

Isle of Wight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment:

2011

Domain: Lifestyles & Health Improvement

Sub-Domain: Obesity, Physical Activity and Healthy Eating - CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE

please click on number below to go to required dataset

Dataset Number	Dataset
<u>1</u>	Obesity Prevalence in Reception Year
<u>2</u>	Obesity Prevalence in Reception Year - by Children's Centre Catchment Area
<u>3</u>	Obesity Prevalence in Year 6
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<u>5</u>	Physically Active Children
<u>6</u>	Healthy Eating - Consumption of Fruit and Vegetables

Isle of Wight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: 2011

Domain: Lifestyles & Health Improvement
 Sub-Domain: Obesity, Physical Activity and Healthy Eating - CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE
 Indicator: Reception Year: Prevalence of Obesity and Overweight

Data Source: National Child Measurement Programme
 Indicator definition: [see below](#)

Obesity Prevalence

Isle of Wight: Number of Reception Year Children Measured who were Obese

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
number of children	137	110	106	119	123

% of Reception Children Measured who were Obese

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
England	9.9%	9.6%	9.6%	9.8%	9.4%
South East	8.7%	8.3%	8.7%	8.7%	8.2%
Isle of Wight	13.7%	10.0%	9.9%	10.3%	10.2%

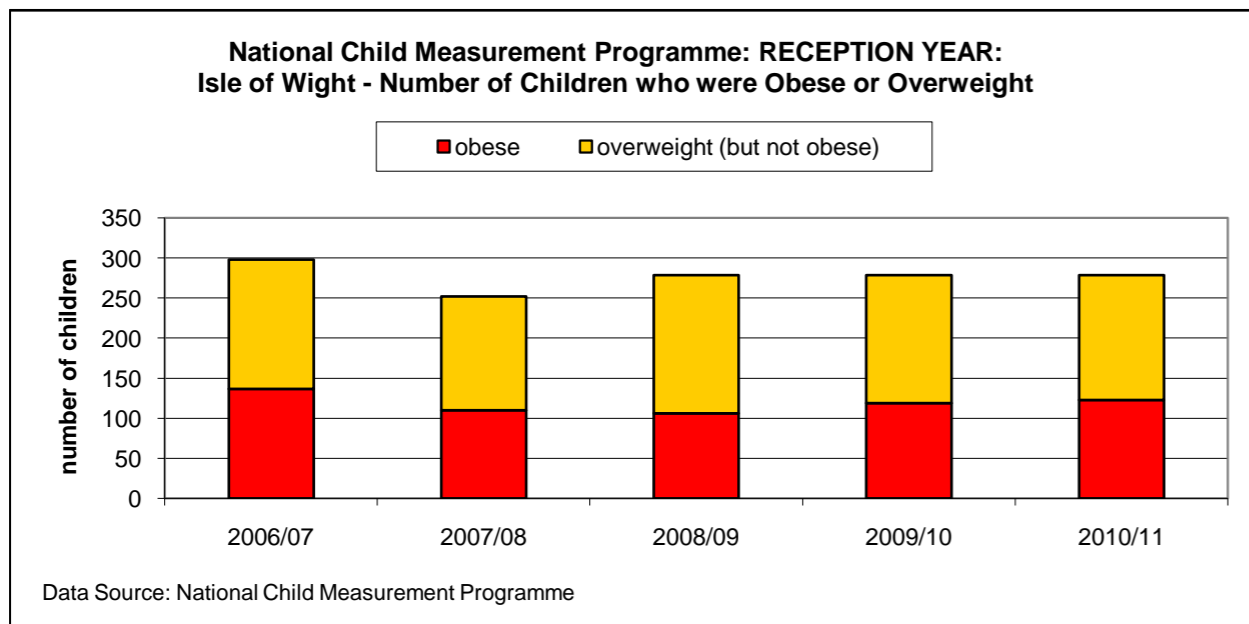
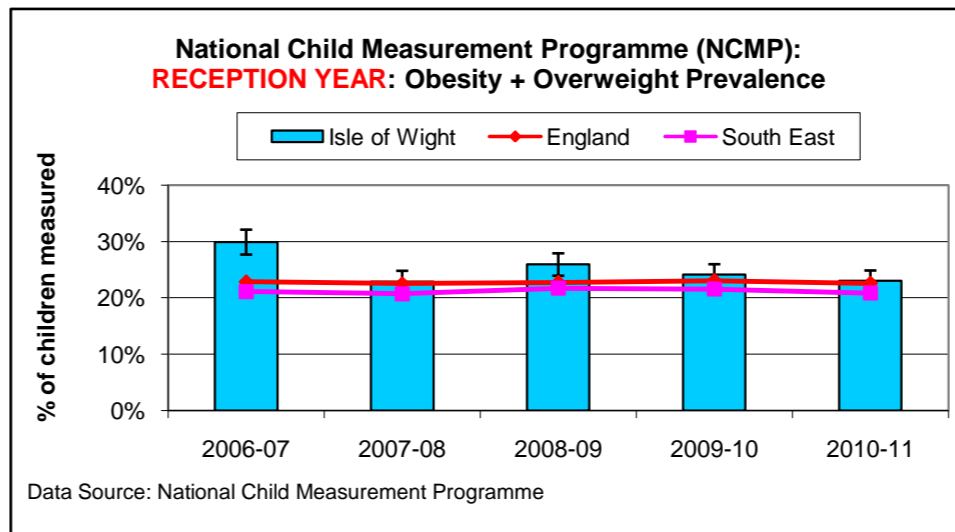
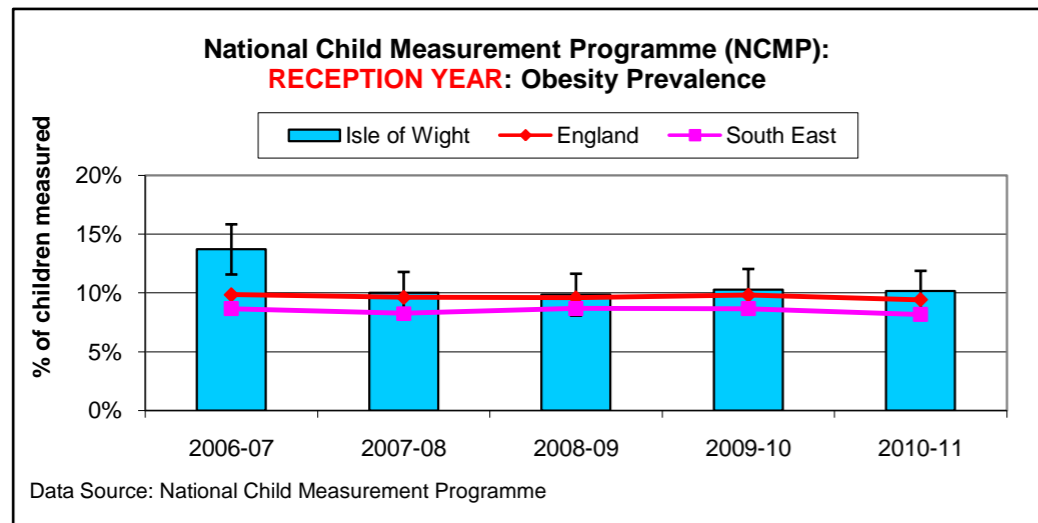
Overweight + Obesity Prevalence

