

# PUBLIC HEALTH

## National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)

2017/18 update

Public Health Intelligence Team

East Riding of Yorkshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

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**EAST RIDING**  
OF YORKSHIRE COUNCIL

# National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)

## Summary of results for East Riding of Yorkshire, updated to include 2017/18

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# **National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)**

## **Summary of results incorporating 2017/18**

### **1. Introduction**

#### **1.1 Background**

The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) measures the height and weight of children in reception class (aged 4 to 5 years) and year 6 (aged 10 to 11 years) to assess overweight and obesity levels in children within primary schools. It was initially established in 2006/07 and this document aims to provide a summary update of the NCMP results for the school year 2017/18. It primarily focusses on the prevalence of obesity within the East Riding and also the prevalence of underweight children. Please note that this document uses school years throughout (e.g. 2017/18) and they should not be confused with financial years.

Annual updates to national and local authority level information, can be found on the Public Health England (PHE) “NCMP and Child Obesity Profile Fingertips website” (accessible here: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/national-child-measurement-programme>). The source of the East Riding ward data in this document has come directly from the record level data provided by NHS Digital and differs to the estimates produced by PHE Local Health, owing to the different methodology used.

#### **1.2 Public Health Manager Overview**

It is encouraging that the majority of children in year 6 and reception year in the East Riding of Yorkshire are a healthy weight. In recent years, since 2009/10, long term local, regional, national and international trends have shown a levelling off of overweight and obesity prevalence for year 6 children and a decrease in overweight and obesity prevalence for reception age children. The prevalence of obesity in the East Riding of Yorkshire in 2017/18 for both Reception Year (5.7%) and Year 6 (15.5%) was at its lowest since before the National Child Measurement Programme was introduced in 2006/7.

However, there was a higher prevalence of obesity in the most deprived communities, particularly in year 6 children. We hope to continue to reduce children’s overweight, obesity and excess weight prevalence and further improve the long term trends through our health promotions publicity and programmes.

Tim Williams  
Public Health Manager - Heath Improvement



## 2. Key points

### 2.1 Healthy weight

- In 2017/18 the majority of children weighed and measured were a healthy weight, this applied to 8 in 10 reception year children (82.7%) and almost 7 in 10 year 6 children (67.9%).

### 2.2 Obesity prevalence

- The prevalence of obesity in 2017/18 for both reception year (5.7%) and year 6 (15.5%) was significantly lower than the England average (9.5% and 20.1% respectively). The trend of obesity in East Riding reception year children has significantly decreased over the past 5 years in reception year, whilst the year 6 trend has remained similar. In 2017/18, year 6 males in the East Riding had a significantly higher prevalence of obesity than females (17.8% compared to 12.5%).
- Compared to other local authorities (regionally and the nearest 15 CIPFA neighbours) East Riding reception year children had the lowest prevalence. Year 6 children in the East Riding had the lowest prevalence regionally and the third lowest compared to the nearest 15 CIPFA neighbours.
- Howdenshire ward (10.3% obese) was the only ward which had a significantly higher prevalence of obesity than the East Riding average in reception year. In year 6, there were five wards with a significantly higher prevalence than the local authority average: Bridlington Central and Old Town (27.3%), Goole South (24.6%), South East Holderness (21.5%), Hessle (21.1%) and Bridlington South (21%).
- There was a higher prevalence of obesity in the most deprived communities, particularly in year 6 children where the rate of obesity was almost twice as high in the most deprived deprivation quintile (22.7%) compared to the least deprived quintile (12.1%). The obesity gap between the most deprived and least deprived year 6 children has increased over time from 6.7% (2006/07-08/09) to 10.6% (2015/16-17/18).

### 2.3 Prevalence of underweight

- Historically in the NCMP, East Riding children usually had a lower prevalence of underweight than the national average, but in 2017/18 the prevalence in both reception year (2.3% underweight) and year 6 children (2.4%) became significantly higher than England (0.98% and 1.4% respectively).
- The East Riding 2017/18 prevalence of underweight placed the local authority highest in region and also within the 15 CIPFA neighbours, for both reception year and year 6.
- East Riding males in reception year had a significantly higher prevalence compared to females, but in year 6 it was classed similar.
- Unlike for England overall, the impact of deprivation wasn't found to have a significant impact on underweight prevalence in the East Riding.



### 3. Summary statistics for 2017/18

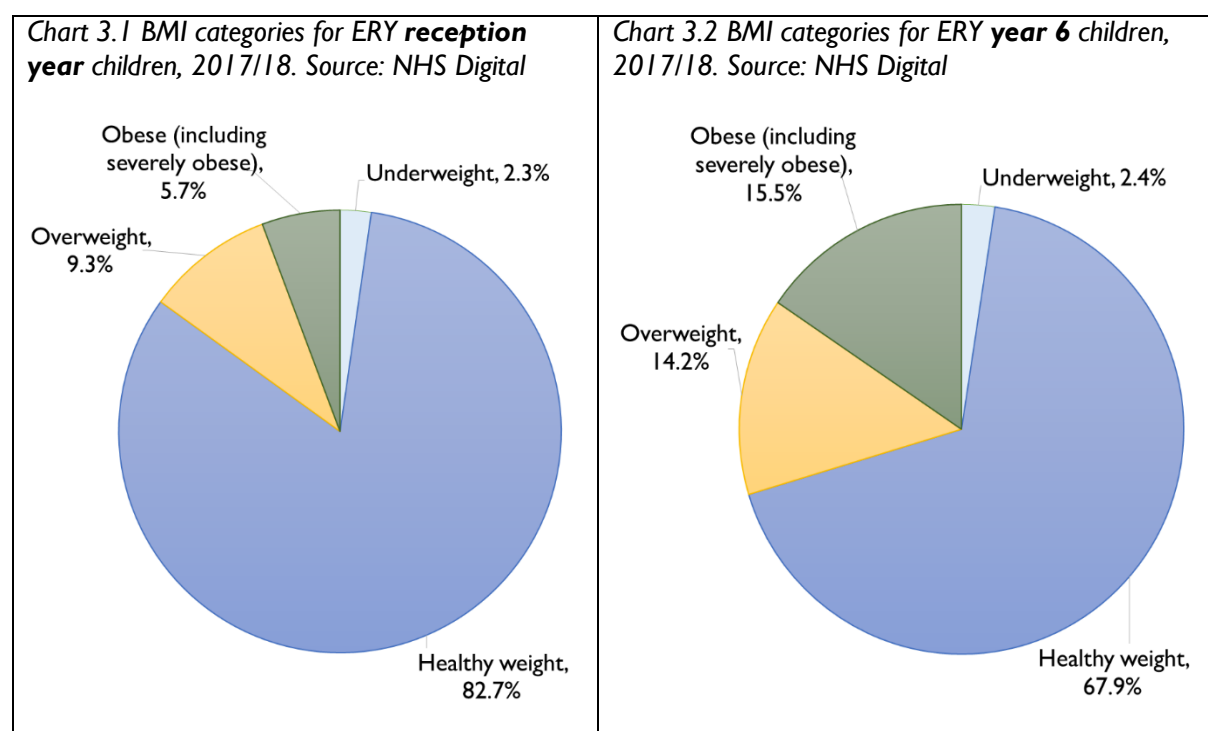
#### 3.1 Participation rates

During 2017/18, there were 3,369 reception year children and 3,414 year 6 children measured within East Riding schools as part of the NCMP programme. This equated to overall participation rates of 98.3% for reception year (37<sup>th</sup> highest out of 150 local authorities) and 96.7% for year 6 (joint 49<sup>th</sup> highest). The East Riding rates were higher than the England average participation rates of 95.2% and 94.3% respectively.

#### 3.2 Population BMI category: numbers and prevalence within the East Riding

The proportion of East Riding children within each child weight category for 2017/18 is displayed within charts 3.1 and 3.2.

In both year groups the prevalence of healthy weight overwhelmingly dominates all of the other categories at 82.7% and 67.9% for reception year and year 6 respectively. However, as seen in recent years, the prevalence of obesity in Year 6 (15.5%, n=514) is over twice that of the reception year children (5.7%, n=184), although these are obviously two different cohorts of children.



