon	18UD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	16.6%	2.7%	16.4%	2.7%	8.0%	2.0%	18.0%	2.8%
North Devon	18UE	0.8%	0.6%	1.1%	0.7%	75.2%	2.9%	67.4%	3.0%	14.2%	2.3%	15.2%	2.3%	9.9%	2.0%	16.3%	2.4%
South Hams	18UG	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	13.4%	2.6%	15.8%	2.7%	8.8%	2.1%	14.6%	2.6%
Teignbridge	18UH	x	x	0.8%	0.5%	x	x	68.0%	2.7%	16.3%	2.3%	15.3%	2.0%	9.4%	1.8%	15.9%	2.1%
Torridge	18UK	x	x	1.4%	0.9%	x	x	69.1%	3.7%	16.6%	3.2%	12.8%	2.7%	7.5%	2.2%	16.7%	3.0%
West Devon	18UL	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	17.2%	3.7%	17.9%	3.4%	9.5%	2.8%	13.2%	3.0%
Dorset	19	0.4%	0.2%	1.3%	0.4%	78.8%	1.4%	71.2%	1.5%	13.6%	1.1%	13.5%	1.1%	7.2%	0.9%	14.0%	1.1%
Christchurch	19UC	x	x	2.6%	1.6%	x	x	69.0%	4.6%	15.5%	3.6%	14.2%	3.5%	7.9%	2.7%	14.2%	3.5%
East Dorset	19UD	x	x	1.2%	0.8%	x	x	72.9%	3.2%	13.3%	2.6%	13.7%	2.5%	7.5%	2.0%	12.2%	2.3%
North Dorset	19UE	x	x	1.1%	0.9%	x	x	71.5%	3.8%	12.7%	2.6%	13.1%	2.9%	7.1%	2.0%	14.3%	3.0%
Purbeck	19UG	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	12.3%	3.4%	11.6%	3.1%	6.3%	2.5%	11.3%	3.1%
West Dorset	19UH	x	x	0.7%	0.5%	x	x	70.7%	2.9%	13.0%	2.3%	14.1%	2.2%	6.7%	1.7%	14.4%	2.2%
Weymouth and Portland	19UJ	x	x	1.6%	1.0%	x	x	67.6%	3.7%	15.0%	2.8%	13.6%	2.7%	7.8%	2.1%	17.2%	3.0%
Gloucestershire	23	0.8%	0.2%	1.2%	0.3%	75.1%	1.1%	69.2%	1.2%	14.8%	0.9%	14.4%	0.9%	9.5%	0.8%	15.2%	1.0%
Cheltenham	23UB	x	x	1.0%	0.7%	x	x	71.4%	3.0%	14.7%	2.3%	14.4%	2.3%	8.3%	1.8%	13.2%	2.2%
Cotswold	23UC	x	x	2.2%	1.1%	x	x	68.4%	3.3%	16.3%	2.7%	14.6%	2.5%	7.0%	1.9%	14.7%	2.5%
Forest of Dean	23UD	1.1%	0.8%	x	x	73.5%	3.2%	x	x	14.6%	2.6%	12.3%	2.4%	10.7%	2.3%	15.0%	2.6%
Gloucester	23UE	0.5%	0.4%	1.4%	0.6%	73.2%	2.5%	66.0%	2.6%	13.8%	1.9%	15.6%	2.0%	12.6%	1.8%	17.0%	2.1%
Stroud	23UF	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	0.6%	75.9%	2.5%	69.9%	2.7%	15.3%	2.1%	14.3%	2.1%	8.0%	1.6%	14.7%	2.1%
TeWKesbury	23UG	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	14.3%	2.6%	14.5%	2.7%	9.5%	2.1%	15.6%	2.8%
Somerset	40	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%	75.8%	1.2%	69.8%	1.3%	13.9%	1.0%	13.7%	1.0%	9.7%	0.8%	15.7%	1.0%
Mendip	40UB	0.5%	0.4%	x	x	75.7%	2.5%	x	x	14.7%	2.1%	11.4%	2.0%	9.0%	1.7%	16.9%	2.4%
Sedgemoor	40UC	0.6%	0.5%	x	x	74.4%	2.6%	x	x	14.9%	2.1%	14.0%	2.0%	10.2%	1.8%	16.6%	2.2%
South Somerset	40UD	0.4%	0.3%	1.3%	0.6%	75.0%	2.2%	69.1%	2.4%	13.9%	1.8%	14.5%	1.8%	10.6%	1.6%	15.1%	1.9%
Taunton Deane	40UE	x	x	0.7%	0.5%	x	x	70.5%	2.8%	12.3%	2.0%	13.6%	2.1%	9.0%	1.7%	15.2%	2.2%
West Somerset	40UF	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	13.8%	4.5%	15.8%	4.2%	8.9%	3.7%	13.8%	3.9%