Isle of Wight: Number of Reception Year Children Measured who were Obese or Overweight

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
number of children	298	252	279	279	279

% of Reception Year Children Measured who were Obese or Overweight

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
England	22.9%	22.6%	22.8%	23.1%	22.6%
South East	21.1%	20.8%	21.7%	21.6%	20.9%
Isle of Wight	29.9%	23.0%	26.0%	24.1%	23.1%



INDICATOR DEFINITION	
Indicator:	Obesity among Primary School Age Children in Reception Year
Definitions:	% of Children Measured who are Obese, or Overweight but not Obese. NB: since children's height and weight change at different rates at different ages, it is not possible to use simple BMI cut-off points, as used with adults, to decide whether they are overweight or obese. Instead measured height and weight are classified using the 'population monitoring' thresholds of the 85th and 95th centiles of the British 1990 growth reference population (UK90) to classify children as overweight or obese. This means in practice that there are specific BMI thresholds for obesity, and for overweight but not obese, which vary according to a child's gender and age.
Numerator (number of people or events)	The number of children whose BMI exceeds the threshold for obesity for their gender and age (at or above the 95th BMI centile in the UK90 reference population). The number of children whose BMI exceeds the threshold for obesity / overweight for their age (between the 85th and 95th BMI centiles in the UK90 reference population).
Denominator (total population or events)	Resident Population of the specified area in the specified time period: Children in Reception Year whose height and weight have been measured for the NCMP.
Geographic Coverage	Primary Care Trust
Time period	Academic years as shown above
Data Source(s)	National Child Measurement Programme http://www.ic.nhs.uk/ncmp
Significance for Health	Higher obesity rates indicate worse health. Lower obesity rates indicate better health.
Factors that might affect the Accuracy of this Indicator	The accuracy of the obesity prevalence rates derived from this data depends on the percentage of children measured. There has been some evidence nationally that lower measurement rates are associated with lower measured rates of obesity, as children who are obese are more likely to opt-out, or be opted out by their parents, of the measurement.

Isle of Wight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: 2011

Domain: Lifestyles & Health Improvement
 Sub-Domain: Obesity, Physical Activity and Healthy Eating - CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE
 Indicator: Obesity Prevalence in Reception Year - by Children's Centre

Data Source: National Child Measurement Programme
 Indicator definition: [see below](#)

Comment: Children's Centre Catchment Areas are used to show obesity prevalence at a geographical level smaller than the Isle of Wight as a whole. The populations of geographical areas such as electoral wards or Lower Super Output Areas are too small for data to be robust at this level.