The bullet points below provide some general points regarding prevalence and numbers of children within each of the other categories in 2017/18:

- **Underweight:** the East Riding prevalence for underweight children in reception year and year 6 was 2.3% (n=73 children) and 2.4% (n=80 children) respectively;
- **Overweight:** East Riding children in the overweight category numbered 301 in reception year and 472 year 6, giving a respective prevalence of 9.3% and 14.2%;
- **Severely obese:** 1.1% (n=35) of East Riding reception year children and 2.3% (n=77) of year 6 children were categorised as severely obese.



Table 3.3 provides a concise summary of the numbers of children and respective prevalence within each category, for each school year.

Table 3.3 BMI categories for ERY children, 2017/18. Source: NHS Digital

BMI category	Reception Year		Year 6	
	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence
Underweight	73	2.3%	80	2.4%
Healthy weight	2666	82.7%	2256	67.9%
Overweight	301	9.3%	472	14.2%
Obese (including severely obese)	184	5.7%	514	15.5%
Total number of children measured	3224	100%	3322	100%

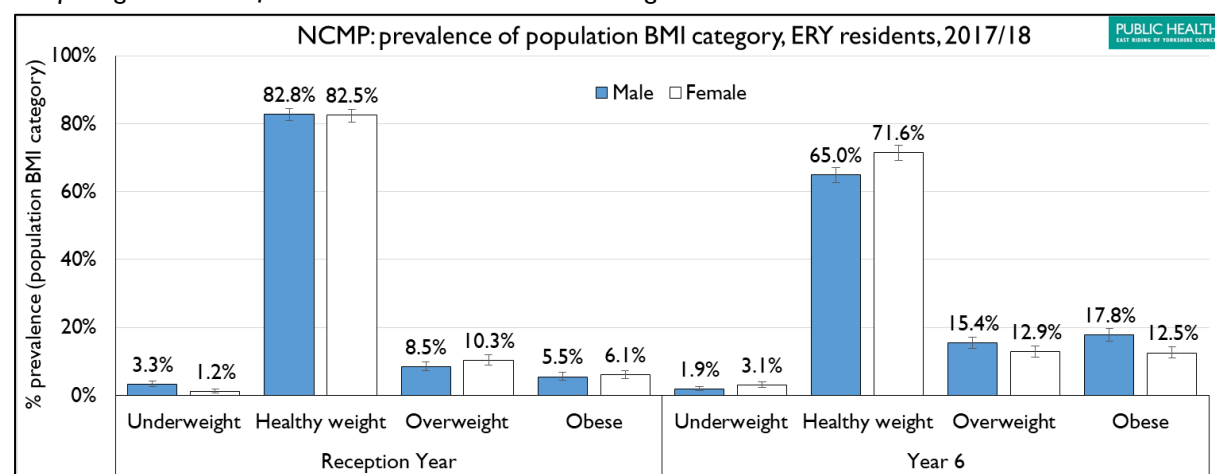
Other categories (subsets of above)	Reception Year		Year 6	
	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence
Severely obese	35	1.1%	77	2.3%
Overweight and obese combined	485	15.0%	986	29.7%

### 3.3 Prevalence of each population BMI category by gender

During 2017/18 within England as a whole, the prevalence of obesity was significantly higher in males, compared to females, for both reception year and year 6. Nationally, 9.9% of reception year males were obese, compared to the female prevalence of 9.1%. In year 6, these proportions rose to 22.2% and 18% for males and females respectively.

Chart 3.4 illustrates the prevalence of each BMI category by gender for East Riding pupils during 2017/18. In reception year males had a significantly higher underweight prevalence (3.3%, n=54) than females (1.2%, n=19), but all other categories (including obesity) were statistically similar. For year 6 pupils there were two significant differences; the female healthy weight prevalence was significantly higher than males (71.6% compared to 65%) and the male obesity prevalence was significantly higher than females (17.8% compared to 12.5%).

Chart 3.4 Prevalence of population BMI category by gender in ERY reception year and ERY year 6, comparing males and females. 2017/18. Source: NHS Digital/ERY PHI



### 3.4 Prevalence of each population BMI category, a comparison with region and England

During 2017/18, the East Riding experienced favourable NCMP results compared to England and the Yorkshire and the Humber (Y&H) region, for both reception year and year 6.

Table 3.5 provides a comparative summary for each BMI category. The coloured cells in the table indicate statistical differences between the East Riding and England. Most of the table cells are coloured green, indicating that a significantly better (or more preferred) rate was experienced in the East Riding. However, less favourable was the prevalence of overweight children (shaded red), which was found to be significantly higher in both school years.

Key points from the table include:

- The East Riding had a significantly higher (i.e. better) proportion of children at a healthy weight than England in both reception year (82.7% versus 76.6% in England) and year 6 (67.9% compared to 64.3%).
- The prevalence of obesity is significantly lower (better) in the East Riding than England, for both school years (5.7% versus 9.5% in reception year and 15.5% versus 20.1% in year 6).
- The underweight prevalence in both reception year (2.3%) and year 6 (2.4%) is significantly lower than the England averages (1% and 1.4% respectively).

Table 3.5 NCMP summary statistics for 2017/18. Coloured cells indicate ERY statistical comparison with England, see key below table. Source: PHE Fingertips

BMI Category	Reception Year			Year 6		
	ERY	Y&H	England	ERY	Y&H	England
Underweight	2.3%	0.9%	1.0%	2.4%	1.5%	1.4%
Healthy weight	82.7%	76.1%	76.6%	67.9%	63.8%	64.3%
Overweight	9.3%	13.0%	12.8%	14.2%	14.1%	14.2%
Obese (including severely obese)	5.7%	9.9%	9.5%	15.5%	20.6%	20.1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Other categories (subset of above)	Reception Year			Year 6		
	ERY	Y&H	England	ERY	Y&H	England
Severely obese only	1.1%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	4.5%	4.2%
Overweight and obese combined	15.0%	22.9%	22.4%	29.7%	34.7%	34.3%

■ Significantly better than England
 ■ Similar to England
 ■ Significantly worse than England



## 4. The prevalence of obesity

### 4.1 Past trends of obesity with the East Riding, compared to England

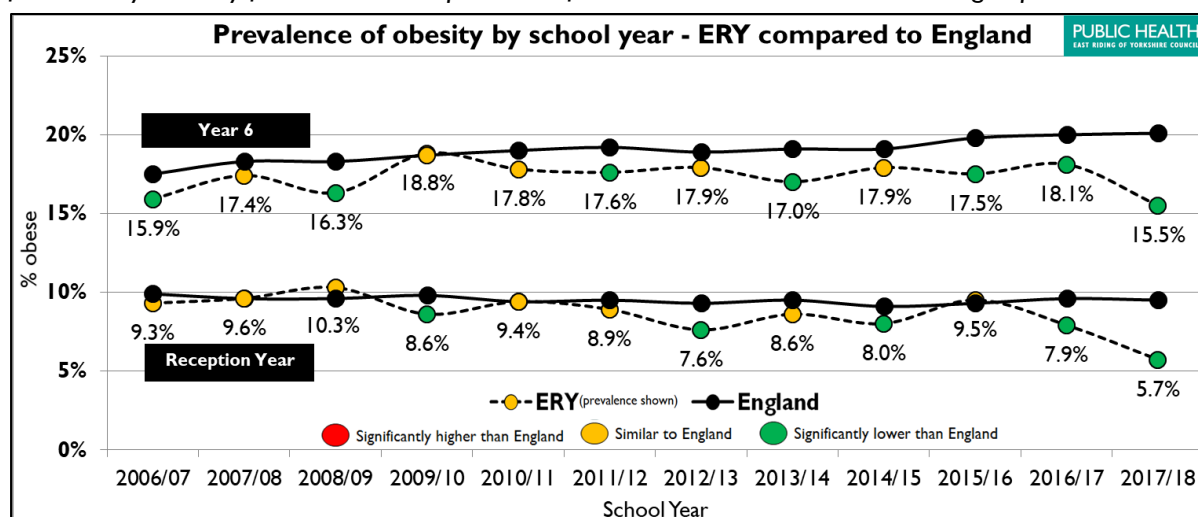
The prevalence of obesity between 2006/07 and 2017/18 is shown for both reception year and year 6 in chart 4.1. It compares the East Riding prevalence against the England average (shown by the black line and black circular markers) for the duration of this period.

