Nottinghamshire County Council

National Child Measurement Programme
2014/15 Results

1.0 Summary of findings

This report summarises the key findings from the National Child Measurement Programme for Nottinghamshire 2014/15 school year. In previous annual reports the data has been presented by Local Authority of school of the child however this year is on Local Authority of child residence in line with NCMP Fingertips.

Table 1.0 Summary of key findings in Nottinghamshire 2014/15

	Reception	Year 6
Prevalence of **excess weight** (overweight and obesity) as defined in the Public Health Outcomes Framework (2.06i & 2.06ii)	Statistically lower than England rate (Page 7)	Statistically lower than England rate (Page 8)
Change in prevalence of **excess weight** (overweight and obesity) between 2006/07 & 2014/15	Statistically significant reduction (Page 7)	No statistically significant change (Page 8)
Prevalence of **obesity**	Statistically lower than England rate (Page 9)	Statistically lower than England rate (Page 10)
Change in prevalence of **obesity** between 2006/07 & 2014/15	Statistically significant reduction (Page 9)	No statistically significant change (Page 10)
Prevalence of **overweight**	Statistically similar to the England rate (Page 11)	Statistically similar to the England rate (Page 12)
Change in prevalence of **overweight** between 2006/07 & 2014/15	No statistically significant change (Page 11)	No statistically significant change (Page 12)
Prevalence of **healthy weight**	Statistically higher than England rate (Page 13)	Statistically higher than England rate (Page 14)
Change in prevalence of **healthy weight** between 2006/07 & 2014/15	Statistically significant increase (Page 13)	No statistically significant change (Page 14)
Prevalence of **underweight**	Statistically similar to England rate (Page 15)	Statistically similar to England rate (Page 16)
Change in prevalence of **healthy weight** between 2006/07 & 2014/15	No statistically significant change (Page 15)	No statistically significant change (Page 16)

- In total, 16,232 children were measured in reception and year 6 in 2014/15 programme – 90.7% of those eligible. There was a 4% and 3.3% increase in the number of reception and year 6 children respectively measured between 2013/14 and 2014/15 (page 3).

- All state-maintained schools participated in the programme (page 3).

- Nottinghamshire has **lower participation rates** for the NCMP than the England rates for both **reception and year 6**. Between 2013/14 and 2014/15 the participation rate in Reception children has decreased. The main reasons why children withdraw from the measurements are parental opt out, child opt out, child unsuitable for measurement due to physical impairment and child absent on the day of measurement. Work is taking place to understand why participation rates locally are lower than the England rate. An additional 322 & 394 children measured in reception and year 6 respectively would have met the national participation rate (pages 3, 4 & 24).

- **Over a fifth** of reception children measured were either **overweight or obese** (page 5).

- **Just under a third** of year 6 children measured were either **overweight or obese** (page 6).

- The percentage of **obese children in year 6** was over **double that of reception** year children both locally and nationally (pages 5 & 6).

- The prevalence of children with a **healthy weight** was **higher in reception than year 6**, both locally and nationally (pages 5 & 6).

- For the period 2011/12 to 2013/14 there is a **11.8% difference** in the proportion of **year 6 excess weight** prevalence rates between the **least and most deprived areas** of Nottinghamshire (page 21)

- There has been **no statistically significant** change in the Slope Index of Inequality (SII) in year 6 excess weight between 2010/11 to 2012/13 and 2011/12 to 2012/13 (page 22)

- For the period 2011/12 to 2013/14 there is a **12% difference** in the **year 6 obesity prevalence rates** between the **least and most deprived areas** of Nottinghamshire (page 22)

- There has been **no statistically significant** change in the Slope Index of Inequality (SII) for obesity prevalence in **year 6** between 2007/08 to 2009/10 and 2011/12 to 2013/14 however inequality has widened suggesting that obesity prevalence rates in year 6 are decreasing in less deprived areas whilst increasing in more deprived areas (pages 23)

2.0 Introduction

Established in 2005/06, The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) is an annual programme that records the height and weight measurements of children in state-maintained schools in reception (aged 4-5) and year 6 (aged10-11 years) across England. The collection period is the academic year, which runs from September to August. The programme provides robust data for the child excess weight indicators in the Public Health Outcomes Framework and is a key element of the Government's approach to tackling child obesity. Findings from the programme are used to inform local planning and delivery of services for children and gather population-level surveillance data to allow detailed analysis of prevalence and trends in weight. Through provision of a child's result to their parents, the NCMP provides the opportunity to raise parents' awareness of their own child's weight status and potential health impacts and provide an opportunity to provide further support to families to make healthy lifestyle changes.

Public Health England has responsibility for national oversight of the programme and provides operational guidance around delivery of the programme. On its behalf, the central collation and analysis of the NCMP data is coordinated by the Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC).

Nottinghamshire County Council has the statutory responsibility to deliver the National Child Measurement Programme in Nottinghamshire schools. Health Partnerships of Nottinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust is the provider that co-ordinates and manages the delivery of the NCMP across Nottinghamshire. Letters are sent to parents of children eligible to participate in the NCMP prior to measurements being taken. This letter sets out the purposes for which the data will be held and used and the programme operates on an 'opt out' basis. Children participating in the programme must be able and willing to stand unaided on the scales and under the height measure. The measurement of children's height and weights, without shoes and coats and in normal, light, indoor clothing was overseen by healthcare professionals and undertaken in school by trained staff. Feedback to parents is by letter within six weeks of the measurements. Measurements could be taken at any time during the academic year. Body mass index (BMI) centile results are adjusted for age to take into account that some children were almost two years older than others in the same school year at the point of measurement. The following thresholds for defining underweight, healthy weight, overweight and obese children are used:

- **Underweight** – BMI less than or equal to the 2nd centile
- **Healthy weight** – BMI greater than the 2nd centile but less than the 85th centile
- **Overweight** – BMI greater than or equal to the 85th centile but less than the 95th centile
- **Obese** – BMI greater than or equal to the 95th centile.

These thresholds are those used for population monitoring and are not the same as those used in the 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.

This report summarises the key findings from the NCMP 2014/15 school year for Nottinghamshire, which were published on the 26th November 2015. It provides information on the 2014/15 results and makes comparisons with results from previous years. There are now nine years of reliable data from 2006/07 to 2014/15. In previous annual reports the data has been presented by Local Authority of school of the child however this year is on Local Authority of child residence in line with NCMP Fingertips.

3.0 Results of the 2014/15 NCMP

When examining the data it is important to consider how the participation rate might affect the calculated prevalence figures. In previous years, low participation rate in Year 6 may have led to an underestimation in obesity rates. As sample sizes and participation rates remained high in 2014/15, the HSCIC did not consider it necessary to carry out analysis on the data and no adjustments have been made. Improvements in data quality over time can also affect prevalence figures and this should be considered when making comparisons, as it may partly explain any observed changes, both significant and non-significant. In recognition of the effect of natural year to year variation, confidence intervals are included 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.

3.1 Participation Rates

The NCMP across Nottinghamshire 2014/15 ran with 100% of schools participating in the programme. In Nottinghamshire a total of 16,232 children had their heights and weights recorded whilst 1,655 children did not participate in the programme, although they were eligible. This is equivalent to 748 (7.9%) and 899 (10.8%) of eligible reception and year 6 children respectively not being measured. The main reasons why children withdraw from the measurement are parental opt-out, child opt-out, child unsuitable for measurement due to a physical impairment or child absent on the day of measurement.

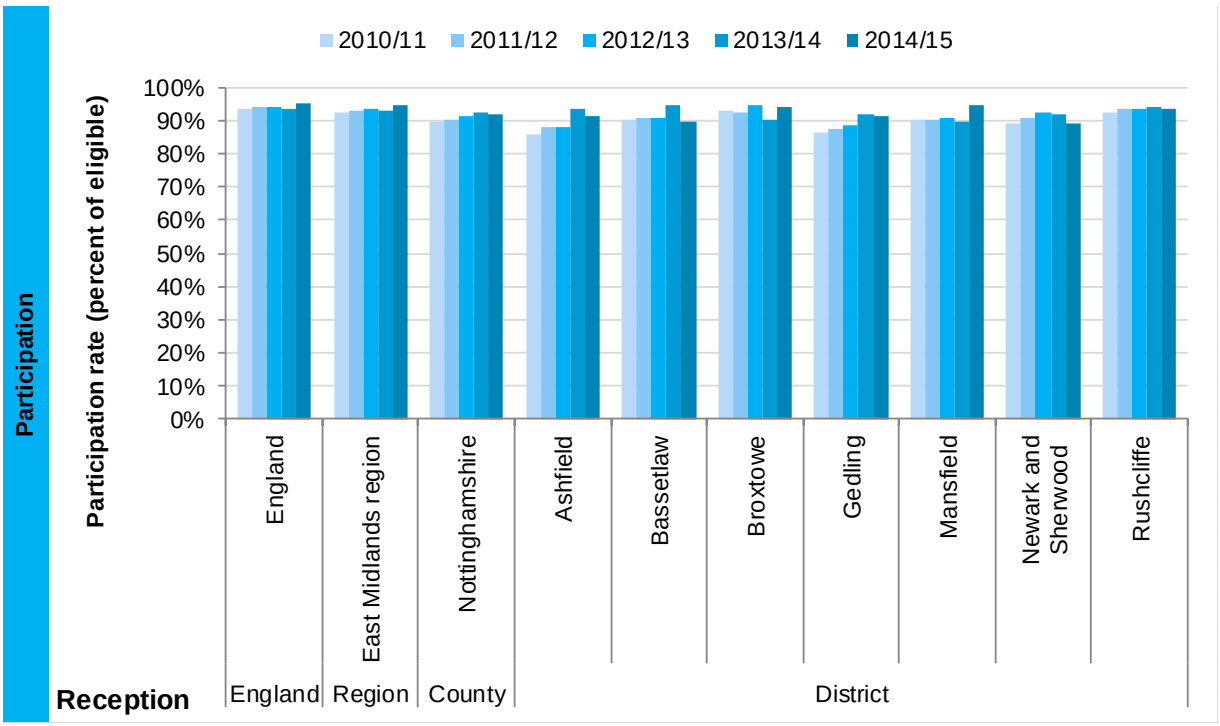
Table 3.1.1 shows the participation rates by England, East Midlands, County and Districts for 2014/15 & 2013/14. It illustrates that the participation rates decreased slight for reception and increased slightly for year 6 in Nottinghamshire between 2014/15 and 2013/14 however participation rates for both the age groups is less than the England average. ***An additional 322 & 394 children measured in reception and year 6 respectively would have met the national participation rate.*** For reception, the highest participation rate was for children in Mansfield (94.6%) with the lowest participation rate being in children in the Newark and Sherwood district (89.8%). In Year 6, the highest participation rate was for children living in the Mansfield district (94.2%) with the lowest being in children living in Gedling and Newark and Sherwood districts (87.1%). This is further illustrated in Figures 3.1.1 and 3.1.2. There is a need to understand why children withdraw from the measurement locally and data on this is being collected during the 2015/16 programme.