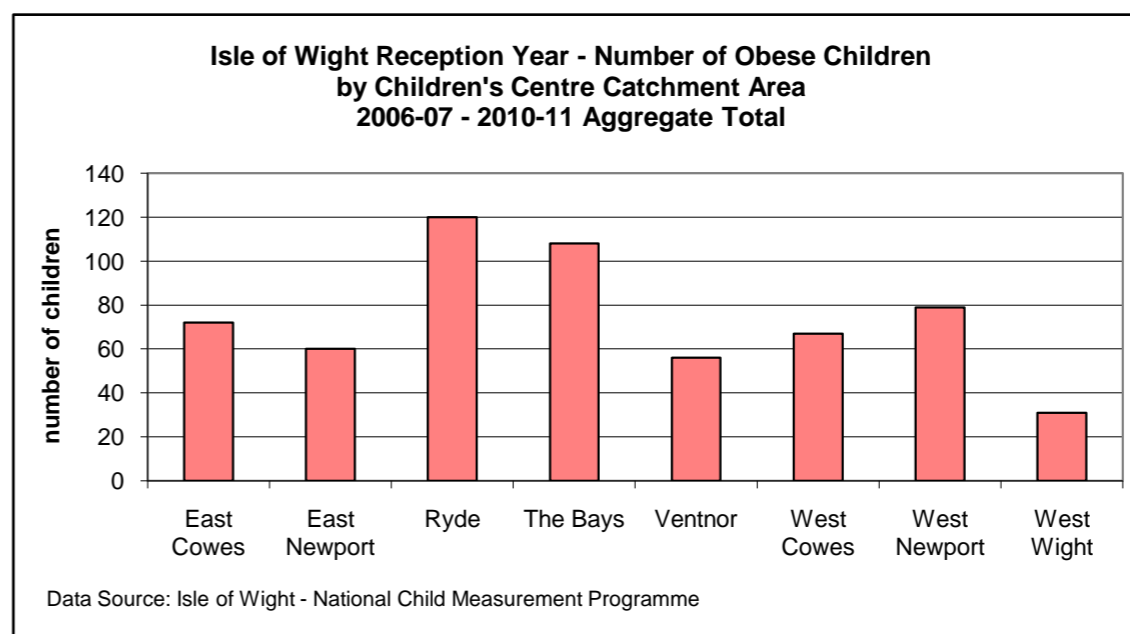
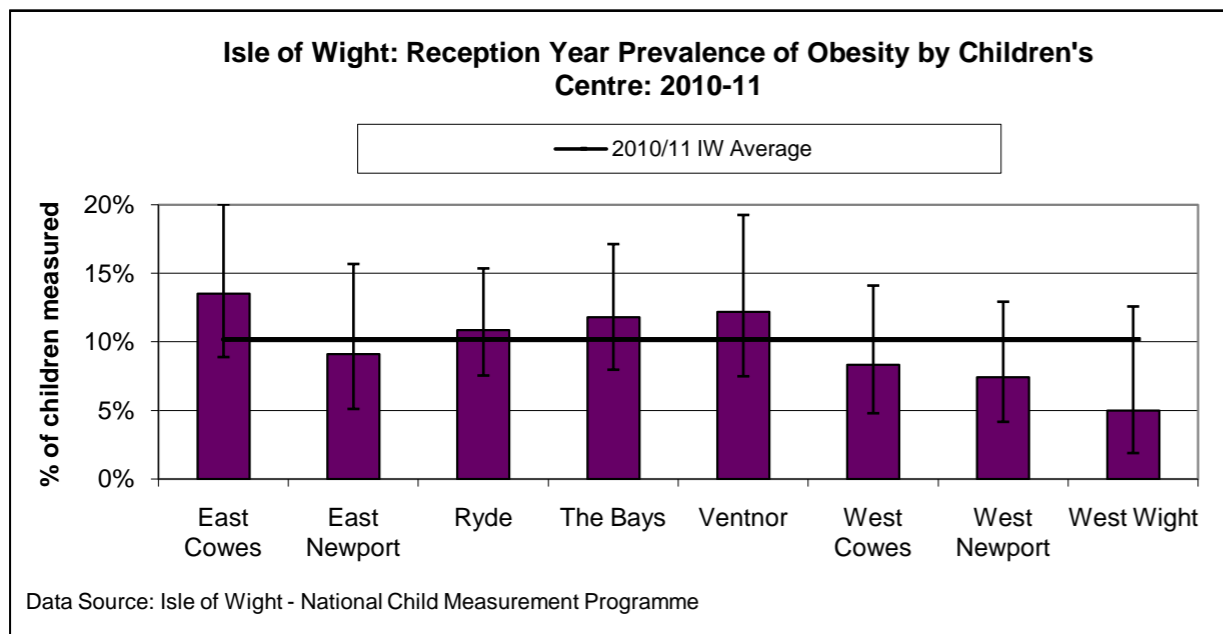
Number of Reception Year Children Measured who were Obese: 2006-07 - 2010-11 Aggregate Total

	Number of Children
East Cowes	72
East Newport	60
Ryde	120
The Bays	108
Ventnor	56
West Cowes	67
West Newport	79
West Wight	31
Isle of Wight Total	595

NB: annual numbers are not shown as, in some cases, annual numbers by Children's Centre are small and there is a risk that individual children could be identified.

Obesity Prevalence among Reception Year Children: % of Children Measured who are Obese: by Children's Centre Catchment Area

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
East Cowes	14.3%	11.6%	11.8%	5.0%	13.5%
East Newport	17.3%	11.1%	8.0%	11.1%	9.1%
Ryde	13.2%	10.1%	9.6%	7.8%	10.8%
The Bays	10.9%	8.2%	14.1%	12.2%	11.8%
Ventnor	12.4%	6.4%	8.9%	11.3%	12.2%
West Cowes	16.2%	8.5%	12.1%	10.5%	8.3%
West Newport	16.1%	17.5%	5.7%	14.2%	7.4%
West Wight	10.7%	4.9%	5.8%	11.4%	5.0%
Isle of Wight Average	13.7%	10.0%	9.9%	10.3%	10.2%