As already highlighted in section 3.4, in 2017/18, the East Riding had a significantly lower prevalence of obesity compared to England and as a result the marker is coloured green. However, this has not always been the case and the amber coloured markers indicate where the East Riding may have been marginally higher or lower than England, but not statistically different. None of the periods indicate that the East Riding has had a significantly higher prevalence of obesity compared to England, due to the absence of a red marker on the chart.

Between the first and last periods shown on the chart, the reception year prevalence of obesity in the East Riding has decreased from 9.3% to 5.7% and the year 6 prevalence has decreased from 15.9% to 15.5%. Statistical analysis by PHE indicates that for year 6 children there has been no significant change over the most recent 5 periods, but the prevalence in reception year children had significantly decreased.

Nationally, the prevalence of obesity between 2006/07 and 17/18 in reception year appears to have remained similar (it marginally decreased from 9.9% to 9.5 %) and for year 6 the prevalence has been gradually increasing (17.5% to 20.1%).

Chart 4.1 Prevalence of obesity, comparing ERY to England. 2006/07 to 2017/18. Annual prevalence shown for ERY only. See key for statistical interpretation of ERY coloured dots. Source: PHE Fingertips



### 4.2 The prevalence of obesity in the East Riding compared to other local authorities

Earlier in this document the prevalence of obesity in East Riding was compared with the regional average and whilst this is a convenient comparison to make because of the location of the East Riding it might not be the most suitable. A number of East Riding characteristics differ from its regional neighbours, therefore an alternative method of comparison would be appropriate. The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIFPA) nearest neighbours methodology compares the

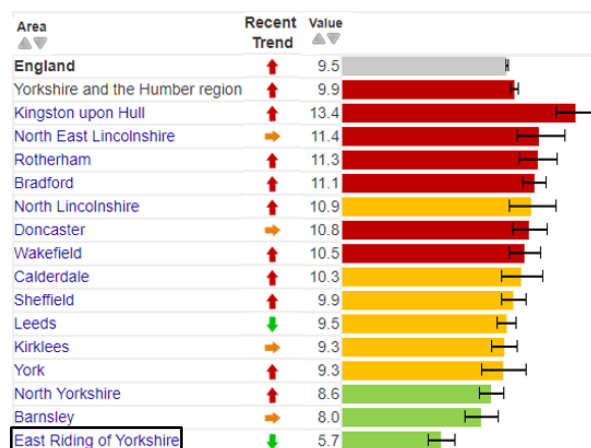




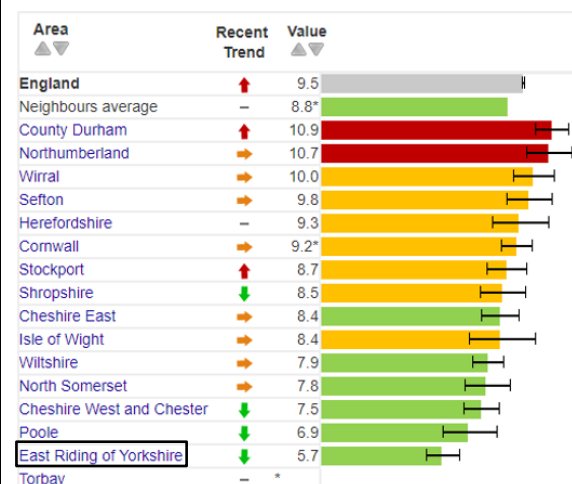
East Riding with the 15 other councils calculated to have the most similar statistical characteristics in terms from a social and economic perspective.

Charts 4.2 and 4.3 below, compare the East Riding prevalence of reception year obesity against other local authorities within the region and against the nearest 15 CIPFA neighbours respectively. In both instances the East Riding has the lowest prevalence (the figure for Torbay in the CIPFA group was not reported). Similarly, charts 4.4 and 4.5 show the prevalence for year 6, where the East Riding has the lowest prevalence in region and 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest amongst CIPFA neighbours (again the Torbay prevalence was not reported).

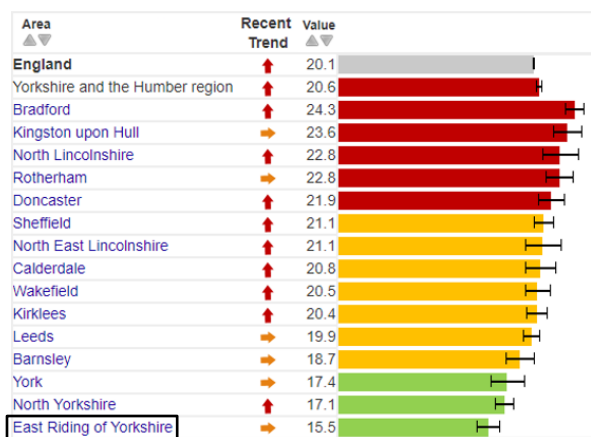
**Chart 4.2 Prevalence of obesity in *reception year*, 2017/18. ERY compared to region. Source: PHE Fingertips**



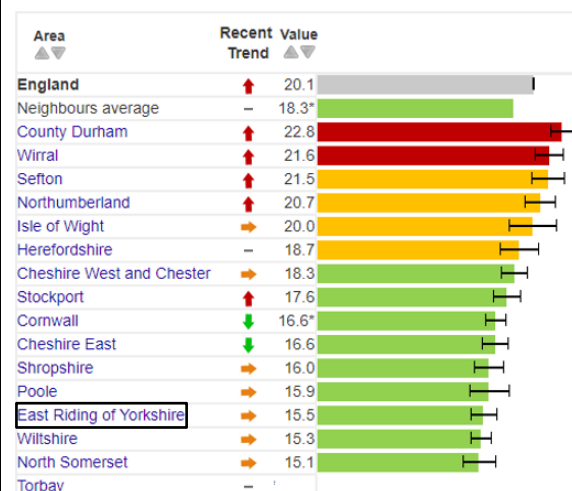
**Chart 4.3 Prevalence of obesity in *reception year*, 2017/18. ERY compared to CIPFA neighbours. Source: PHE Fingertips**



**Chart 4.4 Prevalence of obesity in *year 6*, 2017/18. ERY compared to region. Source: PHE Fingertips**



**Chart 4.5 Prevalence of obesity in *year 6*, 2017/18. ERY compared to CIPFA neighbours. Source: PHE Fingertips**



A comparison of the prevalence of **severe obesity** is not illustrated within this document, however in 2017/18 the East Riding had the lowest prevalence for both reception year and year 6 when compared to other local authorities within region and also when compared to CIPFA neighbours.