Notes:

1. Data for City of London have been combined with Hackney and data for Isles of Scilly have been combined with Penwith to avoid disclosure of small numbers (1-5 individuals) in the overweight and obese estimates.

2.Data for Warwickshire PCT (5PM) is based on an incomplete submission.

3.All Year 6 records for Luton PCT (5GC) were excluded from analysis as height measurements were found to be unreliable.

x - Underweight prevalence estimates based on small numbers (1-5 individuals) have been suppressed and are denoted by 'x'. Corresponding healthy weight prevalence estimates have also been suppressed to maintain suppression.

Source: The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyle Statistics / Department of Health Obesity Team NCMP Dataset
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Annex 2 - Data quality report

Table C shows a number of PCT data quality measures for the 2009/10 NCMP. As discussed at the beginning of Section 3, there have been considerable improvements in the overall NCMP data quality since 2006/07.

Table C: PCT data quality report for NCMP 2009/10

Key:

	Green	Amber	Red
Measure 1 - Overall participation rate	≥90%	≥85% or <90%	<85%
Measure 2 - % of records with heights rounded to the nearest whole number	>5% and <25%	≥25% or ≤50%	<5% or >50%
Measure 3 - % of records with weights rounded to the nearest whole number	>5% and <25%	≥25% or ≤50%	<5% or >50%
Measure 4 - % of records with missing home postcodes	<25%	≥25% or ≤50%	>50%
Measure 5 - % of records with missing ethnicity codes	<25%	≥25% or ≤50%	>50%