INDICATOR DEFINITION	
Indicator:	Obesity among Primary School Age Children in Reception Year
Definitions:	% of Children Measured who are Obese, or Overweight but not Obese. NB: since children's height and weight change at different rates at different ages, it is not possible to use simple BMI cut-off points, as used with adults, to decide whether they are overweight or obese. Instead measured height and weight are classified using the 'population monitoring' thresholds of the 85th and 95th centiles of the British 1990 growth reference population (UK90) to classify children as overweight or obese. This means in practice that there are specific BMI thresholds for obesity, and for overweight but not obese, which vary according to a child's gender and age.
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Denominator (total population or events)	Resident Population of the specified area in the specified time period: Children in Reception Year whose height and weight have been measured for the NCMP. Children's postcode of residence have been used to allocate them to the Children's Centre Catchment Area in which they live.
Geographic Coverage	Primary Care Trust
Time period	Academic years as shown above
Data Source(s)	National Child Measurement Programme http://www.ic.nhs.uk/ncmp
Significance for Health	Higher obesity rates indicate worse health. Lower obesity rates indicate better health.
Factors that might affect the Accuracy of this Indicator	The accuracy of the obesity prevalence rates derived from this data depends on the percentage of children measured. There has been some evidence nationally that lower measurement rates are associated with lower measured rates of obesity, as children who are obese are more likely to opt-out, or be opted out by their parents, of the measurement.

Isle of Wight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: 2011

Domain: Lifestyles & Health Improvement
 Sub-Domain: Obesity, Physical Activity and Healthy Eating - CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE
 Indicator: Year 6: Prevalence of Obesity and Overweight

Data Source: National Child Measurement Programme
 Indicator definition: [see below](#)

Obesity Prevalence

Isle of Wight: Number of Year 6 Children Measured who were Obese

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
number of children	250	250	235	207	207

% of Year 6 Children Measured who were Obese

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
England	17.5%	18.3%	18.3%	18.7%	19.0%
South East	15.9%	16.1%	16.0%	16.6%	16.6%
Isle of Wight	18.7%	19.2%	19.1%	16.7%	17.3%

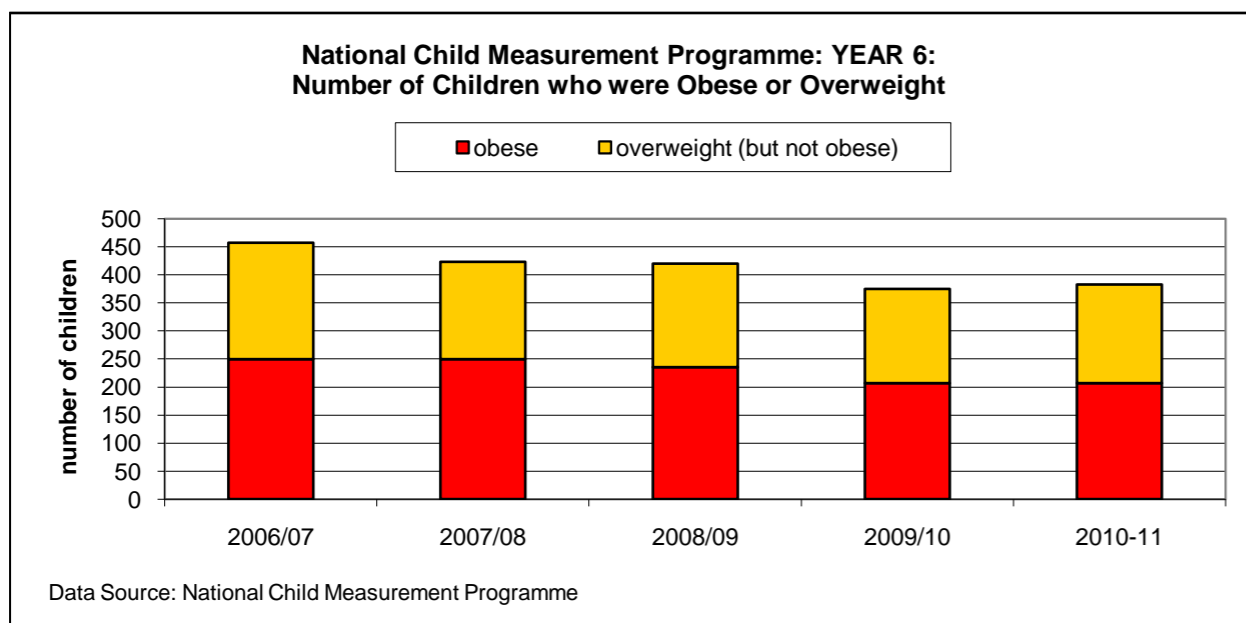
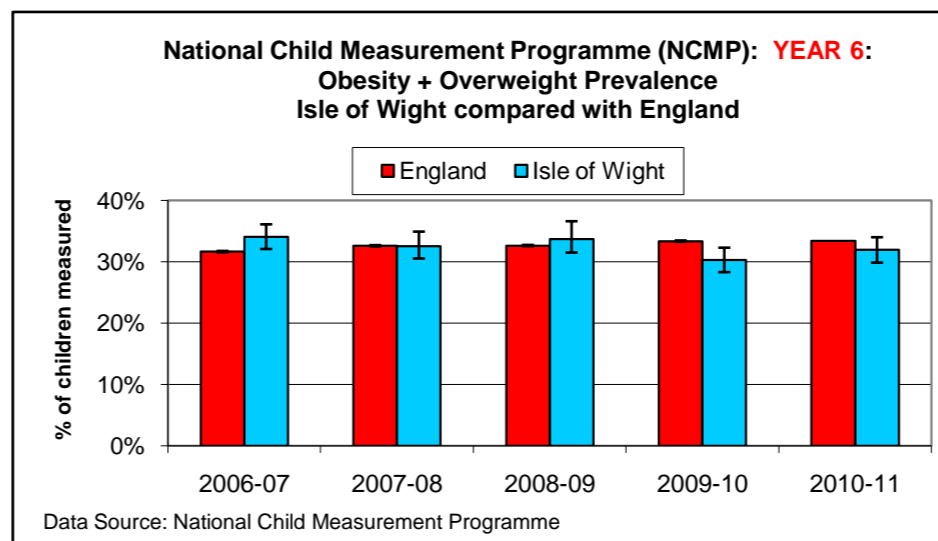
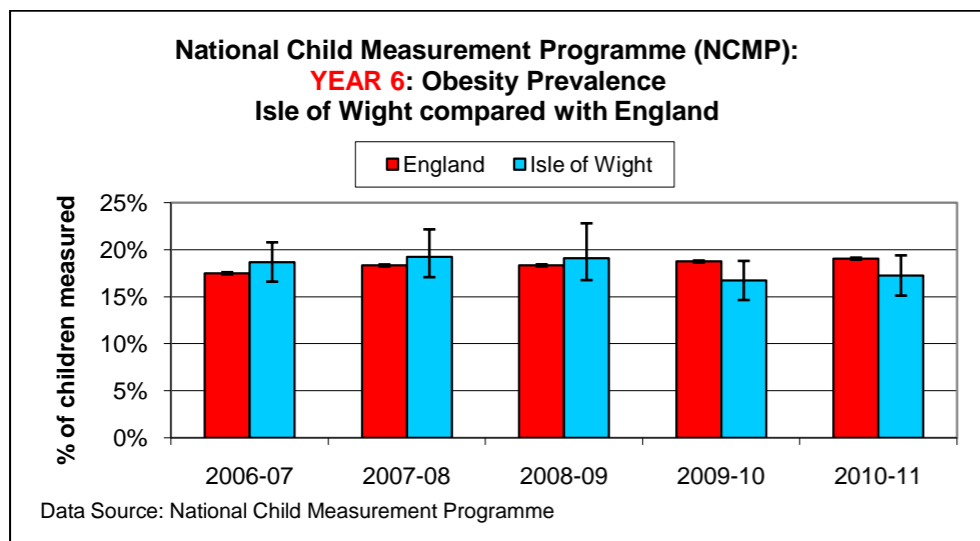
Overweight + Obesity Prevalence