### 4.3 Obesity prevalence within the wards of the East Riding

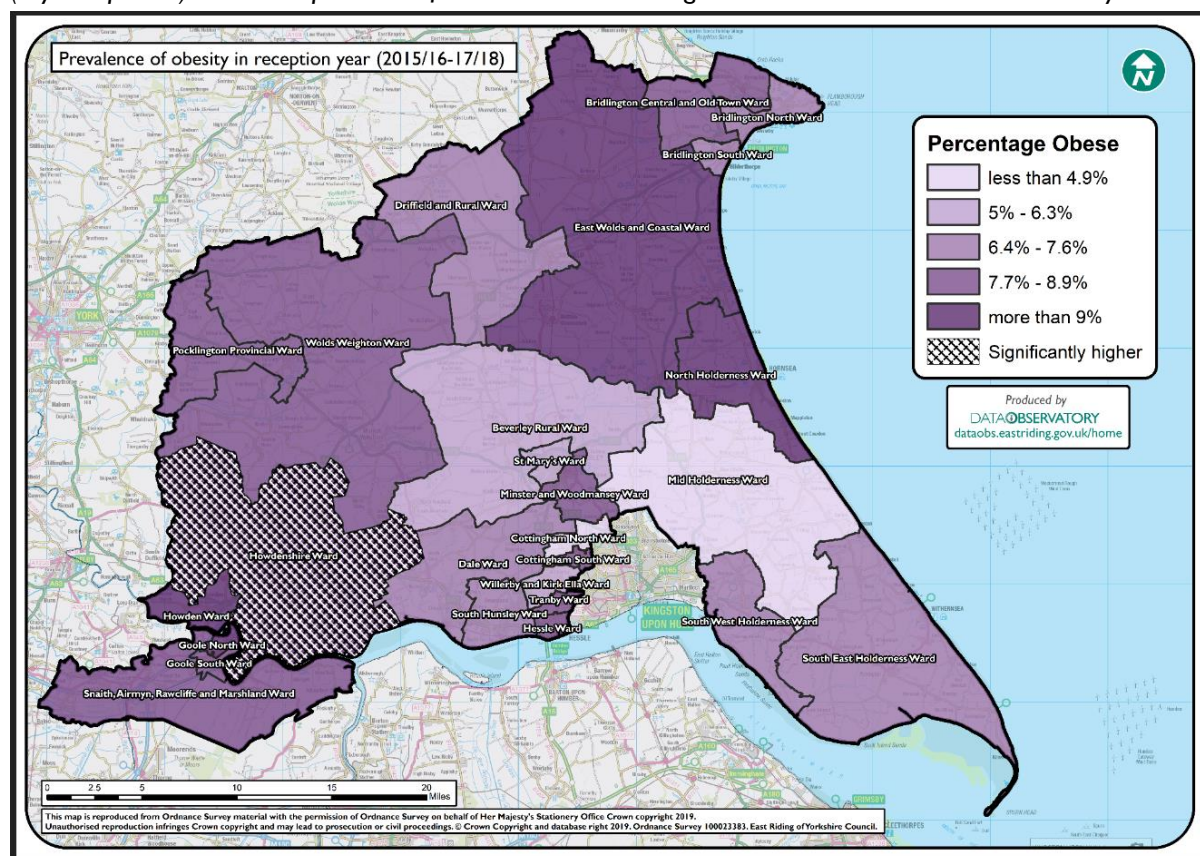
So far, this document has examined the prevalence of different child weight categories at a local authority level and whilst this shows the East Riding in a favourable light when compared to England and other similar local authorities, it masks the inequalities experienced within the local authority.

Electoral wards have been a natural choice of geography for analysis below local authority level for some time; service professionals and members of the public are generally familiar with them and they are also politically relevant too. There are 26 wards within the East Riding and similarly to deprivation bands (as shown in the next section) they can be used to view inequalities within different areas.

Maps 4.6 and 4.7 display the prevalence of obesity with the wards of East Riding, for reception year and year 6; both maps highlight which wards are significantly higher than the East Riding average. Unlike the other analysis so far used in this document (which has concentrated solely on the latest NCMP year), the ward charts use a 3 year pooled period (2015/16-17/18) to try to provide a more robust set of data to calculate the prevalence from. Charts A.1 and A.2 in the appendix display the results as bar charts, as an alternative way at looking at the prevalence of each ward.

In map 4.6 (see also chart A.1 in Appendix I), Howdenshire was the ward with the highest prevalence of obesity (10.3%) in reception year and was the only ward significantly higher than the local authority average. Cottingham North had the lowest prevalence (3.7%) and was one of only two wards significantly lower than the local authority reception year average (the other being Mid Holderness at 4.1%).

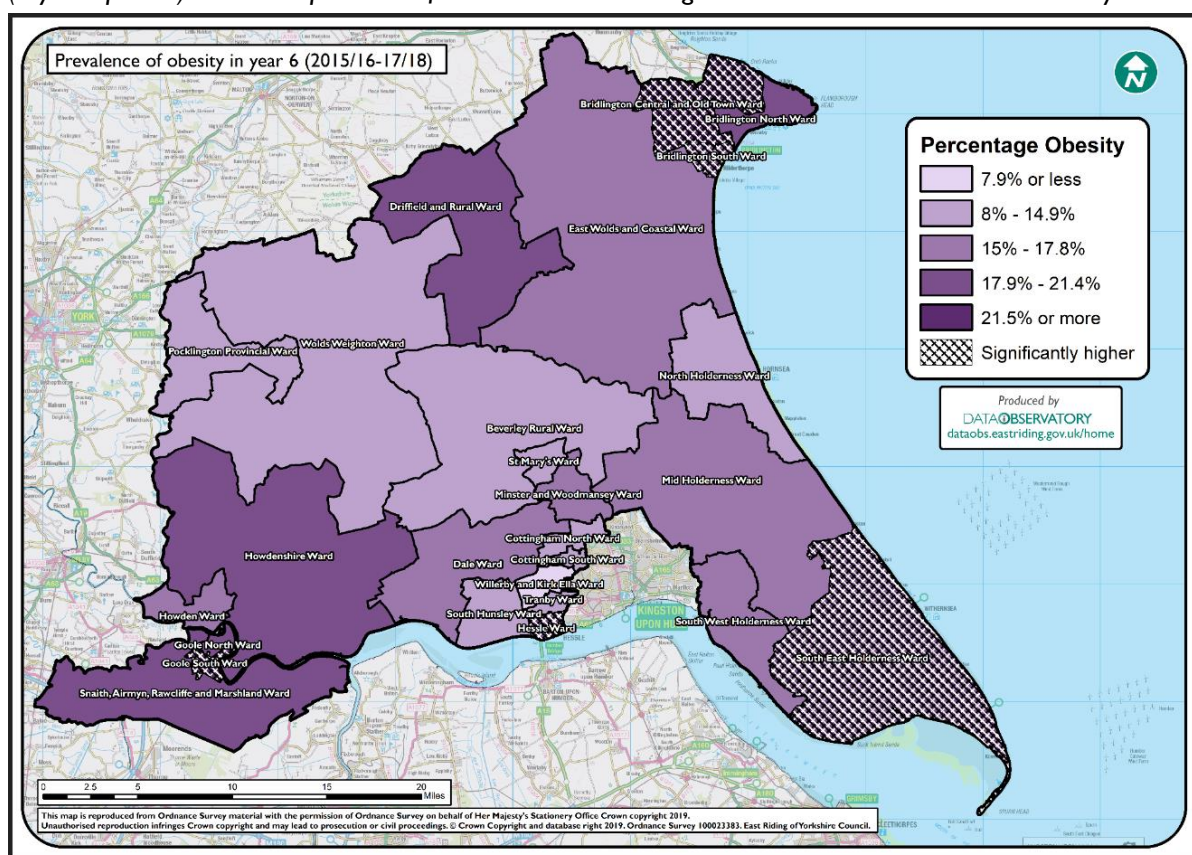
*Map 4.6 Prevalence of obesity in Reception Year, East Riding of Yorkshire wards. 2015/16-17/18 (3 years pooled). Based on postcode of child. Source: NHS Digital/ERY PHI & ERY Data Observatory*



The ranking of the wards based on the reception year obesity prevalence, didn't appear to follow any identifiable pattern. For example the most deprived wards of the East Riding (such as Bridlington South, Bridlington Central and Old Town, Goole South) weren't amongst the wards with the highest prevalence, however some of the wards generally considered least deprived (Willerby and Kirk Ella and Beverley Rural) were amongst those with the lowest prevalence.

For year 6 children (map 4.7 below and chart A.2 in the appendix), Bridlington Central and Old Town recorded the highest prevalence of obesity at 27.3% (over a quarter of children measured), where as in contrast the lowest prevalence was seen within Willerby and Kirk Ella (7.9%). The five wards with the highest prevalence (Bridlington Central and Old Town, Goole South, South East Holderness, Hessle and Bridlington South) were all significantly above both the East Riding average.

*Map 4.7 Prevalence of obesity in Year 6, East Riding of Yorkshire wards. 2015/16-17/18 (3 years pooled). Based on postcode of child. Source: NHS Digital/ERY PHI & ERY Data Observatory*



Whilst the reception year results appeared not to show any noticeable pattern in their ranking, for year 6 children there was a clearer correlation. Four of the five wards with the highest prevalence of obesity are considered the most deprived in the East Riding. In contrast, the wards with a significantly lower prevalence than the East Riding average (Willerby and Kirk Ella, Beverley Rural, South Hunsley and St. Marys) are amongst the least deprived wards of the local authority.

Tables A.3 and A.4 in appendix I show the count of obese children by each East Riding ward, alongside their respective prevalence of obesity.





## 4.4 Obesity prevalence by local deprivation bands

The previous section touched on deprivation, however wards are not officially given a deprivation score as they are simply too large and different areas within the same ward can have completely different characteristics relating to deprivation. Therefore it is more appropriate to use groupings of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs), which do have Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) scores attached to them, to perform deprivation analysis.