PCT name	Overall participation rate	Percentage of records with heights rounded to the nearest whole number	Percentage of records with weights rounded to the nearest whole number	Percentage of records with missing home postcodes	Percentage of records with missing ethnicity codes
PCT National average	91%	18%	12%	1%	17%
5HG Ashton, Leigh & Wigan PCT	95%	18%	10%	0%	0%
5C2 Barking & Dagenham PCT	92%	30%	11%	0%	0%
5A9 Barnet PCT	92%	15%	10%	0%	2%
5JE Barnsley PCT	92%	15%	10%	0%	1%
5ET Bassetlaw PCT	88%	14%	12%	0%	0%
5FL Bath & North East Somerset PCT	98%	18%	11%	0%	64%
5P2 Bedfordshire PCT	92%	9%	4%	0%	39%
5OG Berkshire East PCT	91%	21%	15%	0%	17%
5OF Berkshire West PCT	94%	21%	11%	0%	22%
5AK Bexley Care Trust	92%	17%	11%	0%	39%
5PG Birmingham East & North PCT	91%	19%	11%	1%	14%
5CC Blackburn With Darwen PCT	94%	18%	10%	0%	8%
5HP Blackpool PCT	95%	16%	10%	0%	1%
5HQ Bolton PCT	96%	12%	10%	1%	1%
5QN Bourne & Poole Teaching PCT	94%	20%	9%	0%	4%
5NY Bradford & Airedale Teaching PCT	87%	27%	20%	0%	18%
5K5 Brent Teaching PCT	91%	15%	10%	0%	6%
5LQ Brighton & Hove City PCT	91%	22%	9%	0%	7%
5QJ Bristol PCT	92%	22%	9%	0%	21%
5AT Bromley PCT	91%	14%	6%	0%	21%
5OD Buckinghamshire PCT	89%	24%	12%	1%	10%
5JX Bury PCT	90%	16%	19%	2%	0%
5J6 Calderdale PCT	94%	19%	36%	0%	22%
5PP Cambridgeshire PCT	92%	14%	10%	0%	4%
5K7 Camden PCT	95%	22%	10%	0%	1%
5NP Central & Eastern Cheshire PCT	94%	14%	10%	0%	45%
5NG Central Lancashire PCT	92%	16%	11%	1%	61%
5C3 City & Hackney Teaching PCT	96%	20%	11%	0%	2%
5QP Cornwall & Isles of Scilly PCT	83%	16%	14%	1%	2%
5ND County Durham PCT	99%	14%	10%	1%	23%
5MD Coventry Teaching PCT	96%	12%	10%	0%	4%
5K9 Croydon PCT	87%	16%	10%	0%	1%
5NE Cumbria Teaching PCT	87%	20%	18%	0%	41%
5J9 Darlington PCT	87%	20%	10%	1%	1%
5N7 Derby City PCT	91%	17%	11%	1%	50%
5N6 Derbyshire County PCT	94%	17%	10%	2%	8%
5QQ Devon PCT	89%	28%	13%	0%	6%
5N5 Doncaster PCT	97%	17%	10%	0%	1%
5QM Dorset PCT	92%	16%	12%	0%	1%
5PE Dudley PCT	99%	23%	11%	0%	6%
5HX Ealing PCT	96%	17%	16%	2%	20%
5P3 East & North Hertfordshire PCT	90%	23%	10%	0%	1%
5NH East Lancashire Teaching PCT	96%	18%	10%	0%	5%
5NW East Riding of Yorkshire PCT	96%	20%	12%	0%	2%
5P7 East Sussex Downs & Weald PCT	91%	18%	19%	0%	3%
5QA Eastern & Coastal Kent PCT	92%	16%	11%	0%	5%
5C1 Enfield PCT	91%	32%	10%	1%	10%
5KF Gateshead PCT	92%	13%	10%	1%	26%
5QH Gloucestershire PCT	89%	23%	12%	0%	60%
5PR Great Yarmouth & Waveney PCT	92%	7%	9%	0%	3%
5A8 Greenwich Teaching PCT	95%	14%	11%	0%	8%
5NM Halton & St Helens PCT	94%	16%	10%	0%	61%
5H1 Hammersmith & Fulham PCT	91%	22%	20%	0%	20%
5QC Hampshire PCT	89%	16%	13%	0%	40%
5C9 Haringey Teaching PCT	90%	15%	6%	2%	13%
5K6 Harrow PCT	90%	19%	10%	0%	1%
5D9 Hartlepool PCT	90%	25%	12%	0%	39%
5P8 Hastings & Rother PCT	95%	22%	33%	0%	14%
5A4 Havering PCT	93%	25%	11%	0%	4%
5MX Heart of Birmingham Teaching PCT	93%	14%	9%	2%	3%
5CN Herefordshire PCT	86%	11%	5%	0%	6%
5NQ Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale PCT	88%	60%	54%	0%	87%
5AT Hillingdon PCT	93%	19%	10%	0%	2%
5HY Hounslow PCT	98%	22%	8%	1%	1%
5NX Hull Teaching PCT	95%	21%	11%	0%	1%
5QT Isle of Wight NHS PCT	89%	18%	9%	0%	3%
5K8 Islington PCT	90%	21%	10%	1%	1%
5LA Kensington & Chelsea PCT	90%	15%	10%	0%	5%