Table 3.1.1: Participation rates (%) by England, Region, County and Districts for 2014/15 and 2013/14 with percentage change

			Participation					
			2014/15		2013/14		*From 2013/14 to 2014/15*	
			Percent		Percent		*% value difference*	
			Reception	Year 6	Reception	Year 6	*Reception*	*Year 6*
Participation	**England**	England	95.5	94.0	93.8	93.6	*1.7*	*0.3*
	Region	East Midlands region	95.0	93.8	92.9	92.0	*2.1*	*1.9*
	County	**Nottinghamshire**	**92.1**	**89.3**	**92.3**	**88.5**	***-0.2***	***0.8***
		Ashfield	91.5	88.1	93.5	87.9	*-2.0*	*0.2*
		Bassetlaw	90.0	88.1	94.5	90.8	*-4.5*	*-2.6*
		Broxtowe	94.4	88.2	90.2	87.9	*4.2*	*0.2*
		Gedling	91.4	87.1	92.0	92.5	*-0.6*	*-5.4*
		Mansfield	94.6	94.2	89.8	87.8	*4.8*	*6.5*
		Newark and Sherwood	89.3	87.1	92.1	82.3	*-2.8*	*4.8*
		Rushcliffe	93.8	92.5	94.0	91.0	*-0.2*	*1.5*

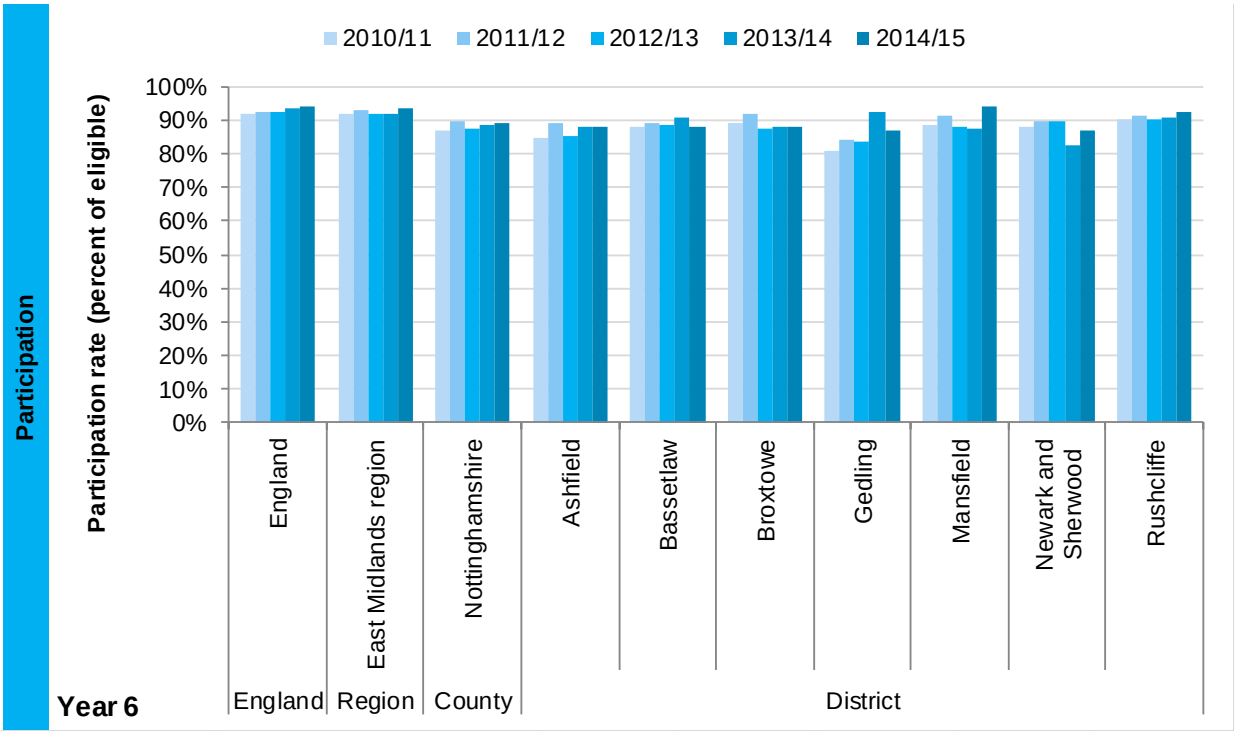
Source: PHE fingertips NCMP profiles (last accessed February 2016), based on the HSCIC NCMP dataset.

Figure 3.1:1: Participation rates over time by England, Region, County and District: Reception



Source: PHE fingertips NCMP profiles (last accessed February 2016), based on the HSCIC NCMP dataset.
Note: Participation rates only available from 2010/11 from the PHE dataset. Prior to this participation is available from HSCIC but based on health, rather than administrative, geographies.

Figure 3.1:2: Participation rates over time by England, Region, County and Districts: Year 6

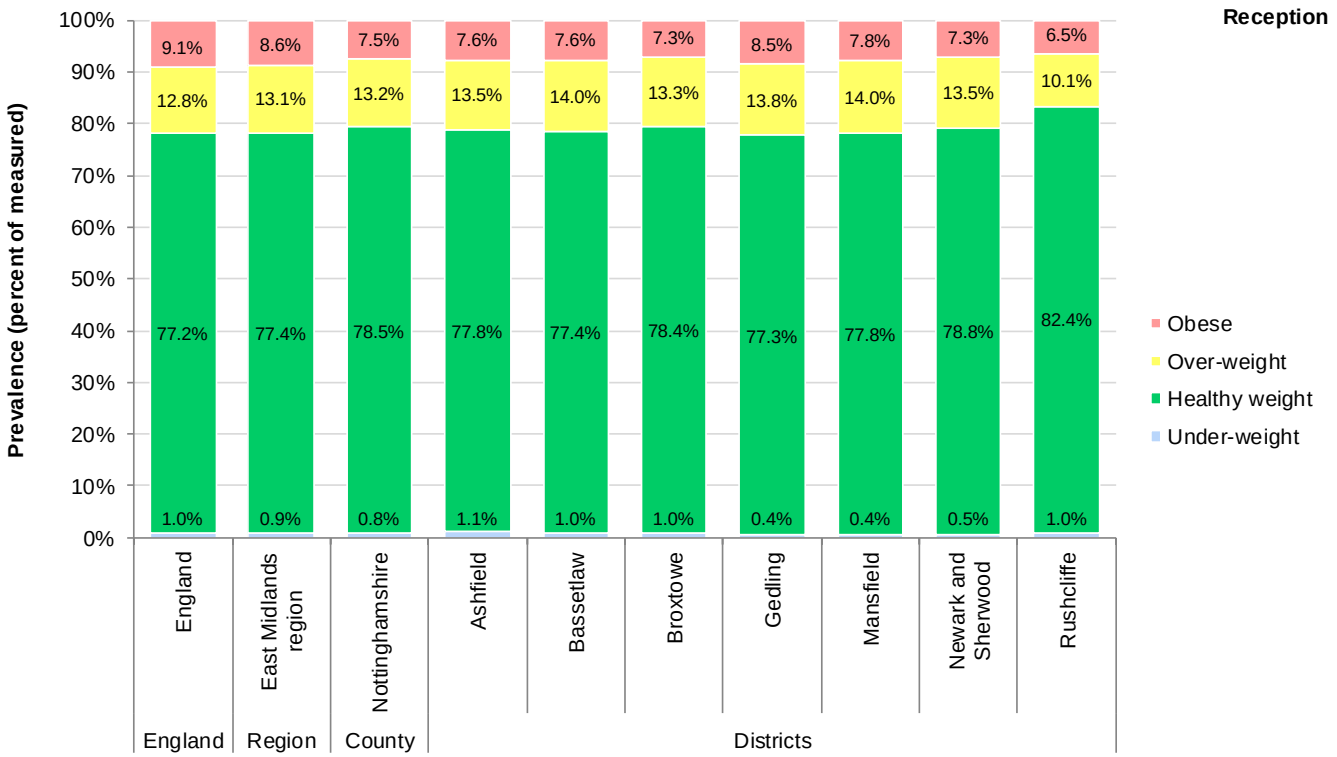


Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre NCMP annual reports
Note: Administrative participation rates only available from 2010/11. England and East Midlands rates before this period are from the Health geographies and should be similar if not exact.

3.2 Underweight, healthy weight, overweight and obesity prevalence overview – reception and year 6

The prevalence of underweight healthy weight, overweight and obesity in Reception and Year 6 for 2014/15 is given in Figures 3.2.1 & 3.2.2 respectively.

Figure 3.2.1: BMI category prevalence by England, Region and Districts for 2014/15: Reception

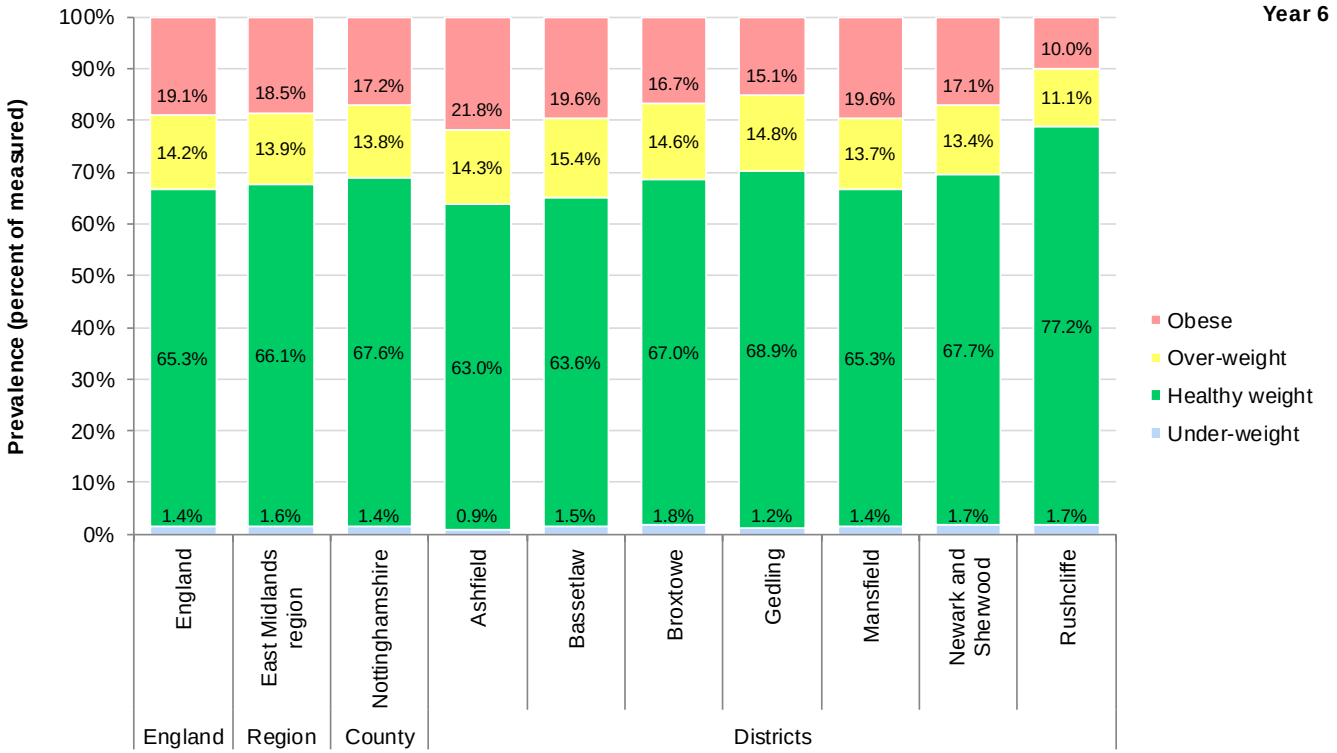


Source: PHE fingertips NCMP profiles (last accessed February 2016), based on the HSCIC NCMP dataset.
Note: The [Other] weight category is used when it has not been possible to distinguish between [Healthy weight] and [Underweight] explicitly.

- In reception, over a fifth (20.7%) of the children measured in Nottinghamshire were either overweight or obese.

- The variation of excess weight (overweight or obesity combined) prevalence for reception across Nottinghamshire districts is 16.6% for Rushcliffe to 22.3% for Gedling.