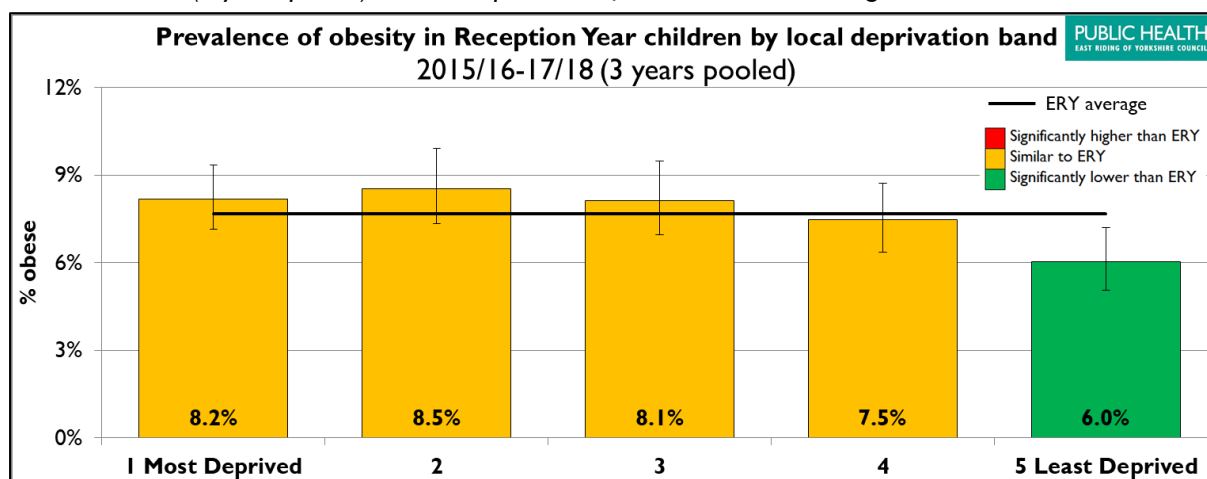
Nationally, there is a strong relationship between deprivation and childhood obesity historically and this is still the case in 2017/18. The PHE Fingertips inequality tool informs us that approximately 12% of reception year children living in the most deprived fifth of LSOAs in England are obese, compared with just over 6% in the least deprived fifth. In Year 6 the prevalence of obesity in the most deprived fifth rises to almost 26%, compared to 13% in the least deprived fifth. There is a consistent decrease in the prevalence of obesity from the most deprived quintiles through to the least deprived quintile in both school year groups.

For the deprivation analysis of the East Riding, a slightly different methodology has been used. This is because (in general) the East Riding is less deprived than England as a whole and there are fewer areas within the East Riding that fall within the most deprived national deciles. Therefore in this section 'local deprivation quintiles' have been used, where the 210 East Riding LSOAs have been ranked based on their IMD 2015 score and then divided into fifths to form equal local quintiles. Whilst the local quintiles are based on the same IMD 2015 scoring system as the national deciles, they are not comparable.

Charts 4.8 and 4.9 reveal the obesity prevalence for the different local deprivation quintiles of the East Riding for reception year and year 6 respectively (during the 3 year pooled period 2014/15 to 2016/17).

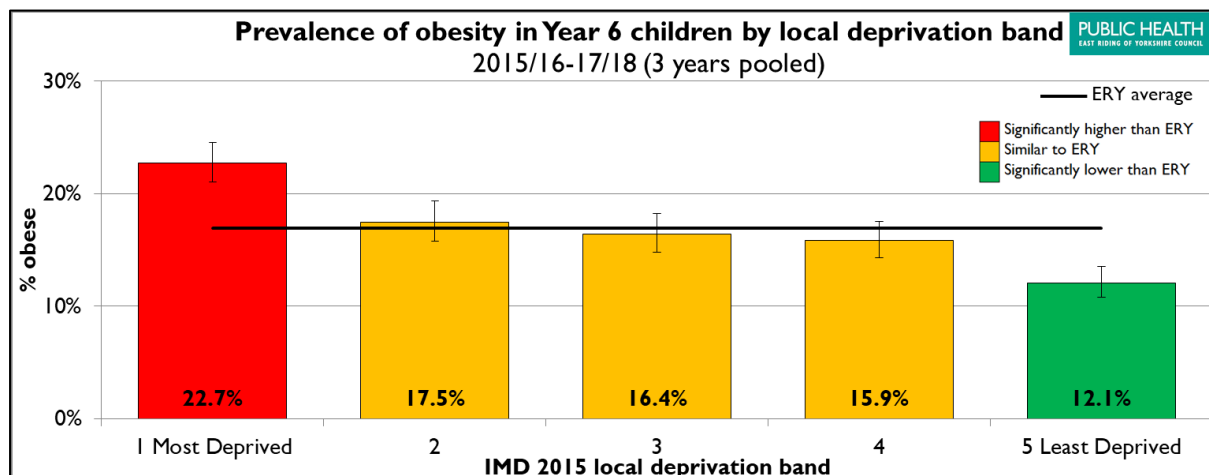
In reception year, the difference in obesity prevalence between the most and least deprived quintiles is significantly different (8.2% compared to 6.0% respectively), however unlike the England overall the deprivation quintiles did not uniformly decrease. To begin with, the most deprived quintile had a lower prevalence compared to quintile 2 (8.2% compared to 8.6%), however from then on there is a noticeable stepped decrease in obesity prevalence, between quintile 2 (second most deprived) and quintile 5 (least deprived).

Chart 4.8 Prevalence of obesity in reception year children, ERY IMD 2015 local deprivation quintiles. 2015/16-17/18 (3 years pooled). Based on postcode of child. Source: NHS Digital/ERY PHI



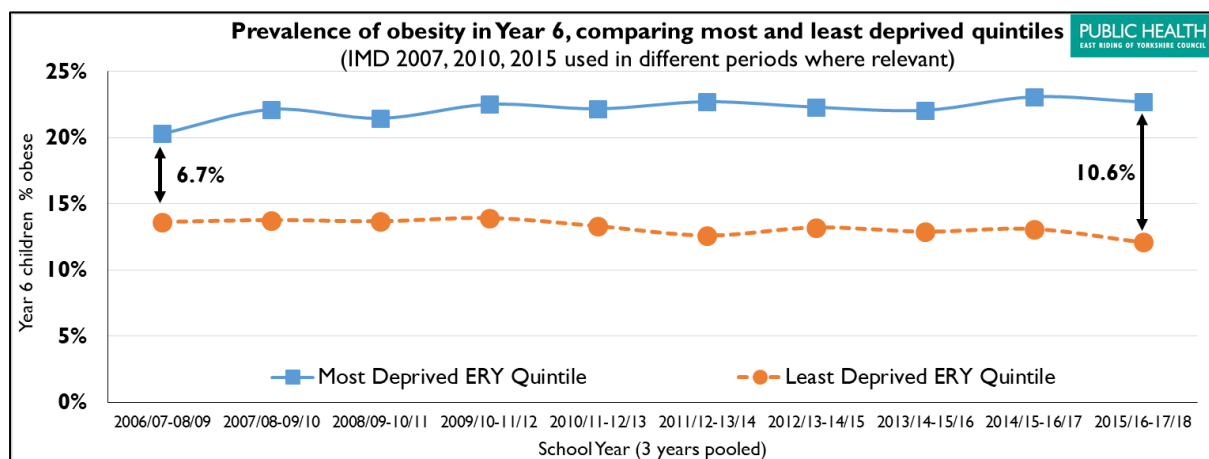
For year 6 pupils (chart 4.9), there is a more noticeable stepped reduction in the prevalence of obesity, between the most and least deprived quintiles. In the most deprived quintile 22.7% of year 6 pupils were classed as obese, whereas in the least deprived quintile the prevalence was 12.1%. The difference between the two quintiles is significantly different, as illustrated in the chart.