	PCT name	Overall participation rate	Percentage of records with heights rounded to the nearest whole number	Percentage of records with weights rounded to the nearest whole number	Percentage of records with missing home postcodes	Percentage of records with missing ethnicity codes
PCT	National average	91%	18%	12%	1%	17%
SA5	Kingston PCT	96%	13%	9%	0%	0%
SN2	Kirklees PCT	92%	19%	12%	0%	21%
SL4	Knowsley PCT	94%	16%	10%	2%	100%
SLD	Lambeth PCT	86%	16%	10%	0%	26%
SN1	Leeds PCT	81%	20%	6%	0%	8%
SPC	Leicester City PCT	92%	17%	10%	0%	1%
SPA	Leicestershire County & Rutland PCT	90%	17%	11%	0%	3%
SLF	Lewisham PCT	92%	14%	10%	0%	4%
SN9	Lincolnshire Teaching PCT	91%	43%	30%	0%	16%
SNL	Liverpool PCT	92%	28%	70%	1%	6%
SGC	Luton PCT	93%	18%	9%	0%	13%
SN7	Manchester PCT	93%	25%	9%	2%	28%
SL3	Medway PCT	89%	16%	11%	0%	9%
SPX	Mid Essex PCT	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
SKM	Middlesbrough PCT	96%	13%	10%	0%	1%
SCQ	Milton Keynes PCT	90%	10%	11%	0%	2%
SD7	Newcastle PCT	96%	16%	9%	0%	100%
SC5	Newham PCT	95%	21%	10%	1%	2%
SPQ	Norfolk PCT	87%	13%	10%	0%	11%
SPW	North East Essex PCT	92%	16%	10%	1%	9%
TAN	North East Lincolnshire Care Trust Plus	99%	14%	7%	0%	0%
SNF	North Lancashire Teaching PCT	92%	18%	15%	0%	3%
SEF	North Lincolnshire PCT	92%	23%	43%	0%	48%
SN8	North Somerset PCT	91%	16%	10%	0%	12%
SPH	North Staffordshire PCT	95%	25%	17%	0%	11%
SD8	North Tyneside PCT	97%	18%	17%	0%	2%
SNV	North Yorkshire & York PCT	92%	31%	13%	1%	6%
SPD	Northamptonshire Teaching PCT	91%	24%	9%	0%	32%
TAC	Northumberland Care Trust	91%	16%	10%	1%	100%
SEM	Nottingham City PCT	91%	20%	10%	0%	19%
SN8	Nottinghamshire County Teaching PCT	91%	20%	11%	0%	2%
SL5	Oldham PCT	93%	19%	10%	1%	1%
SOE	Oxfordshire PCT	89%	10%	10%	0%	2%
SPN	Peterborough PCT	92%	19%	10%	0%	34%
SP1	Plymouth Teaching PCT	92%	13%	10%	0%	1%
SPF	Portsmouth City Teaching PCT	95%	14%	15%	0%	54%
SLA	Redbridge PCT	91%	19%	8%	0%	17%
SQR	Redcar & Cleveland PCT	94%	16%	9%	0%	0%
SM6	Richmond & Twickenham PCT	93%	19%	11%	14%	2%
SH8	Rotherham PCT	95%	23%	11%	95%	60%
SP5	Salford PCT	97%	42%	36%	0%	7%
SPF	Sandwell PCT	97%	19%	10%	1%	1%
SNJ	Sefton PCT	95%	19%	13%	0%	44%
SN4	Sheffield PCT	95%	12%	6%	0%	1%
SM2	Shropshire County PCT	90%	19%	8%	0%	29%
TAM	Solihull Care Trust	87%	17%	10%	0%	1%
SOI	Somerset PCT	91%	23%	10%	0%	2%
SM1	South Birmingham PCT	95%	19%	10%	1%	1%
SP1	South East Essex PCT	90%	24%	24%	0%	7%
SA3	South Gloucestershire PCT	88%	19%	9%	1%	8%
SPK	South Staffordshire PCT	91%	19%	11%	0%	1%
SKG	South Tyneside PCT	87%	14%	12%	1%	38%
SPY	South West Essex PCT	90%	17%	10%	0%	5%
SL1	Southampton City PCT	90%	19%	12%	0%	27%
SL6	Southwark PCT	91%	28%	11%	0%	11%
SP7	Stockport PCT	92%	18%	56%	0%	23%
SE1	Stockton-On-Tees Teaching PCT	98%	21%	10%	0%	1%
SPJ	Stoke On Trent PCT	96%	19%	8%	0%	11%
SP7	Suffolk PCT	95%	12%	8%	0%	4%
SKL	Sunderland Teaching PCT	89%	16%	14%	1%	21%
SP5	Surrey PCT	89%	20%	9%	1%	14%
SM7	Sutton & Merton PCT	88%	9%	8%	1%	2%
SK3	Swindon PCT	90%	17%	10%	0%	41%
SLH	Tameside & Glossop PCT	97%	16%	10%	0%	73%
SMK	Telford & Wrekin PCT	87%	11%	6%	1%	22%
ITAL	Torbay Care Trust	91%	10%	9%	0%	0%
SC4	Tower Hamlets PCT	85%	14%	9%	1%	0%
SNR	Trafford PCT	96%	24%	15%	0%	7%
SN3	Wakefield District PCT	94%	19%	11%	0%	5%
SM3	Walsall Teaching PCT	96%	10%	9%	0%	0%
SNC	Waltham Forest PCT	89%	24%	7%	0%	1%
SLG	Wandsworth PCT	92%	20%	9%	0%	1%
SL2	Warrington PCT	96%	17%	14%	0%	1%
SPM	Warwickshire PCT	75%	15%	10%	0%	18%
SPV	West Essex PCT	90%	17%	13%	2%	16%
SP4	West Hertfordshire PCT	92%	18%	17%	0%	1%
SP9	West Kent PCT	94%	17%	14%	0%	84%
SP6	West Sussex PCT	92%	14%	13%	0%	100%
SNN	Western Cheshire PCT	93%	18%	11%	0%	4%
SLC	Westminster PCT	97%	17%	10%	1%	2%
SOE	Wiltshire PCT	89%	17%	10%	0%	4%
SNK	Wirral PCT	97%	13%	10%	2%	1%
SMV	Wolverhampton City PCT	97%	20%	13%	0%	4%
SPL	Worcestershire PCT	95%	15%	10%	1%	1%