Figure 3.2.2: BMI category prevalence by England, Region and Districts for 2014/15: Year 6

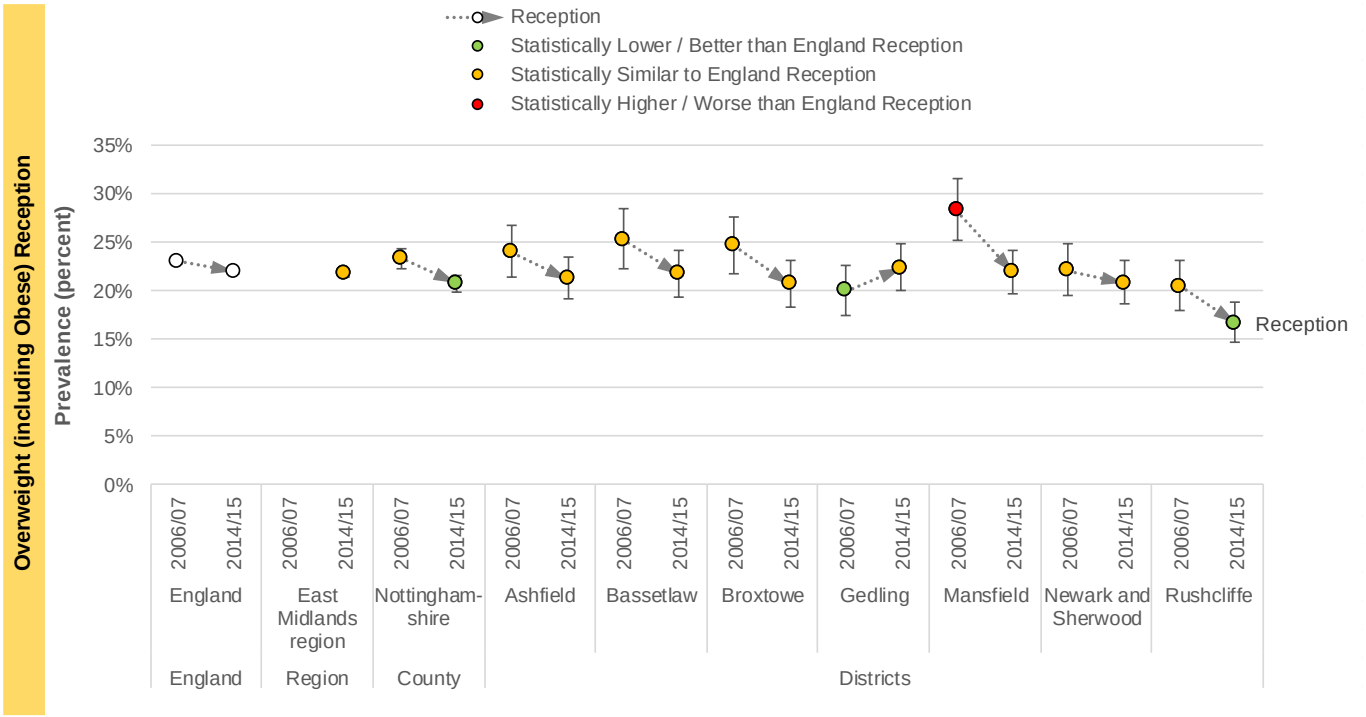


Source: PHE fingertips NCMP profiles (last accessed February 2016), based on the HSCIC NCMP dataset.

- In year 6, just under a third (31%) of the children measured in Nottinghamshire were either overweight or obese.
- The variation of excess weight (overweight or obesity combined) prevalence for year 6 across Nottinghamshire districts is between 21.1% for Rushcliffe to 36.1% for Ashfield.
- The percentage of obese children in year 6 (17.2%) was over double that of Reception year children (7.5%)
- The prevalence of children with a healthy weight was higher in reception (78.5%) than year 6 (67.6%).

3.3 Trends in excess weight (overweight and obesity combined) prevalence – Reception

Figure 3.7.1: Trends in excess weight (overweight and obesity combined) prevalence rates by England, Region and Districts from 2006/07 to 2014/15: Reception by child's Local Authority area of residence.

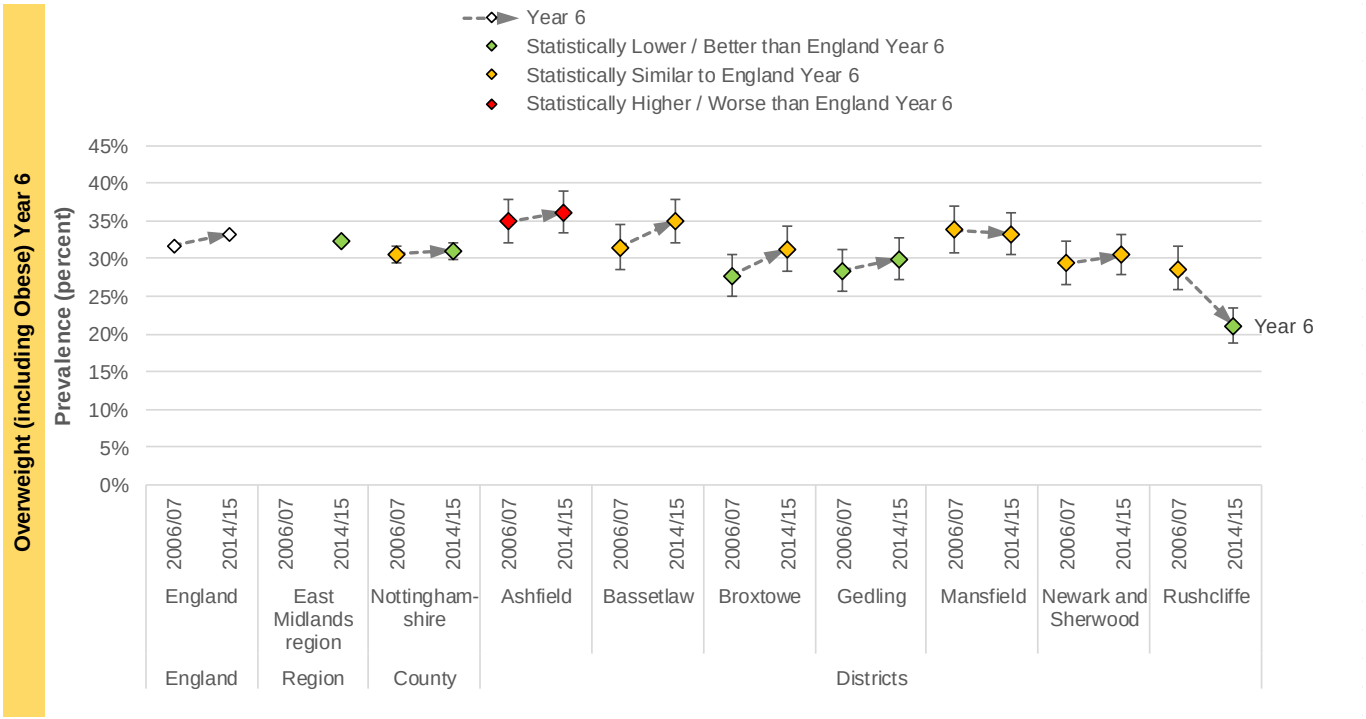


Source: PHE fingertips NCMP profiles (last accessed February 2016), based on the HSCIC NCMP dataset.

- For Nottinghamshire the excess weight (overweight and obesity combined) prevalence rate is **statistically lower** than the England rate
- For Rushcliffe the excess weight (overweight and obesity combined) prevalence rate for reception is **statistically lower** than the England, East Midlands and Nottinghamshire rates
- There has been a **statistically significant decrease** in excess weight (overweight and obesity combined) prevalence rate in reception for England and Nottinghamshire between 2006/07 and 2014/15.
- For Mansfield there has been a **statistically significant decrease** in excess weight (overweight and obesity combined) prevalence rate in reception between 2006/07 and 2014/15.

3.4 Trends in excess weight (overweight and obesity combined) prevalence rates – Year 6

Figure 3.8.1: Trends in excess weight (overweight and obesity combined) prevalence rates by England, Region and Districts from 2006/07 to 2014/15: Year 6 by child's Local Authority area of residence.

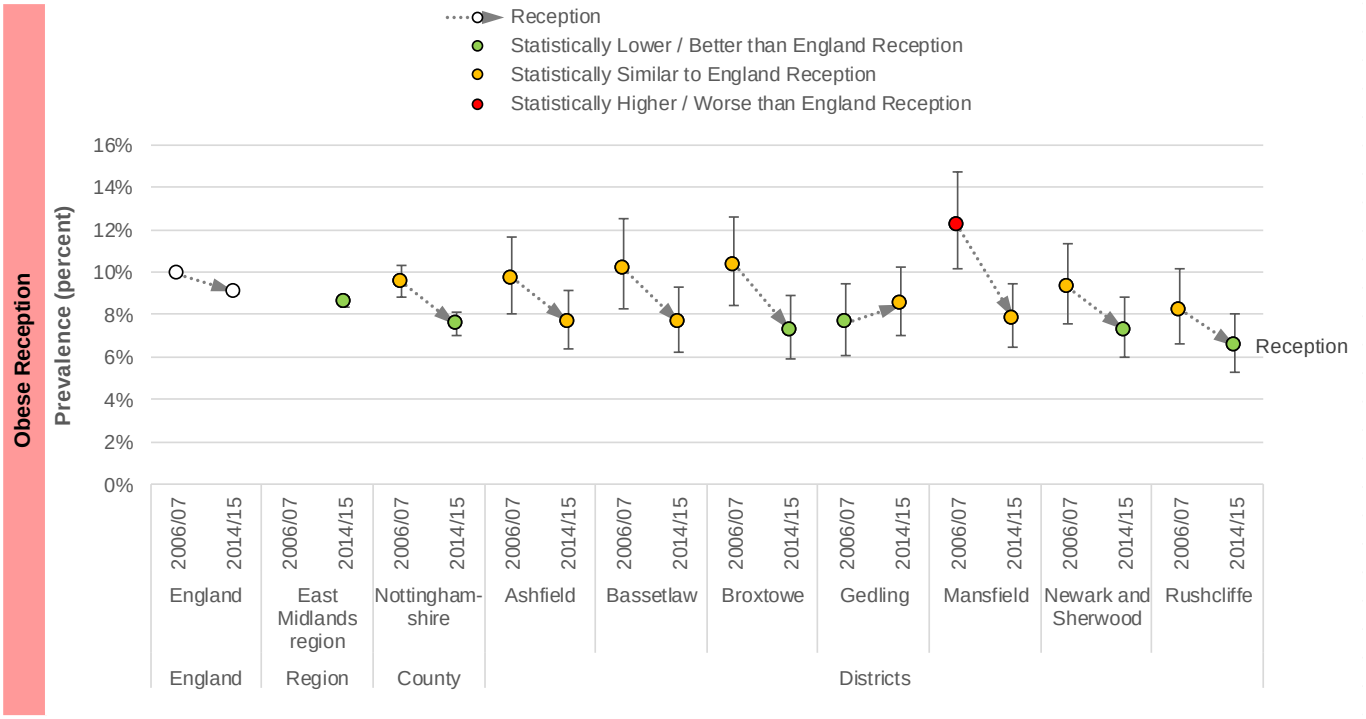


Source: PHE fingertips NCMP profiles (last accessed February 2016), based on the HSCIC NCMP dataset.

- For Nottinghamshire, the excess weight (overweight and obesity combined) for year 6 is **statistically lower** than the England rate.
- For Rushcliffe the excess weight (overweight and obesity combined) for year 6 is **statistically lower** than the England, East Midlands and Nottinghamshire rates.
- For Gedling the excess weight (overweight and obesity combined) for year 6 is **statistically lower** than the England rate.
- For Ashfield the excess weight (overweight and obesity combined) for year 6 is **statistically higher** than the England, East Midlands and Nottinghamshire rates.
- For Bassetlaw the excess weight (overweight and obesity combined) for year 6 is **statistically higher** than the Nottinghamshire rate.
- There has been a **statistically significant increase** in excess weight (overweight and obesity) prevalence rate in year 6 for England between 2006/07 and 2014/15.
- For Nottinghamshire, there has been **no significant change** in excess weight (overweight and obesity combined) prevalence rate in Year 6 between 2006/07 and 2014/15.
- For Rushcliffe there has been a **statistically significant decrease** in in excess weight (overweight and obesity) prevalence rate in year 6 between 2006/07 and 2014/15.