Chart 4.9 Prevalence of obesity in year 6 children, ERY IMD 2015 local deprivation quintiles. 2015/16-17/18 (3 years pooled). Based on postcode of child. Source: NHS Digital/ERY PHI



Nationally over time, there has been an increase in the gap between the obesity prevalence in the most and least deprived IMD quintiles, in year 6 pupils (reception year was not examined). In 2006/07 the difference was 6.4% (14.6% compared to 20.9%) and by the 2017/18 the difference was 8.7% (16.2% compared to 25%). An increase in the gap between the two quintiles has also occurred in the East Riding, as demonstrated in chart 4.10 below, where it increased from 6.7% (in 2006/07-08/09) to 10.6% (in 2015/16-17/18).

Chart 4.10 Prevalence of obesity in year 6 children, ERY IMD 2015 most deprived versus least deprived local deprivation quintiles 2015/16-17/18 (3 years pooled). Based on postcode of child. Source: NHS Digital/ERY PHI



The gap in prevalence for England is not directly comparable with the East Riding chart, as the national figures have used IMD 2015 for all of the periods shown, whereas the East Riding prevalence used the relevant IMD of the period (e.g. 2007 and 2010, as well as 2015 in later years).



## 4.5 Prevalence of obesity in rural and urban areas

Analysis found (for both reception year and year 6 children) that there was no significant difference in the prevalence of obesity between those children living in urban areas and those living in rural areas. The urban and rural categories used in the analysis are defined by Defra Rural Statistics (2017).

## 5. Prevalence of underweight children

This year, the document has included more detail on the prevalence of underweight children for two reasons. Firstly studies suggest being underweight may contribute a much greater risk to health than being overweight, with a higher risk of osteoporosis and much lower bone density. Secondly, in 2017/18 the prevalence of underweight children rose significantly so that the East Riding became an outlier. Reasons for why this has happened have yet to be established, but the results have been included in this document as they are deemed to be correct at the time of writing.

### 5.1 Past trends of underweight prevalence with the East Riding, compared to England

Historically, the prevalence of underweight reception year and year 6 children in the East Riding, has been lower than the England average and this is illustrated in charts 5.1 and 5.2 respectively. However, in 2017/18 the prevalence in both school year groups increased so that they both became significantly higher than the England average.

Chart 5.1 Prevalence of underweight children in reception year. ERY compared to England. Source: PHE Fingertips

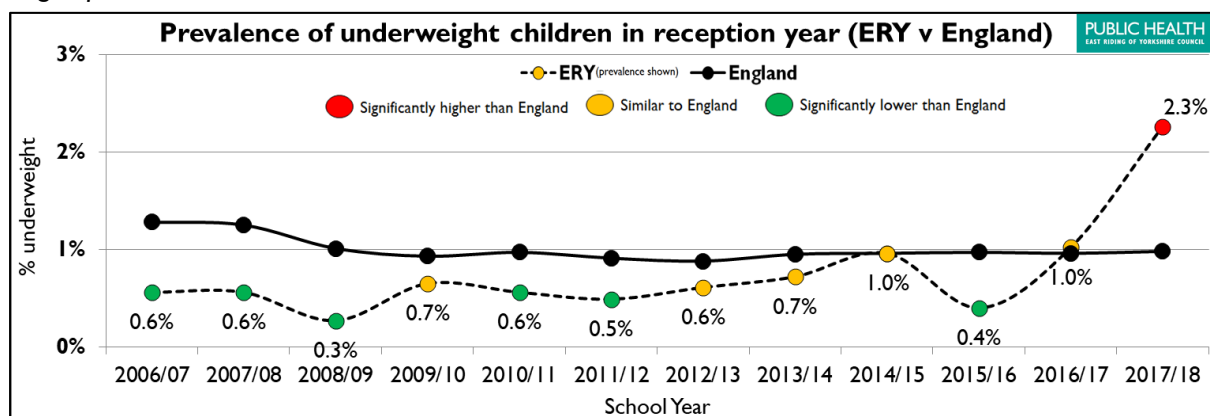
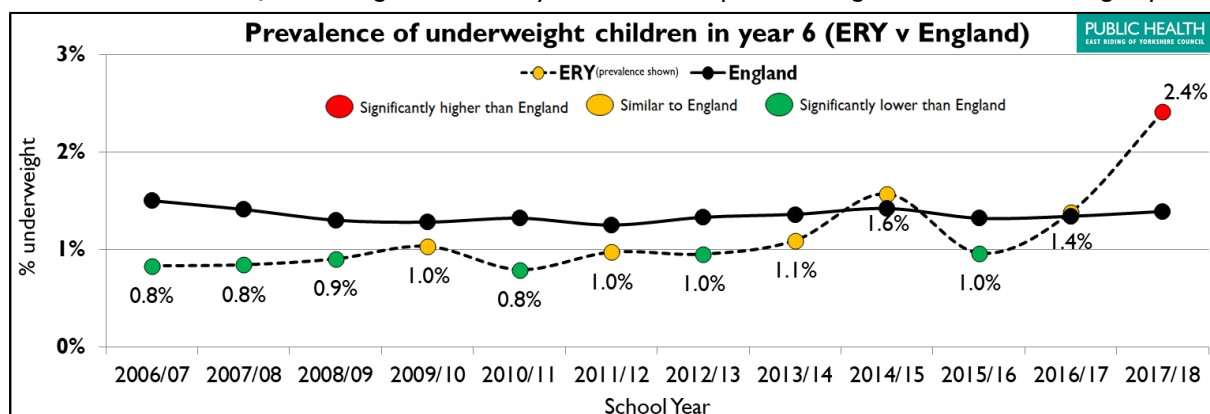


Chart 5.2 Prevalence of underweight children in year 6. ERY compared to England. Source: PHE Fingertips

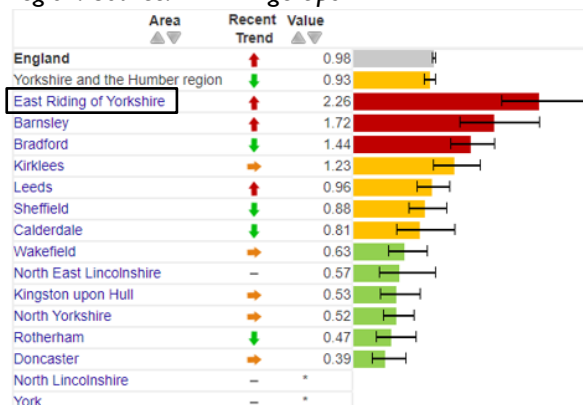


Between 2016/17 and 2017/18, the East Riding reception year prevalence rose by 1.3% to 2.3% (compared to a 0.98% for England in 2017/18). In the same period the East Riding year 6 prevalence rose by 1% to 2.4% (England was 1.4% in 2017/18). In terms of actual numbers of children, in both of the school years the count of underweight children effectively doubled between 2016/17 and 2017/18, from 35 to 73 in reception year and from 43 to 82 in year 6. The sharp rise in these figures would suggest further investigation is advisable.

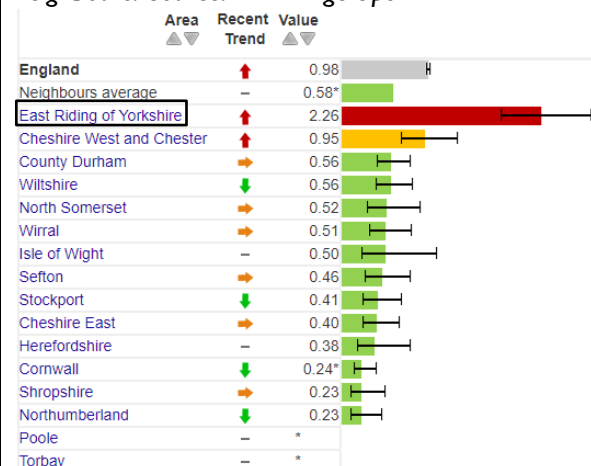
## 5.2 Prevalence of underweight children in the East Riding, compared to other local authorities

Charts 5.3 to 5.6 compare the East Riding prevalence of underweight children in a similar way as charts 4.2 to 4.5 compared obesity, showing values for local authorities within the Y&H region and the nearest 15 CIPFA neighbours. In all of the charts the East Riding prevalence is the highest; significantly higher than the averages for the region, CIPFA group and England.