The main data quality indicator is measure 1, the overall participation rate (the percentage of eligible Reception and Year 6 children for which valid measurements were received).

Four other data quality measures are also presented:

- Measures 2 and 3: percentage of records with rounded heights / weights. Heights and weights in the NCMP should be rounded to 1 decimal place, and so it would be expected that approximately 10% of measurements would be rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages that are considerably different to this may have been inappropriately rounded. Analysis by the National Obesity Observatory has shown that systematic rounding to the nearest whole number can have a small overall biasing effect on height and weight measurements.

- Measures 4 and 5: percentages of records with complete home postcodes and ethnicity codes. The 2007/08 NCMP was the first year for which collection of these data fields was mandatory.

Annex 3 – Confidence intervals and significance testing

A confidence interval gives an indication of the likely error around an estimate that has been calculated from measurements based on a sample of the population. It indicates the range within which the true value for the population as a whole can be expected to lie, taking natural random variation into account.

Throughout this report, 95% confidence intervals are used. These are known as such because if it were possible to repeat the same programme under the same conditions a number of times, we would expect 95% of the confidence intervals calculated in this way to contain the true population value for that estimate.

Larger sample sizes lead to narrower confidence intervals, since there is less natural random variation in the results when more individuals are measured. The NCMP has relatively narrow confidence limits because of the large size of the sample.

There is an adjustment known as the 'Finite Population Correction' (FPC) which can be applied to confidence intervals when the survey size exceeds 5% of the population. This ensures that the greater the proportion of the population sampled, the smaller the confidence intervals around the estimates produced. If the survey covers 100% of the population, the confidence interval is reduced to zero by the FPC.

The NCMP samples a very large proportion of the child populations in Reception and Year 6. Nevertheless, the FPC is not applied to the confidence intervals presented. This is because, in practice, the NCMP results are used much more broadly than simply to draw conclusions of the form 'x% of children of Reception age measured for the NCMP were obese'. The statistics are assumed to apply to the current population of children in Reception/Year 6 and are used to make comparisons between NCMP results across different years and to make comparisons between different sub-populations (e.g. geographical areas). As a result, the confidence intervals are not adjusted by the FPC so that they are not reduced on the basis of coverage.

This approach is consistent with that used throughout the public health community. For example, census, mortality and hospital admission data represent a 100% sample, yet the associated confidence intervals are routinely calculated without the FPC adjustment.

Please also note that raw confidence limits do not reflect error due to issues such as data quality and low response rates and, therefore, may give a misleading impression of the degree of precision.

The significance of the difference between two rates or proportions has been carried out throughout this report using the approach outlined below where appropriate. This is an improvement on the statistical significance testing methodology carried out in previous NCMP reports and makes this analysis consistent with that used and advised

by the Association of Public Health Observatories (APHO) and the National Obesity Observatory (NOO).