3.5 Trends in obesity prevalence rates – Reception year

Figure 3.5.1: Trends in obesity prevalence rates by England, Region and Districts from 2006/07 to 2014/15: Reception by child's Local Authority area of residence.

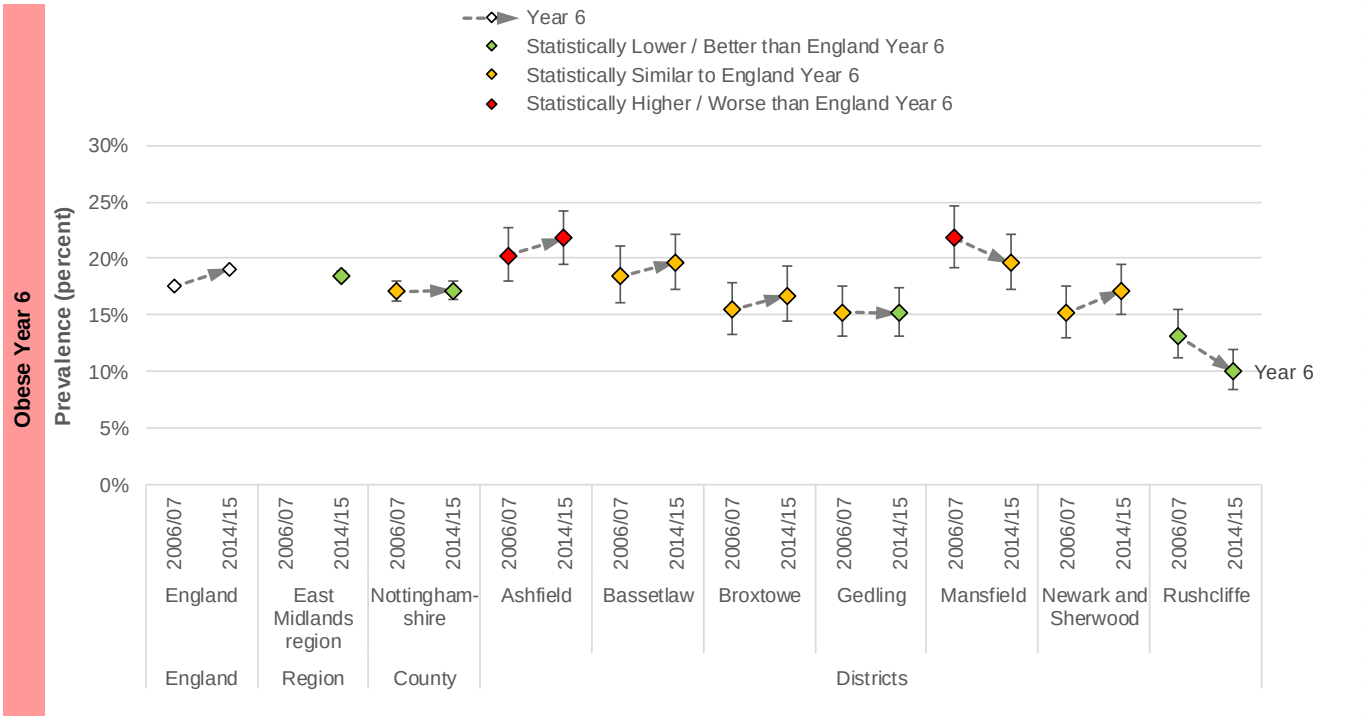


Source: PHE fingertips NCMP profiles (last accessed February 2016), based on the HSCIC NCMP dataset.

- For Nottinghamshire the obesity prevalence rate in reception is **statistically lower** than both the England and East Midlands rate.
- For Rushcliffe the obesity prevalence rate in reception is **statistically lower** than the England and East Midlands rates.
- For Broxtowe and Newark & Sherwood the obesity prevalence rate in reception is **statistically lower** than the England rate.
- There has been a **statistically significant reduction** in the obesity prevalence rate in reception for England and Nottinghamshire between the years 2006/07 and 2014/15.
- There has been a **statistically significant reduction** in the obesity prevalence rate in reception for Mansfield between the years 2006/07 and 2014/15

3.6 Trends in obesity prevalence rates – Year 6

Figure 3.6.1: Trends in obesity prevalence rates by England, Region and Districts from 2006/07 to 2014/15: Year 6 by child's Local Authority area of residence.

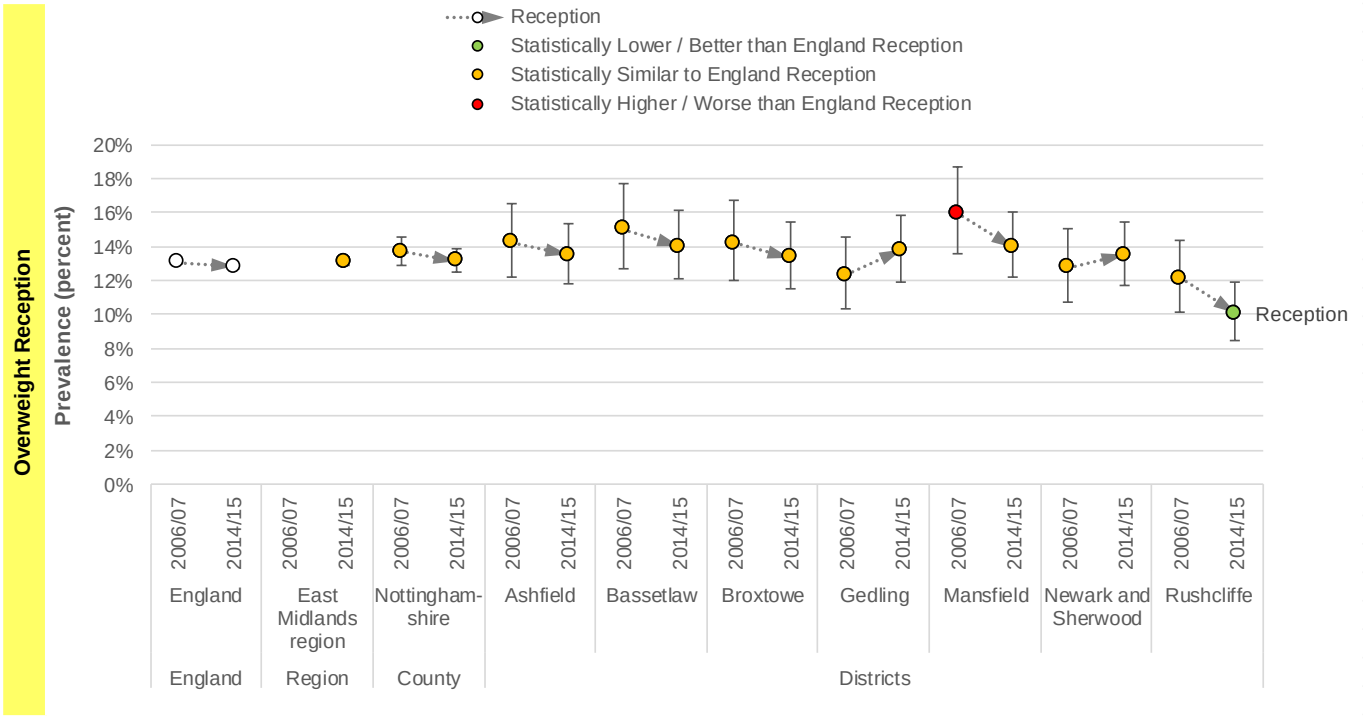


Source: PHE fingertips NCMP profiles (last accessed February 2016), based on the HSCIC NCMP dataset.

- For Nottinghamshire the obesity prevalence rate in year 6 is **statistically lower** than the England and East Midlands rates.
- For Ashfield the obesity prevalence rate in year 6 is **statistically higher** than the England, East Midlands and Nottinghamshire rates.
- For Rushcliffe obesity prevalence rates in Year 6 are **statistically lower** than the England, East Midlands and Nottinghamshire rates
-
- For Gedling obesity prevalence rates in Year 6 are **statistically lower** than the England and East Midlands rate
- There has been a **statistically significant increase** in the obesity prevalence rate in year 6 for England between the years 2006/07 and 2014/15.
- For Nottinghamshire and all districts there has been **no significant change** in Year 6 obesity prevalence since 2006/07 and 2014/15

3.7 Trends in overweight prevalence rates – Reception

Figure 3.7.1: Trends in overweight prevalence rates by England, Region and Districts from 2006/07 to 2014/15: Reception by child's Local Authority area of residence.

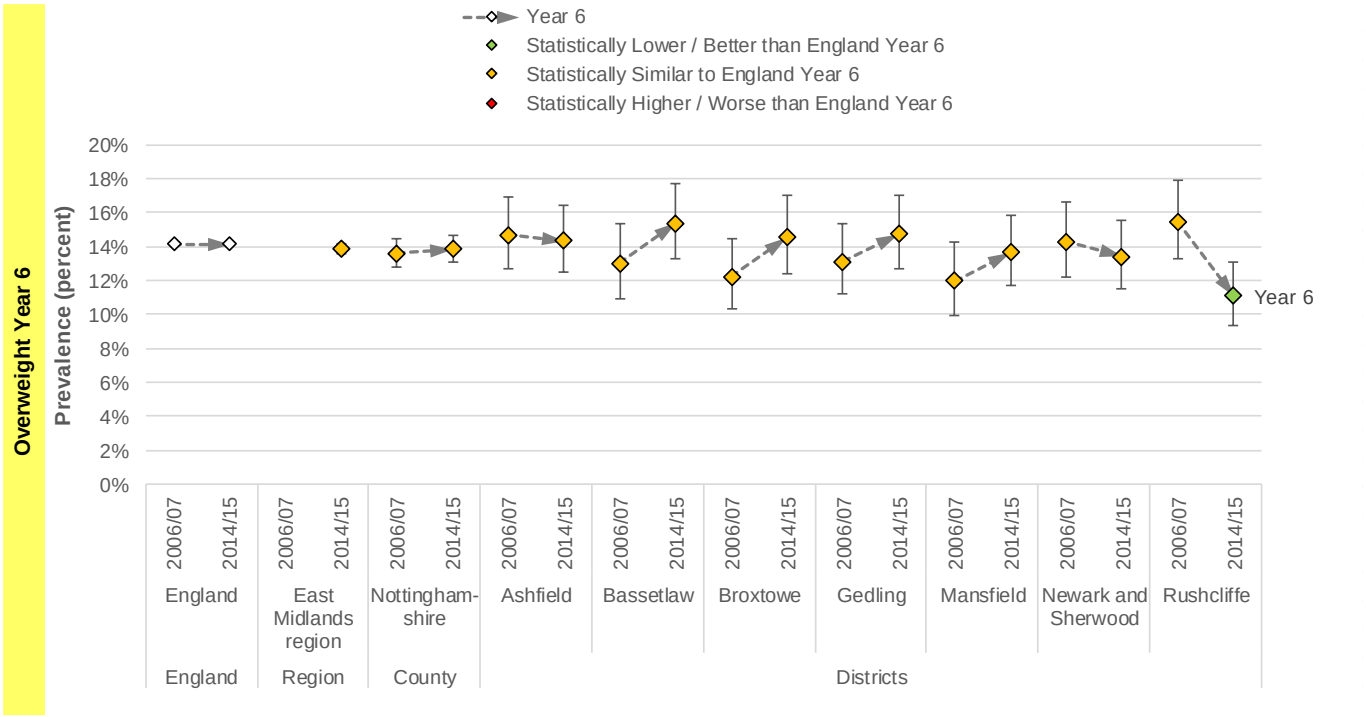


Source: PHE fingertips NCMP profiles (last accessed February 2016), based on the HSCIC NCMP dataset.