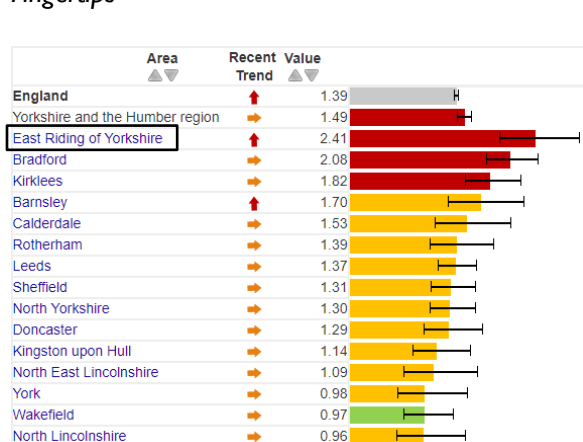
**Chart 5.3** Prevalence of underweight children in **reception year, 2017/18**. ERY compared to region. Source: PHE Fingertips



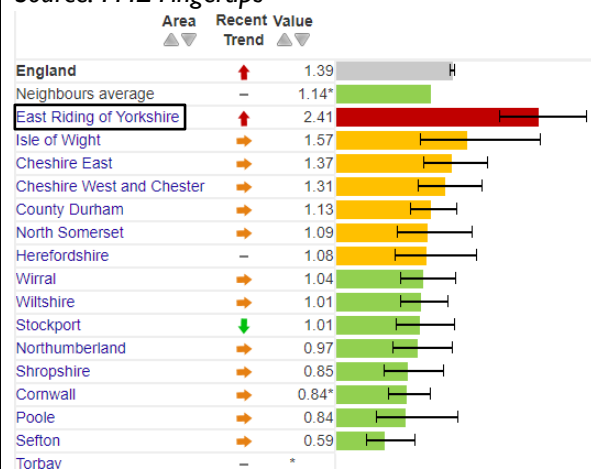
**Chart 5.4** Prevalence of underweight children in **reception year, 2017/18**. ERY compared to CIPFA neighbours. Source: PHE Fingertips



**Chart 5.5** Prevalence of underweight children in **year 6, 2017/18**. ERY compared to region. Source: PHE Fingertips



**Chart 5.6** Prevalence of underweight children in **year 6, 2017/18**. ERY compared to CIPFA neighbours. Source: PHE Fingertips



## 5.2 Prevalence of underweight within the wards of the East Riding (2015/16-17/18)

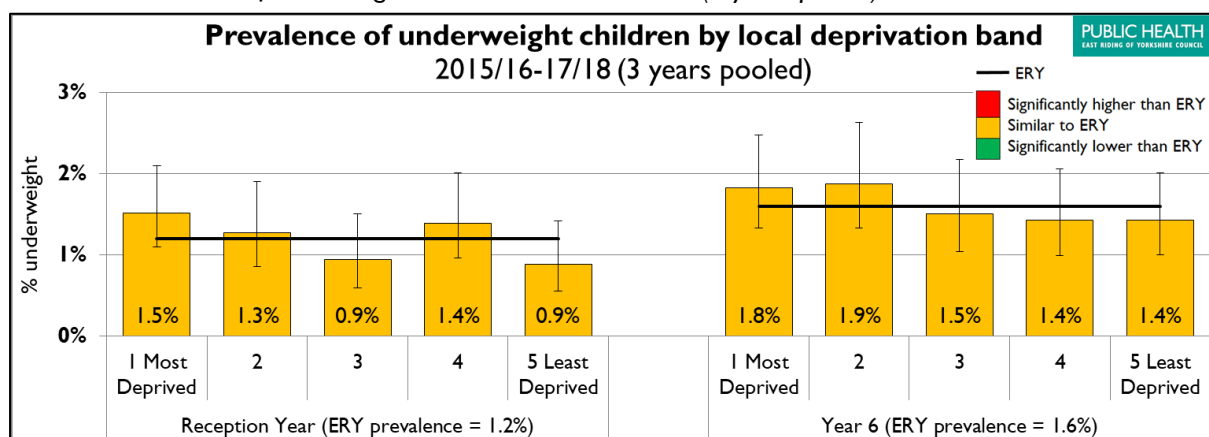
Small numbers have meant that analysis of underweight children cannot be revealed for all wards, however a summary of the numbers and prevalence are provided in appendix 2, in tables A.5 and A.6.

## 5.3 Prevalence of underweight by local deprivation bands (IMD 2015)

Nationally in 2017/18, it was discovered that there were inequalities in the prevalence of underweight children in reception year, with higher percentages of underweight children in the most deprived areas compared with the least deprived. In England, the prevalence in the most deprived quintile was approximately 1.2%, significantly higher than the prevalence of the least deprived quintile (0.8%). In year 6 there appeared to be no clear pattern with underweight prevalence relating to deprivation.

Similar analysis was conducted for the East Riding alone, using three years of data pooled together (2015/16-17/18) and is shown in chart 5.7. In both reception year and year 6, all of the deprivation bands had a statistically similar prevalence, despite the prevalence in the most deprived band being higher than the least deprived. None of the bands were significantly higher or lower than the East Riding average.

Chart 5.7 Prevalence of underweight children, 2015/16-17/18 (3 years pooled). Source: NCMP





## 6. References

Defra Rural Statistics (2017). The 2011 Rural-Urban Classification for Output Areas in England. (2019). [PDF] Defra Rural Statistics. Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/591462/RUCOA\\_leaflet\\_Jan2017.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/591462/RUCOA_leaflet_Jan2017.pdf) [Accessed 9 Mar. 2019].

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## 7. Appendices

### Appendix I. Prevalence of obesity - ward based analysis

Chart A.1 Prevalence of obesity by ward in reception year children, (2015/16-17/18). Source: NCMP

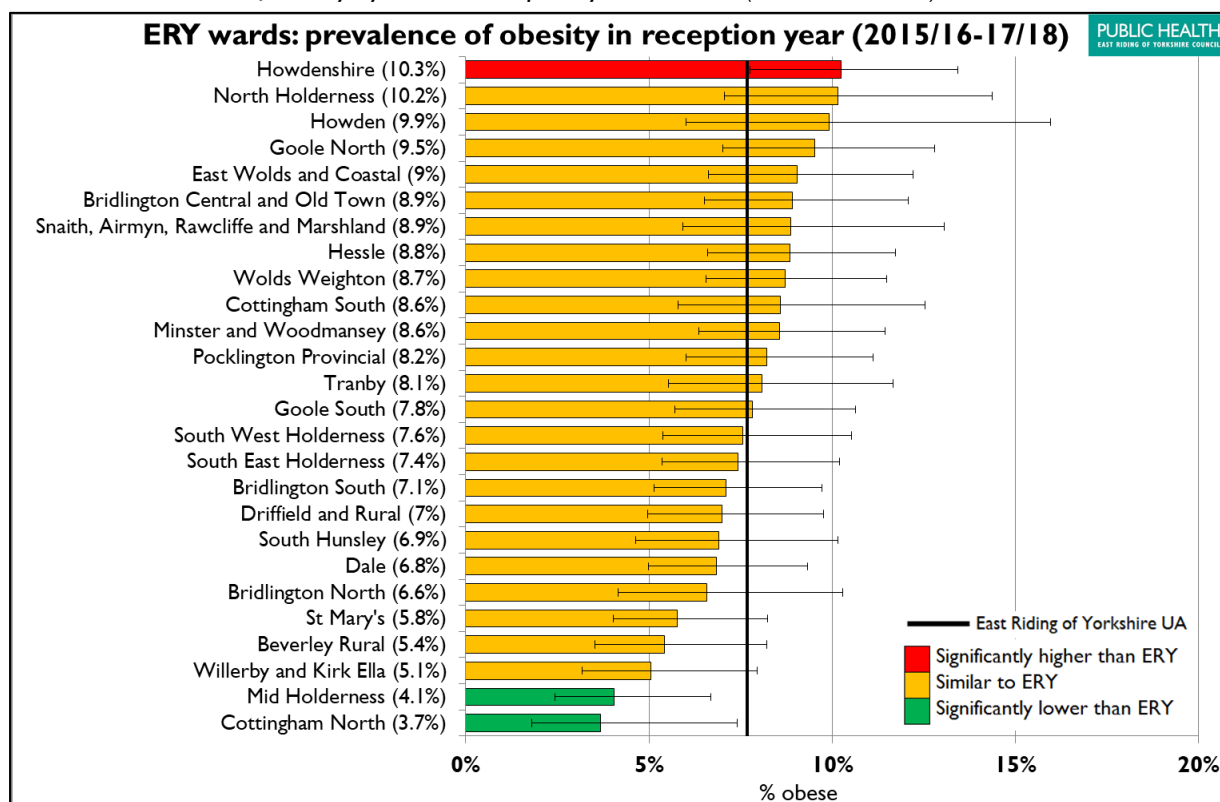


Chart A.2 Prevalence of obesity by ward in year 6 children, (2015/16-17/18). Source: NCMP