Isle of Wight: Number of Year 6 Children Measured who were Obese or Overweight

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
number of children	457	423	420	375	383

% of Year 6 Children Measured who were Obese or Overweight

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
England	31.6%	32.6%	32.6%	33.4%	33.4%
South East	29.7%	29.7%	30.1%	31.0%	30.6%
Isle of Wight	34.1%	32.5%	33.7%	30.3%	31.9%



INDICATOR DEFINITION	
Indicator:	Obesity among Primary School Age Children in Year 6
Definitions:	% of Children Measured who are Obese, or Overweight but not Obese. NB: since children's height and weight change at different rates at different ages, it is not possible to use simple BMI cut-off points, as used with adults, to decide whether they are overweight or obese. Instead measured height and weight are classified using the 'population monitoring' thresholds of the 85th and 95th centiles of the British 1990 growth reference population (UK90) to classify children as overweight or obese. This means in practice that there are specific BMI thresholds for obesity, and for overweight but not obese, which vary according to a child's gender and age.
Numerator (number of people or events)	The number of children whose BMI exceeds the threshold for obesity for their gender and age (at or above the 95th BMI centile in the UK90 reference population). The number of children whose BMI exceeds the threshold for obesity / overweight for their age (between the 85th and 95th BMI centiles in the UK90 reference population).
Denominator (total population or events)	Resident Population of the specified area in the specified time period: Children in Year 6 whose height and weight have been measured for the NCMP.
Geographic Coverage	Primary Care Trust
Time period	Academic years as shown above
Data Source(s)	National Child Measurement Programme http://www.ic.nhs.uk/ncmp
Significance for Health	Higher obesity rates indicate worse health. Lower obesity rates indicate better health.
Factors that might affect the Accuracy of this Indicator	The accuracy of the obesity prevalence rates derived from this data depends on the percentage of children measured. There has been some evidence nationally that lower measurement rates are associated with lower measured rates of obesity, as children who are obese are more likely to opt-out, or be opted out by their parents, of the measurement.

Isle of Wight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: 2011

Domain: Lifestyles & Health Improvement
 Sub-Domain: Obesity, Physical Activity and Healthy Eating - CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE
 Indicator: Obesity Prevalence in Year 6 - by Children's Centre

Data Source: National Child Measurement Programme
 Indicator definition: [see below](#)

Comment: Children's Centre Catchment Areas are used to show obesity prevalence at a geographical level smaller than the Isle of Wight as a whole. The populations of geographical areas such as electoral wards or Lower Super Output Areas are too small for data to be robust at this level.