- Calculate 95% confidence intervals using the method described by Wilson¹⁹ and Newcombe²⁰
- Calculated the estimated proportions of children with and without the feature of interest (e.g. percentage of obese Reception year children):

observed number of obese Reception year children in each area = r

sample size = n

proportion with feature of interest = $p = r/n$

proportion without feature of interest = $q = (1 - p)$

- Calculate three values (A, B and C) as follows:

$$A = 2r + z^2; \quad B = z\sqrt{z^2 + 4rq}; \quad \text{and} \quad C = 2(n + z^2)$$

where z is the appropriate value, $z_{1-\alpha/2}$, from the standard Normal distribution.

- Then the confidence interval for the population proportion is given by

$$(A-B)/C \quad \text{to} \quad (A+B)/C$$

This method is superior to other approaches because it can be used for any data. When there are no observed events, then r and hence p are both zero, and the recommended confidence interval simplifies to 0 to $z^2/(n+z^2)$. When $r = n$ so that $p = 1$, the interval becomes $n/(n+z^2)$ to 1.

In order to test for statistical significance, the use of the approach outlined by Altman et al. in *Statistics with Confidence* (edition 2)²¹ should then be followed

- Calculate the absolute difference between the two proportions, $\hat{D} = \hat{p}_2 - \hat{p}_1$

¹⁹ Wilson EB (1927) Probable inference, the law of succession, and statistical inference. *J Am Stat Assoc*; **22**:209-212

²⁰ Newcombe RG (1998) Two-sided confidence intervals for the single proportion: comparison of seven methods. *Stat Med*; **17**:857-72

²¹ Altman DG, Machin D, Bryant TN and Gardner MJ (2000) *Statistics with Confidence*, 2nd edn. London; BMJ books; 49

Then calculate the confidence limits around \hat{D} as:

$$\hat{D} - \sqrt{(\hat{p}_2 - l_2)^2 + (u_1 - \hat{p}_1)^2} \text{ to } \hat{D} + \sqrt{(\hat{p}_1 - l_1)^2 + (u_2 - \hat{p}_2)^2}$$

where \hat{p}_i is the estimated prevalence for year i , and l_i and u_i are the lower and upper confidence intervals for \hat{p}_i respectively.

- A significance difference exists between proportions \hat{p}_1 and \hat{p}_2 if and only if zero is not included in the range covered by the confidence limits around the difference \hat{D} .

This improved methodology has not been applied to previous years. However, users would be able to do so using the methodology above.

Annex 4 – Calculation of prevalence

Prevalence = number of overweight or obese ÷ number of valid records uploaded

The data collection tool calculates the number of overweight/obese children using the following steps for each record:

1. calculate the BMI: $BMI = \frac{10,000}{h(cm)^2} \times w(kg)$
2. calculate the BMI z-score:
 - a. look up child age (rounded to the nearest whole month) and sex on the UK90 BMI centiles classification;
 - b. retrieve the corresponding L, M, and S values for use in the following formula (where y is the BMI score):
$$z = \frac{\left(\frac{y}{M}\right)^L - 1}{LS}$$
3. calculate the BMI p-score by converting the above z-score using the standardised normal distribution
4. children with a BMI p-score of ≤ 0.02 are flagged as 'underweight', those with a p-score > 0.02 and < 0.85 are flagged as 'healthy', those with a p-score ≥ 0.85 and < 0.95 are flagged as 'overweight' and those with a p-score ≥ 0.95 are flagged as 'obese'.

Prevalence rates are then calculated by dividing the numbers of children flagged by the number of eligible records uploaded for each school year.

Annex 5 – Calculation of participation rates

Calculating participation rates:

The participation rate is the proportion of eligible children who were measured by the PCT. The participation rate is calculated by dividing **the number of pupils for whom valid measurements were recorded** by **the number of pupils who were eligible for measurement**.

From 2007/08 PCTs were given access to a secure NCMP website where they were able to view, following their data upload, their participation rate and the basis upon which it had been calculated. PCTs were able to review their data, make corrections, and re-upload data to the NCMP database, as many times as necessary.

The **number of pupils measured** is the total number of records uploaded by a PCT to the NCMP database *excluding*:

- i. Invalid records (further information on the validation process can be found in [Annex 7](#));
- ii. Records from independent and special schools.