- For Nottinghamshire, the overweight prevalence rate at reception is **statistically similar** to the England and East Midlands rate
- For Rushcliffe the overweight prevalence rate at Reception is **statistically lower** than the England, East Midlands and Nottinghamshire rates
- There has been a **statistically significant decrease** in the overweight prevalence rate at Reception between 2006/07 and 2014/15 for England
- There has been **no significant change** in the overweight prevalence rates at Reception between 2006/07 and 2014/15 for Nottinghamshire.

3.8 Trends in overweight prevalence – Year 6

Figure 3.8.1: Trends in overweight prevalence rates by England, Region and Districts from 2006/07 to 2014/15: Year 6 by child's Local Authority area of residence.

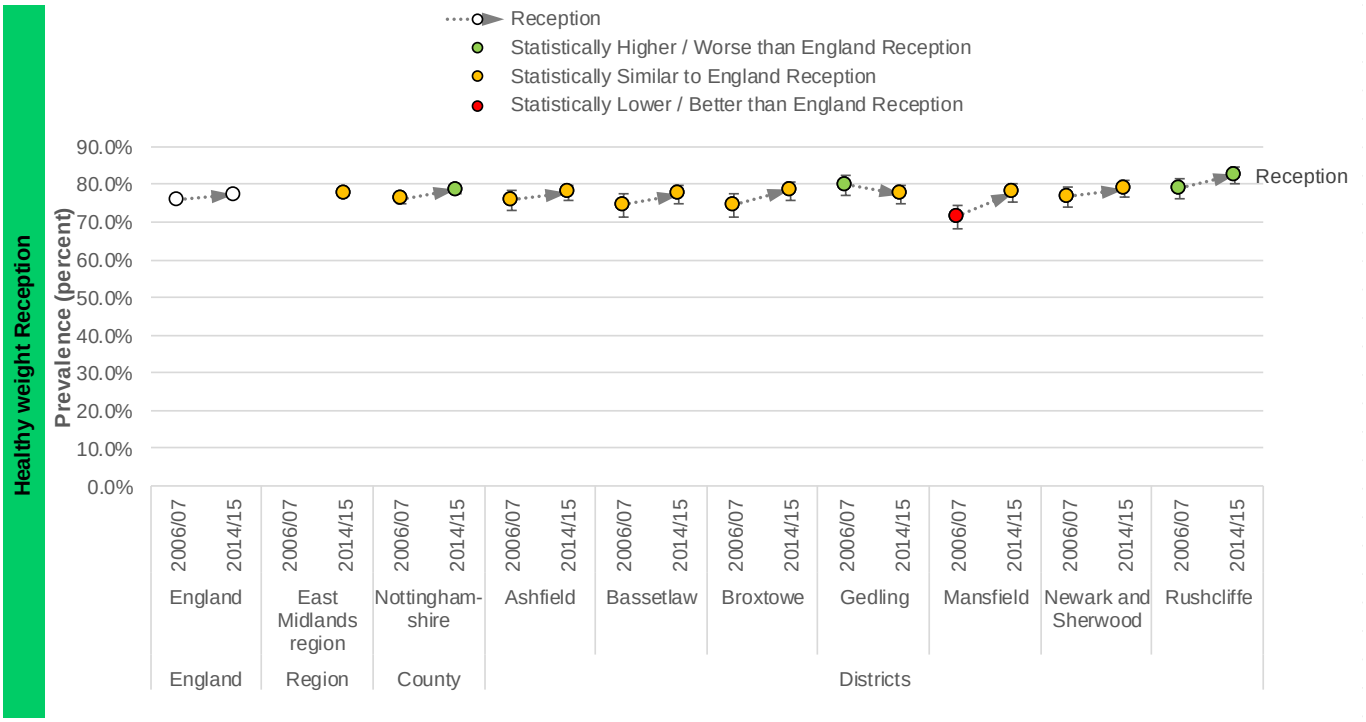


Source: PHE fingertips NCMP profiles (last accessed February 2016), based on the HSCIC NCMP dataset.

- For Nottinghamshire, the overweight prevalence rate at year 6 is **statistically similar** to the England and East Midland rate.
- For Rushcliffe the overweight prevalence rate in year 6 is **statistically lower** than the England, East Midlands and Nottinghamshire rates.
- For England and Nottinghamshire there has been **no significant change** in year 6 overweight prevalence between 2006/07 and 2014/15
- For Rushcliffe there has been a **statistically significant decrease** in overweight prevalence in year 6 between 2006/07 and 2014/15

3.9 Trends in healthy weight prevalence rates – Reception

Figure 3.9.1: Trends in healthy weight prevalence rates by England, Region and Districts from 2006/07 to 2013/14: Reception

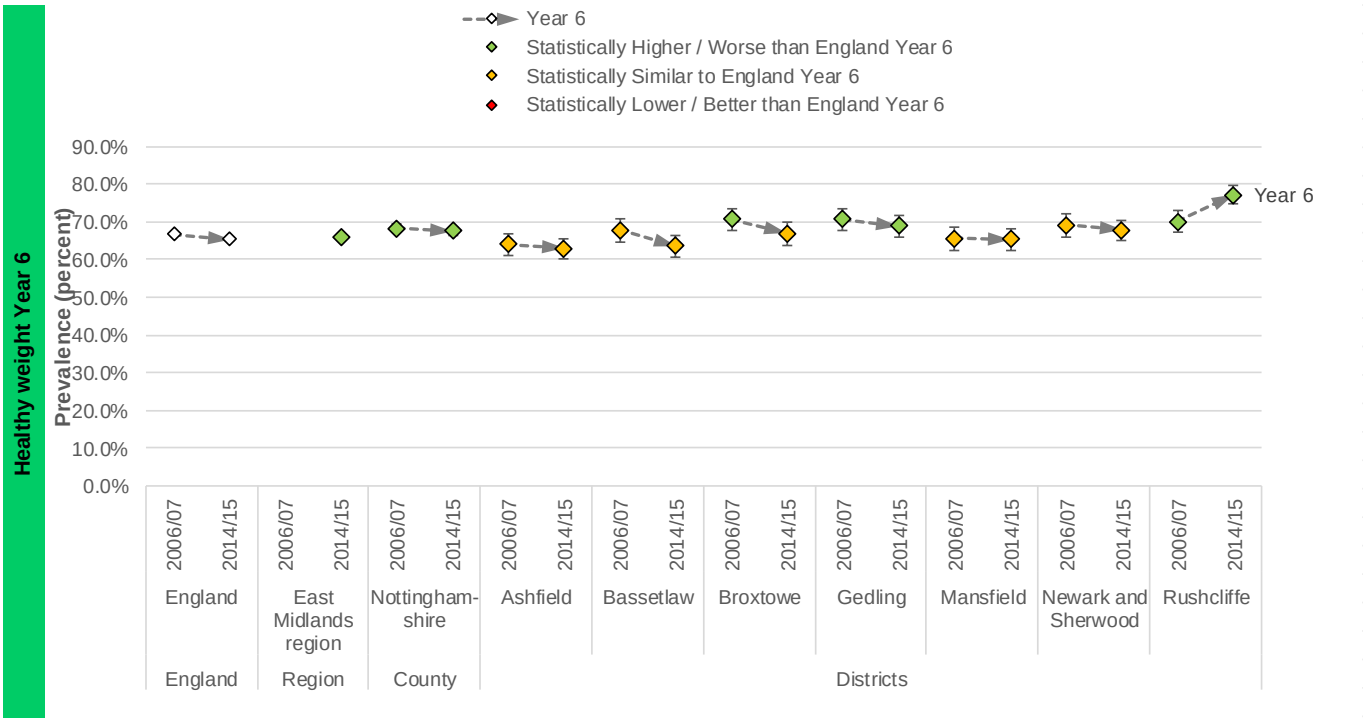


Source: PHE fingertips NCMP profiles (last accessed February 2016), based on the HSCIC NCMP dataset.

- For Nottinghamshire, the healthy weight prevalence weight at reception is **statistically higher** than the England rate.
- For Rushcliffe, the healthy weight prevalence rate for reception is **statistically higher** that the England, East Midlands and Nottinghamshire rates
- There has been a **statistically significant increase** in healthy weight prevalence rate in reception for England and Nottinghamshire between 2006/07 and 2014/15.
- For Mansfield, there has been a **statistically significant increase** in healthy weight prevalence rate in reception between 2006/07 and 2014/15

3.10 Trends in healthy weight prevalence rates – Year 6

Figure 3.10.1: Trends in healthy weight prevalence rates by England, Region and Districts from 2006/07 to 2014/15: Year 6

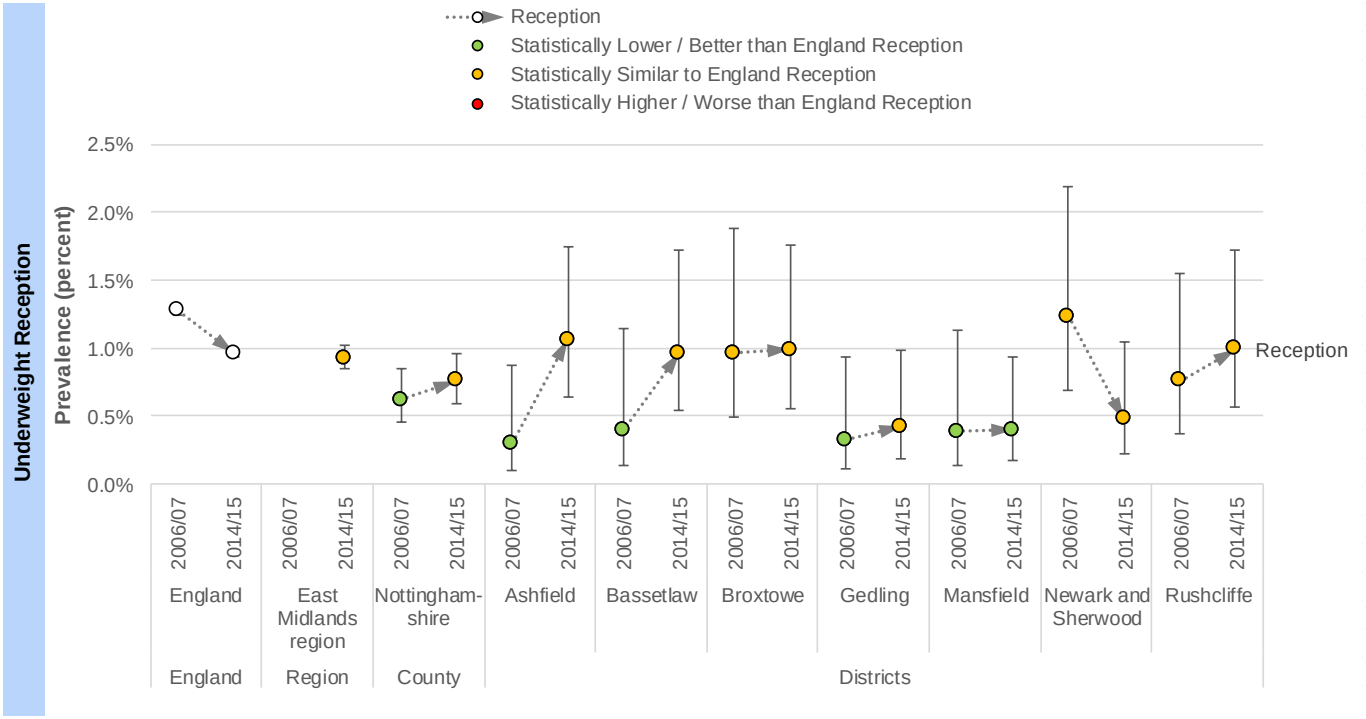


Source: PHE fingertips NCMP profiles (last accessed February 2016), based on the HSCIC NCMP dataset.