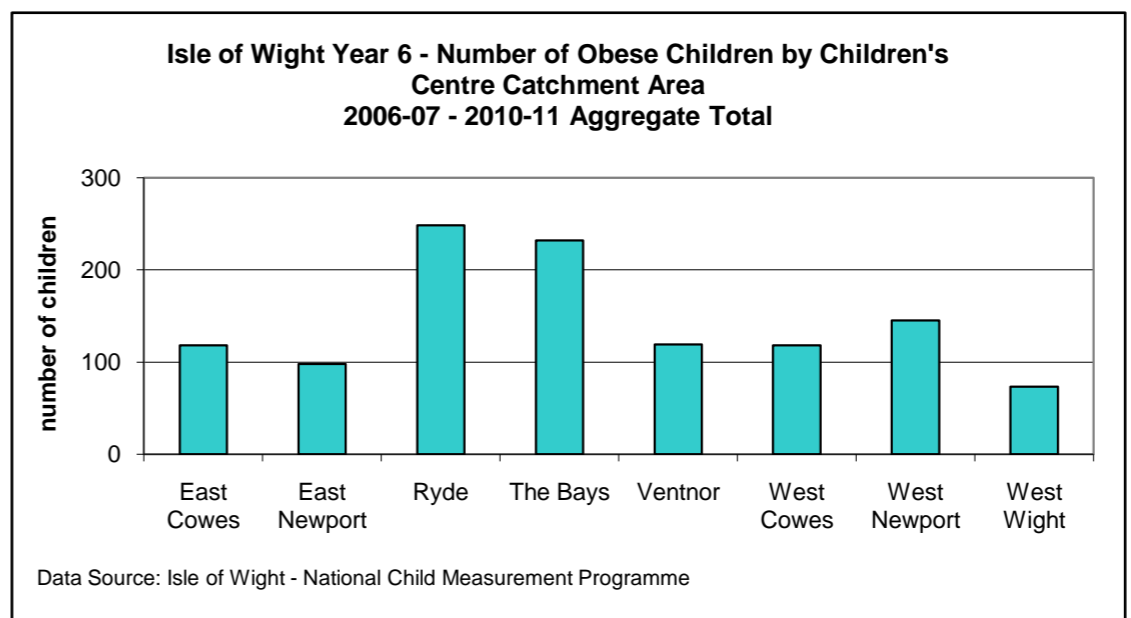
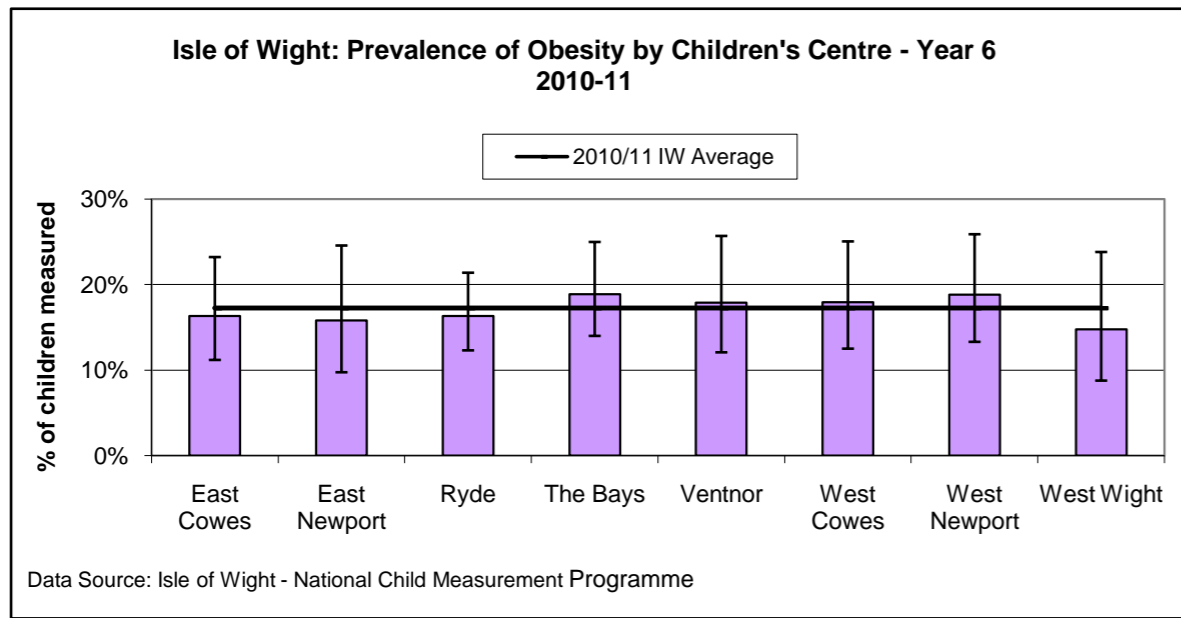
Number of Year 6 Children Measured who were Obese: 2006-07 - 2010-11 Aggregate Total

	Number of Children
East Cowes	118
East Newport	98
Ryde	248
The Bays	232
Ventnor	119
West Cowes	118
West Newport	145
West Wight	73
Isle of Wight Total	1,151

NB: annual numbers are not shown as, in some cases, annual numbers by Children's Centre are small and there is a risk that individual children could be identified.