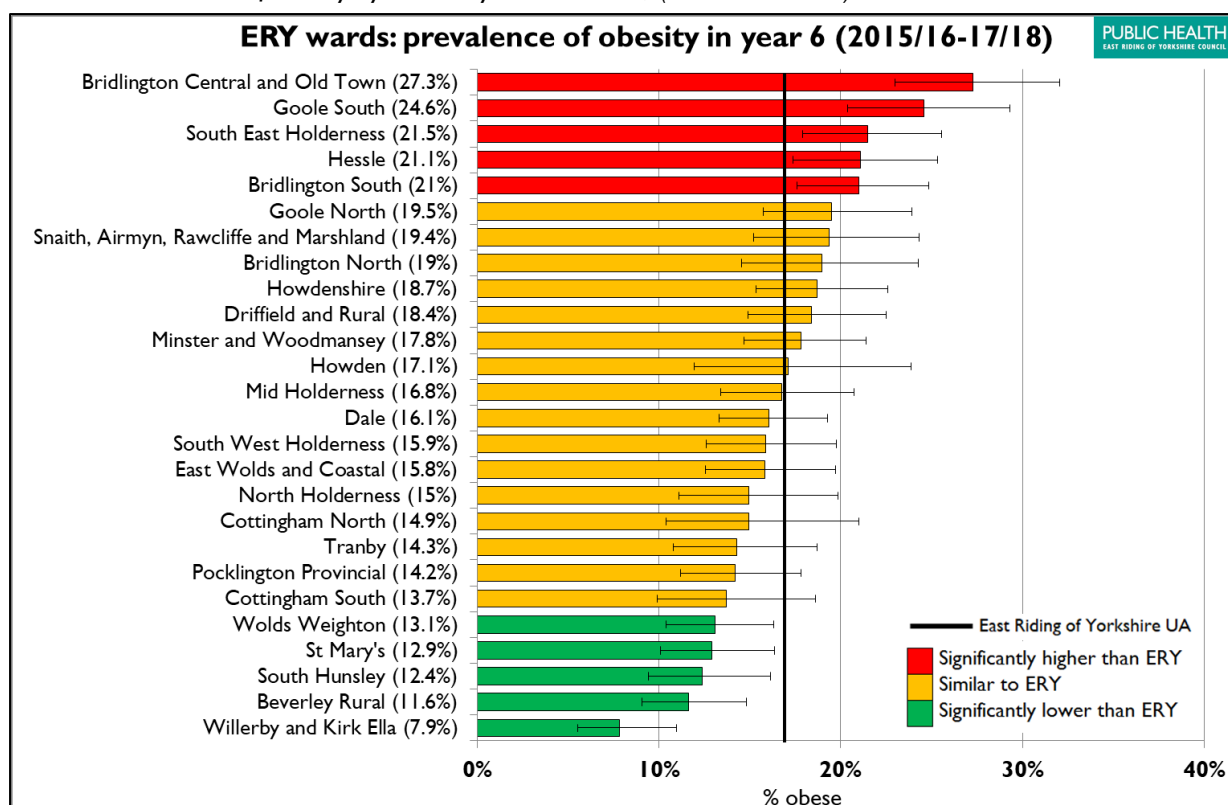


Table A.3 Count of obese children and prevalence of obesity by ward, in reception year. 2015/16-17/18.  
Source: NCMP

Reception Year (2015/16-17/18)			
Ward	Obese (n)	Total measured (n)	% Obese
Howdenshire	45	439	10.3%
North Holderness	27	266	10.2%
Howden	14	141	9.9%
Goole North	38	399	9.5%
East Wolds and Coastal	37	409	9.0%
Bridlington Central and Old Town	36	404	8.9%
Snaith, Airmyn, Rawcliffe and Marshland	22	248	8.9%
Hessle	42	475	8.8%
Wolds Weighton	44	505	8.7%
Cottingham South	23	268	8.6%
Minster and Woodmansey	40	467	8.6%
Pocklington Provincial	37	450	8.2%
Tranby	25	309	8.1%
Goole South	36	460	7.8%
South West Holderness	31	410	7.6%
South East Holderness	34	458	7.4%
Bridlington South	35	493	7.1%
Driffield and Rural	31	443	7.0%
South Hunsley	23	333	6.9%
Dale	36	526	6.8%
Bridlington North	17	258	6.6%
St Mary's	28	484	5.8%
Beverley Rural	20	369	5.4%
Willerby and Kirk Ella	17	336	5.1%
Mid Holderness	14	345	4.1%
Cottingham North	7	190	3.7%
<b>Total (East Riding of Yorkshire)</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>9,885</b>	<b>7.7%</b>



Table A.4 Count of obese children and prevalence of obesity by ward, in year 6. 2015/16-17/18. Source: NCMP

Year 6 (2015/16-17/18)			
Ward	Obese (n)	Total measured (n)	% Obese
Bridlington Central and Old Town	101	370	27.3%
Goole South	87	354	24.6%
South East Holderness	95	442	21.5%
Hessle	85	403	21.1%
Bridlington South	101	481	21.0%
Goole North	70	359	19.5%
Snaith, Airmyn, Rawcliffe and Marshland	56	289	19.4%
Bridlington North	47	248	19.0%
Howdenshire	83	444	18.7%
Driffield and Rural	74	402	18.4%
Minster and Woodmansey	89	500	17.8%
Howden	26	152	17.1%
Mid Holderness	66	394	16.8%
Dale	94	585	16.1%
South West Holderness	63	397	15.9%
East Wolds and Coastal	63	398	15.8%
North Holderness	38	254	15.0%
Cottingham North	26	174	14.9%
Tranby	43	301	14.3%
Pocklington Provincial	61	430	14.2%
Cottingham South	33	241	13.7%
Wolds Weighton	65	497	13.1%
St Mary's	57	442	12.9%
South Hunsley	46	371	12.4%
Beverley Rural	56	481	11.6%
Willerby and Kirk Ella	30	382	7.9%
<b>Total (East Riding of Yorkshire)</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>9,791</b>	<b>16.9%</b>



## Appendix 2. Prevalence of underweight children

Table A.5 Count and prevalence of underweight reception year children by East Riding ward. 2015/16-17/18 (3 years pooled). Table only shows wards which had a count of 5 or more. Source: NCMP

Reception Year, 2015/16-17/18 (3 years pooled)		
Ward	Count of underweight	Underweight prevalence
South East Holderness	12	2.6%
East Wolds and Coastal	11	2.7%
South West Holderness	8	2.0%
Bridlington South	7	1.4%
Beverley Rural	7	1.9%
Wolds Weighton	6	1.2%
Bridlington Central and Old Town	6	1.5%
Tranby	6	1.9%
Minster and Woodmansey	5	1.1%
Driffield and Rural	5	1.1%
Goole North	5	1.3%
South Hunsley	5	1.5%
North Holderness	5	1.9%

Table A.6 Count and prevalence of underweight year 6 children by East Riding ward. 2015/16-17/18 (3 years pooled). Table only shows wards which had a count of 5 or more. Source: NCMP

Year 6, 2015/16-17/18 (3 years pooled)		
Ward	Count of underweight	Underweight prevalence
Mid Holderness	14	3.6%
Minster and Woodmansey	10	2.0%
St Mary's	10	2.3%
Bridlington Central and Old Town	10	2.7%
Dale	9	1.5%
Beverley Rural	9	1.9%
Bridlington South	8	1.7%
South East Holderness	8	1.8%
Driffield and Rural	8	2.0%
South West Holderness	8	2.0%
East Wolds and Coastal	7	1.8%
Goole South	7	2.0%
South Hunsley	6	1.6%
Wolds Weighton	5	1.0%