- For Nottinghamshire, the healthy weight prevalence weight at year 6 is **statistically higher** than the England rate.
- For Rushcliffe the healthy weight prevalence rate for year 6 is **statistically higher** than the England, East Midlands and Nottinghamshire rates
- For Gedling the healthy weight prevalence rate for year 6 is **statistically higher** than the England rate
- For Bassetlaw and Ashfield the healthy weight prevalence rate for year 6 is **statistically lower** than the Nottinghamshire rate,
- There has been a **statistically significant decrease** in healthy weight prevalence rate in year 6 for England between 2006/07 and 2014/15.
- For Nottinghamshire, there has been **no significant change** in healthy weight prevalence rate in year 6 between 2006/07 and 2014/15.
- For Rushcliffe there has been a **statistically significant increase** in healthy weight prevalence rate in year 6 between 2006/07 and 2014/15.

3.11 Trends in underweight prevalence rates – Reception

Figure 3.11.1: Trends in underweight prevalence rates by England, Region and Districts from 2006/07 to 2014/15: Reception

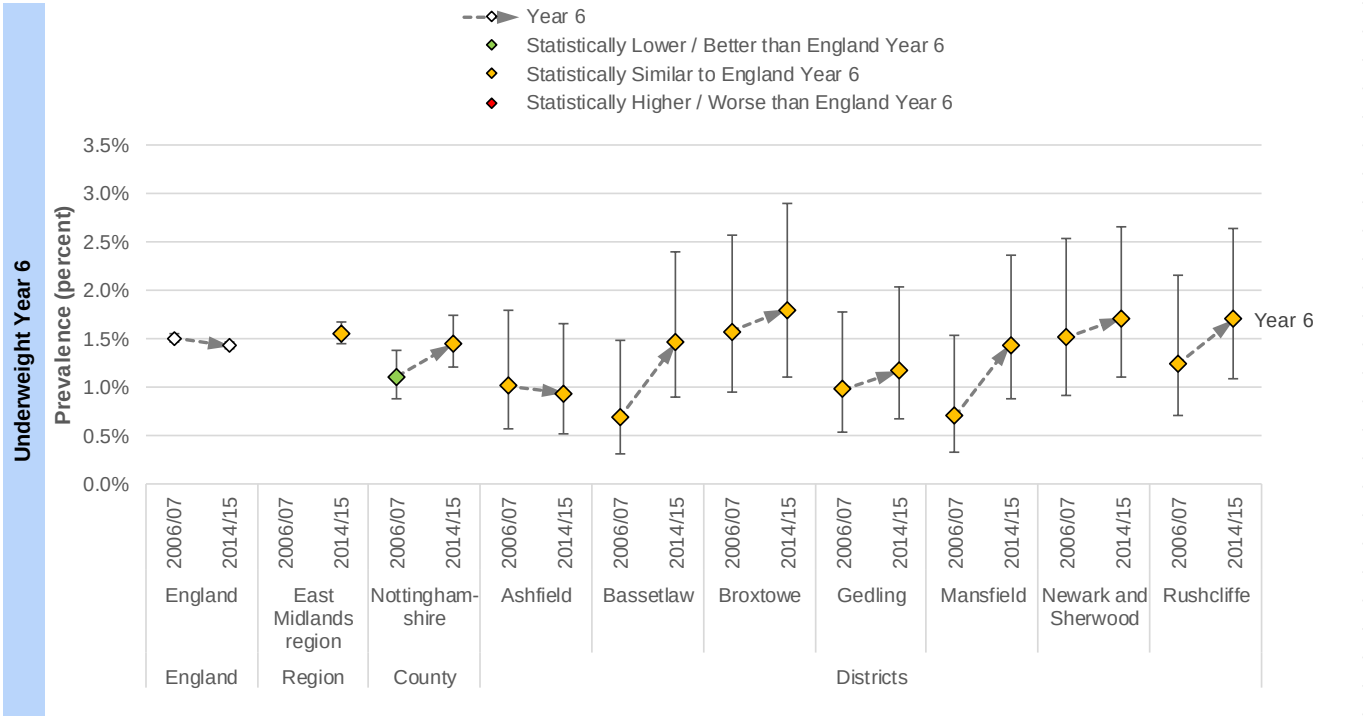


Source: PHE fingertips NCMP profiles (last accessed February 2016), based on the HSCIC NCMP dataset.

- For Nottinghamshire the underweight prevalence weight at reception is **statistically similar** to the England and East Midlands rates.
- For Mansfield the underweight prevalence at reception is **statistically lower** than the England rate.
- There has been a **statistically significant decrease** in underweight prevalence rate in reception for England between 2006/07 and 2014/15.
- For Nottinghamshire and all districts there has been **no statistically significant change** in underweight prevalence rate in reception between 2006/07 and 2014/15.

3.12 Trends in underweight prevalence rates – Year 6

Figure 3.12.1: Trends in underweight prevalence rates by England, Region and Districts from 2006/07 to 2014/15: Year 6



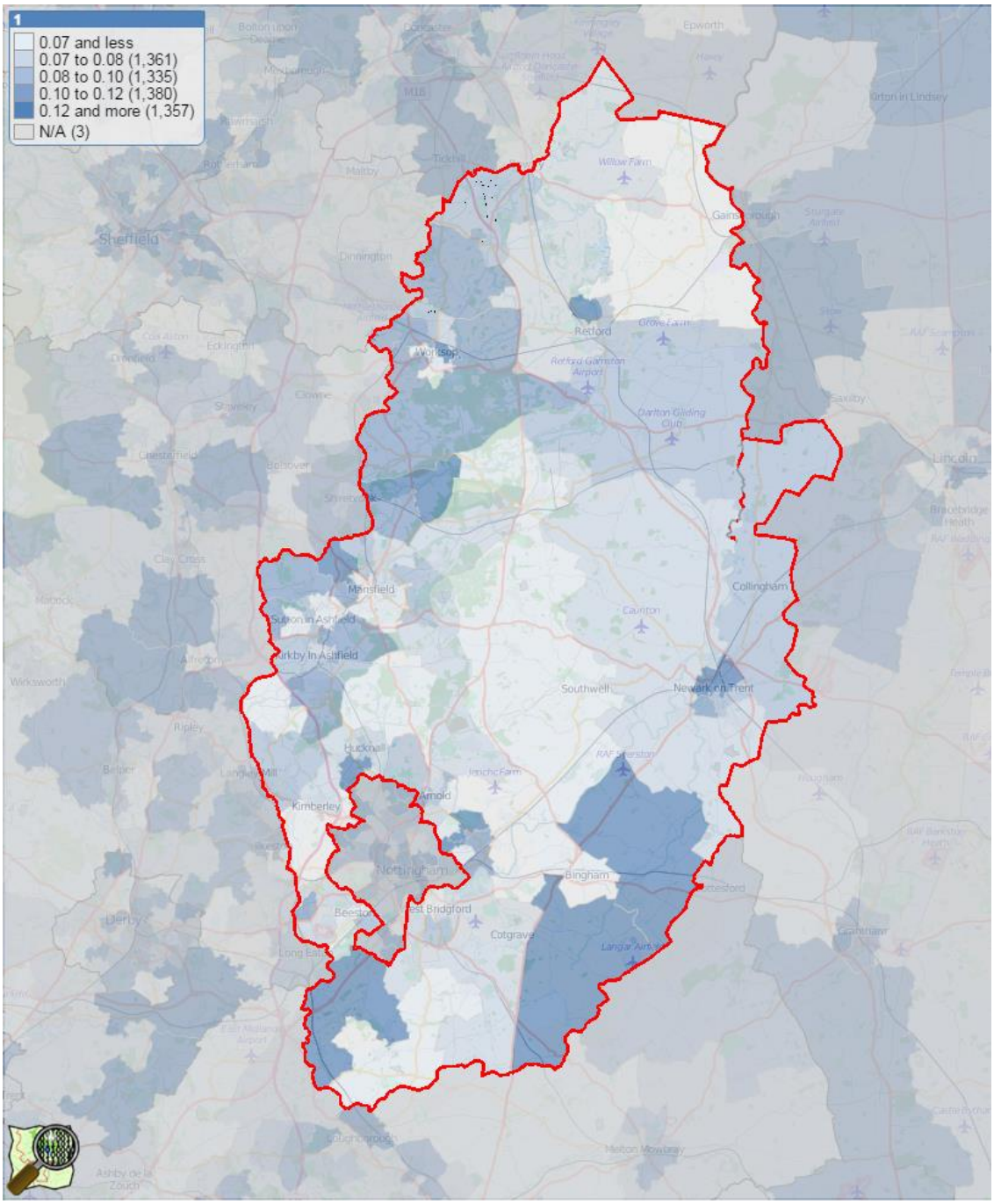
Source: PHE fingertips NCMP profiles (last accessed February 2016), based on the HSCIC NCMP dataset.

- For Nottinghamshire and all districts, the underweight prevalence weight at year 6 is **statistically similar** to the England and East Midlands rates.
- There has been a **statistically significant decrease** in underweight prevalence rate in year 6 for England between 2006/07 and 2014/15.
- For Nottinghamshire and all districts there has been **no statistically significant change** in underweight prevalence rate in reception between 2006/07 and 2014/15.

3.13 County Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) Maps

The latest Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) level data is for the three year pooled period 2011/12 to 2013/14. Figures 3.13.1, 3.13.2, 3.13.3, & 3.13.4 show the variation within Nottinghamshire children by residence relative to values seen nationally. The darkest shaded areas are those that fall within the top 20% whilst the lightest shaded areas are those that fall in the lowest 20% of areas nationally.

Figure 3.13.1: Obese prevalence rates by MSOAs for 2011/12 to 2013/14 (pooled): Reception