Note: after a PCT had uploaded data they were provided with information on the secure NCMP website detailing the records that would be removed due to being invalid. PCTs were given the opportunity to correct these records and thereby increase their participation rate.

The **number of pupils eligible for measurement** for each school year is the number of pupils in state-maintained schools, with primary school aged children, excluding pupils with special educational needs:

- i. Estimates of the total number of pupils that were eligible for measurement, based on DfE data, were initially supplied to PCTs. PCTs were then able to update these figures if they deemed them inaccurate.
- ii. These 'eligible' figures were automatically validated, on upload, through comparison to other PCT supplied data: (i) the school-level headcounts and (ii) the number of pupils with special educational needs.
- iii. Based on this comparison, the PCT supplied 'eligible' figure was either accepted or rejected by the database²².

²² The report compared **(A)** to **(B) – (C)** for each year, where:

(A) is the number of eligible pupils

(B) is the state-maintained schools headcount sum

(C) is the number of pupils with special educational needs

- iv. PCTs had the opportunity to review and correct their data, if necessary.

Since the number of eligible pupils should be the number of pupils in state-maintained schools, excluding pupils with special educational needs, it would be expected that **(A) = (B) – (C)**.

The database carried out the following calculation:

- Where **(A) / ((B) – (C))** is in the range 0.95 to 1.05, **(A)** was **accepted**.
- Where **(A) / ((B) – (C))** is outside the range 0.95 to 1.05, **(A)** was **rejected** and **(B) – (C)** was used instead.

Annex 6 - Effect of participation rate on prevalence

Since the participation rates for the NCMP were not 100%, the datasets used to estimate prevalence are based on samples. The prevalence rates for the sample are assumed to apply to the entire population.

To avoid biased results, a sample must be representative of the entire population from which it was drawn. In the case of the NCMP this means that every child must have an equal chance of being included in the dataset.

If the children who do not get included in the dataset share certain characteristics, such as being more likely to be overweight, then the sample would be biased. Such selective non-participation of overweight or obese children could potentially bias the results.

We do not have a good measure of the degree of selective opt out, but participation may provide a reasonable proxy of this factor. The higher the participation rate, the less chance there is for selective opt out, though this measure is far from perfect.

Analysis undertaken in 2007/08 investigated whether there is a relationship between participation rate and obesity prevalence by plotting each PCT's percentage point change in participation rate against their recorded change in prevalence.

It was deduced that there was no substantial association between participation rate and obesity prevalence for Reception children. However, it was suggested that there is a significant link between participation rates and obesity prevalence for Year 6 children. This suggests that a slightly disproportionate number of "obese" children in Year 6 could have missed measurement and, therefore, prevalence in Year 6 may be a slight underestimate.

The analysis showed that a 10 percentage point increase in Year 6 participation rate will, on average, lead to an increase in the Year 6 obesity prevalence estimate of approximately 0.6 percentage points. Around this estimate, there is a confidence interval of +/- 0.3 percentage points. The findings from similar analysis undertaken in 2008/09 was consistent with the 2007/08 findings.

Given that the Year 6 participation rate was 77.9% in 2006/07, it is likely that the true obesity prevalence in this year was underestimated by $((100-77.9)/10)*0.6 = 1.3$ percentage points +/- 0.3.

Given that the Year 6 participation rate was 86.6% in 2007/08, it is likely that the true obesity prevalence in this year was underestimated by $((100-86.6)/10)*0.6 = 0.8$ percentage points +/- 0.3.

Given that the Year 6 participation rate was 89.1% in 2008/09, it is likely that the true obesity prevalence in this year was underestimated by $((100-89.1)/10)*0.6 = 0.7$ percentage points +/- 0.3.

The headline Year 6 obesity prevalence estimates for 2006/07 to 2008/09 were not adjusted to take into account this element of underestimation, but the upper confidence limits for Year 6 in figure 5 (year-on-year comparisons) have been adjusted for these years.

There may be other confounding factors which also have an impact on the prevalence figures, and these are not investigated in this report.

In conclusion, participation rate was shown to have a slight but significant positive association with the estimated prevalence of obese Year 6 children in the 2006/07 to 2008/09 NCMP data. For Reception there is no significant association between participation rate and prevalence.