Obesity Prevalence among Year 6 Children: % of Children Measured who are Obese: by Children's Centre Catchment Area

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
East Cowes	17.8%	17.3%	12.3%	20.1%	16.3%
East Newport	18.9%	18.1%	18.1%	18.0%	15.8%
Ryde	22.4%	20.4%	21.2%	15.8%	16.3%
The Bays	15.5%	19.1%	22.8%	17.6%	18.9%
Ventnor	18.4%	20.1%	20.7%	15.0%	17.9%
West Cowes	22.1%	19.6%	9.9%	13.5%	17.9%
West Newport	20.2%	23.9%	16.5%	20.0%	18.8%
West Wight	11.9%	15.2%	19.8%	13.4%	14.8%
Isle of Wight Average	18.7%	19.2%	19.1%	16.7%	17.3%



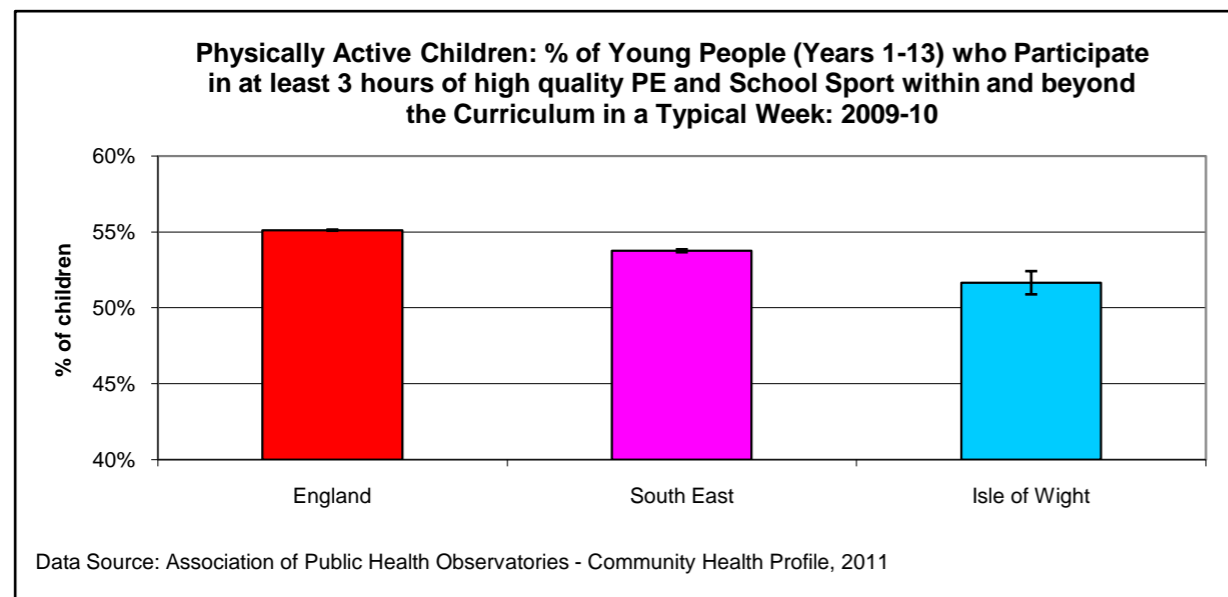
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Geographic Coverage	Primary Care Trust
Time period	Academic years as shown above
Data Source(s)	National Child Measurement Programme http://www.ic.nhs.uk/ncmp
Significance for Health	Higher obesity rates indicate worse health. Lower obesity rates indicate better health.
Factors that might affect the Accuracy of this Indicator	The accuracy of the obesity prevalence rates derived from this data depends on the percentage of children measured. There has been some evidence nationally that lower measurement rates are associated with lower measured rates of obesity, as children who

Isle of Wight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: 2011

Domain:	Lifestyles & Health Improvement	Data Source:	Association of Public Health Observatories
Sub-Domain:	Obesity, Physical Activity and Healthy Eating - CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE	Indicator definition:	see below
Indicator:	Physically Active Children		

**Physical Activity: % of Year 1-13 pupils who spend at least 3 hours per week on high quality PE and school sport
 School Sports Partnership Survey, 2009/10**

	% of Young People
England	55.1%
South East	53.8%
Isle of Wight	51.7%



NB: the Community Health Profile showed that the Isle of Wight rate is statistically significantly lower (worse) compared with the England rate, and in the 2nd lowest quintile of Local Authorities in England.

INDICATOR DEFINITION	
Indicator:	Physically Active Children
Definitions:	The percentage of children attending state schools in the Local Authority belonging to a School Sports Partnership who participate in at least 3 hours of high quality PE and school sport within and beyond the curriculum in a typical week of the academic year. NB: School Sports Partnerships have now been abolished.
Numerator (number of people or events)	Number of pupils who participate in at least 3 hours of high quality PE and school sport within and beyond the curriculum in a typical week of the academic year.
Denominator (total population or events)	Resident Population of the specified area in the specified time period: Young people in academic years 1 - 13.
Geographic Coverage	Primary Care Trust
Time period	2009-10
Data Source(s)	Association of Public Health Observatories - Community Health Profiles, 2011 http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?RID=49802
Significance for Health	Higher rates could indicate better health. Lower rates could indicate worse health.
Factors that might affect the Accuracy of this Indicator	The findings are dependent on state schools in School Sport Partnerships responding to the PE and Sport Survey.