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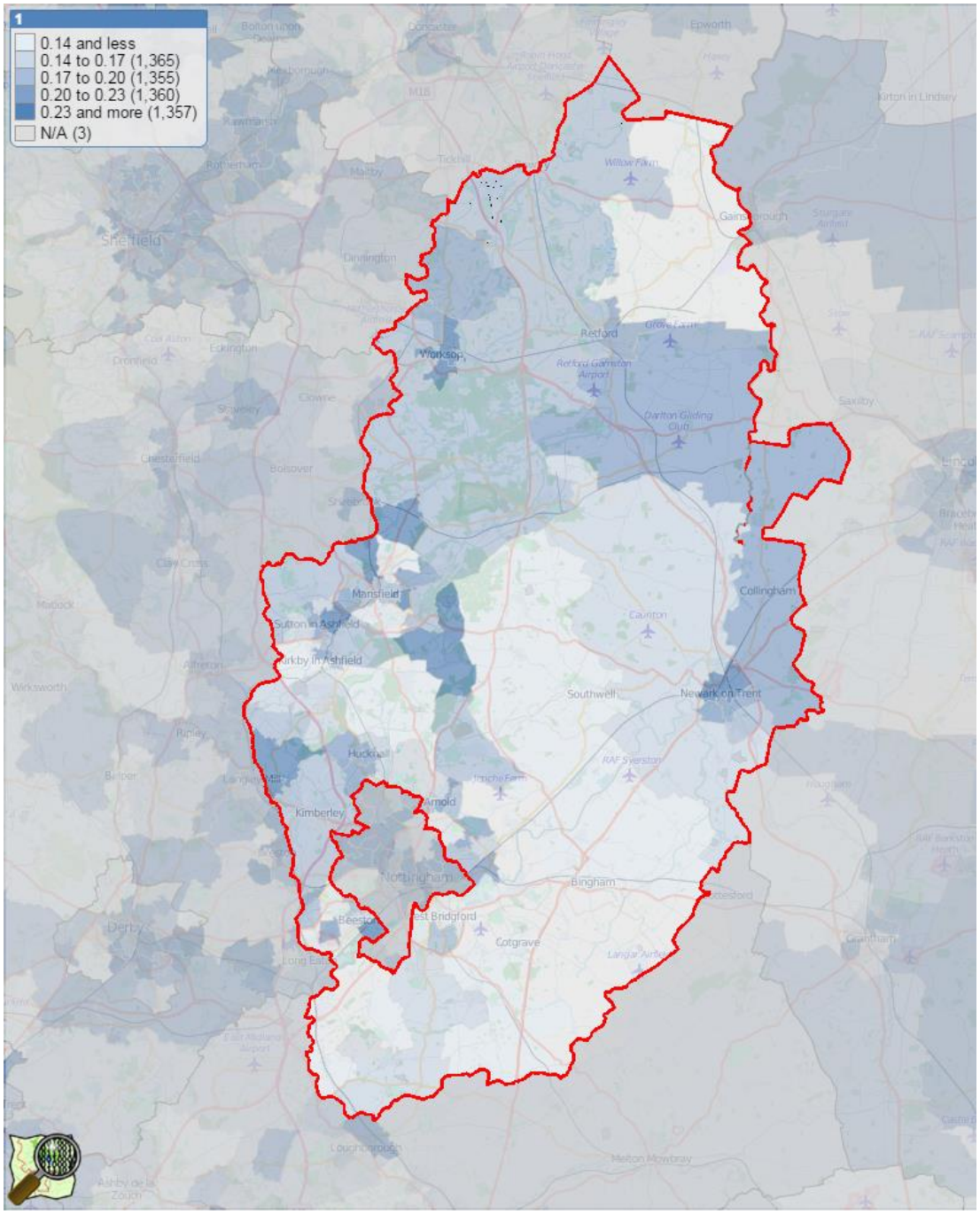
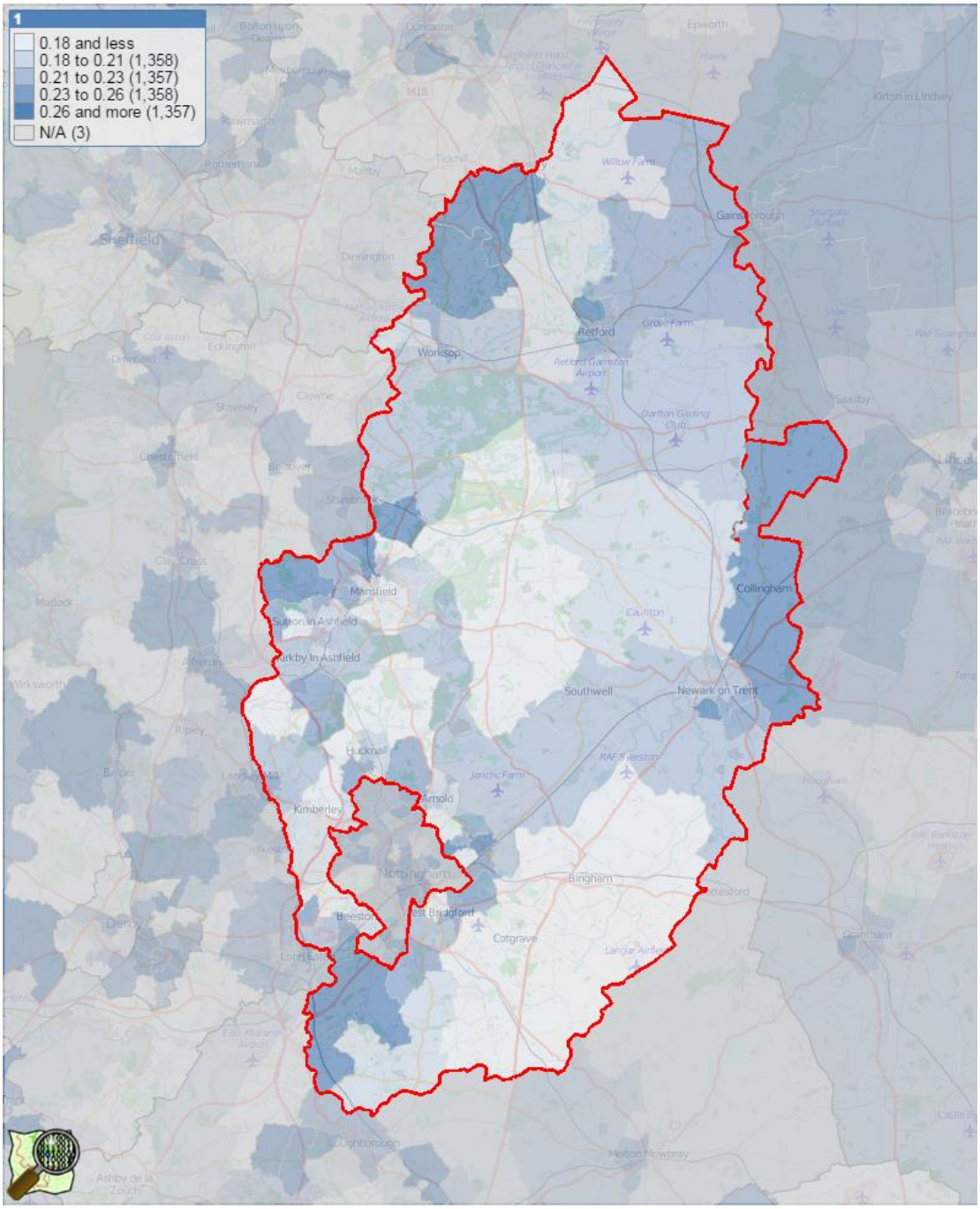
Source: PHE NOO NCMP MSOA data, PHE Local Health mapping

Figure 3.13.2: Obese prevalence rates by MSOAs for 2011/12 to 2013/14 (pooled): Year 6



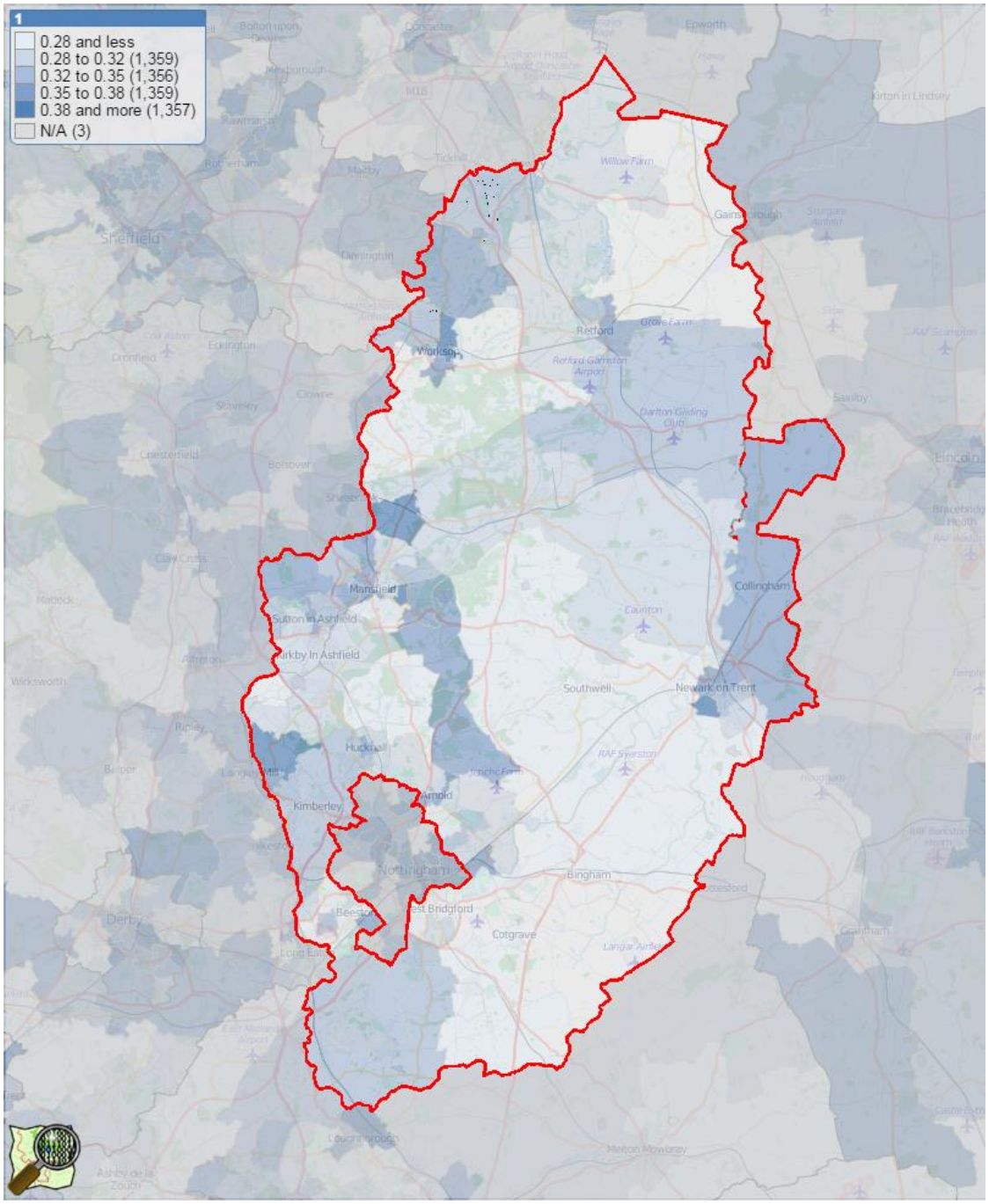
Source: PHE NOO NCMP MSOA data, PHE Local Health mapping

Figure 3.13.3: Excess weight prevalence rates by MSOAs for 2011/12 to 2013/14 (pooled): Reception



Source: PHE NOO NCMP MSOA data, PHE Local Health mapping

Figure 3.13.4: Excess weight prevalence rates by MSOAs for 2011/12 to 2013/14 (pooled): Year 6



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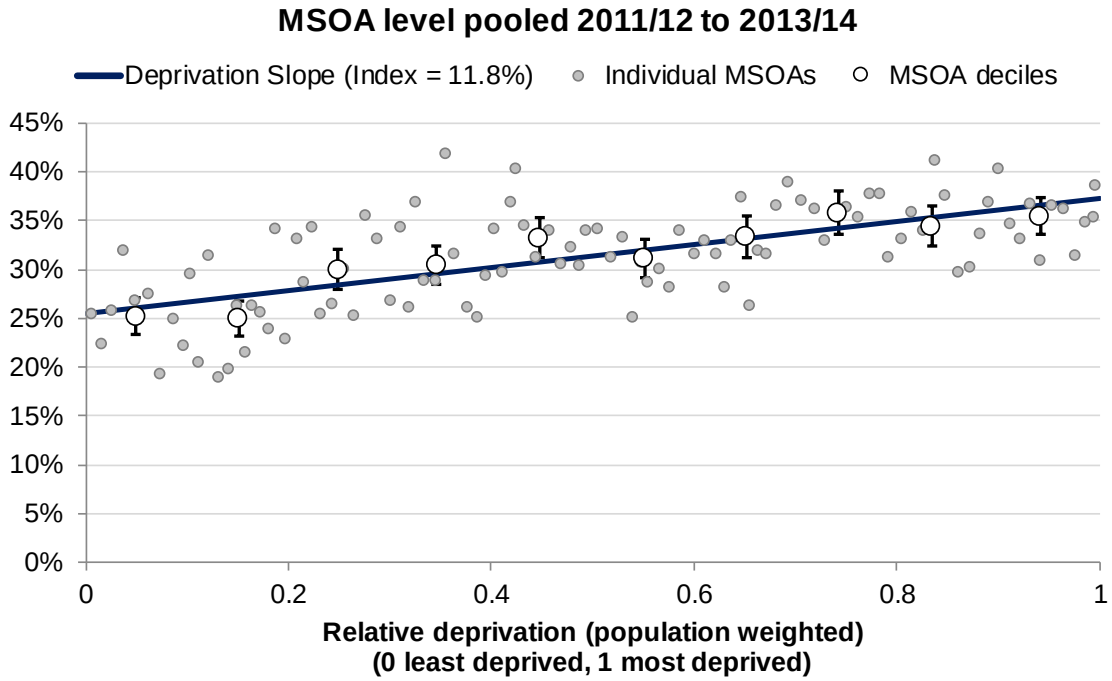
Source: PHE NOO NCMP MSOA data, PHE Local Health mapping

3.14 Slope Index of Inequality

In order to quantify the gap in prevalence of both excess weight and obesity between the most and least disadvantaged areas within Nottinghamshire County, the Slope Index of Inequality (SII) has been calculated. This gives a single score based on the relationship between prevalence of excess weight obesity (taken from NCMP data) and deprivation scores across the county. The gradient of the SII 'slope' shows the degree of inequality, with greater inequality shown by a steeper gradient. There are currently two data periods for excess weight and five for obesity. Both are presented although future reports will focus on excess weight as this is the Public Health Outcome Framework measure.