Analyses carried out on the 2009/10 NCMP dataset showed that the link between participation rate and Year 6 obesity prevalence is no longer following the patterns seen in previous years and that it is no longer appropriate to extend the upper confidence intervals around year 6 obesity prevalence figures. We will continue to monitor this relationship in subsequent NCMP reports and will adjust the analyses accordingly.

Annex 7 – Data cleaning

The data that PCTs uploaded to the NCMP database underwent a series of data quality checks before being included in the national dataset. A guidance document was produced for the 2008/09 NCMP collection and was provided to PCTs. This document gives full details of the data quality checks that the NCMP 2009/10 data underwent. It is available on the following link: <http://www.ic.nhs.uk/ncmp/validation>

Annex 8 – United Kingdom Statistics Authority Assessment of the National Child Measurement Programme: England

During 2009, the *National Child Measurement Programme: England* report published by the NHS Information Centre underwent assessment by the United Kingdom Statistics Authority. Following assessment, the publication was awarded National Statistics status (see below):

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- *meet identified user needs;*
- *are well explained and readily accessible;*
- *are produced according to sound methods; and*
- *are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.*

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

The designation of National Statistics status was subject to a number of requirements and the UKSA report also contained a number of suggestions for improvements. These, together with detail on how these addressed by the NHS IC are below:

Requirement 1 Take steps to engage more effectively with users, and make those steps known

Action: The NHS IC is actively ensuring that all users of the report are sent a copy of the feedback questionnaire so that their needs and views can be understood and addressed. This has been addressed on the NHS IC website, when a request for information is received (either by the NHS IC or the NOO), and is also included on various documentation relating to NCMP designed to capture the views of the professionals involved in the NCMP programme. The NHS IC are also working more closely with the Government Obesity Team to attempt to gain further understanding of the users of the report.

Requirement 2 Ensure the coverage of the Programme, both in terms of geography and type of school, is clearly stated in all published material

Action: The report title was amended and an additional paragraph added into the introduction to clearly state that the publication covers all state schools in England.

Requirement 3 Develop a data management strategy for archiving the data

Action: The 2008/09 school year has been deposited in UK Data Archive²³. The dataset is anonymised and is a reduced version of the full analysis dataset to ensure it cannot be used to identify children. Accompanying metadata and information have also been deposited. The 2009/10 school year dataset and the datasets for earlier years (2006/07 and 2007/08) are expected to be deposited in January 2011.

Requirement 4 Publish the name of the responsible statistician in future releases

Action: This was actioned in the 2008/09 school year publication and will continue in all future releases.

The report from the UKSA also contained the following suggestions for improvement:

Suggestion 1 Make reference within the NCMP annual report and website to the geographic patterns in childhood obesity statistics in their report 'Statistics on Obesity, Physical Activity and Diet'

Action: A 'Further Sources of Information' section has been included in the report. This includes links and brief descriptions of the 'Statistics on Obesity, Physical Activity and Diet', and also the 'Health Survey for England'.

Suggestion 2 Work with the other UK administrations to produce a sub-set of comparable UK-wide data on obesity in children

Action: Discussions on this continue.

Suggestion 3 Clarify the explanation of significant differences between estimates and expand the description of the 'finite population correction factor'

Action: Explained in greater detail in the methodology chapter and in Annex 3.

²³ The reduced 2008/09 NCMP dataset is available from UK Data Archive at <http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/snDescription.asp?sn=6577&key=/&flag=true>

Suggestion 4 Make clear the impact on the results of a two year difference in age across a school year and of the exclusion of children from some independent schools

Action: Additional analyses have been included in footnotes in the introduction and methodology section. These contain information on the overall percentage of records from independent or special schools that are excluded from the analysis and information on the age distribution at the time of measurement.

Suggestion 5 Change the title of the publication to 'National Child Measurement Programme: England'

Action: Actioned from the 2008/09 school year publication onwards.

Suggestion 6 Request that DH labels its news release as a policy or ministerial statement and that it clearly refers to the data source

Action: Actioned for the 2009/10 school year report.

A copy of the full UKSA assessment report is available on the following link:
<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/assessment-report-18---national-child-measurement-programme.pdf>

ISBN 978-1-84636-498-3

This publication may be requested in large print or other formats.

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