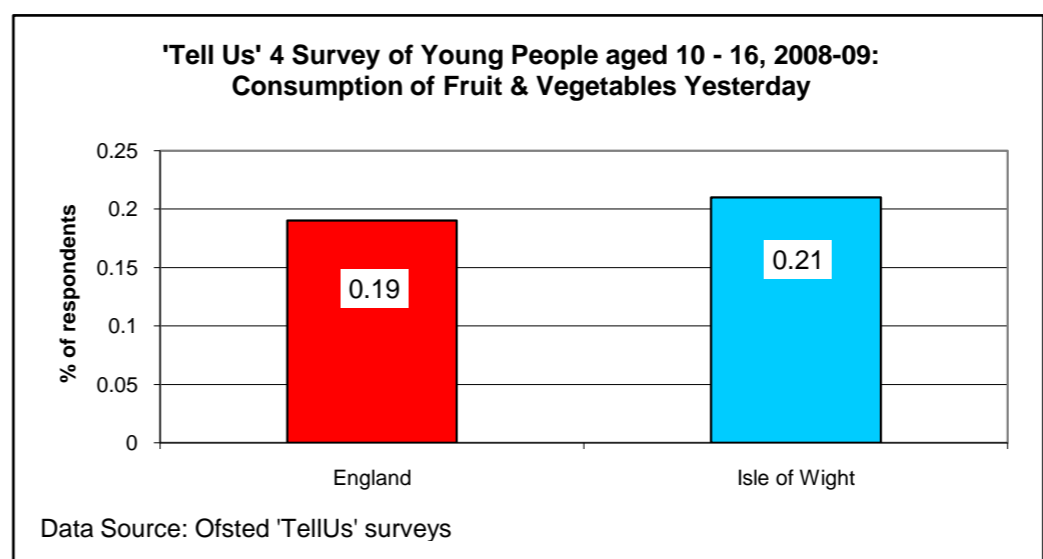
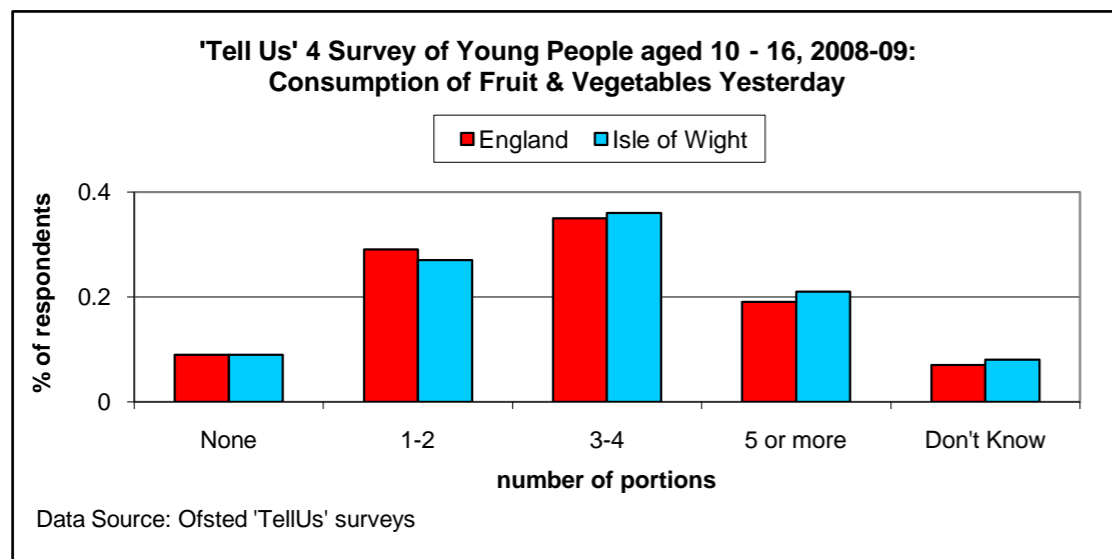
Isle of Wight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: 2011

Domain: Lifestyles & Health Improvement
 Sub-Domain: Obesity, Physical Activity and Healthy Eating - CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE
 Indicator: Healthy Eating - Consumption of Fruit and Vegetables

Data Source: TellUs 4' Survey
 Indicator definition: [see below](#)

**TellUs 4 Survey, 2008-09 - Young People aged 10-16
 Consumption of Fruit and Vegetables 'Yesterday'**

	Number of Portions				
	None	1-2	3-4	5 or more	Don't Know
England	9%	29%	35%	19%	7%
Isle of Wight	9%	27%	36%	21%	8%



INDICATOR DEFINITION	
Indicator:	Fruit and Vegetables Consumption among Young People
Definition:	% of young people aged 10-16 who consumed fruit and vegetables 'yesterday' - by the number of portions they consumed.
Numerator (number of people or events)	Number of young people aged 10-16 who participated in the Tell Us 4 survey and who responded to the following question: How many of the "five a day" fruit and vegetables did you eat yesterday?
Denominator (total population or events)	Respondents to Tell Us 4 survey: Persons aged 10-16
Geographic Coverage	Local Authority
Time period	2008-09
Data Source(s)	Ofsted - Tell Us 4 Survey: formerly an annual online survey undertaken in a sample of schools in each Local Authority district - but now discontinued. LA data no longer available online following the discontinuation of this survey.
Significance for Health	Higher rates could indicate better health. Lower rates could indicate worse health.
Factors that might	The findings are based on a survey in a sample of schools and might not be representative of the whole of this age group.