Figures 3.14.1 shows the pooled data from 2011/12 to 2013/14 for excess weight (overweight or obese) in Year 6 children as measured by the NCMP.

Figure 3.14.1 Slope Index of Inequality 2011/12 to 2013/14 pooled MSOA level data: Year 6 Excess Weight (overweight and obese) prevalence

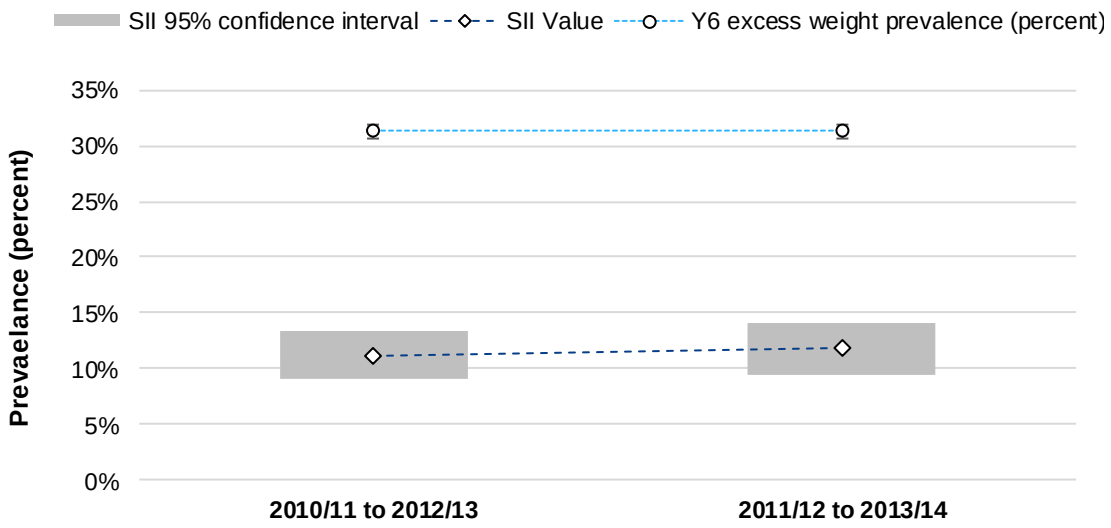


Source: Secondary analysis of PHE/NOO Year 6 excess weight prevalence data (derived from HSCIC NCMP dataset)

This figure shows that between 2011/12 to 2013/14 there is a difference of 11.8% in the proportion of year 6 children who have excess weight between the least and most deprived areas of Nottinghamshire.

Figure 3.14.2 shows the trend in slope index of inequality for year 6 excess weight over time between 2010/11 to 2012/13 and 2011/12 to 2013/14.

Figure 3.14.2 Trend in Slope Index of Inequality between 2010/11 to 2012/13 and 2011/12 to 2013/14: Year 6 Excess Weight

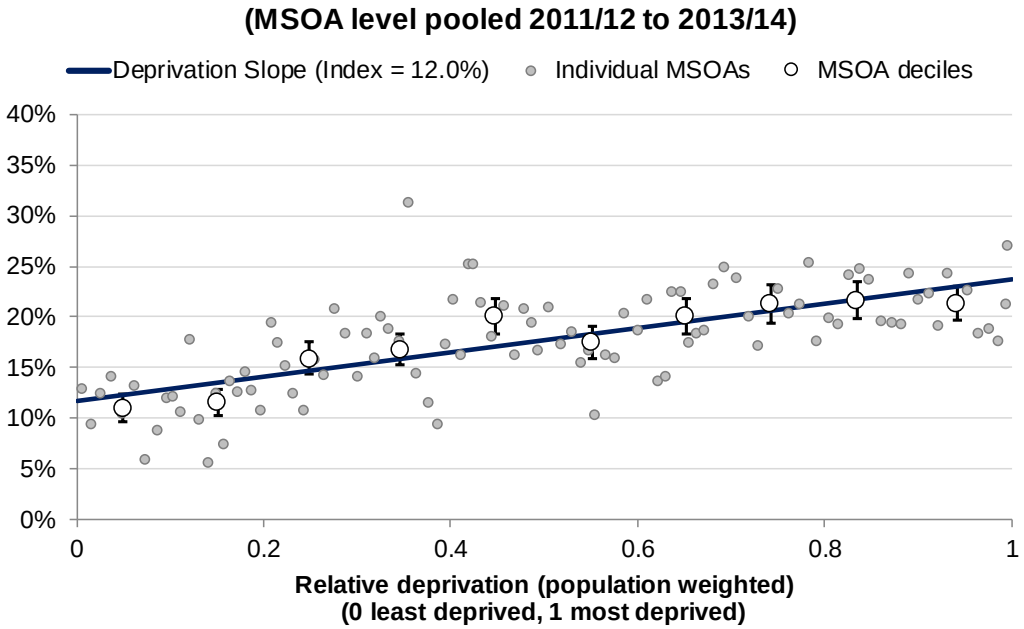


Source: Secondary analysis of PHE/NOO Year 6 Obesity prevalence data (derived from HSCIC NCMP dataset)

- There has been **no statistically significant change** in Year 6 excess weight between 2010/11 to 2012/13 and 2011/12 to 2012/13.
- There has been **no statistically significant** change in the Slope Index of Inequality (SII) in year 6 excess weight between 2010/11 to 2012/13 and 2011/12 to 2012/13

Figure 3.14.3 shows the pooled data from 2011/12 to 2013/14 for obesity in Year 6 children as measured by the NCMP.

Figure 3.14.3 Slope Index of Inequality 2011/12 to 2013/14 pooled MSOA level data: Year 6 Obesity prevalence

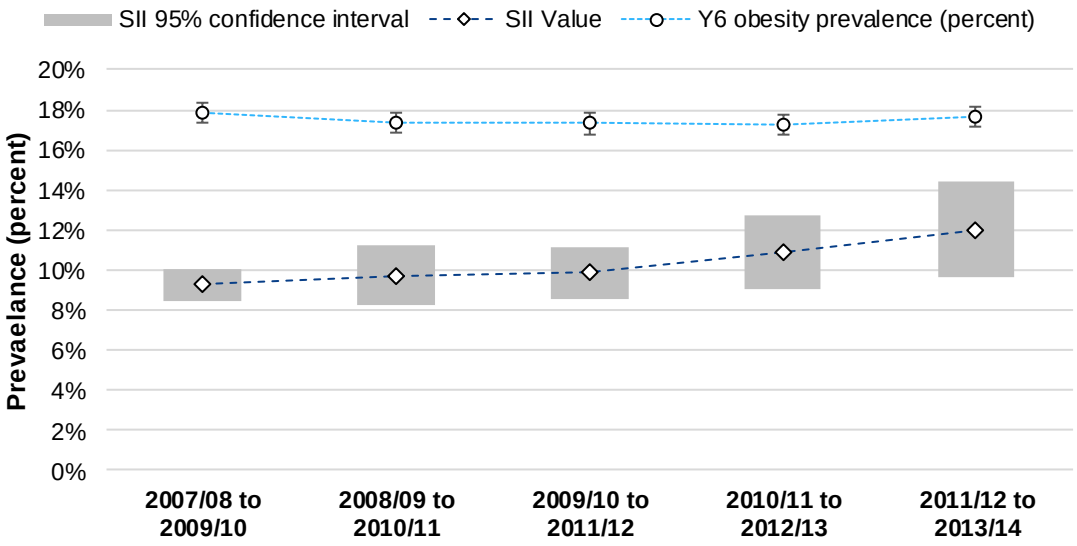


Source: Secondary analysis of PHE/NOO Year 6 Obesity prevalence data (From HSCIC NCMP)

This figure shows that between 2011/12 to 2013/14 there is a difference of 12% in the obesity rates of year 6 children between the least and most deprived areas of Nottinghamshire.

Figure 3.14.4 shows the trend in slope index of inequality over time between 2007/08 to 2009/10 and 2011/12 to 2013/14.

Figure 3.14.4 Trend in Slope Index of Inequality between 2007/08 to 2009/10 and 2011/12 to 2013/14: Obesity prevalence year 6



Source: Secondary analysis of PHE/NOO Year 6 Obesity prevalence data (From HSCIC NCMP)

- There has been **no statistical significant** change in obesity in year 6 between 2007/08 to 2009/10 and 20011/12 to 2013/14
- There has been **no statistically significant** change in the Slope Index of Inequality (SII) in year 6 between 2007/08 to 2009/10 and 20011/12 to 2013/14
- Inequality has widened between 2007/08 to 2009/10 and 20011/12 to 2013/14 suggesting that obesity prevalence rates in year 6 are decreasing in less deprived areas whilst increasing in more deprived areas.

These measures will be used locally to determine the extent to which changes in population prevalence are impacting on inequalities.

4.0 Data Quality Indicators and Performance

Table 4.1.1 outlines the national key indicators relating to data quality for the National Child Measurement Programme. These include indicators around coverage, completeness and accuracy of data entry.

Table 4.1.1: NCMP Data Quality Indicators

Data Quality indicator	Red	Amber	Green
Reception participation rate	<85%	≥85% or <90%	≥90%
Year 6 participation rate	<85%	≥85% or <90%	≥90%
Overall participation rate	<85%	≥85% or <90%	≥90%
Percentage of records with heights rounded to whole numbers	<25%	≥25% or ≤50%	>50%
Percentage of records with weights rounded to whole numbers	<25%	≥25% or ≤50%	>50%
Percentage of records with missing child postcodes	<25%	≥25% or ≤50%	>50%
Percentage of records with missing ethnicity codes	<25%	≥25% or ≤50%	>50%
Percentage of records with missing NHS numbers	<25%	≥25% or ≤50%	>50%

The performance of each Local Authority across the country is colour coded as red, amber or green depending on which of the defined ranges it falls into for that indicator. Table 4.1.2 shows how Nottinghamshire County Council performed against these indicators and compares against the England average.

Table 4.1.2: Data Quality Measures for Nottinghamshire County Council compared with the national average.

School Year	Indicator Detail	County 2014/15	County 2013/14	England 2014/15	England 2013/14
Participation					
Reception	Participation percent	92.1%	92.3%	95.5%	93.8%
Year 6	Participation percent	89.2%	88.5%	94.0%	93.6%
Total	Participation percent	90.7%	90.5%	94.8%	93.7%
Data Quality					
Total	Percentage of records with heights rounded to whole numbers	18.0%	17.8%	17.0%	16.8%
	Percentage of records with weights rounded to whole numbers	11.6%	10.3%	9.9%	9.8%
	Percentage of records with missing child postcodes	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%
	Percentage of records with missing ethnicity codes2	2.6%	0.1%	9.9%	9.0%
	Percentage of records with missing NHS numbers	0.1%	0.5%	32.7%	38.5%

In 2014/15 Nottinghamshire County Council rated green on all data quality indicators apart from Year 6 participation which was rated amber due to the participation rate being 89.2%. This is similar to 2013/14. Participation rates for both reception and year 6 continue to be an area for improvement with the Provider, Health Partnerships. Work to date this year, includes promoting the programme at assemblies and at parent evenings along with 'mop up' sessions for those children that were absent on the day that the measurements tool place. In addition the Tackling Excess Weight Steering Group has a target to improve NCMP participation rates so that they meet or excess the England average year on year.

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April 2016